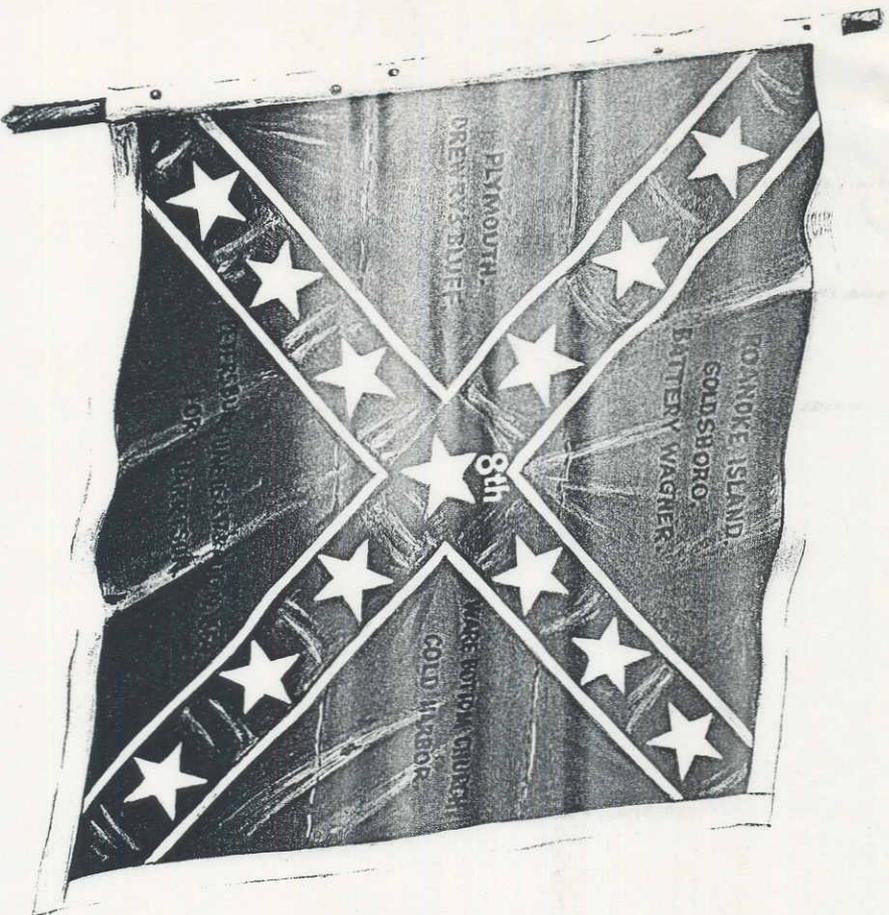


UNITS OF THE Confederate States Army

Joseph H. Crute, Jr.



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

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9th Infantry Regiment, organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in March, 1861, recruited its men in Tate, De Soto, Marshall, Tishomingo, Quitman, Lafayette, and Panola counties. After serving in Florida and fighting at Shiloh, the unit saw action in Kentucky. Later it was placed in General J. P. Anderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 9th was prominent in many battles of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was a part of Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It was organized with 930 men, sustained 53 casualties at Munfordville, and lost 8 killed, 71 wounded, and 5 missing at Murfreesboro. Of the 332 engaged at Chickamauga, more than thirty percent were disabled. The regiment was briefly consolidated with the 7th Mississippi Regiment and in December, 1863, totalled 468 men and 252 arms. It surrendered with 43 officers and men. The field officers were Colonels James L. Autry, James R. Chalmers, W. C. Richards, and Thomas W. White; Lieutenant Colonels S. S. Cathoun, Thomas H. Lynam, William A. Rankin, and F. Eugene Whitfield; and Majors Albert R. Bowdre, J. M. Hicks, Andrew G. Mills, and J. E. White.

10th Cavalry Regiment [also known as the 12th Regiment] was organized in January, 1865 by consolidating the 12th Mississippi Battalion Partisan Rangers and Company C of the 56th Alabama Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in Ferguson's Brigade, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, then was assigned to W. Adams' command in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It confronted the Federals in South Carolina and Alabama, and ended the war in Mississippi. Colonel William M. Inge was in command.

10th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in April, 1861, at Jackson, Mississippi. Its members were recruited in the counties of Adams, Claiborne, Lowndes, Irawamba, Warren, Marshall, Madison, and Yazoo. After serving in Florida and fighting at Shiloh, it saw action in Kentucky. Later the unit was assigned to General J. P. Anderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment took 360 men to Shiloh and lost 13 killed and 95 wounded at Munfordville and 8 killed, 70 wounded, and 6 missing at Murfreesboro. For a time it was consolidated with the 44th Regiment and in December, 1863, totalled 476 men and 308 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels James Barr, Jr., Seaborn M. Phillips, Robert A. Smith, and James M. Walker;

Lieutenant Colonels J. G. Bullard, Joseph R. Davis, and George B. Myers; and Majors James M. Dotson and Edward H. Gregory.

11th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1864 using Perrin's Battalion State Cavalry as its nucleus. The unit served in Ferguson's Brigade and saw action in Georgia. Later it was transferred to Starke's Brigade in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and ended the war in Mississippi. The 11th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Robert O. Perrin, Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Muldrow, and Major Abner Reed.

11th Infantry Regiment was organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in May, 1861, and mustered into Confederate service at Lynchburg, Virginia. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Neshoba, Yazoo, Monroe, Coahoma, Noxubee, Chickasaw, Lowndes, Lamar, Carroll, and Lafayette. It fought at First Manassas under General B. E. Bee, then was assigned to General Whiting's, Law's, and J. R. Davis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 11th served with the army from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor except when it was with Longstreet at Suffolk. Later it was involved in the Petersburg siege south of the James River and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 7 killed and 21 wounded at First Manassas and totalled 504 effectives in April, 1862. It had 18 killed, 142 wounded, and 3 missing at Gaines' Mill, 4 killed and 55 wounded at Second Manassas, and 8 killed and 96 wounded in the Maryland Campaign. Of the 592 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-four percent were disabled, and there were 9 casualties en route from Pennsylvania. It surrendered 3 officers and 15 men. The commanders were Colonels F. M. Green, Philip F. Liddell, William H. Moore, and Reuben O. Reynolds; Lieutenant Colonels Samuel F. Butler, William B. Lowry, and George W. Shannon; and Majors T. S. Evans and Alexander H. Franklin.

12th Battalion Partisan Rangers was formed during the spring of 1863 with nine companies. The unit was assigned to Ferguson's Brigade and totalled 250 effectives in October. It served in Mississippi, then skirmished in Georgia and the Carolinas. In January, 1865, it merged into the 10th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel William M. Pound and Major William M. Inge were in command.

12th Cavalry Regiment [also called 16th Confederate Cavalry] was organized during the summer of 1863. Many of the officers and men were members of the Mississippi state forces and some were from