

The FLAGS of CIVIL WAR ALABAMA

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Dedmond

PELICAN

By Glenn Dedmond

**The FLAGS of
CIVIL WAR ALABAMA**

By Glenn Deidmond

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Introduction

*Dedicated to
the Memory of Thomas Owen*

*First Director of the Alabama Department of
Archives and History.*

Introduction

A mere forty-two years after entering the Union of States, Alabama, that beautiful rectangle of land along the Gulf that is known as the “heart of Dixie,” seceded. From the beginning of the Republic, the right of a state to secede was often debated but rarely questioned. The New England states, in protest of the War of 1812, were the first to hold a secession convention. Alexander Hamilton, the famed Federalist, declared, “The attributes of sovereignty are now enjoyed by every state in the Union.” Benjamin Franklin said, “The states acceded to the Union.” Daniel Webster, continuing that thought, said, “If the Union was formed by the accession of States then the Union may be dissolved by the secession of states.” Even Abraham Lincoln stated in 1847 that “any people whatever have a right to abolish the existing government and form a new one that suits them better.”

Thus, on January 11, 1861, when the Alabama Legislature assembled at Montgomery and voted to remove their state from the Union of States, it was merely the result of decades of debate coming to a test as to whether or not individual states could truly determine their own destiny. As more and more states followed suit, the Lincoln government realized that the only way to restore the Union was through force. As a member of the Confederate States of America, Alabama would spend the next four years fighting for its own survival.

The hopes and dreams of a people depended on the positive outcome of this quest. Few artifacts from this tumultuous period of Alabama’s history so vividly represent these hopes and dreams as do the beautiful, albeit tattered banners of the short-lived republic. For four years these colorful “dream catchers” floated freely in the Southern skies leading brave men in their quest for independence and a free Alabama. From the hand-sewn, hand-painted works of art of early war to the utilitarian battle flags of later war, these symbols of the soul were the physical representations of a living dream.

Each flag has its own story and personality. From the makers’ hands these flags were carried to places like *Shiloh*, *Manassas*, *Gettysburg*, *Chickamauga* and *Atlanta*. In these battles the bravery, courage, self-sacrifice and duty of the men over whom these flags flew became a part of each flag. The flag became part of the men; their stories are intertwined throughout history.

The illustrations, photos, and histories in this collection represent a small part of the story. Each flag appears as it did at the time it was first created. In some cases, battlefield damage has reduced these flags to mere fragments

of cloth. Photos have been included to illustrate particular patterns of wear, damage, or artwork. The flags in this book are recorded generally in chronological order, with the Secession flags first, followed by the 1st National Flag and its variants. The Infantry flags are basically in chronological order due to the method of naming regiments as they were raised and accepted into service. The first regiment raised in a state was given the designation "1st Regiment." The next was the "2nd Regiment," etc. Regiments often had many flags due to retirement of particular patterns or battlefield capture. When more than one flag for a particular regiment is available, each is shown in chronological order as issued.

Regretfully, some flags did not survive the war. Some were captured and taken into private homes instead of to the War Department. Some very likely have been discarded as family trash. In a few cases, the men tore their flags up rather than surrender them. Some are just missing. But among those missing, some flags were described so thoroughly that it was possible to recreate them. In such cases the illustrations are accompanied with the words "did not survive."

With each flag, its current location is noted. The reader is encouraged to visit the museums and other collections to see firsthand what remains of these flags, these representations of a peoples' hopes and dreams. Their shreds still speak to us of times past but not forgotten; when *duty*, *courage*, and *sacrifice* were not just words, but characteristics etched into the hearts of young men who marched away from their homes to follow a dream. Do not think of these artifacts as old pieces of cloth. These banners are the remnants of dreams.

"Our company had a beautiful silk flag, which as I now recall was presented to us by the ladies of Louisville and vicinity. It was made up with red, white and blue stripes, but what particular design I do not now remember. I know that on some part of the flag was [sic] the words 'The Louisville Blues.' I do not now recall any incident connected with the presentation of this flag. We carried it with us to Pensacola, and it was occasionally used by the company. It was carried with us on the campaign through Tennessee and Kentucky, and after the service of the regiment expired and the several companies returned to their homes, I presume that our flag was carried back to Louisville. I do not now know of its whereabouts, even if it is still in existence."

*Unknown respondent, to Thomas Owen
Regarding the status of the flag of
The Louisville Blues, Co. H, 7th Regt. Ala. Inf.*

Secession Convention Flag

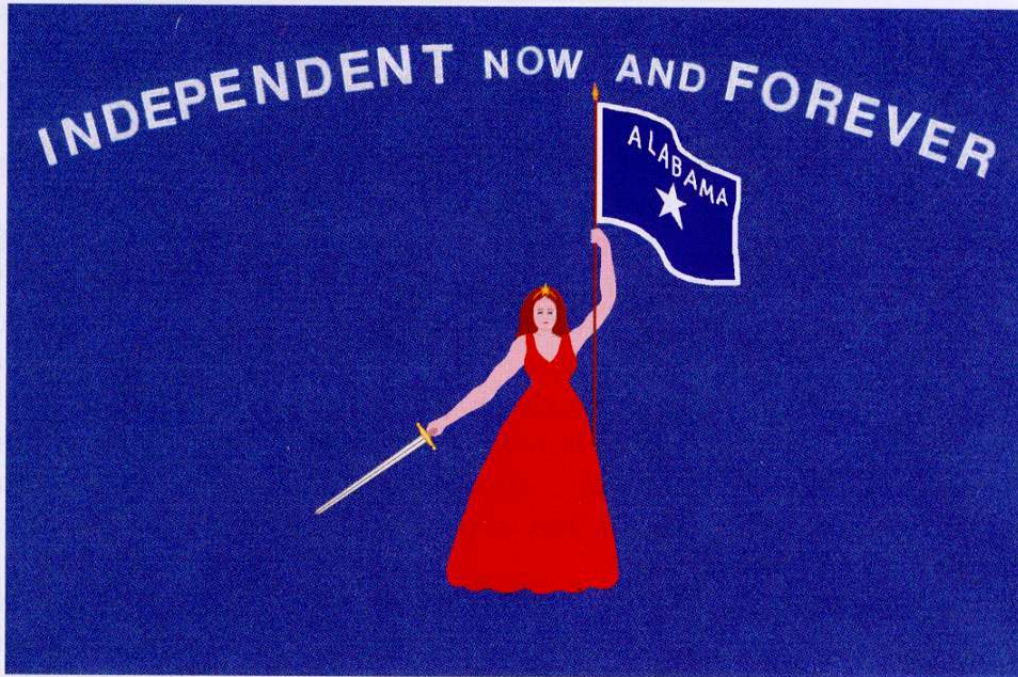
The **FLAGS** of CIVIL WAR ALABAMA

On January 11, 1862, there was a flurry of activity in Montgomery, Alabama, on the eve of the secession convention. A flag was presented to the assembly. The color of the flag was blue with a white border and a design in the center. The design was a white cross with a blue border and a white center. The flag was designed by Francis Pickens, the former Governor of South Carolina.

It would be difficult to describe the flag as anything other than a symbol of the secessionist movement. The flag was a simple design, but it was a powerful statement. The blue background represented the Union, and the white cross represented the secessionist movement. The flag was a symbol of the new nation that was being created.

The flag was a symbol of the secessionist movement, and it was a powerful statement. The flag was a symbol of the new nation that was being created.

Secession Convention Flag



On January 11, 1861, there was a flurry of activity in Montgomery, Alabama. On this first day of the Secession convention, a flag was presented to the assembly. The ladies of Montgomery had sewn the flag, which featured a design executed by Francis Corra, a local painter of military and decorative banners.

"It would be difficult to describe with accuracy the scenes that presented themselves in and around the Capitol during this day. A vast crowd had assembled in the rotunda, eager to hear the announcement of the passage of the Ordinance. In the Senate Chamber, within the hearing of the Convention, the citizens and visitors had called a meeting; and the company was there addressed by several distinguished orators, on the great topic which was then engrossing the attention of the Convention. The wild shouts and the rounds of rapturous applause that greeted the speakers in this impromptu assembly, often broke in upon the ear of the Convention, and startled the grave solemnity that presided over its deliberations.

"Guns had been made ready to herald the news, and flags had been prepared, in various parts of the city, to be hoisted upon a signal.

"When the doors were thrown open, the lobby and galleries were filled to suffocation

in a moment. The ladies were there in crowds, with visible eagerness to participate in the exciting scenes...

"Simultaneously with the entrance of the multitude, a magnificent Flag was unfurled in the centre of the Hall, so large as to reach nearly across the ample chamber! Gentlemen mounted upon tables and desks, held up the floating end, the better thus to be able to display its figures. The cheering was deafening for some moments. It seemed really that there would be no end to the raptures that had taken possession of the company."

Smith's Debates of the Convention of Alabama

The Convention accepted the flag and resolved that it would be displayed over the Capitol at any time the Convention was in session.

The *Montgomery Weekly Advertiser* of January 16, 1861, described the flag as a "unique affair," having on one side the "representation of the Goddess of Liberty, holding in her right hand a sword unsheathed, and in her left, a small flag with one star. In an arch just above this figure are the words, 'Alabama—Independent Now and Forever.' On the reverse is a cotton plant, with a rattlesnake coiled at its roots. Immediately above the snake are the words, '*Noli me tangere.*' Also on the same side, appears the Coat of Arms of Alabama." The flag is very large. One description of the flag refers to the goddess Liberty being very nearly life-sized.

The flag was flying on the night of February 9, 1861, when a strong gale did such damage to it that it was taken down the following day to prevent further damage. Torn badly, it was given to Governor A.B. Moore with the expectations that it would be stored in the state's archives.

When Union troops occupied Montgomery at the end of the war, the flag was taken from the Capitol by a member of the 8th Iowa Cavalry. It remained in Iowa until it was returned to Alabama on March 9, 1939.

The storm damage and additional wear through the years have rendered this flag quite fragile thus a personal examination was not possible. The above illustration was done from textual evidence and sketches from literature about the flag.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Young Men's Secession Association Mobile, Alabama



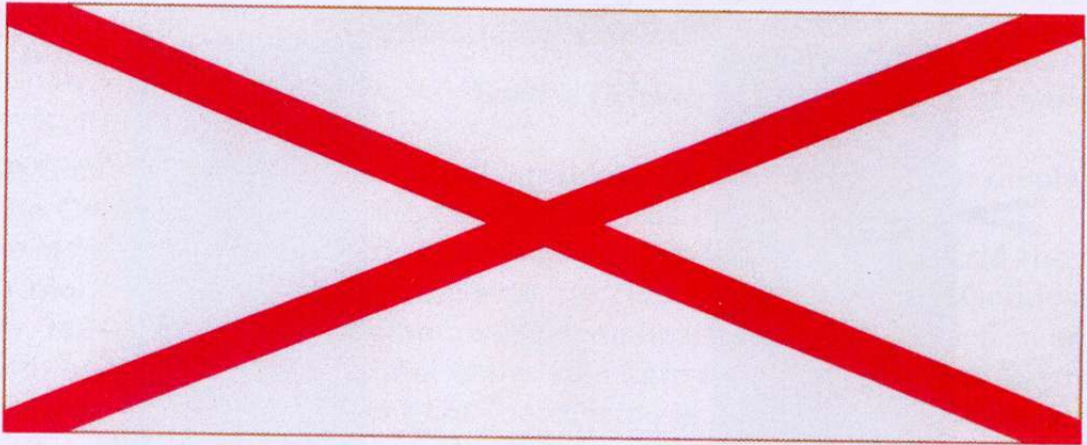
This flag was donated to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on July 4, 1907, by Thomas W. Sims of Mobile. At the time of the donation, Mr. Sims was not sure of the flag's origin.

In Mobile, before the War Between the States, there was an organization called the *Young Men's Secession Club*. Mr. W.R. Brooks attended a meeting of this Association at which Judge Dargan was the speaker. Mr. Brooks remembered that at that meeting there was a flag on the platform on which was written, "The time has come," and shared this information with Mr. Sims, who relayed it to the Archives.

Sims went on to say, "My mother's brother, Mr. Frederic G. Stewart, was an active member of the Mobile Cadets at that time, and seemed to take a great deal of interest in military affairs, and it is through him, probably, that the flag was handed down to me."

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Alabama Cross



The flag above is listed in the Chicago Historical Society collection as a "state flag of Alabama: 1861." It was bequeathed to the Society by C.F. Gunther, a noted collector of militaria from the War Between the States.

Alabama, however, had no state flag from its formation and acceptance into the United States until its secession. On January 11, 1861, the Secession Convention passed a resolution designating a flag designed by a group of Montgomery women as their official flag. This flag, with the goddess Liberty on the obverse and a cotton plant with rattlesnake on the reverse, is known as the Secession Convention flag but was never considered to be the "state flag."

From March 4, 1861, until Alabama's surrender, a Confederate national flag was flown over the Capitol, the first one being a *1st National* and the next being a *2nd National*.

The present Alabama flag was authorized by the Alabama Legislature on February 16, 1895. According to the act, the state flag was to be "a crimson cross of St. Andrew on a field of white." The actual flag of St. Andrew is a white cross on a blue field.

Technically, the flag above is the flag of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, a flag that because of the tremendous number of Irish immigrants in Alabama would be quite relevant. This link, however, may be coincidental.

The flag is 85" (hoist) x 216" (fly) and is crossed by 8³/₄" wide red bars forming a diagonal cross. There is no history accompanying this flag.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.

Nicola Marschall & the First National Flag

Upon hearing the news of the north's invasion of Charleston harbor, Alabama seceded from the Union. The departure of this state, whose modern-day nickname is "The Heart of Dixie," became part of a chain reaction in which five more states severed their ties with the old Republic. At this time seven independent states began discussing methods of government through which each state could retain its sovereignty and yet receive the security needed for the future. They reverted to the plan originally adopted by the United States in 1777, that of a Confederacy. Meeting in Montgomery, delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana (Texas did not send delegates at first, but sent word of their approval of the convention) met to hammer out the details of the new government. Among the many issues with which the convention dealt was one of a national flag, a flag that would represent the new confederation of Southern states. The representatives set up a flag committee and sent word that they would be looking for a design. They invited proposals from the public. The flag eventually selected was from a design submitted by Nicola Marschall, an Alabamian.

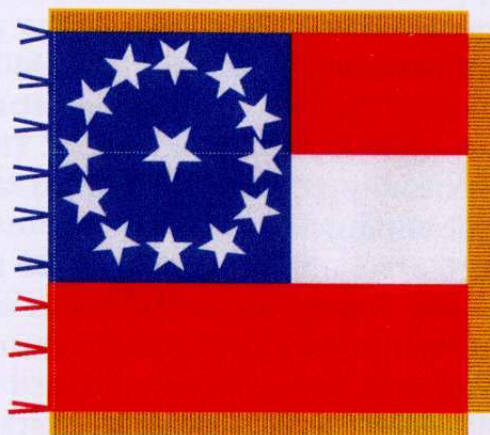
Marschall was born in 1829 in St. Wendel, Prussia (now Austria). He came to the United States in 1849, arriving at the port of New Orleans. He soon moved to Mobile, Alabama, and after a short time relocated to Marion, Alabama, where he established a portrait studio. He served on the faculty at Marion Female Seminary, where he taught drawing, painting, music, and languages and gave private lessons in painting and drawing.

When he heard of the request from the Confederate congress, he drew and offered three designs. The one selected by the new government has become known as the 1st National Flag of the Confederacy, or more simply, the Stars and Bars.

On March 4, 1861, the first *1st National* flag was raised over the Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama. Later, at the surrender of Fort Sumter, the flag was requested by South Carolina authorities to be the first flag raised over the fort, but was not able to be delivered on time for the ceremonies. The people accepted the new flag with celebration and a great number of variations have survived.

Though not designed as a battle flag, it served many Alabama regiments in that capacity. Notable examples include the *Calhoun Sharpshooters*, the *Florence Guards*, the *Yancey Rifles*, the *Mountain Rangers*, the *Dickinson*

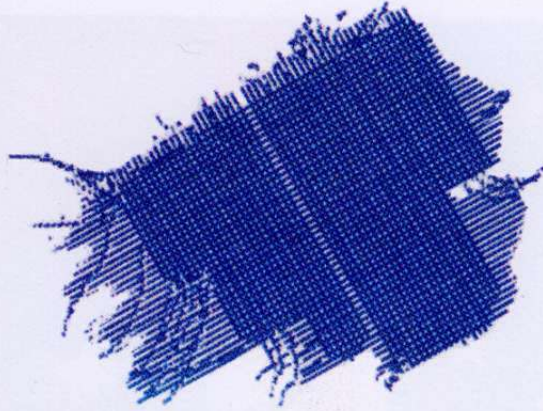
Guards, the 30th Alabama Infantry, and the 31st Alabama Infantry. It was used in all branches of the service. The 1st Alabama Cavalry Regiment and Andrew's Alabama Artillery used 1st Nationals as their unit flags.



After the 1st Battle of Manassas in Virginia, it was considered expedient to find a battle flag that would not be confused with the Federal Stars and Stripes in the smoke of battle. As a result of this request, a new flag was adopted for use by soldiers in the field, a battle flag that was visually striking and different than the flag of the enemy.

At this time, particularly due to their service in Virginia, most Alabama units adopted the new battle flag. Records show however that the 1st National continued in service to some degree throughout the war, and one South Carolina brigade tore up their 1st National to keep it from being captured in 1865.

The First 1st National Flag



On July 12, 1866, this fragment was donated to the Massachusetts Historical Society by William C. Todd. It was identified as a piece of the original first national flag of the Confederacy, which had been raised over the Confederate capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, on March 4, 1861.

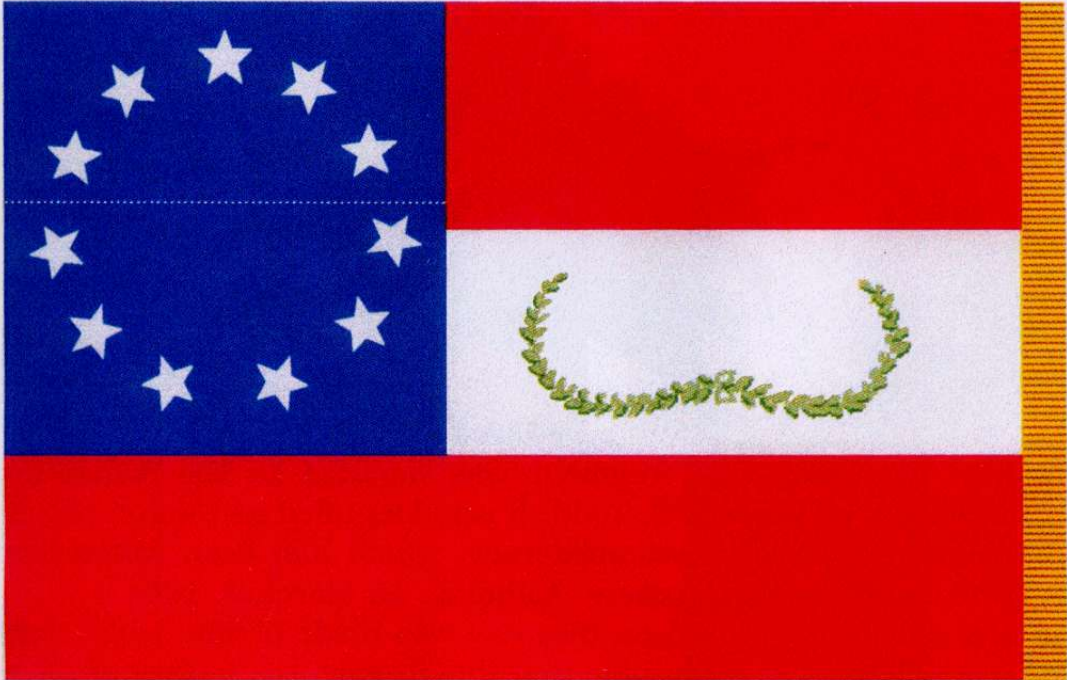
The first official flag raised on that day was made of silk, while this fragment is made of wool. It is possible that this fragment is a piece of the prototype of the first Confederate flag that was presented to the committee for approval. In a letter to former General P.G.T. Beauregard dated May 14, 1872, William Porcher Miles stated that the prototype had been "made of merino [wool], there being no bunting at hand."

The fragment is roughly 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2". Its composition can be counted in threads; there are remaining about 53 threads (warp) x 38 threads (weave).

This fragment was donated to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on November 14, 1950.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

1st National Flag (variant) (Sims)



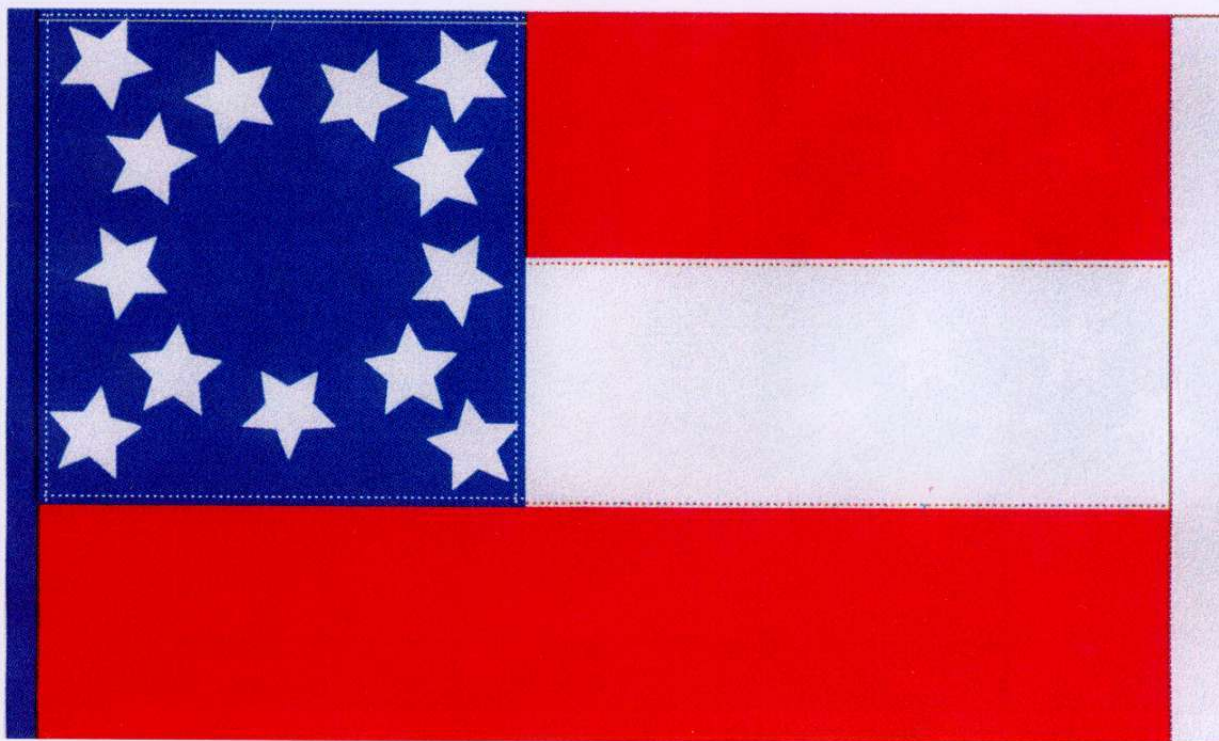
This 1st National Flag was probably constructed after May 20, 1861, the secession date of the eleventh Confederate state. It was donated to the Alabama Department of History and Archives on July 4, 1907, by Thomas W. Sims of Mobile. The flag was unidentified at the time of donation and any information regarding its unit has yet to be located.

The flag is 45½" (hoist) x 69" (fly). The blue canton is 30¼" (hoist) x 30" (fly). On the canton are eleven 3½" white five-pointed stars arranged in a circle that is 22½" in diameter. The three bars of red, white, and red are 15", 15¼", and 15¼" respectively. Along the fly end is sewn a 2¾" yellow silk fringe.

In the center white bar is a painted wreath of grape leaves, 12" high and 27" wide, that at one time encircled a unit name. This name has either been erased or has worn off with age. It appears to have been painted in copper colored 2½" high letters.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

1st National Flag (variant) (Roper)

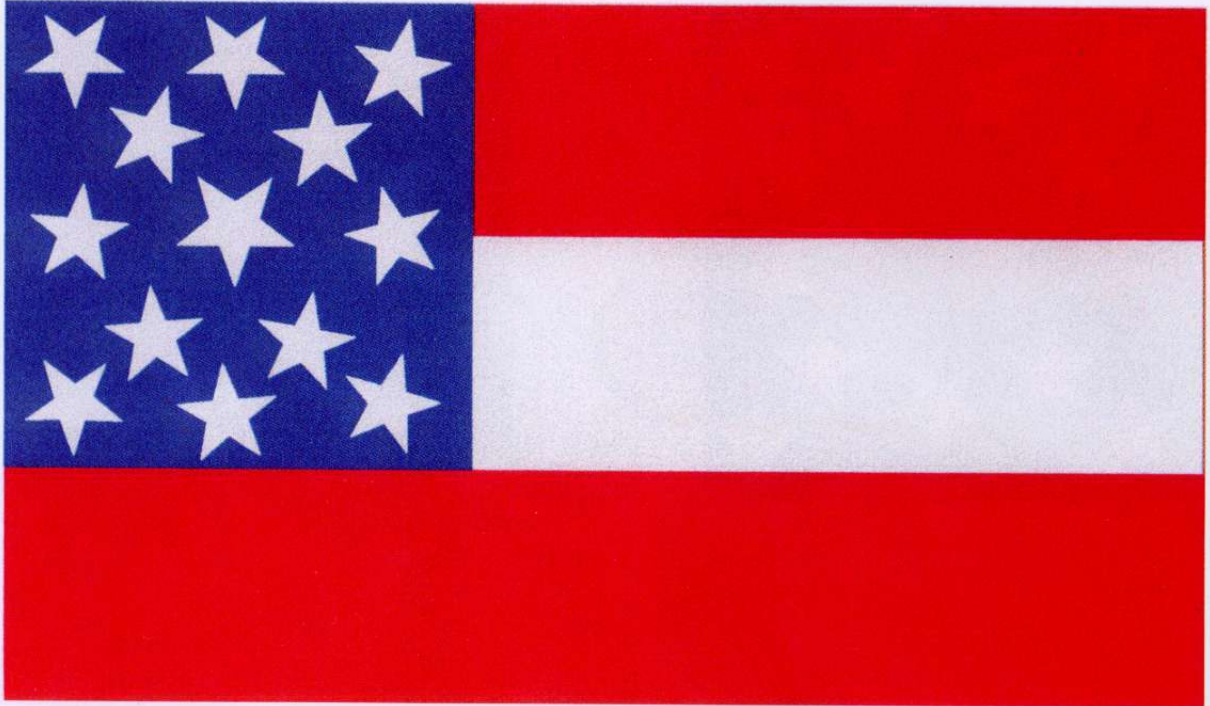


This 1st National Flag is 21½" (hoist) x 36½" (fly), which includes a 1¼" blue cotton heading and a 2" wide white fly band. The canton is 14¾" (hoist) x 14¼" (fly). Thirteen 3" diameter stars are arranged in the blue canton with nine in a circle and one in each corner, each with one ray pointed outward from the circle.

It is said to have been taken from a home in North Alabama by a Federal soldier. It was donated to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on November 19, 1940, by W.G. Roper.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

1st National Flag (variant) (Leach)



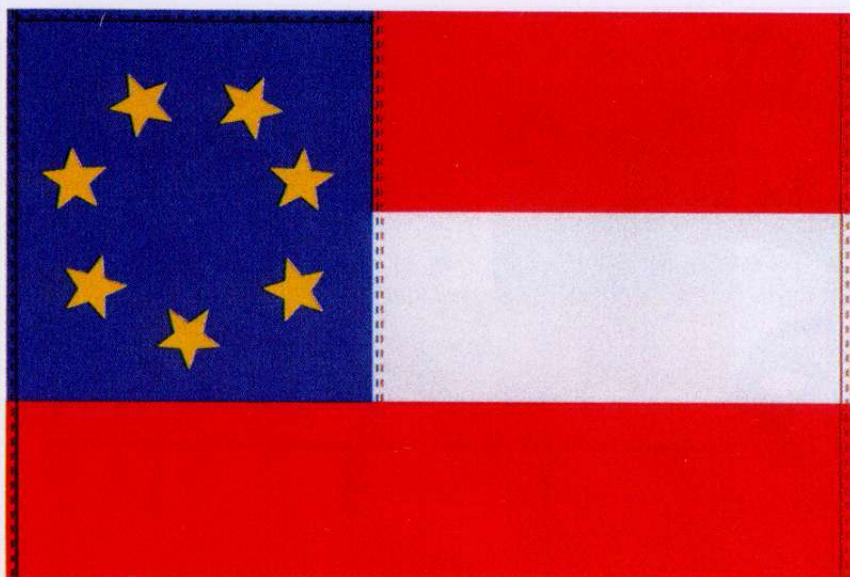
This 1st National variant has little accompanying background history. On July 18, 1920, this flag was donated to the Alabama Department of Archives and History by Colonel George E. Leach and William Preston Screws. According to a museum label, this flag was captured at Fredericksburg, Virginia by George Leach. There was a Captain George W. Leach serving on the staff of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps.

The flag measures 19½" (hoist) x 33¼" (fly). The blue cotton canton is 13" (hoist) x 12½" (fly) displaying thirteen stars arranged in five rows with the number of stars being in rows of 3, 2, 3, 2, and 3. All stars but the center are 3" in diameter with the center star being 3½". The red and white bar widths are, from top to bottom, 6¼", 6¾", and 6½".

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

“Fort Sumpter”

(Marie Louise Taylor)



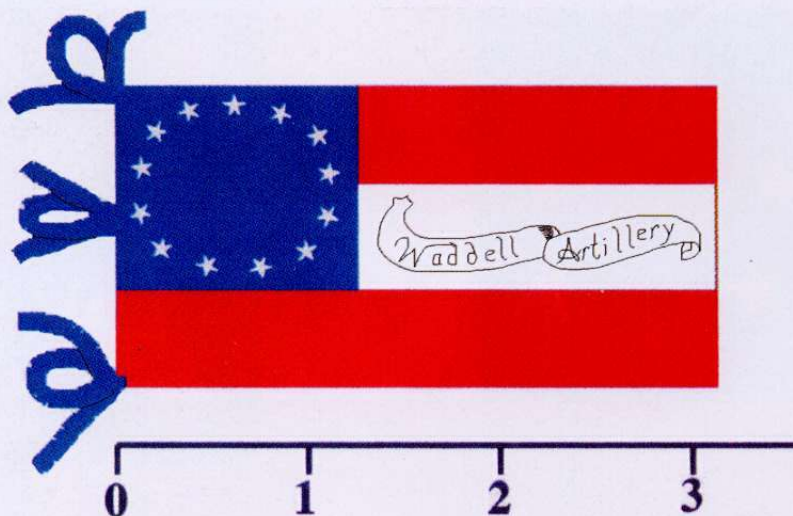
This flag was evidently discovered in an envelope by a researcher in the Reference Room of the Alabama Archives. On the envelope was written, “This flag was sent by my sister after the fall of ‘Fort Sumpter,’ said to have been the first flag run up there on a cannon. Mrs. Jas. Spence, Nee Anna C. Price of Union town, Alabama. 3/21/16.” At the time of the writing, Mrs. Spence was living in Tuscaloosa.

The first flag raised at Fort Sumter was actually a privately owned flag showing a palmetto tree and red star. The first *formal* flag to be raised was a standard 1st National. This flag is likely a souvenir flag sent to illustrate the one raised during official ceremonies at the fort.

The flag is $4\frac{1}{8}$ " (hoist) x $6\frac{1}{8}$ " (fly). The blue canton is $2\frac{3}{16}$ " high x $2\frac{5}{8}$ " wide. In a circle on the canton are seven $\frac{7}{16}$ " gold five pointed stars. They appear to be stenciled, which may indicate multiple production for souvenir purposes. The top red bar is $1\frac{7}{16}$ " wide. The bottom bar is $1\frac{3}{8}$ ".

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Waddell's Artillery Battery

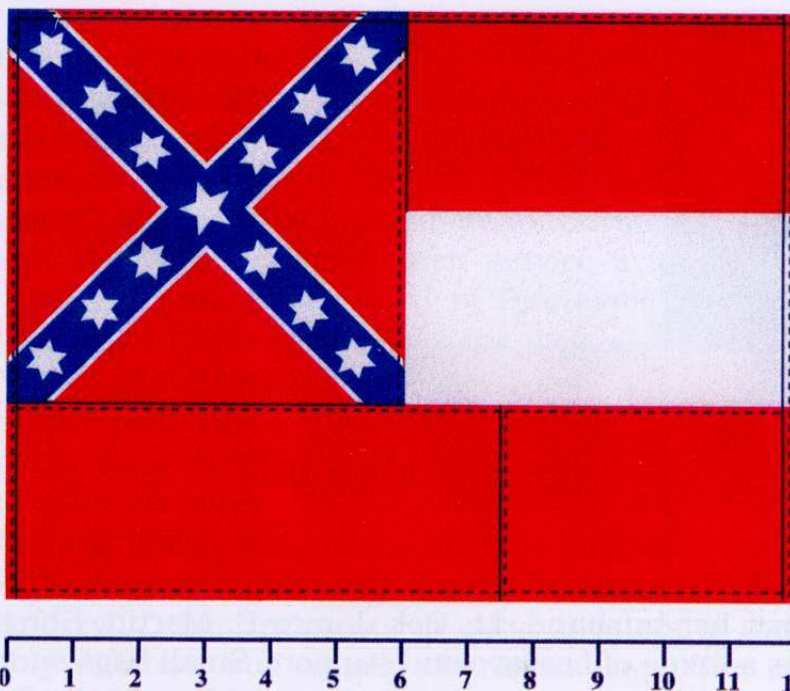


In 1862, Mrs. Johnnie Green, an English lady living in Columbus, Georgia, gave this little flag to Waddell's Battery. It is tissue-thin and is made of silk and silk ribbons. The diminutive memento is $1\frac{9}{16}$ " (hoist) x $3\frac{1}{8}$ " (fly). The blue canton is $1\frac{1}{16}$ " high x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. On the canton is a circle of thirteen stars, each one approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ " diameter. The red stripes are made of ribbon and are $\frac{1}{2}$ " each. The white stripe is $\frac{9}{16}$ " and has, drawn in India ink, a two-part scroll with "Waddell" and "Artillery" written in script letters. The "W" and "A" are $\frac{1}{8}$ " and the lower case letters are $\frac{1}{16}$ " high. There are three decorative loop attachments made of $\frac{3}{16}$ " wide blue silk ribbon.

This flag was given to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on July 19, 1901, by R.H. Bellamy, a former Captain of Waddell's Battery.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

1st National, variant (Marie Louise Taylor)



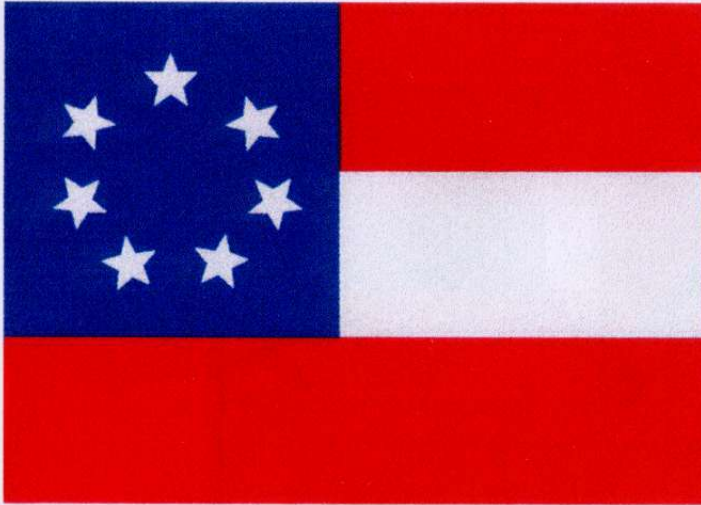
Marie Louise Taylor made this small flag in 1864 from fragments of the first 1st National flag to fly over Talladega. In construction she used a combination of patterns reflecting both the 1st and 2nd National flags. On the white center bar are inscribed significant dates, poetry, and the abbreviated names of the Southern states.

The flag is $9\frac{1}{16}$ " (hoist) x 12" (fly). The canton, in the pattern of a battle flag, is 6" square. The red field is crossed by $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide blue bars which are edged with $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide white fimbriation. There are thirteen stars displayed on the St. Andrew's cross. The 5-pointed center star is $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. The remaining stars are 6-pointed and are $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter. The two red bars are $\frac{3}{16}$ " wide; the center white bar is $2\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. There is a length of $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide gold velvet ribbon attached to the lower half of the hoist but it does not appear to have any function.

This flag was donated to the state by Mrs. Taylor on January 14, 1908.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Two Miniatures



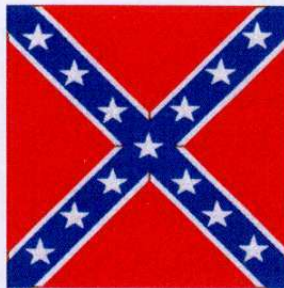
The 10th Alabama Infantry was organized at Montgomery on June 4, 1861. The regiment went to Virginia the following month. When it arrived at Winchester, it was brigaded under General Kirby Smith with the 9th and 11th Alabama, 19th Mississippi, and 38th Virginia regiments. It saw no active service for several months and bivouacked near Manassas and

Centerville. While the regiment was at Centerville, Mrs. Martin traveled from Talledega to visit her husband, Lt. Col. James B. Martin. She gave him this souvenir flag as a token of her love and support. Small flags such as this were often given by loved ones as mementos to their soldiers in the field. Later that year, the regiment was doing detached duty when attacked at Dranesville. In this, its first fight, the regiment lost 21 killed and 64 wounded. In this action Lt. Col. Martin was killed.

The flag is 10³/₄" (hoist) x 15" (fly).

This small silk presentation flag is a miniature 2nd National. It is 3¹/₄" (hoist) x 5¹/₄" (fly). There is no known history associated with this flag, but written on the fly is "Lake H. Gay, Ala."

Both flags at the Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.



Lake H. Gay, Ala.

The Battle Flags of Civil War Alabama

Alabama's Contribution

During the course of the War Between the States, Alabama provided for the Confederate cause sixty-one regiments of Infantry, fourteen regiments of Cavalry, twenty-seven batteries of Artillery, and two independent battalions of Cavalry, all with Alabama state identification. In addition, the state provided one regiment of Infantry, four regiments of Cavalry, and one independent battalion of Infantry, all with Confederate national identification. Because of this tremendous contribution, Alabama soldiers found themselves in all theaters of the war (see Appendix). Through their service in the Department of the Gulf, the Army of Mississippi, the Army of Tennessee, the Army of Northern Virginia, and various smaller commands, the flags of Alabama regiments display a great variety of designs.

The Battle Flags

The most familiar Battle Flag to the modern Southerner is the square flag of the Army of Northern Virginia with its red field emblazoned with the blue cross of St. Andrew. Other regiments in other theaters of the war, however, had remarkably different but equally cherished flags. The men of General Patrick Cleburne's Division, Army of Tennessee, clung devotedly to their blue flags with full moon device. Some western units who saw service early in the war received Battle Flags of a rosy hue, a St. Andrew's cross with twelve, six-pointed stars, and a pink border. The men in the Department of the Gulf and the Army of Mississippi were just as devoted to their slightly rectangular red battle flags with the blue cross and twelve stars. In 1864, the Army of Tennessee regulations brought about a fully rectangular Battle flag with thirteen stars. Having shared fully in the service of the South, the regiments of Alabama shared fully in the cornucopia of Battle Flags supplied to the regiments between 1861 and 1865.

The Army of Northern Virginia

Ladies' sewing circles in Richmond, Virginia, made the first of these most familiar Confederate battle flags. The most notable characteristic of these flags is their square shape. This characteristic alone causes this flag to be remembered as the "Army of Northern Virginia battle flag." Robert Lee's Army of Northern Virginia is remembered for its valiant defense of the new nation's

capitol at Richmond, fighting successfully against overwhelming odds, and for occasional forays into the enemy's territory. Due to the nature of its service, Lee's army remained in close contact. The use of the mandated battle flag was easier to regulate due to the closeness of the regiments and the confined battle area. If an Army of Northern Virginia unit used a battle flag, it was square.

The 1st (silk) issue: In November and December of 1861, the Richmond Depot distributed the first mass issue of Battle Flags. These first flags issued were of silk, made of dress material by Richmond's ladies. The size was roughly 48" square. The blue cross displayed twelve stars and the flag was edged on three sides with a yellow/gold border. Due to the use of dress material, the fields of these flags tended to be pinkish or rosy. Surviving flags of this issue include that of the *15th Alabama Infantry Regiment*.

The 1st (cotton) issue: In April 1862, with supplies of silk growing scarce, the Richmond Depot distributed a small issue of cotton flags. These were smaller, roughly 42" square, devoid of fimbriation, and having the yellow border replaced with a narrow orange border. Surviving flags of this issue include that of the *5th Alabama Infantry Battalion*.

The 1st (bunting) issue: In May 1862, the Depot began issuing bunting flags. These flags were 48" square with 8" wide blue crosses. The number of stars was increased to thirteen. The stars were 3" in diameter and were spaced at 6" intervals, creating a "compressed" look. The border was orange. Surviving flags of this issue include that of the *8th Alabama Infantry Regiment*.

The 2nd (bunting) issue: In June, a similar issue was sent to the field. Because of a decreasing supply of blue bunting, the cross was decreased in width to 5" and the diameter of the stars was increased to 3½". Surviving flags of this issue include that of the *11th Alabama Infantry Regiment*.

The 3rd (bunting) issue: This largest of the issues was begun in July 1862, was sent to the field in the fall, and continued into 1864. With this issue came the white border by which the Army of Northern Virginia flag is remembered today. The 3rd issue flags retained the other characteristics of the 2nd issue. Many flags of this issue have battle honors applied in various colors of paint. Surviving Alabama flags of this issue include those of the *5th Infantry Regiment*, the *5th Infantry Battalion*, and the *13th Infantry Regiment*.

The 4th (bunting) issue: In April 1864, a small issue was distributed in which the flags were slightly larger, 51" square and the stars were placed at 8" intervals giving them an expanded and balanced appearance.

The 5th (bunting) issue: In the autumn of 1864, another small issue was distributed with the stars at 9" intervals.

The 6th (bunting) issue: In December 1864, a small issue of flags was distributed in which the star interval was reduced to 8".

The 7th (bunting) issue: The last issue of the Richmond Depot reduced once more the interval between stars to approximately 7". Surviving flags of this issue include that of the *14th Alabama Infantry Regiment*.

The Western Army

Polk's Corps

One of the earliest commands to defend the area along the Mississippi was Major-General Leonidas Polk's "Department No. 2", later to be the 1st (Grand) Division. At the battle of Belmont, Polk, whose units were outfitted with the 1st National, realized the need for a flag that would not be confused for the Federal banner. He devised a Battle Flag similar to, yet distinctively different from, the flag of the Army of Northern Virginia. The field of Polk's flag was blue and crossed with a red St. George's cross (upright instead of diagonal). Eleven stars were placed on the flag, seven on the horizontal bar and two on the upper vertical and lower vertical bars. The cross was edged with white fimbriation.

When General Wither's Division was transferred to Polk's Corps in August 1862, at least one Brigade of that division adopted flags based on Polk's pattern but of simpler design. These new flags were blue with a simple white St. George's cross. Surviving Alabama flags of this design are those of the *22nd Infantry Regiment*, the *24th Infantry Regiment*, and *Waters' Artillery Battery*, and represent the only flags of this pattern to survive the war.

Bragg's Corps

When General Beauregard went west to assist General Albert Sidney Johnston in Department No. 2, he took with him his square battle flag and attempted to incorporate the banner into the Army of the West. Much to his dismay, he met resistance from those units who had developed their own flag and did not wish to retire them. When Bragg's Corps came west without a distinctive flag of their own, Beauregard saw an opportunity to introduce his flag to the west. He placed an order through the departmental quartermaster in New Orleans to equip the newly arrived Corps. The flags were contracted by a sailmaker, H. Cassidy, who used a design based on the flag of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. The first Cassidy flags to be issued to Bragg's troops were roughly square with a red field crossed with a blue St. Andrew's cross

on which were sewn twelve six-pointed stars. The flags were edged with wide borders of pink serge. Surviving Alabama flags of this pattern are those of the *18th Infantry Regiment* and *Lumsden's Artillery Battery*.

Shortly after production began, Cassidy switched to a rectangular pattern. Surviving Alabama flags of this configuration include the *Gen. Beauregard Field Flag*.

Hardee's Corps

General Hardee's 3rd Corps was organized through the combination of Hardee's and Buckner's division. The flag adopted by this Corps is of an individual design that is believed to be of Irish symbolism. The Irish Rebellion of 1798 is commemorated in the emotional ballad, *The Rising of the Moon*, and the full moon symbol was well known to those of Irish ancestry. Although General Buckner is credited with the design of this distinctive flag, it is remembered as the "Hardee Flag." The flag was designed at Bowling Green, Kentucky during the winter of 1861-62 and issued to the regiments while there. The actual sewing of the flags was done by Mrs. Buckner and by Mrs. Samuel Blackburn and her daughters of Bowling Green.

The distinctive flag had a dark blue field. In the center was a white elliptical or circular disk representing a full moon. The flag was edged with a white border. Many of these flags were personalized by the individual regiments, who painted their unit designations within the moon and painted battle honors in the surrounding blue. Surviving Alabama flags of this pattern include the *18th Infantry Regiment*, the *33rd Infantry Regiment*, and the *45th Infantry Regiment*.

The Army of Tennessee

After the defeat of the Army of Tennessee at Missionary Ridge, and the ensuing retreat, General Braxton Bragg was replaced with General Joseph Johnston. The reinstating of "Uncle Joe" was a tremendous source of encouragement to the beleaguered soldiers of the western army. One of Johnston's first acts of rebuilding was the order for new battle flags. He sent an order to the Atlanta Depot for flags that would be based on the Army of Northern Virginia Battle Flag. The flags received from Atlanta were only remotely similar to the square battle flag that Johnston had helped design. They were rectangular, averaging 37" x 54", and had no white edging.

These rectangular battle flags were issued to the regiments in early 1864 and many were carried until the final surrender. Surviving Alabama flags of

this type include the flags of the *20th Infantry Regiment*, the *24th Infantry Regiment*, and the *26th/50th Infantry Regiment*.

The Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana

When General Johnston was ordered from the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana to take over command of the Army of Tennessee, a standardized flag was already being developed in this command. A few Alabama Regiments had actually been issued flags of this type so that they were carried at the battle of Missionary Ridge in November 1863. When General Polk replaced Johnston, he continued the distribution of this flag.

It resembled the Army of Tennessee flag in that it was more rectangular and lacked white edging, but this new flag had twelve stars. Sizes range from 42" x 53" to 48" x 55". The blue bars are edged with white fimbriation. On most flags of this pattern the hoist is folded over and sewn to make a sleeve. Another feature of this flag is the method of star attachment. On most of these flags the white stars are sewn to the obverse and the blue is cut away on the reverse to reveal the white. Surviving Alabama flags of this pattern include those of the *18th Infantry Regiment*, the *29th Infantry Regiment*, the *36th Infantry Regiment*, and the *37th Infantry Regiment* (carried at Missionary Ridge).

Other Flags

In addition to the above flags, Alabama units carried battle flags based on the 1st National (*1st Cavalry Regiment*), 2nd National (*1st Infantry Regiment and 32nd Infantry Regiment*) and 3rd National (*5th Infantry Regiment*). One flag from the Charleston, S.C., Depot found its way to an Alabama Regiment. In some cases, the original organizational flags, although not regulation, were retained and in use through the end of the war or the dissolution of the unit (*57th Alabama Infantry and Hilliard's Legion*).

While some state troops never left their home state for service, this cannot be said about Alabama's soldiers. When Alabama's men left their homes, some never to return, they left in all directions. Their travels would take them from Mississippi to Tennessee, through the Carolinas, from Florida to Georgia, to Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Because of Alabama's tremendous contribution to the Confederate cause and the use of Alabama troops in all areas of conflict, the flags of Alabama companies and regiments represent more fully than most the entire Confederate war effort. These flags represent not only their hopes and dreams, but the determined, unselfish effort put forth by young men from the "Heart of Dixie" for their home, their family, their country, and their God.

Banner Presentation— All Hail to the Ladies of Montgomery

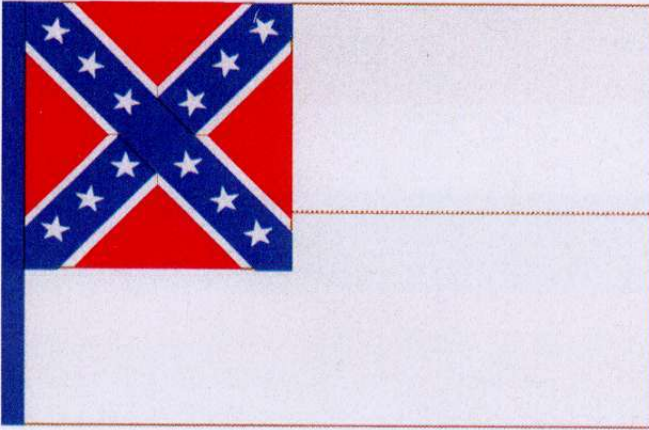
The Independent Rifles, Capt duVal—Lt. Kirkpatrick, commanding—were to day presented with a magnificent and most beautiful executed banner, wrought by the fair hands of Montgomery's beautiful daughters. The flag is composed of massive green silk, its borders ornamented with rich golden fringe, and the designs most tastefully and appropriately executed. On one side "Alabama" is inscribed in large gilt letters, and the circle illumed with eight radiating stars. On the other, a female figure bearing the Confederate flag, and the inscription 'Independent Rifles,' 'Ever Ready.' The flag was presented by Virgil S. Murphey, Esq., on behalf of the ladies, in an eloquent and beautiful speech, and accepted by Private J. L. Oliver, Esq., in like appropriate style.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance to witness the interesting ceremonies. This beautiful tribute by the fair ladies of our city to the Independent Rifles, is a compliment worthily bestowed, and one that will be appreciated by every member of the Company, in a manner worthy of the gentlemen that compose it, and defended upon the field on conflict with a desperation that knows no retreat.

Long may it wave over the gallant band she shall soon bear it hence in defence of those who gave it.

*Weekly Post, Montgomery, Ala, May 14, 1861
(Article describes the presentation of a "massive green silk" flag to the Independent Rifles. This flag, one the very few to be constructed in green, did not survive the war.)*

1st Alabama Infantry



The 1st Regiment of Alabama Infantry was organized at Pensacola, Florida, on April 1, 1861, and reorganized at Memphis, Tennessee, on April 2, 1862. The regiment surrendered at Island #10 on April 7, 1862, and was exchanged in September. Surrendered a second time at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on July 8, 1863, the enlisted men were paroled in that same

month but the officers were confined until the end of the war. The paroled enlisted men were exchanged in late September.

In 1864, the 1st Regiment, as part of Quarles' Brigade, Army of Mississippi, participated in the Atlanta campaign and saw action at New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Ezra Church. Pvt. E.F. Ingram remembered,

"At Ft. Gaines, Ala. I was given charge of the flag and we were ordered out to Johnson's army five or six months after that and at New Hope Church we had a hard fight and there the flag had some shots fired through it; I was not in charge of the flag that day as I was relieved by the regular color-bearer who had been home for some time."

After Atlanta, the regiment marched with the Army of Tennessee and fought at the battle of Franklin. Of this Ingram said, "We had the same flag at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. and the color-bearer was wounded and Gen. Quarles was seen with the flag riding towards the breast works, and it is said he had it with him when he was killed."

This 12-star 2nd National Flag is 35" (hoist) x 51" (fly) and has a blue sleeve hoist. It was captured at Franklin, Tennessee, in November 1864 by Capt. George V. Kelley, 104th Ohio Infantry.

Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.

1st Alabama Infantry, Co. C-G (Perote Guards)



This flag is of such early construction that, considering the ultimatum on the canton, it could be considered a Secession flag. It was made in late summer of 1860 and in September was presented to M.B. Locke on the steps of the Methodist church in Perote. Presenting the flag was Miss Martha Crossley, co-creator and representative for the sewing circle. This flag surely must have seen some ceremonial use during the winter of 1861, but in April when the Perote Guards were sent to Pensacola, they became a part of the newly-formed 1st Alabama Regiment. When the official Regimental flag was issued, the company flags were assigned to the regimental quartermaster for safe keeping.

On April 7, 1862, the 1st Alabama Infantry surrendered at Island No. 10. Following the surrender, the flag was taken from the company baggage and captured by members of the 15th Wisconsin Infantry. The flag's location was discovered by Dr. Thomas Owen in 1903, whereupon he petitioned the state of Wisconsin for its return. On April 13, 1905, the Wisconsin legislature approved the return of the flag of the Perote Guards.

The flag is 52" (hoist) x 90" (fly) and has a field of seven horizontal stripes, each approximately 7½", and from top to bottom being red, white, blue, red, white, blue, red. The canton is of white silk, 22¼" (hoist) x 33" (fly), on which is written, in yellow Roman uncial and miniscule letters, JUSTICE & PROTECTION/to/each new partner/or a new firm/PEROTE GUARDS. Above the motto are scattered thirteen yellow five-pointed stars, each 1½" diameter. On the reverse of the canton is a full colored painting of the seal of Alabama.

Along the hoist, a 1½" wide silk heading encases a cord which is looped at each end.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.



2nd Alabama Infantry Reserves (63rd Alabama Infantry)



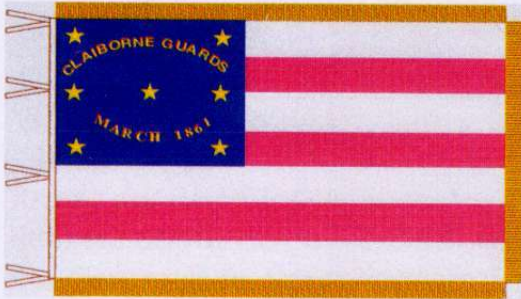
This flag is a late-issue battle flag and therefore cannot have belonged to the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, disbanded in May 1862. It is the flag of the 2nd Infantry Regiment Reserves, organized on August 16, 1864. Under Colonel Olin F. Rice and Major John H. Echols, the Regiment served in the District of the Gulf and saw action at the siege of Mobile, March 17-April 12, 1865. The reserve regiment was redesignated as the 63rd Infantry Regiment in March 1865.

This flag was manufactured by the prolific James A. Cameron of Mobile and conforms to the pattern issued to other units within the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It was likely issued before the redesignation. Sgt. George F. Rebman, Co. B, 119th Illinois Infantry, captured this flag at Blakely, Alabama, on April 9, 1865. It was returned to Alabama on March 25, 1905.

The flag is 43½" (hoist) x 51½" (fly). Its red bunting field is crossed by 7" wide blue bunting bars on which are sewn twelve 4¾" white cotton stars. As was standard for this type of flag, the stars are sewn only to the obverse with the blue cut away on the reverse so the stars can be seen. The blue bars are edged with 1½" white cotton fimbriation. The 2" high letters of the unit abbreviation are cut separately from white cotton and individually sewn to the red field. The hoist edge is doubled over 2" to provide a sleeve.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

2nd Alabama Infantry, Co. C (Claiborne Guards)



Seven young ladies, each one selected to represent one of the seven seceded states, made the flag of the Claiborne Guards. One of their number, Miss Henrietta Porcher Gaillard, presented the flag to Lt. E.A. Scott in a ceremony at the Masonic Hall in Claiborne, Alabama. The company was later designated Company C, 2nd Alabama Infantry Regiment. The flag was taken by the company to its first assignment at Fort Morgan, Alabama. From there the company was ordered to Fort Pillow, Tennessee. There the regiment disbanded and most of the men entered service with Co. A, 42nd Infantry. Apparently the flag was returned to someone in Claiborne. Its location at the end of the war was not known.

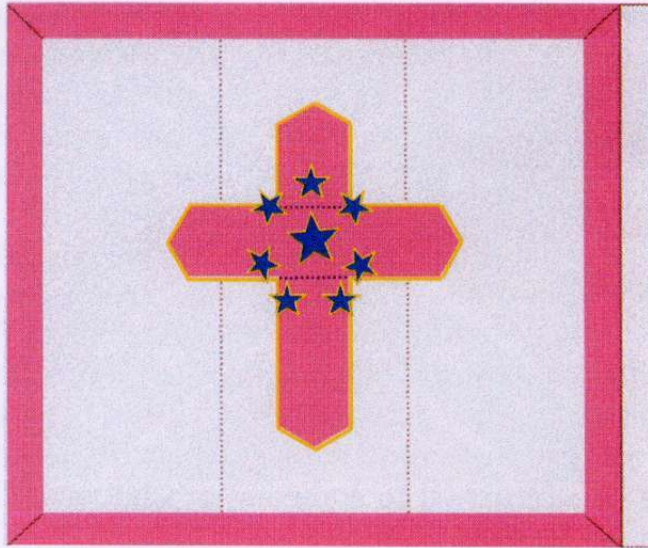
In 1878, a letter was received by the postmaster in Claiborne from Mr. Morgan Henry Chrysler. During the war, while his Federal brigade was in Alabama, the flag came into his possession and he stated that he wished to return it. The flag was eventually returned to Mrs. Thomas A. Hamilton (Henrietta Gaillard) of Mobile and was later placed in the Y.M.C.A. Her nephew reclaimed the flag and, on March 13, 1941, donated it to the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

The flag is 47" (hoist) x 81" (fly) and includes a blue silk canton which is 26½" (vertical) x 34" (horizontal). On the canton there are seven gold stars, each 3⅝" diameter, one in the center and three along each side. In an arch above the center star is CLAIBORNE GUARDS in 2¼" gold painted letters, shaded red high and left. In a reverse arch below the center star is MARCH 1861 in the same style of letter. The field is made of seven stripes alternating white and pink, each 6½" - 7" wide, and edged on three sides with 2½" deep yellow fringe.

On the reverse of the canton is a single 6½" gold painted star, shaded red. Arched above the star, on a 3" wide red painted scroll, edged in gold, are the words CITIZEN SOLDIERS in 2" high gold block letters. Below the star on a similar scroll are the words THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM in similar letters.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

4th Alabama Infantry, Co. C (Magnolia Cadets)



In the early spring of 1861, Alabama issued a call for volunteers to defend the state and the principles of the new government. On April 24, 1861, in a ceremony at Watts Hall in Selma, Alabama, a new company was inducted into State service. Mary A.H. Gay recorded the event in her book, *Life in Dixie during the War*:

"The Magnolia Cadets, under the leadership of Captain N.H.R. Dawson, of Selma, were among the first to respond. I accompanied my cousins of Alabama to see this company of noble, handsome young men mustered into the military service of their country. It was a beautiful sight! Wealthy, cultured young gentlemen voluntarily turning their backs upon the luxuries and endearments of affluent homes, and accepting in lieu the privations and hardships of warfare; thereby illustrating to the world that the conflict of arms consequent upon secession was not to be 'a rich man's war and a poor man's fight.'

"I saw them as they stood in line to receive the elegant silken banner...made and presented to them by Miss Ella Todd and her sister, Mrs. Dr. White, of Lexington, Kentucky, who were introduced to the audience by Captain Dawson as the sisters of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln..."

Miss Todd later married Captain Dawson, creating the irony of two of President Lincoln's sisters-in-law being devoted Confederates and Alabamians.

When the 4th Regiment was organized at Dallas, Georgia, on May 2, 1861, the Magnolia Cadets were designated Company C of that unit. Five days later, they were mustered into Confederate service at Lynchburg, Virginia. The company last carried this flag in June 1861, during a dress parade at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

In the summer of 1861, company flags were ordered to be retired and this flag was placed in storage. It was apparently brought back to Alabama by Captain Dawson, whose son donated it to the state on June 24, 1903.

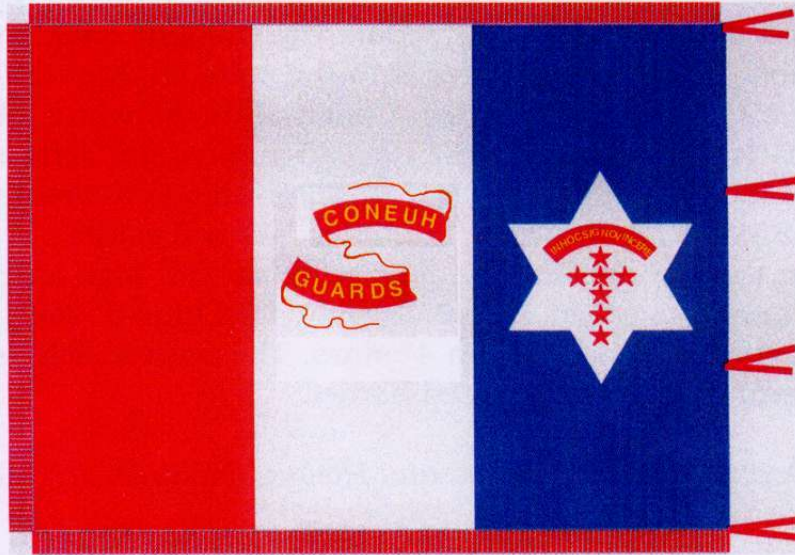
The flag is 52³/₄" (hoist) x 62" (fly). Centered in the white silk field of the obverse is MAGNOLIA/CADETS/1861 in gold-painted 4¹/₂" letters and 4¹/₄" figures, shaded blue, low and right. Surrounding this is a wreath of magnolia leaves, about 35" high x 39" wide, painted in natural colors.

Centered in the reverse is a rose-colored cross, 34" high x 28" wide, made of 7" wide material and edged in gold. A gold-edged blue 5" star is centered on the cross and surrounded by seven 4" stars. The reverse field is surrounded on four sides with a 2³/₄" rose colored border.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.



4th Alabama Infantry, Co. E (Conecuh Guards)



The flag of the Conecuh Guards was made on the pattern of the French tricolor. It is 47" (hoist) x 65¹/₄" (fly) with a field of three vertical panels of blue (23³/₄"), white (20¹/₂"), and red (20³/₄"). Centered on the white bar is a red two-piece banner with the words "CONEUH" [sic] and "GUARDS" in 1⁵/₈" gold block letters, shaded crimson low and right. Centered on the blue bar is a white six-pointed star, 18" inches point to point. On the star is a red arched scroll on which is written in ³/₄" gold block letters the Latin phrase "IN HOC SIGNO VIN-CERE." Below the arch are seven red five-pointed stars, 1¹/₂" point to point, arranged in the shape of a Christian cross. The flag is bordered on three sides with 1¹/₄" red fringe.

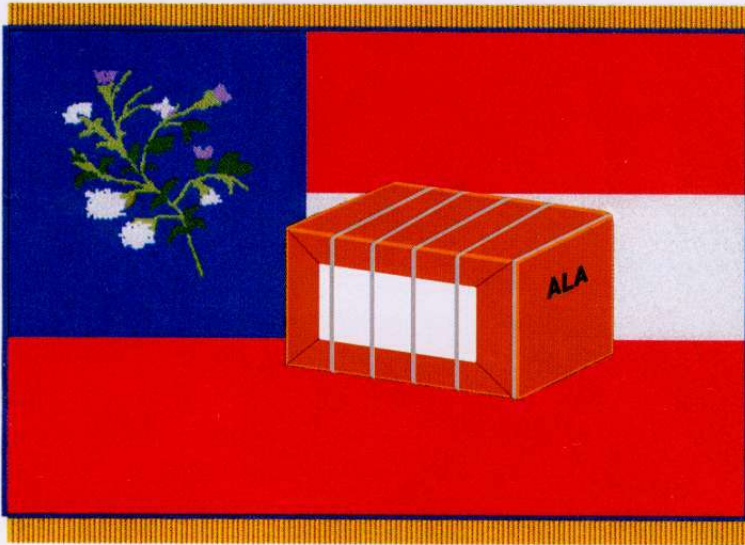
The flag was presented to the Conecuh Guards at the Sparta Depot in Conecuh County on April 24, 1861, and was one of ten company flags used during a dress parade at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in June 1861. When the company flags were retired by Brigade orders, this flag was stored and later brought back to Alabama by Private Henry C. Stearns.

The flag was presented to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on November 22, 1907, by Colonel P.D. Bowles and Captain James W. Darby.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

4th Alabama Infantry, Co. G

Marion Light Infantry



The flag of the Marion Light Infantry is 57" (hoist) x 86½" (fly) and is edged on three sides with 2" deep gold fringe. The obverse is a basic 1st National pattern. The blue canton is 37" high x 34½" wide on which is painted in natural colors a cotton plant. Centered in the obverse is painted, in correct perspective, a tan cotton bale bound with white bands and bearing the

stenciled letters ALA on its side. The reverse is a standard 1st National pattern with eleven 4¼" gold painted stars in a 23" diameter circle in the canton. Centered on the white bar is the inscription MARION LIGHT INFANTRY in 4" high gold stylized letters shaded blue low and right with a pink underlining.

This flag was sent to the company shortly after its arrival in Virginia. It was donated by the ladies of Marion and taken to the company by John Conch. The flag was among ten company flags carried by the 4th Alabama Infantry during a dress parade in Harpers Ferry in June 1861. It seems that, when the company colors were retired, the flag of the Marion Light Infantry continued in use for some time as the regimental colors. At the first battle at Manassas Junction, while carrying this flag, the color bearer was close enough to hear General Bee exclaiming the admonition to his troops resulting in General T.J. Jackson's nickname.

When Captain Porter King returned to Alabama after one year's service, he brought with him this flag, eventually giving it to his son Porter King. The flag was presented to the state on March 15, 1904, by Mrs. Porter King.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

4th Alabama Infantry, Co. H



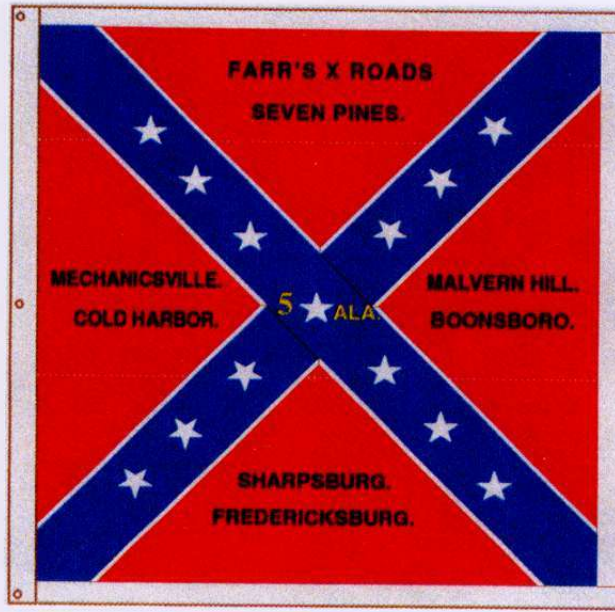
This handmade silk flag was presented to the Lauderdale Volunteers on April 27, 1861, at Florence Wesleyan University. Dr. William H. Mitchell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was the main speaker for the evening. Following Mitchell's address, the flag was unfurled by Mary Purnell Donelson Coffee, the widow of War of 1812 hero Gen. John Coffee. The flag was delivered to Captain McFarland of the Lauderdale Volunteers, who in turn passed it to Ensign C. Daniel Stewart. Stewart pledged that the flag should "float wherever honor and danger should demand it to wave, and if honor and victory were not inscribed upon its folds, the flag and the men would never return to Florence."

The Lauderdale Volunteers were accepted into Confederate service as Company H, 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment. In their first battle at Manassas Junction, Ensign Stewart was killed carrying the flag toward the enemy. It was possibly being used as the regimental colors at that time. Sometime later the flag was retired from service and presented to Ensign Stewart's mother, Perline B. Stewart, of Florence. This flag was carried in 1938 by Mrs. Stewart at the final parade of Confederate veterans in Richmond.

The flag was presented in 1971 to the Florence Historical Board, later stored, and subsequently "lost" until discovered in 1991 by researcher Wayne Higgens.

Pope's Tavern Museum, Florence, Ala.

5th Alabama Infantry



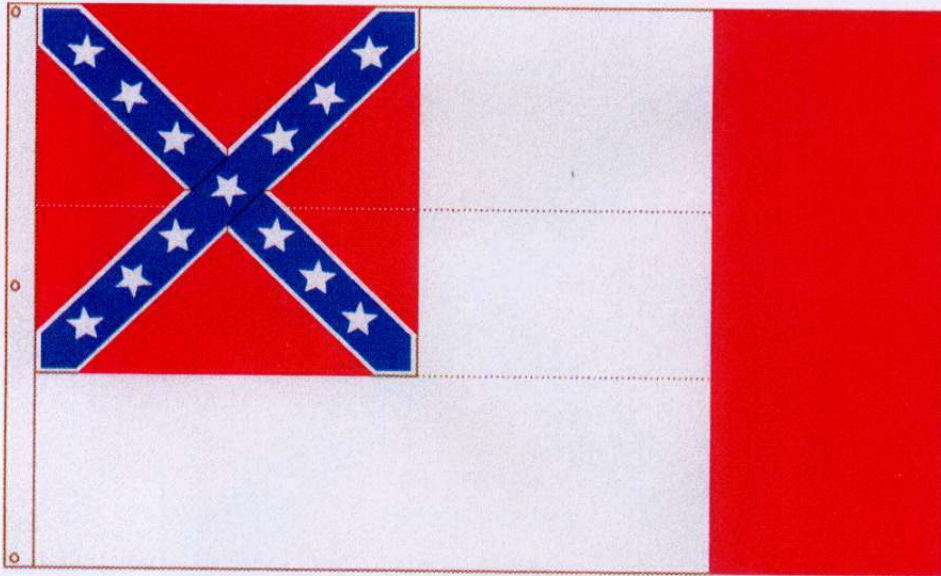
The flag of the 5th Alabama Regiment is an Army of Northern Virginia battle flag of the third (bunting) issue. Specifically, it is an April 1863 edition given to the regiments of D.H. Hill's division, identified as such by the blue honors and the unit identification painted in gold on the blue bars. It is 47" (hoist) x 47½" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 5" wide blue bunting bars, which are edged with ½" wide cotton fimbriation. There are thirteen white cotton five-pointed stars, each one 3½"-3¾" in diameter. There is a 2" wide white bunting edging on three sides and a 2" wide white cotton heading along the hoist with three whipped eyelets.

The unit name is painted on the blue bar in yellow paint, the **5** being 1¾" high and **ALA** being 1½" high. The honors are painted on the red bunting in blue block letters, 1" high, on the obverse only.

It was captured at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, on May 3, 1863, by the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was forwarded to the U.S. War Department and assigned Capture Number 222. The flag of the 5th Alabama Regiment was returned to the state on March 25, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

5th Alabama Infantry



The mere existence of 3rd National Regimental flags incites doubt regarding authenticity. The Confederate government authorized the flag's use in March 1865. Most regiments did not have time to adopt this flag before the surrender in April.

However, examination of this flag reveals that in both construction techniques and material it bears characteristics of the flags manufactured at the Richmond Depot in March 1865. Flag conservationist Fonda Thompson verified that the flag exhibited no characteristics of post-war construction. Noted vexillologist Howard Madaus believes that this flag may be the one that was carried by the 5th Alabama Infantry during the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on April 12, 1865.

This flag is 47" (hoist) x 75" (fly). The red bunting canton is 31" on the staff x 31½" on the fly and is crossed by 3½"-3¾" blue bunting bars. The St. Andrew's cross displays thirteen 3" diameter white cotton stars and is edged with ½" white cotton fimbriation. There is a 17¼" red bunting bar on the fly end of the white bunting field. Along the hoist is a 2¼" white canvas heading with three whipped eyelets.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

5th Alabama Battalion, Co. B (Calhoun Sharpshooters)

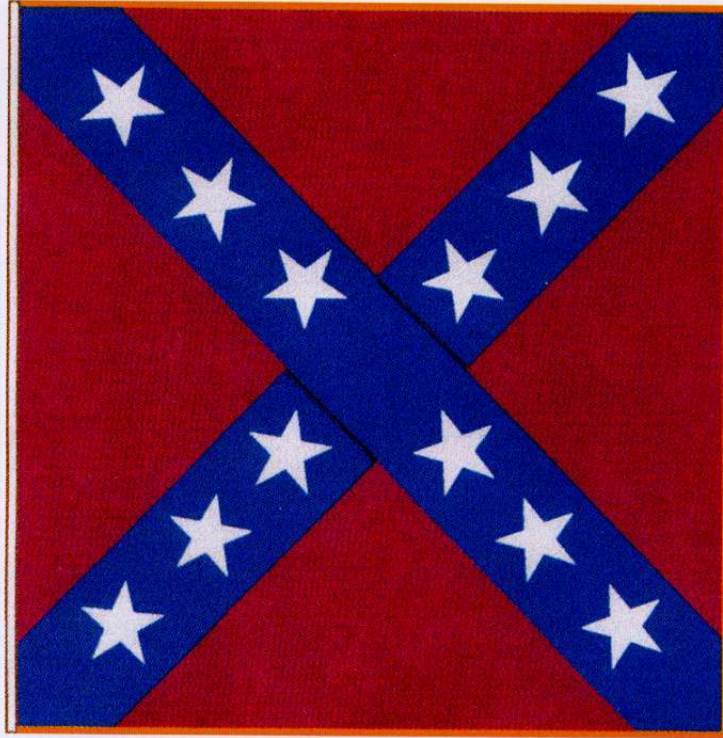


The 1st National flag of Company B, 5th Battalion Infantry, is 40" (hoist) x 67" (fly) and is edged on three sides with 1¼" deep blue fringe. Twelve 3½" diameter white silk stars are set in an 18½" circle on the 26½" square cotton canton. The unit nickname is painted in 1½" black Roman uncial letters on the white cotton flannel bar, obverse only. Along the hoist, although it is missing now, was a 2" wide blue silk sleeve.

Ladies from Jacksonville, Alabama, made this flag. During the summer of 1862, Captain Thomas Bush was sent home from Virginia to raise a new company. This flag was presented to Captain Bush as the company departed just prior to the battle of 2nd Manassas. Bush was wounded in that battle and died on September 5, 1862. The flag and his sword were brought home to his mother, Mrs. Harriet Bush, by Charles, his servant boy. The flag later passed into the hands of Bush's nephew and was later donated to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on April 16, 1941, by Thomas B. Jenkins and his sister, Hallie B. Jenkins of Jacksonville.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

5th Alabama Infantry Battalion



This unit was organized as the 8th Infantry Battalion with three companies, near Dumfries, Virginia, on December 2, 1861. Company D was added in February with the addition of a company of Tennessee Infantry. Company E, a Florida unit, was added in April. Company F, an artillery unit, was added the following month. Its designation to 5th Battalion was not officially made until October 22, 1862, but appears to have been made informally before that date.

Assigned to General Archer's Brigade, the 5th Battalion saw its first action in the Seven Days campaign. Shortly after starting on the march, on June 25, 1862, the Battalion was halted and given "front face." The commander appeared in their front, with the battle flag in his hand, and said, "Boys, this is our flag; we have no regular color bearer; who will volunteer to carry it? Whoever will, let him step out."

After a brief moment of solemn silence, Private M.T. Ledbetter, of Company C, stepped forward from the ranks and was presented the above flag. He was

at that time given a color guard of five men. Ledbetter remembered, "...it was one of the most solemn moments of my life. I knew that to stand under it in time of battle was hazardous, but I was proud that I had the courage to take the position."

After marching most of the night, and only a brief rest, the 5th Battalion was thrown into the thick of the fight at Mechanicsville. "My flag was riddled in this battle, having been pierced with ten bullet holes through its folds," remembered Ledbetter, "while a splinter was torn out of the staff about six inches above my head, I came out, though, without a 'scratch,' and was ready for duty the next day. In this engagement some of the boys were shot down by my side - comrades that I dearly loved. Two of them, Murphy and Lambert were killed."

During the next day the Battalion found itself the object of a fierce cannonade from the Union lines. They found later that this was covering fire for a general retreat. They doggedly pursued the enemy to a second line of defense at Gaines' Mill. After covering, maneuvering for position, and waiting, they finally received the word to move forward: "We moved out in regular line of battle toward the enemy's impregnable lines of breastworks. Our General was in front, leading the charge. About the time we got to the top of the little knoll, the command was given, 'Right Shoulder, Shift Arms, Charge!'"

They found themselves under constant fire. A member of the color guard, Jim Crow of Company C, was shot through the arm. The Battalion raised the "Rebel Yell" and charged forward across a level plain, through a field, and over deep gullies, for about six hundred yards. General Archer was in the lead, with Ledbetter close by. Archer waved his sword over his head and called, "Follow me!" At this time, Ledbetter was shot through the right hip and knocked to the ground. The colors were recovered and moved forward, only to be captured later, while Ledbetter found his way back to the rear. The fire was so fierce that as he turned he was struck in the left wrist by a ball that removed his thumb, and later was struck by a ball that "drew a little from under my chin."

This Army of Northern Virginia battle flag is of the 1st (cotton) issue and is 40½" (hoist) x 39" (fly). It has twelve stars and an orange border. It was captured at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia, in June 1862 by the 2nd Maine Infantry.

Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia

5th Alabama Infantry Battalion



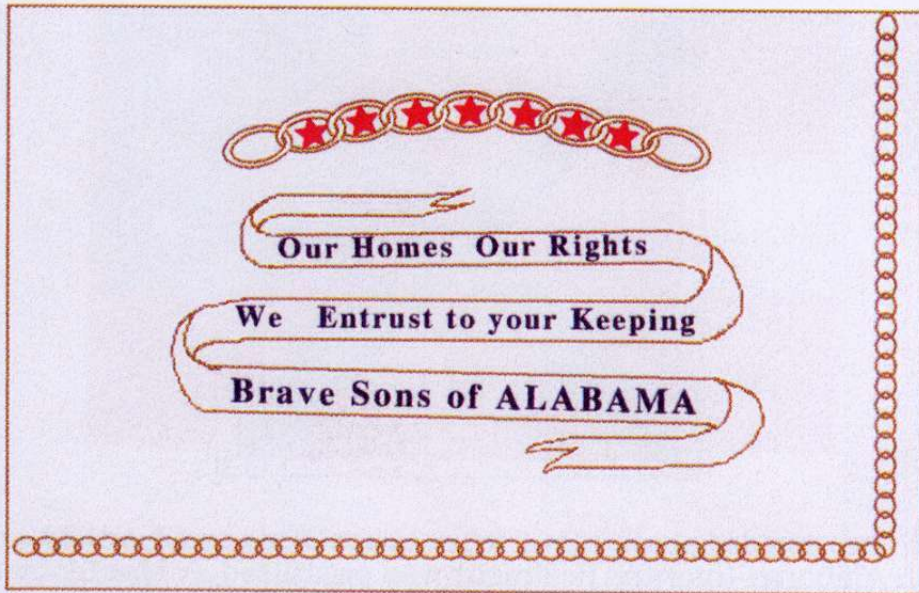
In the summer of 1863, entire divisions of the Army of Northern Virginia were re-equipped with battle flags. These flags, as part of the 3rd (bunting) issue, are distinctive for two features. The unit name is painted around the center star in gold (yellow) and the battle honors are painted in the red quadrants in blue. The honors are laid out horizontally on the flag. The regiments of D.H. Hill were the first to receive this type of flag in April. The 5th Alabama Infantry Battalion, being a part of Heth's Division, received this flag in September.

The flag is 44" (hoist) x 47" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by $5\frac{1}{4}$ " wide blue bunting bars. Sewn to the St. Andrew's cross, and grouped characteristically closer to the center, are thirteen white cotton five-pointed stars, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter. The flag is edged with a 2" wide white bunting border. Along the hoist is a 2" wide cotton canvas heading with three whipped eyelets. The unit designation is painted above and below the center star, the **5** being $1\frac{5}{8}$ " high and the **Ala.**, written in Roman uncials and miniscules, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1" respectively. The honors are applied in blue block letters, $1\frac{3}{8}$ " high, on the obverse only.

This flag was captured on July 3, 1863, during the assault on Cemetery Ridge at the Battle of Gettysburg. During this charge, the 5th Battalion was in Archer's Brigade, at that point commanded by Colonel Burkett Davenport Fry, 13th Alabama Infantry. The flag came into the possession of Joshua Chamberlain, whose heirs donated the flag to Alabama in June 1943.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

6th Alabama Infantry, Co. E (Hayneville Guards)



This flag was identified wrongly at its capture, creating much confusion regarding its parent unit. It was not until December 1999, when a newspaper article was located describing the presentation of a flag to the Hayneville Guards, that the flag was correctly identified. *The Weekly Herald*, of Benton in Lowndes County, Alabama, noted on March 14, 1861, that,

"We were in Hayneville on the 28 ult. (February 28) and witnessed the presentation of a beautiful flag to the Hayneville Guards...The flag was of the finest material, and the painting well executed. On the front is a figure of the Goddess of Liberty with broken manacles, and the motto 'Tyranny is Hateful to the gods.' On the other side seven stars were linked together and the inscription 'Our Homes, our Rights we Intrust to Your Keeping, Brave Sons of Alabama.'"

The flag was presented by Miss Rebecca O. Powell on behalf of the ladies and received by J.J. Willingham. The flag was evidently left behind when the company left for Virginia. It is not known under what circumstances that the flag was "captured."

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

6th Alabama Infantry



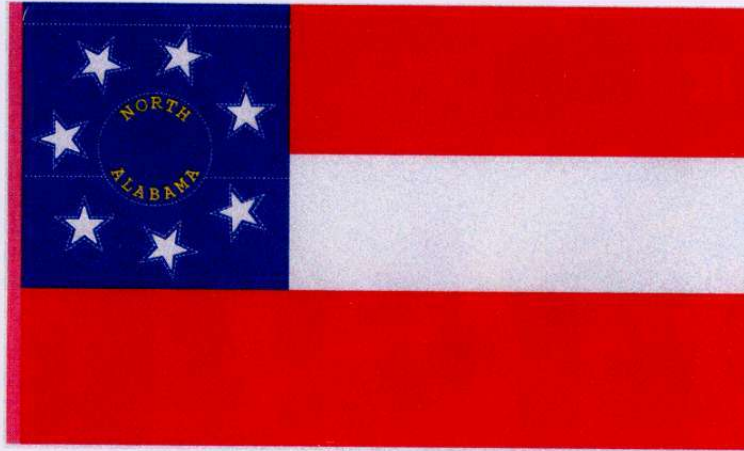
The 6th Alabama Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery on May 6, 1861. First assigned to Ewell's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, the regiment was with Rodes'/Battle's Brigade, D.H. Hill's division, when it was issued this Army of Northern Virginia 3rd (bunting) issue battle flag in April 1863. The flag reflects the regiment's service up to that point. The regiment later saw service at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania Court House. This flag was captured on the night of May 9, 1864, at Spottsylvania by Captain Benjamin F. Davis of the 22nd Massachusetts Volunteers. Davis was killed shortly after the capture by a Confederate sharpshooter.

The flag is 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (hoist) x 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide blue bunting bars, which are edged with $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide white cotton fimbriation. Sewn to the blue St. Andrew's cross are thirteen white cotton stars, each 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter. The flag is bordered on three sides with a 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide white bunting edging. Along the hoist is a 2" wide white cotton heading with three whipped eyelets.

The unit designation is painted in yellow on both sides of the center star, the **6** being 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high and **ALA.** being 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high. The battle honors are painted in blue block letters 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " high.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

7th Alabama Infantry, Co. K (Florence Guards)



The flag of the Florence Guards is of a 1st National pattern. It is 63½" (hoist) x 105¼" (fly). The blue silk canton is 42" on the staff x 38¼" on the fly. There are seven five-pointed stars in a circle on the canton. These stars are sewn on the reverse side only with the blue cut away on the obverse to reveal the white silk. On the reverse each star is 8¼" in diameter. In the center of the circle of stars is a 16½" diameter blue silk panel on which is painted in 2¾" high gold block letters NORTH and ALABAMA. The red and white bars of the field are each 21¼" wide. Along the hoist is a rose-colored sleeve that is 2" wide when flat.

On the reverse is the presentation phrase, LADIES GIFT/TO THE/FLORENCE GUARDS/MAR 1861, written in a circular pattern within the circle of stars. In an arch, LADIES GIFT is in 1¾" high gold Roman uncial letters with points highlighted in red; centered in the circle is TO THE in 1¾" high gold Roman uncial letters; in a reverse arch is FLORENCE GUARDS in 2" high green block letters with gold borders; in a second reverse arch is MAR 1861 in 1⅞" high gold block letters. This entire caption is written within a 16½" circle. The paint likely bled through the cloth prompting the sewn blue panel on the obverse.

The flag was presented to the Florence Guard on April 1, 1861, at the Masonic Hall in Florence. It was donated to the State on October 7, 1913.

Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

8th Alabama Infantry, Co. I (Emerald Guard)

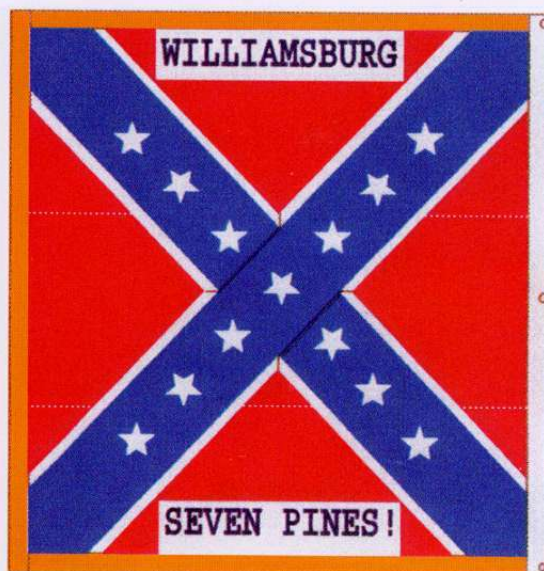


Of 109 men in Company I, 8th Alabama Infantry Regiment, 104 were Irish-born. It was natural that they selected for their first flag the green flag of Irish rebellion. Centered on the obverse of the flag was the traditional Irish harp encircled with a wreath of shamrocks. Over the harp, in gold Roman uncial letters, was the phrase, ERIN GO BRAGH! ("Ireland forever!"). Below the harp in gold Roman uncial letters was the phrase, FAUGH A BALLAGH! ("Clear the Way!").

The reverse of the flag was a Confederate 1st National flag, on which was centered a full-length painting of George Washington.

Flag did not survive the war.

8th Alabama Infantry



The 8th Regiment of Alabama Infantry was organized in Richmond, Va., on June 10, 1861. The Regiment saw action at Williamsburg on May 5, 1862, and again at Seven Pines, on May 31-June 1, 1862. The 1st bunting issue Army of Northern Virginia battle flag has displayed the two authorized honors for these battles.

This flag is 49" (hoist) x 47½" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 8" wide blue bunting bars edged with ½" white cotton fimbriation. There are thirteen 3" diameter cotton stars grouped closer to the center of the flag as is characteristic of these early issue ANV flags. There is a 1¾" wide orange bunting edging on three sides. Along the hoist is a 2" wide cotton twill heading with three whipped eyelets. The battle honors are painted in 3¼" black block letters with serifs. The top honor is a cotton patch 4½" high x 21" long. The bottom honor is 4¾" high x 21" long. Honors are on both the obverse and reverse.

This flag was captured on June 30, 1862, at the Battle of Frazier's Farm by Isaac Springer, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers. It was returned to the State of Alabama on March 25, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

11th Alabama Infantry, Co. E

(Yancey Rifles)



The 11th Alabama Infantry Regiment was organized at Lynchburg, Virginia, on June 11, 1861. Their service was with the Army of Northern Virginia, primarily in General Longstreet's 1st Corps.

Little is known about the history of this flag. In 1903, Dr. Owen learned of this flag's existence and attempted to purchase it for the state from Mrs. Dogan in Prince William County, Virginia. She replied that it was an "heirloom" and refused to part with it.

The flag is 42½" (hoist) x 61" (fly) and is edged on three sides with 2" wide gold metallic fringe. The blue silk canton is 28" on the staff x 26¼" on the fly. Eleven 2¾" diameter gold painted stars are arranged in a 16½" circle of ten with one in the center.

Three streamers are attached to the flag, each 3¾" wide by 35" long, edged on three sides with 2" gold metallic fringe. Two streamers are of white silk, each bearing the name YANCEY RIFLES in gold block letters, 1½" high shaded red low and right. A third streamer is of dark blue silk similarly fringed with the following motto written in two lines in 1" high gold block letters: COME WITH IT WHEN THE BATTLE IS DONE/OR NEVER FROM THE FIELD RETURN.

On March 31, 1927, Frances B. Dogan wrote the Department of Archives and History saying that she had discovered the flag, and the letter from Dr. Owen, in a cupboard. Mrs. Dogan donated the flag to the state.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

11th Alabama Infantry



At the battle of Frazier's Farm, Virginia, the 11th Regiment led Cadmus M. Wilcox's brigade in the forefront of Longstreet's attack. Pvt. Needham Hogan remembered that the flag

"...was captured from my regiment...at Fraziers Farm, Monday June 30, 1862, in a desperate hand-to-hand mix-up with General McColl's Pennsylvania 'Bucktails' over a 16-gun battery which we finally brought off the field with McColl himself a prisoner.

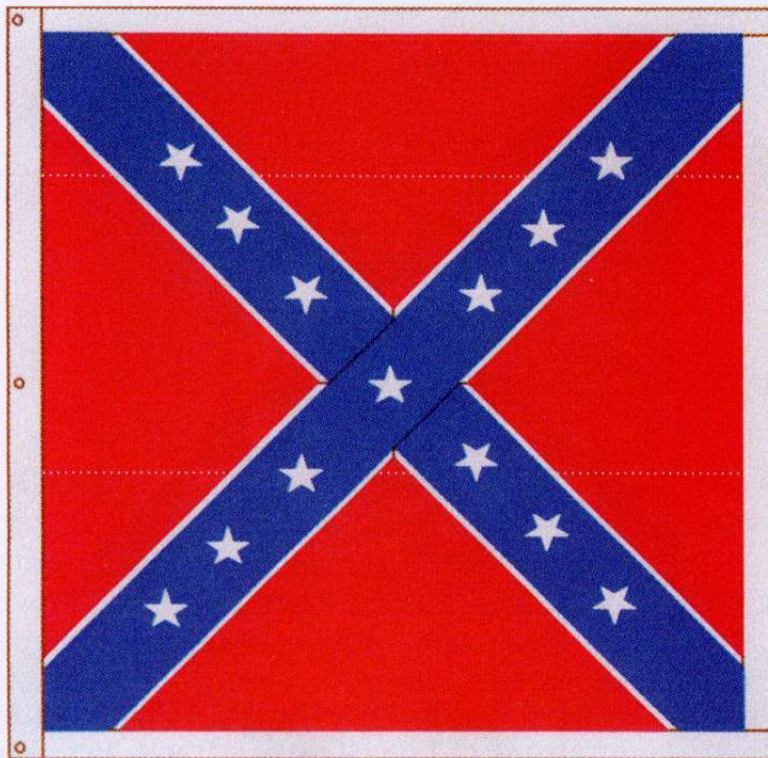
"I was among the guns when the flag was seized from the hands of my schoolmate Billy McNeil by a yankee private who bayoneted the noble boy and hurried to the rear...Charlie McNeil, uncle of Billy, had secured the colors after the killing of two or three bearers and bore them to the guns among which he soon gave his life upon the altar of his loved Southland. Seeing his uncle fall, Billy seized the flag, quickly mounted one of the cannons and almost instantly fell with a desperate wound...

"Charlie McNeil was a member of Co. D. (Taylor's) from Demopolis, while his nephew Billy was of Co. A (Masengo Rifles) from Linden."

This Army of Northern Virginia 2nd (bunting) issue flag is privately owned.

Private collection

11th Alabama Infantry



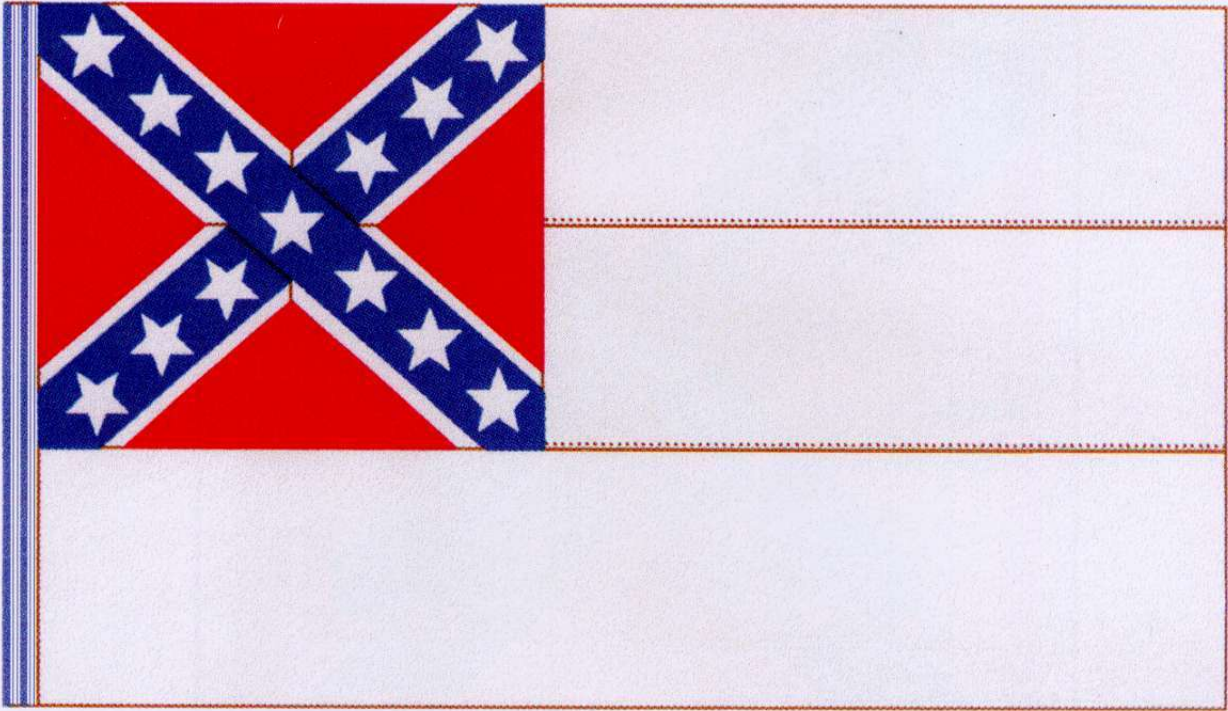
The 11th Alabama Infantry Regiment was organized at Lynchburg, Virginia, on June 11, 1861. The regiment saw its primary service in Longstreet's 1st Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. In 1862, the 11th Regiment saw action at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Seven Days, Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm, 2nd Manassas, Harpers Ferry, and Sharpsburg.

The above flag, described in the *Selma Reporter* (Nov. 4, 1862) as "badly torn and blood stained," was captured at Sharpsburg by the 57th New York Volunteers.

The flag is 47" (hoist) x 47" (fly) and is bordered on three sides with $1\frac{7}{8}$ " white bunting edging. Along the hoist is a 2" wide cotton heading pierced with three whipped eyelets. The blue bars are 5" wide and are edged with $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide fimbriation. The thirteen white cotton stars are $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

12th Alabama Infantry

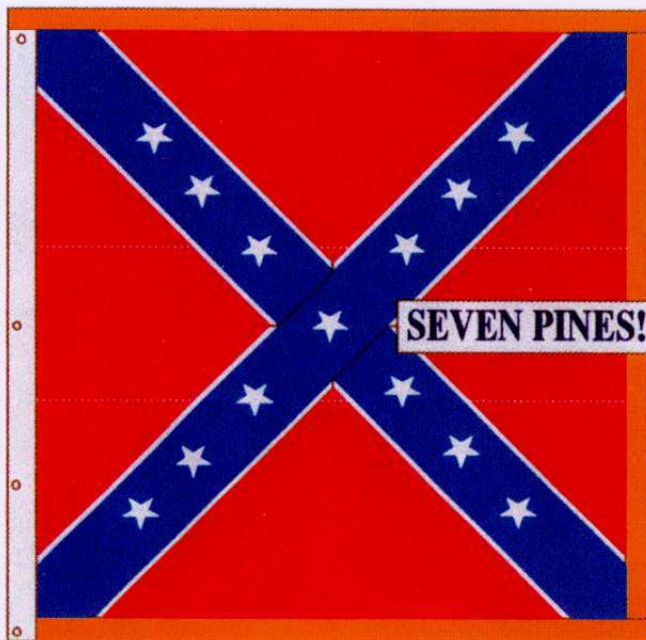


The 12th Alabama Infantry Regiment was organized at Richmond, Virginia, on July 17, 1861. From July to October 1861, the regiment saw service in Ewell's Brigade, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac. In October the 12th Regiment was assigned to Rodes' Brigade, D.H. Hill's Division, and in this capacity served throughout the war. They participated in every campaign of the Army of Northern Virginia from Williamsburg to Appomattox. The regiment was surrendered on April 9, 1865.

The flag of the 12th Regiment is of 2nd National configuration. It is 27" (hoist) x 45" (fly). The canton is 17" (hoist) x 19" (fly). The red cotton field is crossed by 3" wide blue cotton bars forming a St. Andrew's cross. The cross is edged with $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide white fimbriation. Spaced evenly on the cross are thirteen $2\frac{1}{2}$ " - $2\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter white cotton stars. The heading is made of ticking and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide when laid flat.

Confederate Memorial Hall, New Orleans, La.

13th Alabama Infantry



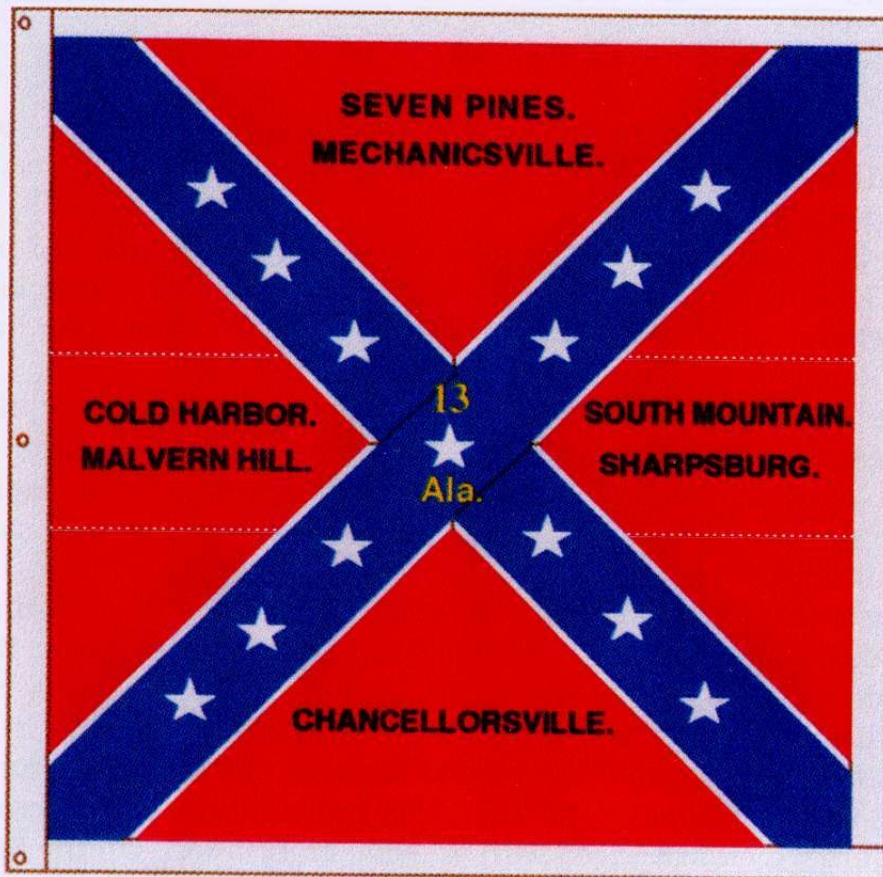
The 13th Regiment was organized in Montgomery on July 19, 1861, and mustered into Confederate service on July 19 and 26, 1861. The regiment first saw action during the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, as part of the Department of the Peninsula. They were at Williamsburg on May 5, 1862, and fought at Seven Pines on May 31-June 1, 1862.

This Army of Northern Virginia battle flag is of the 2nd bunting type and was issued to the regiment, with battle honor, after the battle at Seven Pines. It is 50" (hoist) x 46½" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 5¼" wide blue bars. The blue St. Andrew's cross is edged with ½" wide cotton fimbriation. There are thirteen 3½" stars spaced 6" apart. The flag is edged with a 1¼" orange bunting border. There is a battle honor sewn in the fly quadrant with 3" black block letters (with serifs) on a 4¼" x 19¼" cotton patch.

This flag was captured on September 17, 1862, during the battle of Sharpsburg by Private John P. Murphy, Co. K, 5th Ohio Infantry. It was returned to Alabama April 26, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

13th Alabama Infantry



In January 1863, the 13th Regiment was assigned to Archer's Brigade of General A.P. Hill's Corps. During the spring of this year, sufficient quantities of flags were available so that entire brigades could be re-equipped. In June, the divisions of Hill's Corps were given new 3rd bunting issue flags from the Richmond Clothing Depot. Among the characteristics of this issue were the unit designation in yellow surrounding the center star, the honors painted in blue in the four quadrants, and a white edging.

The above flag was presented to the 13th Regiment in June 1863 and was carried by the regiment on the field at Gettysburg. It was nearly captured on the first day during the retreat from McPherson's Ridge. The color bearer, Pvt. W.A. Castleberry, remembered,

"General Archer was captured at Gettysburg; and as I was then color bearer, he told me to drop the flag, and he broke his sword in the ground, so that the enemy might not get either...While the enemy was marching our officers I thought of what Colonel Akin had told me when he gave me the colors at the battle of Chancellorsville. He said: 'Don't let the Yankees have them.' So in order to keep the Yankees from getting them, I tore the flag from the staff and put it in my bosom. As I started off a Yankee struck me with his sword and cursed me, telling me to come back. I told him I would die if I did not get a drink of water soon, for I claimed to be very sick."

Castleberry truly thought he would die very soon after when he was caught in the middle of Longstreet's charge. The wheat in which he was lying was "being cut down by minie balls."

On July 3rd, Colonel B.D. Fry noticed that the flag bearer had attached "a formidable looking lance head to his staff." In tearing away the flag from the staff, Castleberry ripped away the two top eyelets. The next bearer apparently procured a lance or pike to use as a replacement staff.

After the war, I.T. Miller, wrote to the Confederate Veteran inquiring about the "flag bearer of the 13th Alabama Regiment, who carried the flag in the third day's fight at Gettysburg...I have often thought of a spear he had attached to the end of the flag staff in that famous charge, and saw him use it more than once."

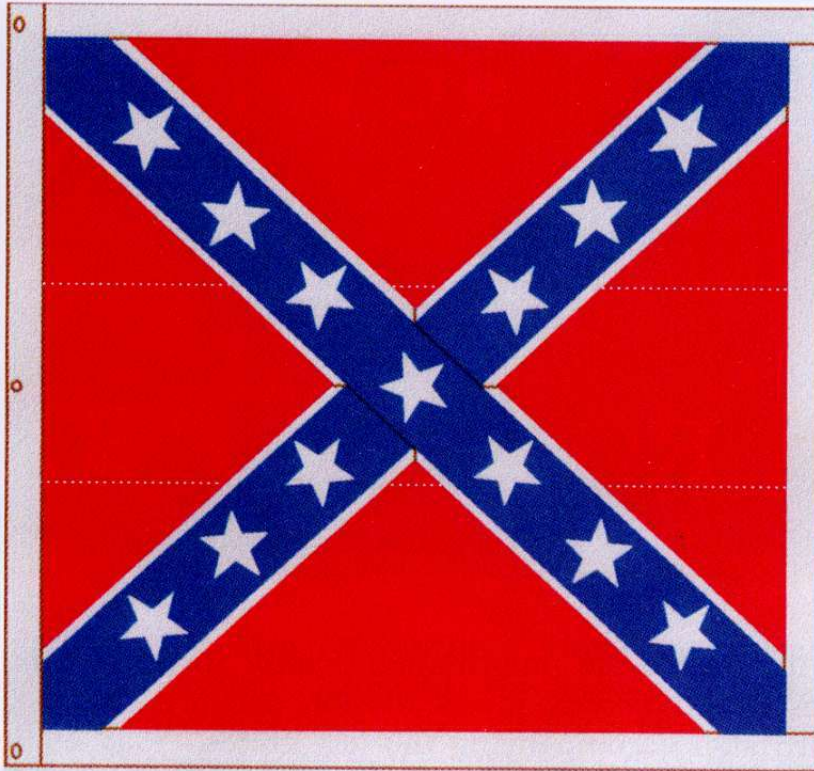
This flag was captured on July 3, 1863, during the assault on Cemetery Ridge by Co. C, 1st Delaware Infantry. During this charge, three flag bearers were shot down, the last one at the Union line. Colonel Fry was captured in this assault, and noticed "a federal soldier with an ugly wound in his shoulder" apparently the victim of the bladed flagstaff of the 13th Regiment.

The flag is 45³/₄" (hoist) x 47" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 5" wide blue bars which are edged with ³/₈" wide fimbriation. On the St. Andrew's cross are thirteen 3¹/₂" diameter stars. The unit designation **13** is painted in yellow 1¹/₄" high numerals. **Ala.** is painted in Roman uncial and miniscule letters, 1³/₈" and 1" high respectively. The honors are painted in dark blue block letters, 1³/₈" - 1¹/₂" high on the obverse only. The flag is edged on three sides with a 2" white bunting border. Along the hoist is a 2" wide canvas heading with three whipped eyelets.

After its capture this flag was forwarded to the War Department and given Capture No. 60. It was returned to the State of Alabama on March 25, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

14th Alabama Infantry

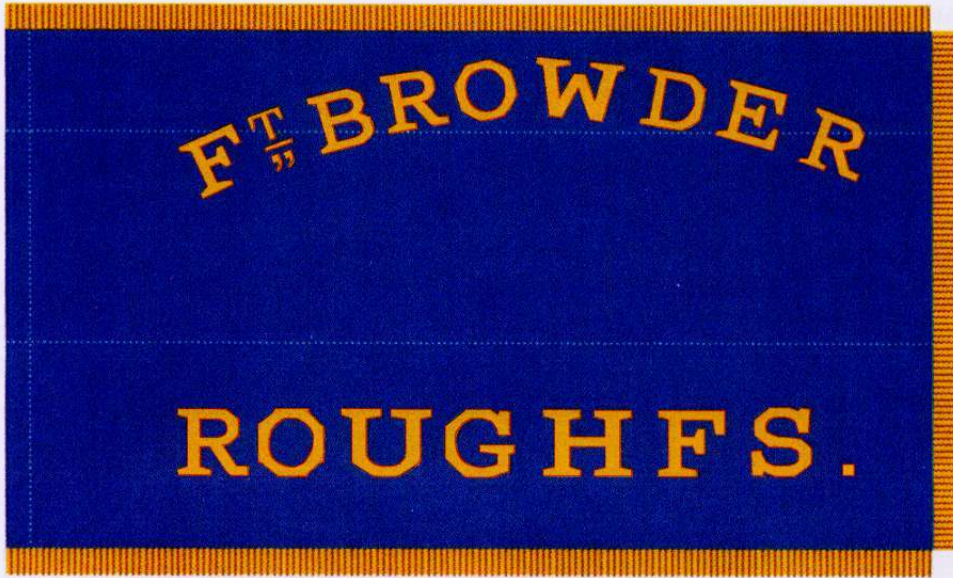


The 14th Alabama Infantry Regiment was organized at Auburn on July 19, 1861, and mustered into Confederate service there on August 7, 1861. The regiment arrived in Virginia in time to participate in the Yorktown Siege and afterwards, as a part of the 1st Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, saw action in all the major campaigns of that body of troops until it surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

This Army of Northern Virginia battle flag is of the 7th wool bunting issue from the Richmond Depot and was issued to the regiment in March or early April 1865. It is $47\frac{3}{4}$ " (hoist) x $49\frac{1}{2}$ " (fly) and is bordered on three sides by a $2\frac{5}{8}$ " white bunting border. Along the hoist is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " canvas heading pierced with three whipped eyelets. The blue cross is 5" wide and is edged with $\frac{5}{8}$ " cotton fimbriation. The thirteen five-pointed cotton stars are $4\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

15th Alabama Infantry, Co. D (Fort Browder Roughs)



There is little accurate information about this large blue silk flag. According to museum records, it was possibly part of a UDC loan. A gold-colored cardboard sign accompanying the flag states, "Flag made in 1861 by Mary Bates/and carried during the War between/the States by her brother, Captain/Milledge Llwellyn Bates of company/k, thirty-ninth Alabama regiment." However the "Fort Browder Roughs" were not part of the 39th Regiment. They saw service in the Army of Northern Virginia as Company D, 15th Alabama Infantry.

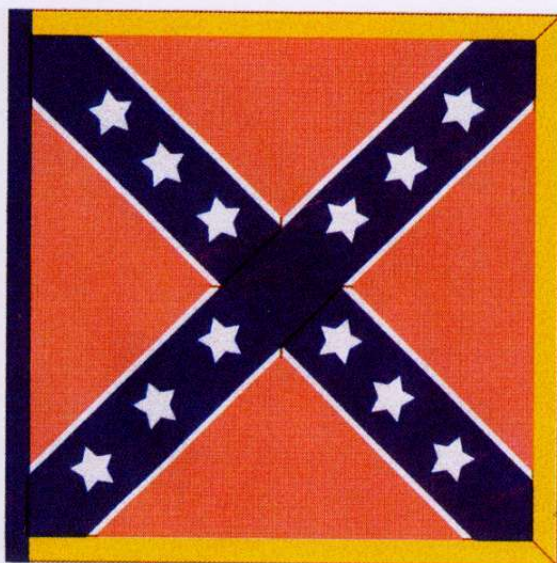
The flag is 47½" (hoist) x 84½" (fly). Its blue silk field is edged on three sides with 2" deep gold fringe. In an arch across the upper portion of the field is "Ft BROWDER", in 5" - 5¼" scalloped block letters with serif, painted gold with ⅛" red outline. This phrase is 61" wide.

Along the bottom of the field is the word "ROUGHFS" in 6¼" - 6½" letters of the same style. The word is 59" wide.

There was once a central device but the paint is completely gone. The shadow left indicates that it was a rendering of two standing figures holding between them a seal, possibly that of Alabama.

Atlanta History Center, Atlanta, Ga.

15th Alabama Infantry



The first flags for the Army of Northern Virginia were made by ladies' sewing circles in and around Richmond. The flags were made of dress silk and, due to the shortage of red silk, tend to be of a pinkish hue. This flag of the 15th Regiment Alabama Infantry is of the 1st (silk) issue and was among those made by one of these groups of ladies at the request of Confederate Quartermaster Colin Selph.

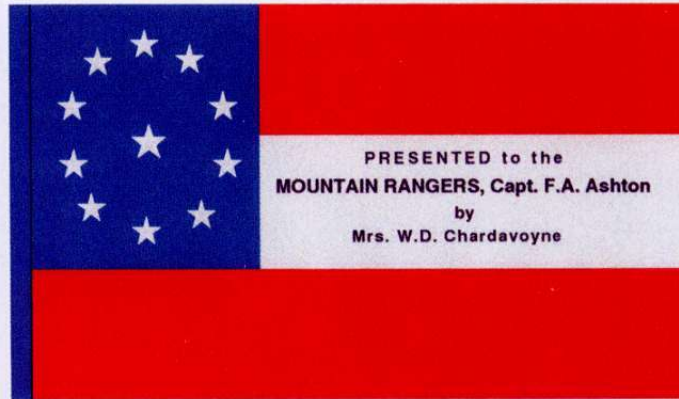
The flag is 47" (hoist) x 46" (fly) and has a pink silk field crossed by 7" wide blue silk bars. The blue St. Andrew's cross is edged with $\frac{3}{4}$ " silk fimbriation and displays twelve $4\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter white silk stars. There is a $2\frac{1}{4}$ " yellow silk border on three sides and a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " dark blue silk sleeve on the hoist.

This flag was carried by the regiment during Stonewall Jackson's Valley campaign at Winchester, Cross Keys and Port Republic. It flew over the regiment again at Cold Harbor, in the battle for Richmond and at Cedar Run. When the regiment was issued a new flag, Colonel A.A. Lowther retained possession of this flag. It was never surrendered or retired.

Lowther's daughter, Miss Virginia Lowther of Macon, Georgia, presented this flag to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on March 18, 1927.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

16th Alabama Infantry, Co. B (Mountain Rangers)



The **16th Alabama Infantry** was organized in Courtland, Alabama, on August 8, 1861. The *Mountain Rangers*, commanded by Capt. Frederic A. Ashford, were mustered in as Company B of that regiment. Their first battle was at Mill Springs, Kentucky, on January 19, 1862. Eight men of the regiment were listed among the casualties and the above flag was captured. One account of the capture of this flag was related in the *Louisville Journal*:

"Our readers will remember the Confederate flag captured on the battle field where Zollicoffer fell, which was inscribed: 'Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Captain F.A. Ashton, by Mrs. Chardavoyne.' This trophy was secured by Captain Marsh B. Taylor, of Co. A [H], 10th Indiana regiment, in the very wildest fight, and the brave captain deserves every honor for the brave deed...the Gen. Commanding has sent it on with other articles to the city of Washington."

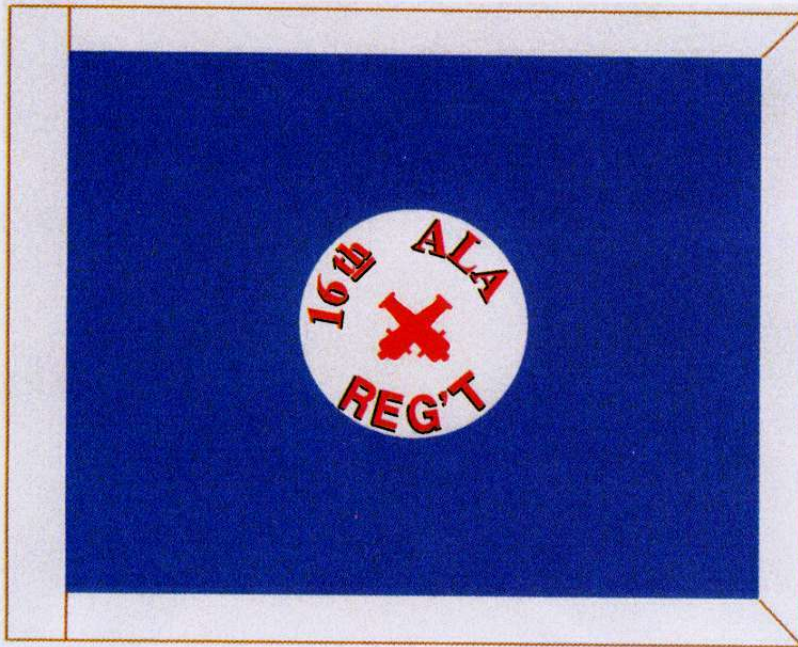
Other communication states that the flag got as far as Louisville, being carried by Lt. Green Clay, aide to Gen Schoepf. It does not have a War Department capture number, and its current location is unknown.

Letters stated that it was a "splendid silk rebel flag" and a sketch of it appeared with other captured flags from the battle of Mill Springs in the *New York Illustrated News*, March 15, 1862.

Capt. Ashford remained with the regiment, eventually leading the 16th Regiment as its Colonel into the Battle of Franklin where he was killed.

Location unknown.

16th Alabama Infantry



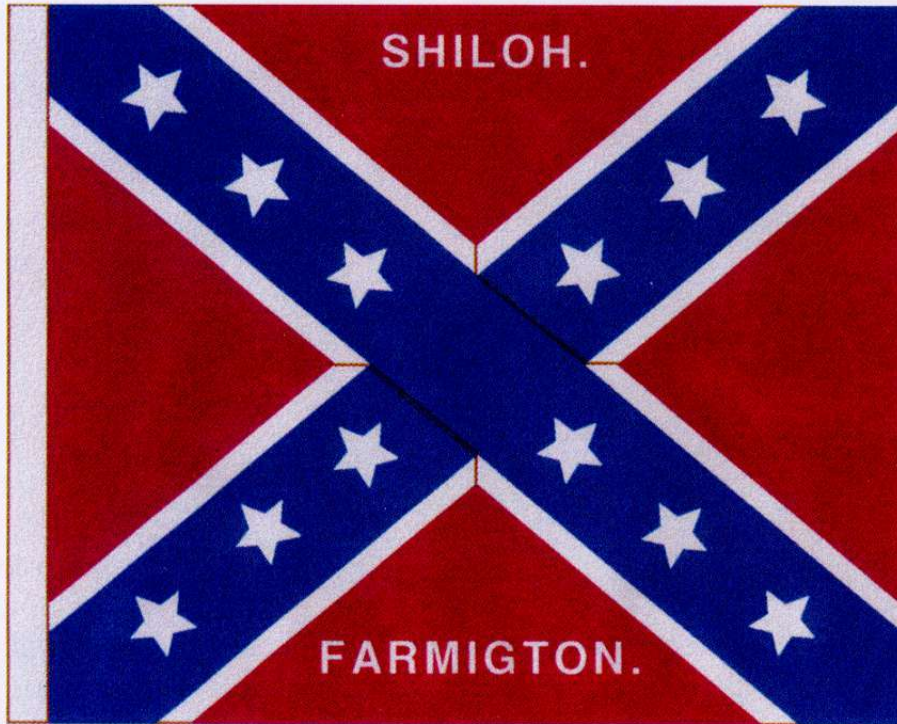
The 16th Regiment was organized at Courtland, Alabama, in August 1861. The regiment's first assignment was in the District of East Tennessee where it saw action at Mill Springs. As a part of Wood's-Lowery's Brigade, the 16th Regiment saw action at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and fought in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign. They participated in the battle of Franklin where the above flag was captured by Pvt. Abraham Greenwalt of Co. G, 104th Ohio Infantry. There is some confusion regarding the capture of the flag and it could be that the flag was not actually in use at Franklin, the 16th having been recently consolidated with the 33rd and 45th Alabama Regiments.

The flag is 30" (hoist) x 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (fly). A 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " white cotton border edges three sides. The hoist has a 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " cotton heading that serves as a sleeve. In the center of the blue wool flannel field is a white cotton disk, 11" in diameter. The unit designation **16th ALA REG'T** is painted in 2" high red Roman uncials and numerals, shaded black low and right. Painted in red in the center of the disk (obverse only) are inverted crossed cannon.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

17th Alabama Infantry

(Mounted Rangers)

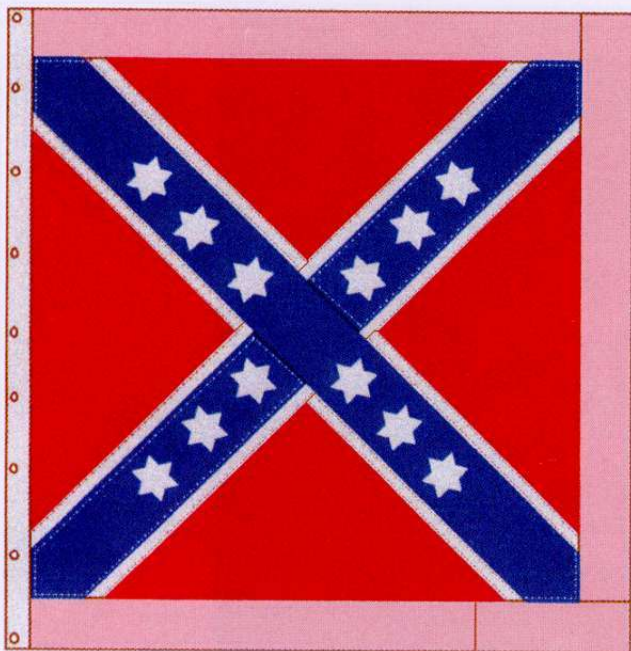


The 17th Regiment Infantry was organized at Montgomery on September 5, 1861, and mustered into Confederate service that same month. The regiment saw service in the Army of the Mississippi and participated in the battles of Shiloh in Tennessee, and Farmington in Mississippi. The regiment accompanied Cantey's Brigade to the Army of Tennessee in March 1864, and saw action throughout the Atlanta campaign.

The flag of the 17th Regiment was captured at the battle of Nashville on December 16, 1864, by Pvt. G.W. Welch of the 11th Missouri Volunteers. The flag is 42" (hoist) x 52" (fly). The blue cross is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " fimbriation. There are twelve 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " white cotton five-pointed stars. The battle honor SHILOH, sewn in individual 2" high white cotton letters, is in the upper quadrant. The misspelled honor, FARMINGTON, of similar letters, is sewn in the lower quadrant. Along the hoist is a 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " white canvas sleeve.

Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.

18th Alabama Infantry



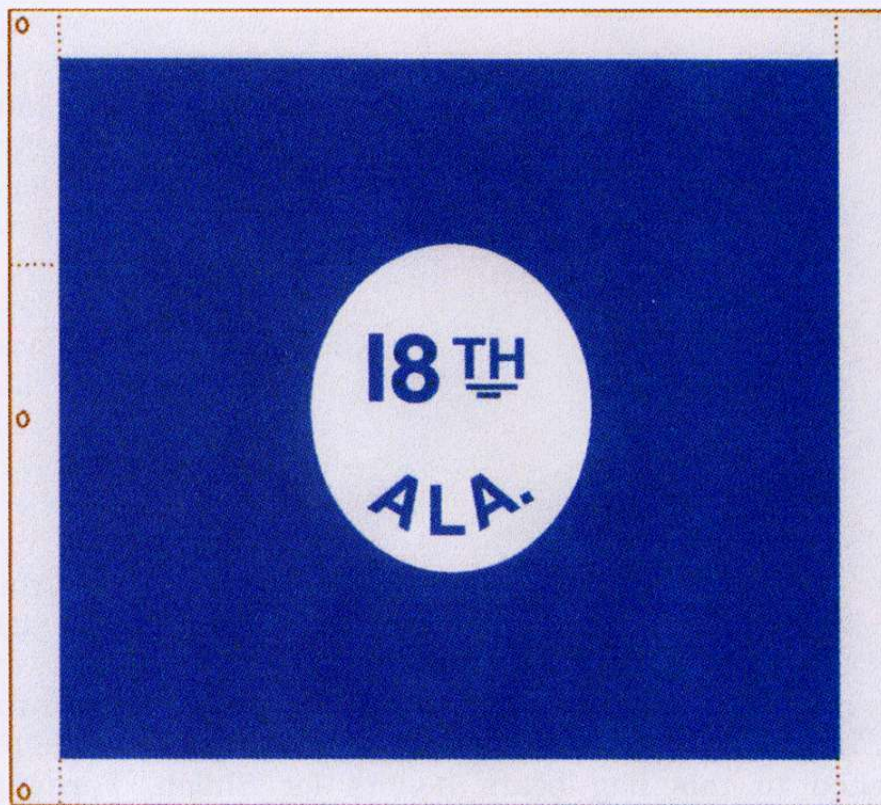
In February 1862, General P.G.T. Beauregard requested a new issue of flags for Braxton Bragg's Corps of the Army of the Mississippi. The departmental quartermaster in New Orleans gave the contract to a local sailmaker, a Mr. H. Cassidy. The inspiration for the design came from a silk banner that the 5th Co., Washington Artillery had received from its fellow companies in Virginia. Cassidy's flags are notable for their twelve six-pointed stars, nine whipped eyelets, and pink serge edging.

In March 1862, the 18th Regiment was attached to Jackson's Brigade, 2nd Corps, Army of the Mississippi, and likely received this flag in its initial issue. A rectangular patch attached to this flag bears honors for Shiloh, Farmington, and Blackland, a battle fought in Mississippi on June 3, 1862. This flag was captured sometime after this date and preserved by U.S. Brevet Major General Wiley Crawford, whose family later gave it to the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N.Y. The flag was discovered by a visitor from New Orleans, who notified George P. Harrison, Commander of the Alabama Division, United Confederate Veterans. Through the work of Harrison, Thomas M. Owen, and Brig. Gen. T.T. Rodenbaugh, the flag was returned to the state on September 7, 1905.

The flag is 48" (hoist) x 42" (fly) and is edged on three sides with a 4" wide pink serge border. The red wool/cotton field is crossed by 7" wide blue wool/cotton bars on which are sewn twelve 4" diameter six-pointed stars. The bars are edged with $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide white cotton fimbriation. Along the hoist is a $1\frac{3}{8}$ " wide white cotton heading with nine evenly spaced whipped eyelets.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

18th Alabama Infantry

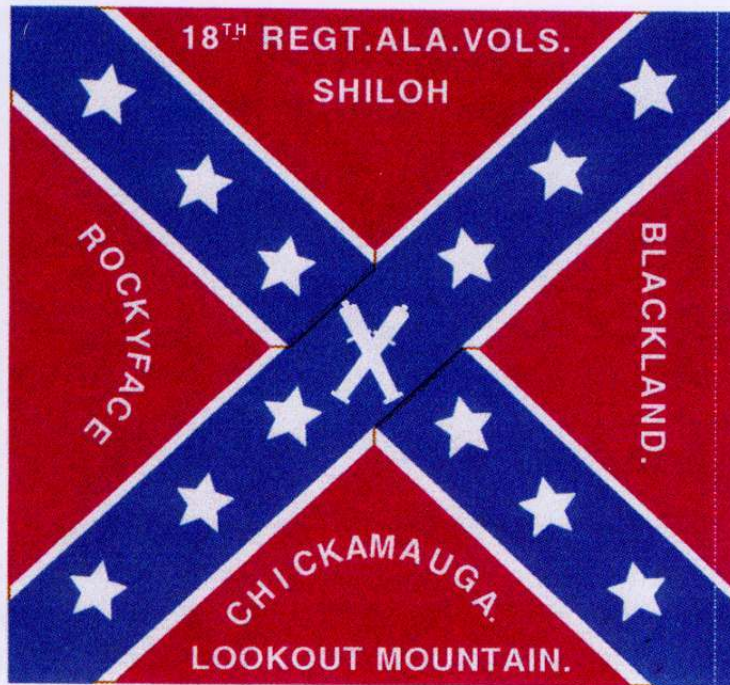


The Hardee style flag of the 18th Alabama Infantry is 34" (fly) x 37½" (hoist). Centered in the blue field is a vertical ellipse, 11" wide x 14" high. The unit designation is painted in blue; "18" (3"), "TH" (2"), and "ALA." (2½"). The white border is 2½" wide with three whipped eyelets on the hoist.

This flag was issued to the Regiment around the summer of 1863. On November 25, 1863, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Lt. Simeon T. Josselyn of Co. C, 13th Illinois Infantry, captured this flag, an action for which he received the Medal of Honor. The flag was forwarded to Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and eventually forwarded to the War Department, where it was assigned Capture Number 86. The flag was returned to the State of Alabama on March 25, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

18th Alabama Infantry



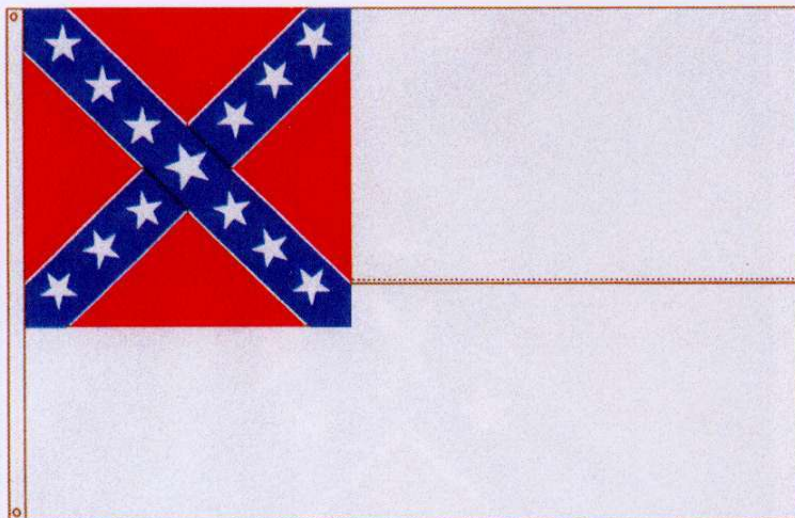
This flag of the 18th Alabama Regiment is of a type made by James Cameron of Mobile and was issued within the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It is 45½" (hoist) x 48¾" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 7½" blue bunting bars that are edged with 1¼" white cotton fimbriation. Twelve 4½" diameter white cotton stars are sewn to the reverse only. The dark blue is cut away on the obverse to reveal the white of the stars. The unit designation **18th REGT. ALA. VOLS** and the battle honors are formed from separately cut and sewn white cotton block letters and figures, 2" high, sewn to the reverse only. The hoist is folded over and sewn to form a sleeve. The inverted cross cannon barrels, each barrel 8½" long, signifying the capture of a battery, are cut from cotton cloth and sewn to the flag.

This flag may have been captured at Resaca, Georgia, on May 25, 1864. It was later purchased at auction by the Alabama Department of Archives and History for \$40.00 on January 6, 1917.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Unidentified Flag

(No. 206)



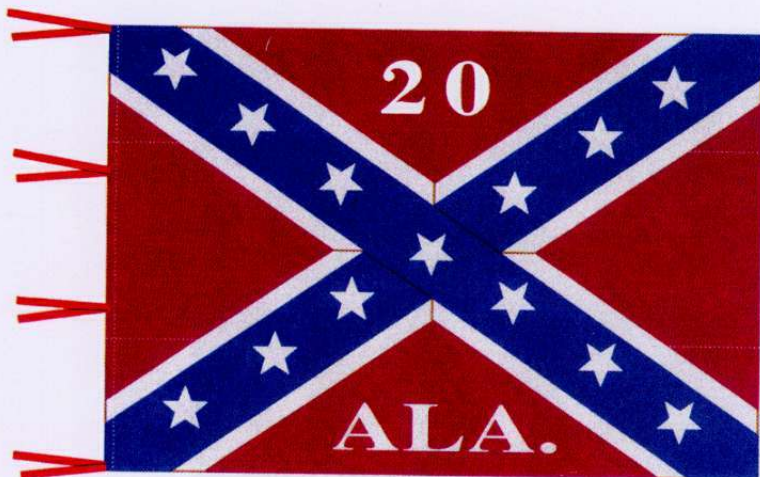
This 2nd National Flag is 74" (hoist) x 112" (fly). The canton is 47½" (hoist) x 46" (fly). The field of the canton is a single piece of red cloth with bars and stars sewn to the obverse and reverse. The blue bars of the St. Andrew's cross are 7¾" - 8" wide and are edged with ½" wide fimbriation. There are thirteen stars on the cross. The center star is 7¼" in diameter. The remaining twelve are 5½" in diameter. There is a 2" wide canvas hoist with grommets in either end. On the canvas is written, "Battle of Mobile Bay; No. 206; Wm Lona's Phil Museum Sale." There is little history on this flag but bloodstains on the field would indicate battle use.

When Confederate flags were captured, they were routed to the U.S. War Department where each one was assigned a "Capture Number." Records show War Department Capture No. 206 to be "*Colors of the 8th and 19th Alabama Regiments.*" The number "206" on this flag's hoist is not stenciled in the same manner as most flags were at that time. However the use of grommets would indicate that the hoist was attached to this flag post-war. Grommets were not used on wartime flags. It could be that on the original hoist there was stenciled "206" and this number was applied to the replacement hoist.

There are more questions than answers concerning this flag.

Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas

20th Alabama Infantry



The 20th Alabama Infantry was organized at Montgomery on September 16, 1861. In Barton's Brigade, Department of East Tennessee, they participated in the battle at Cumberland Gap on June 18, 1862. As a part of Tracy's Brigade they fought at Chickasaw Bayou on December 27-29, 1862. In

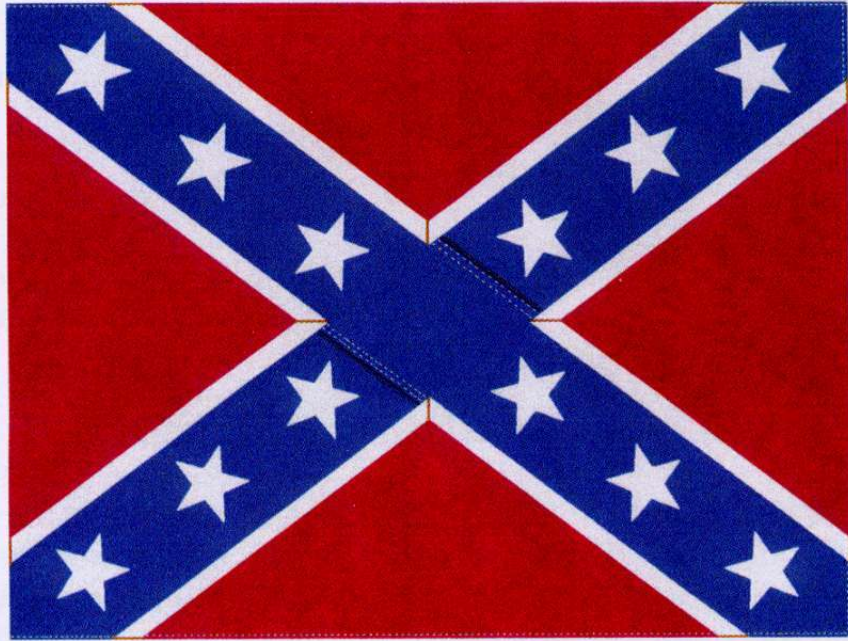
the spring and summer of 1863, they participated in the Vicksburg campaign and were surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. They were paroled there later in the month. In November, the regiment was assigned to Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In this unit they saw action in the siege of Chattanooga, participated in the Atlanta campaign, and fought at the battle of Nashville. They took part in the Carolinas campaign and fought their last battle at Bentonville, N.C., on March 19-21, 1865.

This flag of the 20th Infantry was issued in the spring of 1864 and carried through every campaign from then until the regiment's surrender at Salisbury, N.C. It is in very tattered condition with the bottom quarter nearly missing. It is 34" (hoist) x 49" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 5½" wide blue bunting bars edged with 2" wide white cotton fimbriation. There were thirteen 3½" diameter stars. The remains of the unit designation consist of **20** in 5" high white cotton numerals sewn in the upper quadrant. Because of the missing lower quarter, the letters **ALA** are assumed.

Following the surrender at Salisbury, the color bearer, J.H. Redding, hid the flag under his clothing and afterward gave it to his commanding officer, Colonel J.M. Dedman. On March 18, 1943, Dedman's descendant, Dr. James E. Dedman, donated the flag to the Department of Archives.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

21st Alabama Infantry



The 21st Alabama Infantry was organized at Mobile during the summer of 1861 and was mustered into Confederate service on October 13, 1861. The regiment saw action at Shiloh, Corinth, and Farmington but spent most of its time in service at various forts defending Alabama's coast. Some members of the regiment were involved in the development of the *H.L. Hunley*, the submarine later sent to Charleston where it sank the *U.S.S. Housatonic*. The regiment was surrendered by Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor on May 4, 1865.

This flag was discovered in 1941 at Spring Hill College among the effects of the late Rev. A.B. Fox. It was labeled as having belonged to the 21st Alabama. It has undergone professional preservation and is in the safekeeping of the Museum of Mobile.

The flag is 37½" (hoist) x 49" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 6⅞" wide blue bunting bars that are edged with 1½" wide white cotton fimbriation. Twelve white cotton stars, each 5½" in diameter, are spaced at approximately 8" centers, and applied to both faces of the flag.

The Museum of Mobile, Mobile, Ala.

22nd Alabama Infantry, Co. I (Pike Grays)



Miss Mary A. Pickett of Fitzpatrick, Alabama, donated this flag to the State of Alabama on November 4, 1915. It remained unidentified for a long time, despite various letters recounting the flag's history.

It appears that this flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Mobile while the regiment was in winter quarters there in 1861-62. The flag was accepted by a Major Armstead, either Herbert or Robert. The fact that it was received by Regimental officers may indicate that this flag was used as regimental colors and not just those of I Company. During the Battle of Shiloh, the color bearer was killed and the flag taken up by Pvt. Willie Baldwin. After the war, the flag remained in the possession of M.C. Carter, of Montgomery. Each Memorial Day, he placed the flag on Willie Baldwin's grave. The flag was also carried at Confederate reunions. Mr. Carter died in 1906. Nine years later Miss Pickett presented the flag to the state.

The flag is large, 66" (hoist) x 72" (fly). The red silk field is crossed by 9³/₄" wide blue silk bars that are edged with 1" wide white silk fimbriation. There are twelve 6¹/₂" diameter gold painted stars. The flag is edged on three sides with 2¹/₂" wide gold fringe. The hoist edge has been doubled back to form a 2" wide sleeve.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

22nd Alabama Infantry



The 22nd Alabama Regiment of Infantry was organized for the war at Montgomery on October 6, 1861. First attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, the regiment was later a part of the Army of Mississippi with whom it saw action at Shiloh, Corinth and Munfordville. In the winter of 1862-63, the regiment, along with the other units of Gardner's Brigade, were attached to the Army of Tennessee, and saw action at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

The first regimental flag was of silk and was presented at the formation of the regiment by ladies of Montgomery (or Mobile). The above flag was given to the regiment when they came back through Montgomery in late spring 1863.

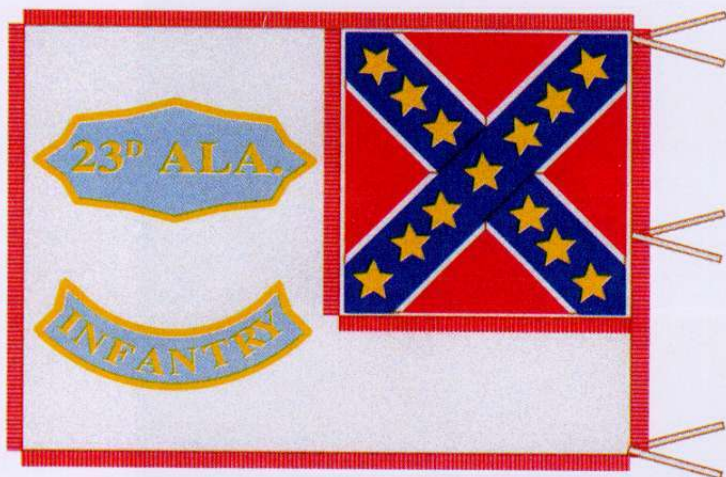
It is of an unusual design. There are only three flags of this type known at this time to exist; the flag of the 24th Alabama is in Chicago and the flag of Water's Alabama Battery is in Montgomery. Some historians consider it to be a Polk's Corp pattern.

It is 41½" (hoist) x 54½" (fly). Its blue silk field is edged on three sides with a ½" wide border and 1¼" deep white fringe. The field is crossed with 9¼" wide white silk bars forming a cross. The unit designation in the upper left quadrant is embroidered in white silk in ¾" high letters. The honors in the lower left quadrant are embroidered in the same manner. The hoist edge has been doubled over to form a 2½" wide sleeve.

This flag was captured at the Battle of Chickamauga by the 121st Ohio Infantry. It was returned to the State of Alabama on November 11, 1972.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

23rd Alabama Infantry



The 23rd Alabama Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery on November 5, 1861. The regiment saw action at Chickasaw Bayou and surrendered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on July 4, 1863. It was later paroled and declared exchanged in November 1863. Under a newly presented flag, the regiment took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, saw action at Nashville, and fought

its last battle at Bentonville, N.C., on March 19-21, 1865.

This very tattered 2nd National flag was presented to the 23rd Regiment "in the early days of March 1864." So wrote Mr. Robert H.G. Gaines, the last color bearer for the regiment. According to Gaines, "the flag was made by the ladies of Camden and vicinity of their ante-bellum dresses." The damage done to the flag is likely that of souvenir gatherers. The stars are all missing, as are the devices on the white field.

The flag is 35½" (hoist) x 50" (fly) not including the 1" deep rose-colored fringe that borders the flag on four sides. The 23½" square canton is rose-colored and is bordered on four sides with ¼" white silk and also bordered on two sides with a 1" deep rose-colored fringe. The blue cross is composed of 6" wide blue silk and is edged with ½" white silk fimbriation. The thirteen gold stars are 4" diameter.



*Alabama Department of
Archives and History,
Montgomery, Ala.*

24th Alabama Infantry, Co. E (Dickinson Guards)

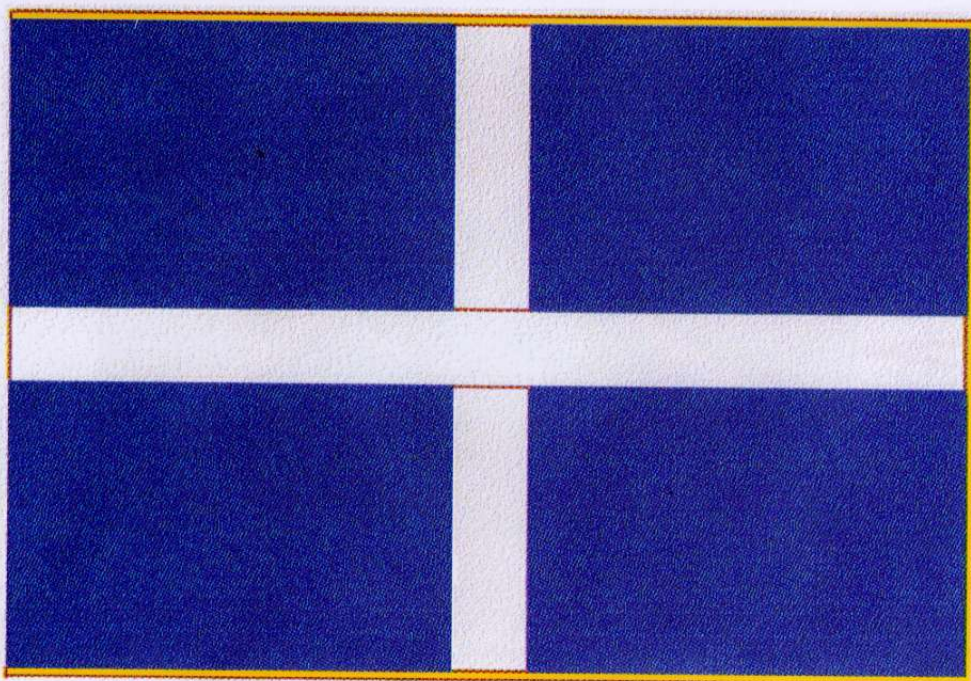


This flag was presented to the Dickinson Guards on October 14, 1861, at the Baptist Church in Grove Hill, Alabama. Miss Alice Savage gave the presentation speech. The reception speech was given by T.A. Wimbish on behalf of the Company. After the war, Mr. Robert Chapman, a former member of the Company, kept the flag. On June 20, 1963, Miss Lyda Wilson, the great-great-granddaughter of Mr. Chapman, presented the flag to the state.

The flag is 54" (hoist) x 109" (fly) and is edged on three sides with a 1" wide dark blue border. The dark blue cotton canton is 36" square. Centered on the canton is a 7" diameter cotton star on which is written "Alabama." Around the center star, in a 23" diameter circle, are ten more stars of identical construction, each bearing the name of a Confederate state. The three bars of the field are red/white/red and are 17"-17½"-17¼" respectively. Along the hoist is a 1" wide white cotton heading to which is attached ten pairs of ties. On the obverse white bar is "DICKINSON GUARDS," embroidered in 4" high, stylized black and red lettering, 45" overall, flanked on either side with a laurel sprig. Embroidered on the reverse, in 3" high, black and red stylized letters, is "JAMES S. DICKINSON GUARDS/VICTORY OR DEATH." In two small scrolls next to the above phrase is written "Alabama" and "Our Homes and Firesides", and "A.H. Woodward, Designer & Maker."

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

24th Alabama Infantry



The 24th Alabama Infantry was organized at Mobile on October 15, 1861. First attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, the regiment in April 1862 was assigned to Jackson's Brigade of Withers' Division, Army of Mississippi. The distinctive design of the 24th Regiment's flag appears on two other banners, the 22nd Regiment and Waters' Alabama Artillery. Both also served in Withers' Division. Since "Murfreeboro" appears on two of these flags, they were evidently issued in the Spring of 1863. The design is considered to be a Polk's Corps variant.

The flag of the 24th Alabama Infantry is 36" (hoist) x 54" (fly) and has a field of dark blue cashmere. White silk bars, 4" wide make a St. George's cross centered on the field. The flag is edged on three sides with a 1/2" yellow border. The hoist edge is doubled back and is pierced by thirteen whipped eyelets.

This flag is thought to have been captured at the battle of Chickamauga by the 17th Indiana Mounted Infantry.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.

24th Alabama Infantry

(Dickinson Guards)



The 24th Alabama Infantry's association with the Army of Tennessee began in November 1862, when Wither's/Hindman's Division came under that command. In the Army of Tennessee, the 24th Regiment saw action at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga. Flags of the above type were issued in the Spring of 1864, prior to the Atlanta Campaign.

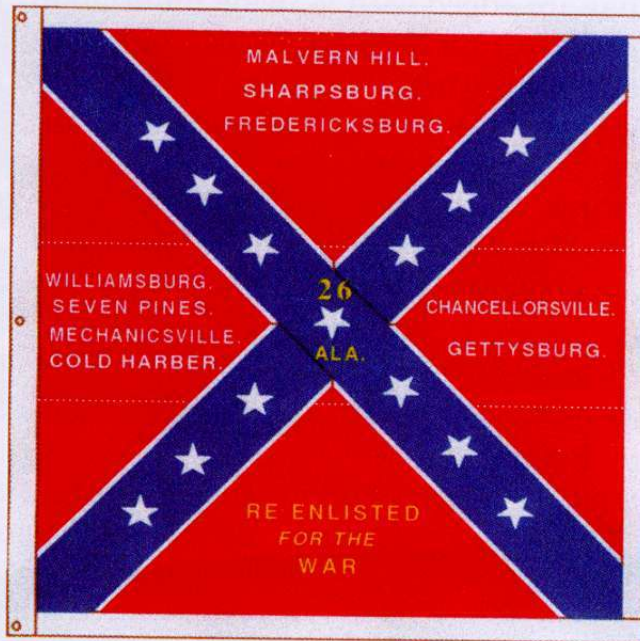
This Army of Tennessee flag of the 24th Regiment is 36" (hoist) x 52" (fly). Its red field is crossed by 6" wide blue bars that are edged with 2" wide white cotton fimbriation. The thirteen 3³/₄" white stars are set at 8" intervals from the center star. In the upper quadrant is **24** sewn in 4" white cotton numerals. In the lower quadrant is **ALA**, sewn in 4¹/₂" white cotton letters. The same designations appear on the reverse. Attachment to the staff was through the use of four pairs of red ties.

The Regiment participated fully in the Atlanta campaign, and fought at Franklin, Nashville, and finally at Bentonville, N.C., on March 19-21, 1865. Toward war's end, the 24th Regiment was consolidated with the 22nd, 39th, and 50th Regiments at Smithfield, N.C.

This flag was never captured.

Confederate Memorial Hall, New Orleans, La.

26th Alabama Infantry



The 26th Regiment of Alabama Infantry was organized by the expansion of the 3rd Battalion to a regiment on March 27, 1862. This regiment saw service in both the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of Tennessee. As a part of D.H. Hill's division, they fought in every major campaign until Mine Run in the fall of 1863. In the spring of 1864, they were transferred to Cantey's Brigade (Army of Mississippi/Army of Tennessee). They served throughout the Atlanta campaign and fought at Franklin and Nashville. They returned east, and fought in the Carolinas campaign.

The above flag is at least the third regimental flag. In April of 1863, new battle flags were issued to D.H. Hill's division. These were part of the 3rd bunting issue, had the unit's designation printed in gold surrounding the center star, and had honors painted in blue on the four quarters. When these flags were issued, Colonel E.A. O'Neal sent the regiment's old flag to the Governor of Alabama asking that it may be deposited in the Archives. The new flag was captured at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863.

The above flag was issued to the regiment after Gettysburg and was carried by them until war's end. When the regiment was surrendered at

Greensboro, N.C., the servant of Dr. Hayes, the Brigade Surgeon, wrapped the flag around his body and slipped through the Federal lines. After the war the flag was passed through several families until it was finally donated to the Alabama Department of Archives and History around 1943.

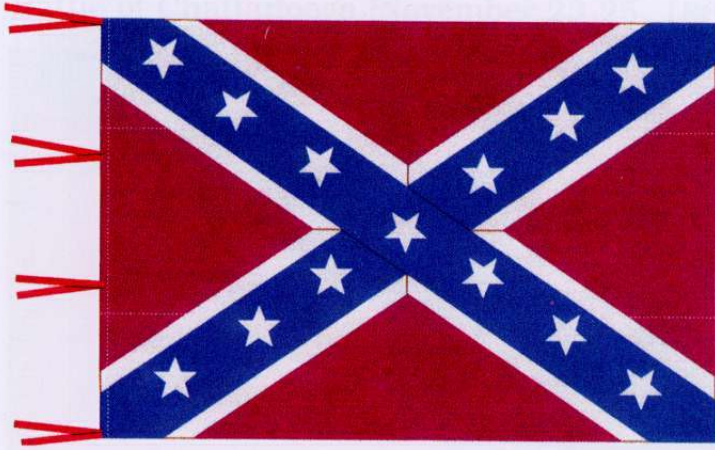
The flag is 47" (hoist) x 46" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " blue bunting bars that are edged with $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide fimbriation. There are thirteen 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " white cotton stars. The unit designation is painted on the obverse only in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high yellow block letters. The battle honors are painted in white block letters, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high on the obverse only. REENLISTED FOR THE WAR is painted in yellow block 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{7}{8}$ " high letters. The flag is bordered on three sides by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide white bunting. Along the hoist is a 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide cotton heading on which are three whipped eyelets.

The location of the previous two flags is not known.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.



26th/50th Alabama Infantry



The 26th Alabama Infantry was organized at Corinth, Mississippi, on April 3, 1862, by consolidating the 2nd (Davis'-Chadwick's) and the 5th (Golladay's) Alabama Infantry. The men of this regiment were from Calhoun, Jackson, Lauderdale, Blount, Limestone, Walker, Fayette, and Tuscaloosa counties. The regiment, with 440 men, was

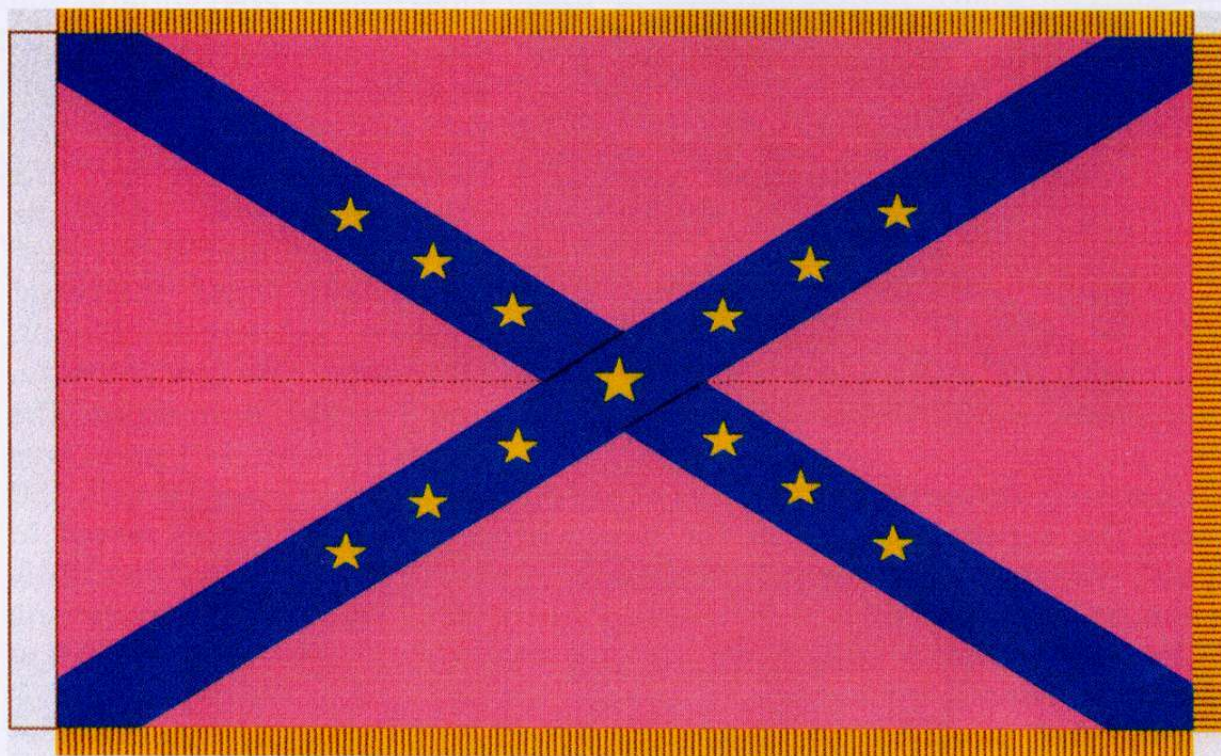
immediately thrown into the Battle of Shiloh from which it emerged with 150 men. The regiment served in the Kentucky campaign and then served in Deas', Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In June 1863, when it was discovered that there was another 26th Alabama Infantry serving in the Army of Northern Virginia, the regiment's identification was changed to the 50th Alabama Infantry.

This flag is of the type issued in the spring of 1864 to the units of Johnston's Army of Tennessee. It is 37" (hoist) x 54" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 6" wide blue bunting bars that are edged with 2" wide cotton fimbriation. The thirteen white cotton stars are 4" in diameter. The hoist edge is hemmed and has four pairs of red ties, each $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide x 9" long. The flag is badly tattered and torn from use and the lower sections of the flag are almost completely missing.



*Alabama Department of
Archives and History,
Montgomery, Ala.*

28th Alabama Infantry



The 28th Alabama Regiment was organized for three years at Shelby Springs in March 1862. They saw action that year at Corinth, Munfordville, and at Murfreesboro.

According to an account given on July 17, 1912, by Carlos Reese, formerly of Co. C, 28th Alabama Infantry, this flag was issued to the Regiment just prior to Murfreesboro and was at that time referred to as "my wife's wedding dress" by Regimental adjutant Sumter Lea. The flag is $43\frac{1}{2}$ " (hoist) x $71\frac{1}{2}$ " (fly) and is bordered on three sides with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep gold silk metallic fringe. The obverse is in a battle flag configuration. The pink field is crossed by $5\frac{3}{4}$ " blue bars on which are painted thirteen gold stars. The center star is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter while the other twelve are $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Along the hoist is a 3" wide silk heading having been folded back from the reverse.

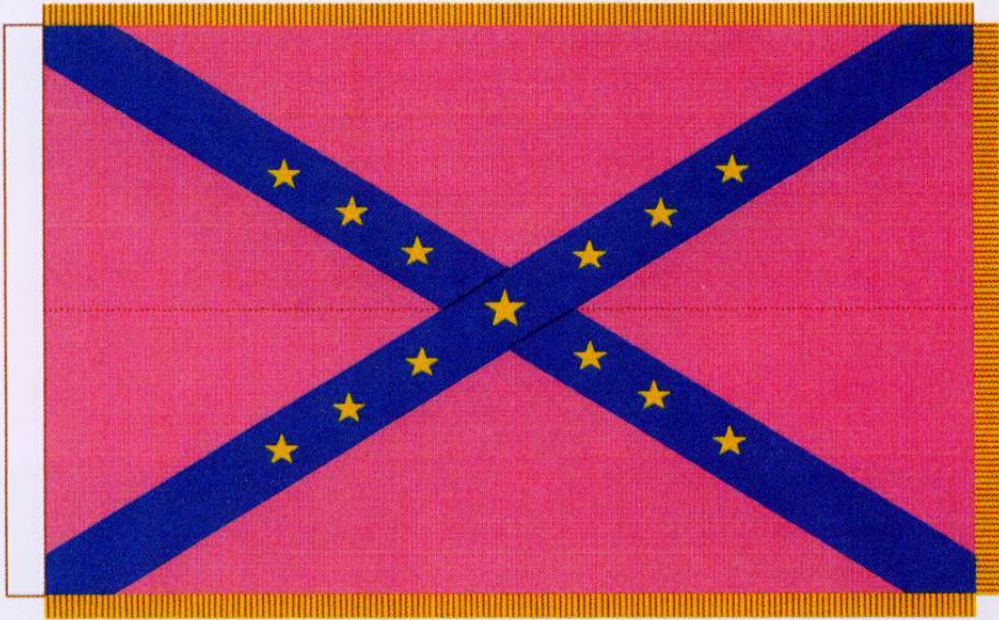
Centered on the white field of the reverse is a 6" diameter, ten-pointed star from which emanate gold rays alternating 7½" and 4½". Arched above the star is the word **ALABAMA** in 5½" high, gold Roman uncial letters. In a reverse arch below the star, in 4" high, gold Roman uncial letters, is 28th REGT.

This flag was captured at Orchard Knob, the opening engagement of the Battle of Chattanooga (November 23-25, 1863) by Corporal G.H. Kramer, Co. I, 41st Ohio Infantry. Brigadier General William B. Hazen kept the flag as his personal property after the war. The flag remained in the possession of his descendants, and at one point was loaned to the Smithsonian, until it was discovered by Dr. Thomas Owen. After communication with the family, he secured the donation of the flag on September 6, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.



29th Alabama Infantry

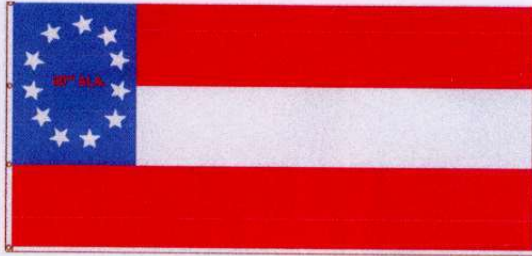


The 29th Regiment was organized by the addition of two companies to the 4th (Conoley's) Infantry Battalion on March 10, 1862. After brief service in the Department of Alabama and West Florida, they were assigned to the Department of the Gulf. In August 1863, they were a part of Cantey's Brigade, Department of the Gulf. They went with Cantey's Brigade to the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta campaign, seeing action at Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Ezra Church, and Jonesboro. Marching northward with General Hood, the 29th fought at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. The above flag was captured at Nashville by 1st Lt. William T. Simmons, Co. C, 11th Missouri Infantry on December 16, 1864. It was first returned by mistake to Louisiana in 1905, and sent to Alabama in 1906.

The flag is 60" (hoist) x 66" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 9" wide blue bunting bars that are edged with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " white cotton fimbriation. The twelve white cotton 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " stars are sewn to the obverse only. The blue bunting is cut away on the reverse to expose the white. The leading edge of the flag has been doubled back to form a 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide sleeve.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

30th Alabama Infantry



The 30th Alabama Infantry Regiment was organized in Talladega, Alabama, in April 1862 and assigned to Stevenson's Brigade, Department of East Tennessee. The regiment fought at Cumberland Gap (June 18, 1862) and at Chickasaw Bayou (December 27-29, 1862). Later as part of Stevenson's Division, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, they served in the defenses of Vicksburg, Mississippi, where they were surrendered on July 4, 1863.

The above flag was captured at the surrender of Vicksburg by Lt. Robert T. Torrence of the 8th Regiment Indiana Infantry. Torrence presented the flag to his commanding officer who later presented it to the Wabash County Historical Society Museum, Wabash, Indiana. Ms. Mary C. O'Hair, curator of that museum, wrote to the Alabama Department of Archives and History in 1957 regarding the status of the flag, and in 1963 offered to transfer the flag to Alabama. It was received at the Alabama Department of Archives and History shortly after this.

This flag is 50³/₄" (hoist) x 108" (fly) with a field of three horizontal silk bars edged on all four sides with a 1" wide white border. The light blue silk canton is 33³/₄" on the staff by 26" on the fly. On the canton are eleven white silk 4¹/₂" stars set in an oval that is 24" high by 19" wide. The unit designation is painted in crimson 1³/₄" high stylized block letters and is 9¹/₂" long overall. A tag accompanying this flag states that it was made by ladies of Talladega, Alabama.

After their parole, in November 1863, the men of the 30th Regiment were consolidated with the 20th Alabama Infantry and their history parallels that unit from then until the end of the war.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

31st Alabama Infantry



The 31st Regiment was organized at Talladega on March 16, 1862, and was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee. From June 1862 until December of that year, the regiment was attached to Barton's Brigade. In that command they participated in the Battle of Cumberland Gap and served at Vicksburg. In December they were transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. They fought at Chickasaw Bayou, served in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, and fought at Port Gibson on May 1, 1863.

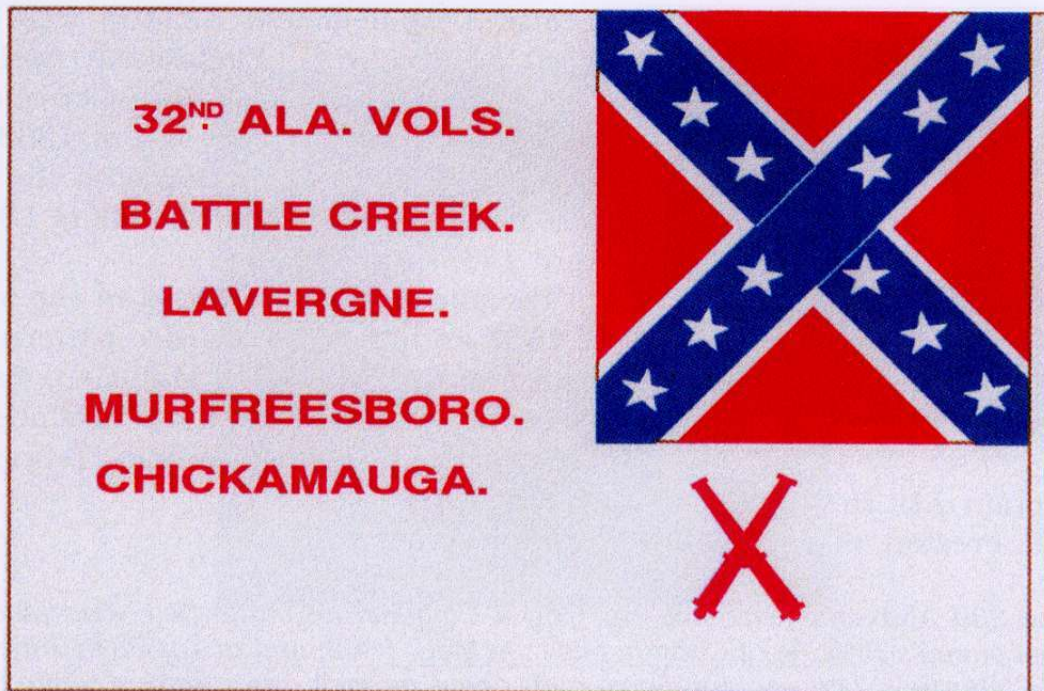
On May 16, 1863, the 31st fought at the Battle of Champion Hill. In this action the above flag was captured by the 17th Iowa Infantry.

This silk flag is a First National pattern. It is 44" (hoist) x 75" (fly). The blue silk canton is 28" (hoist) x 26½" (fly) and displays a white Latin cross, 8" wide x 16" high, over which are thirteen 2⅜" white stars displayed in an arch. In a reverse arch below the cross, in 2⅝" high letters, are the words GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND. The unit designation THIRTY FIRST ALABAMA is sewn in 4½" gold letters on the center white bar. Along the hoist is a 2" blue sleeve.

The 31st Regiment was surrendered on July 4, 1863, at Vicksburg. Following its exchange in November, the regiment served throughout the Atlanta campaign, fought at Nashville, and fought its last battle at Bentonville, N.C., on March 19-21, 1865.

State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa

32nd Alabama Infantry



The 32nd Alabama Infantry was organized for three years at Mobile on April 18, 1862. The regiment first served in Wither's Division of the Army of Mississippi, but in November was assigned to Breckinridge's Division, Army of Tennessee. In this command the regiment saw action at Murfreesboro and the siege of Jackson, Mississippi. They fought at Chickamauga and participated in the battles around Chattanooga.

In the latter part of 1863, many regiments in the Army of Tennessee requested new battle flags. The contract was given to James Cameron, a flag-maker in Mobile, who produced great numbers of second national flags.

The second national flag of the 32nd Regiment shows the unit's service through Chickamauga and features an incorrectly displayed pair of crossed cannons. Infantry units having captured an enemy artillery battery would be allowed to display the crossed cannons, but they should be upside down. A number of flags came from the maker this way.

Private collection

33rd Alabama Infantry



The 33rd Regiment Infantry was organized at Pensacola, Florida, on April 23, 1862. The 18th Infantry Battalion merged into this regiment in the fall of 1863, followed by field consolidation with the 16th and 45th regiments from the fall of 1864 to April 1865.

The above flag was issued in the spring of 1864 and is of the "Hardee pattern" flag issued to the division of Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne. It was captured on November 30, 1864, at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee,

by Captain J.H. Brown, Co. D, 12th Kentucky Volunteers.

W.E. Preston, of Co. B, 33rd Regiment, remembered,

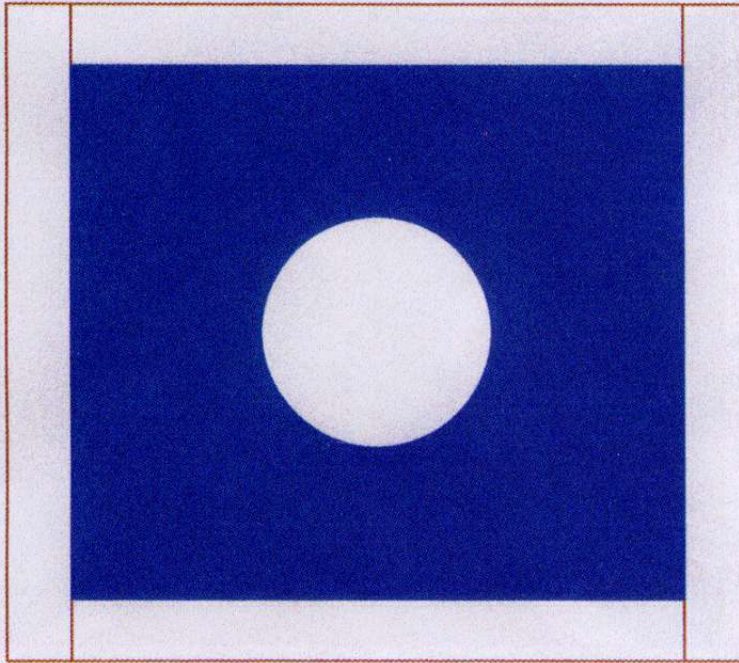
"The 33d Alabama Regiment, carrying a Confederate battle flag, was placed in Wood's-Lowrey's Brigade at Corinth, Miss., in May, 1862, and at Tupelo in June drew one of Cleburne's 'bonney blue flags' with about an inch and a half of white border about it, a white new moon in the center, with 33d Alabama Regiment', drew another like it in Wartrace, Tenn., about March, 1863, with 'Perryville, Murfreesboro' on it, and another at Dalton, about March, 1864, with 'Chickamauga' also. We sang the 'Bonney Blue Flag' more than any other song, possibly 'Dixie' excepted, and the division band played it more than any other."

This flag is 34" (hoist) x 39" (fly). [Approximate: the fly end is very deteriorated.] The field is of blue cotton with a "new moon" device of white cotton that is 9½" (vertical) x 11½" (horizontal). A 2½" white cotton border surrounds the field with the border on the leading edge serving as a sleeve. **33** is painted in black 3" high Roman figures. **Ala.** is in black Roman uncial and miniscules. Battle honors are applied in painted Roman uncial letters, with the smaller being 2" high and the larger being 3" high.



Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

33rd Alabama Infantry



In the fall of 1864, the 33rd Regiment was consolidated with the 16th and 45th Alabama Regiments. After the loss of the blue flag of the 33rd at Franklin, the consolidated regiment received yet another full moon banner. The existence of this Hardee-style banner demonstrates that as late as the winter of 1864-65, the peculiar blue flag was still preferred by those over whom it had flown for so long. In April 1865, when Lowery's Brigade found itself in North Carolina and about to surrender, Captain Needham Hughes (Commander of Co. I, 33rd Regiment, and the senior officer in the Brigade) determined to save the flag. His grandson remembered that "my grandfather went off into the woods and secretly wrapped it around his body underneath his uniform. He brought it home with him, and kept it as a sacred relic of the great struggle upon the part of the South for independent existence."

The flag is 31½" (hoist) x 35" (fly) and has faded with age from blue and white to greenish-gray and beige. It is still cared for by Captain Hughes' descendents.

Private Collection

34th Alabama Infantry

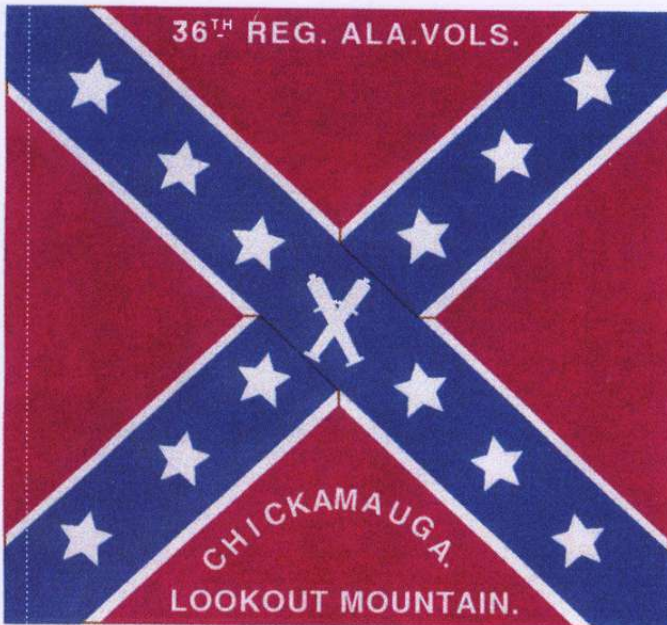


The 34th Regiment was organized at Loachapoka on April 15, 1862. In Manigault's Brigade the regiment saw action at Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, and the Atlanta campaign. This flag was probably issued to the regiment prior to the Atlanta campaign of 1864. It bears characteristics that are common to flags issued to artillery batteries in the Army of Tennessee under General Joseph E. Johnston. It was saved from capture and preserved after the war by Major John N. Slaughter.

The flag measures 31" (hoist) x 38" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by $4\frac{3}{4}$ " wide bars of blue bunting edged with 2" wide cotton fimbriation. There are thirteen 3" diameter five-pointed stars. The method of attachment was with five pairs of $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide 9" long, red fabric ties. The unit designation of **34** is sewn on in individual and separately cut $2\frac{1}{2}$ " white cotton numerals. In the bottom quadrant is the word **ALABAMA**, also sewn in individual $2\frac{1}{2}$ " high white cotton letters.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

36th Alabama Infantry



The 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry was organized at Mount Vernon on May 12, 1862. They served in the Department of Alabama and West Florida and in the Department of the Gulf until April 1863, when they were attached to Clayton's Brigade, Stewart's Division, Army of Tennessee. They fought at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Crow Valley, and throughout the Atlanta campaign, including Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Ezra Church, and Jonesboro.

Ensign Joe Tillinghast

remembered the following incident from the Battle of Atlanta:

"We were on the center of the brigade. We were lying down waiting for something to happen, and the enemy was making things hot all along the line. One spiteful battery of four guns, dead ahead of us, was giving us all the excitement we needed. We had been lying there trying to hide behind our whiskers for some time, when General Taylor sent for me.

" 'Are you the ensign of the Thirty-sixth Alabama?' , he asked.

"Yes, sir,' I answered.

"Do you see that battery over there—those four guns?"

"Well, I had seen or rather heard a good deal from that battery during the day; so I said: 'Yes, sir.'

"Well, when I give the command, I want you to take your flag and go straight as you can to that battery. Your regiment is in the center of the line and your flag will be the guide. I want you to go straight up to that battery. Do you think you can do it?"

"I looked this way and that, and I pondered a minute, and the general was looking right at me all the time. Finally, I looked him in the eye, too, and I said: 'I'll try, general!'

" 'Bravely spoken, boy,' he cried. 'Now, go back to the regiment and when you get my order, see that you do just what I want done.'

"I went back and lay down again. The battery was pegging away like mad. I watched it and it had an awful look. Pretty soon the order came. It was for me to get up first and go out there on

that ball and bullet-swept field. 'Well, Joe,' said I to myself, 'you are a goner this time for sure!' Scared? Well, I was so scared that I was afraid I would run. I got up on my knees and as I straightened up I lifted the flag. Then all the boys rose up, and off we started. It was a wild rush and much confusion, with me at the crest of the on-pushing wave of men. The cannons were pounding away terribly and there was a perfect smash of rifle shooting. How I got there I don't know, but presently I was on that breastwork, and as I drove my flag staff deep down in the earth, I grabbed off my cap, and, waving it round my head, I gave a shout that had condensed in it every bit of the hurrah that was in my system. I didn't get a scratch either, and we took that battery in a jiffy."

When the regiment was surrendered on May 4, 1865, Tillinghast wrapped the flag around his body and took it home with him under his jacket.

The flag is 46" (hoist) x 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (fly). Its red bunting field is crossed by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide blue bunting bars that are edged with 1" wide cotton fimbriation. Twelve 4" white cotton stars are sewn to the obverse. The blue is cut away on the reverse to reveal the white cotton. The crossed cannon honor, each barrel 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, is sewn of white cotton. The unit designation and honors are individually sewn white cotton letters 2" high. The hoist edge is folded back to form a 2" wide sleeve.

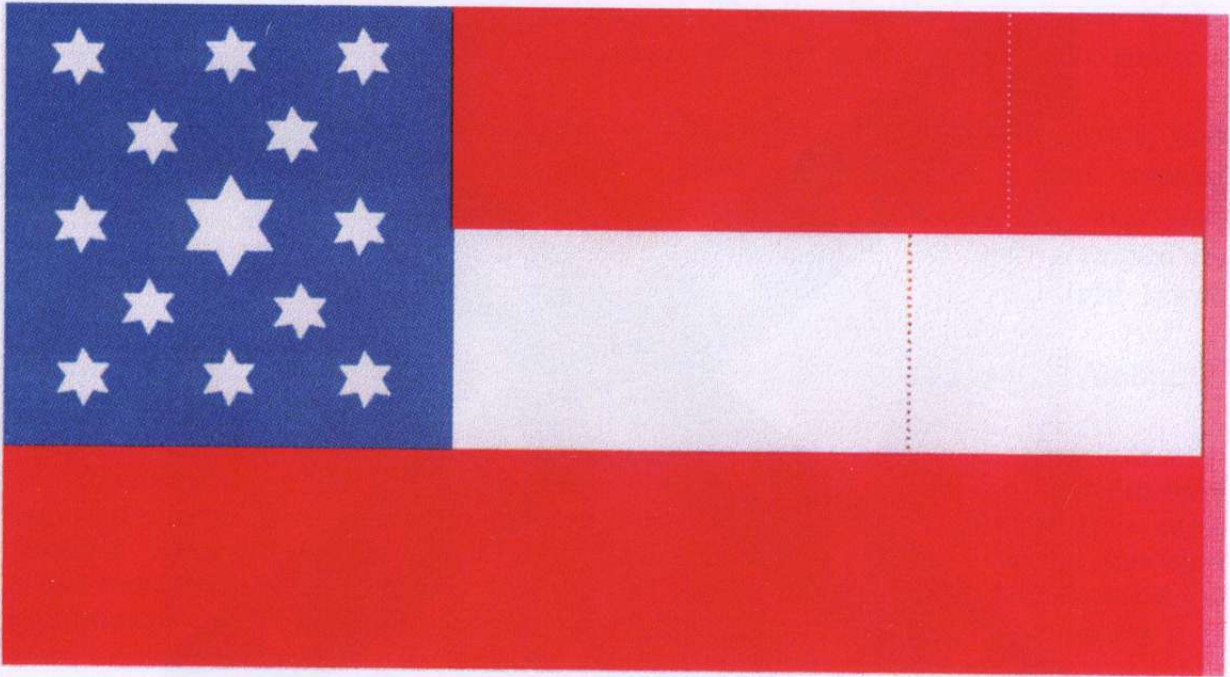
Ensign Tillinghast retained the flag after the war. Following his death, the flag became the property of his son, Joseph Winter Tillinghast, Jr.

On May 19, 1957, the widow of J.W. Tillinghast, Jr., wrote the Department of Archives saying that she was willing to donate the flag to the state. It was received on May 28, 1957.



*Alabama Department of
Archives and History,
Montgomery, Ala.*

37th Alabama Infantry, Co. E



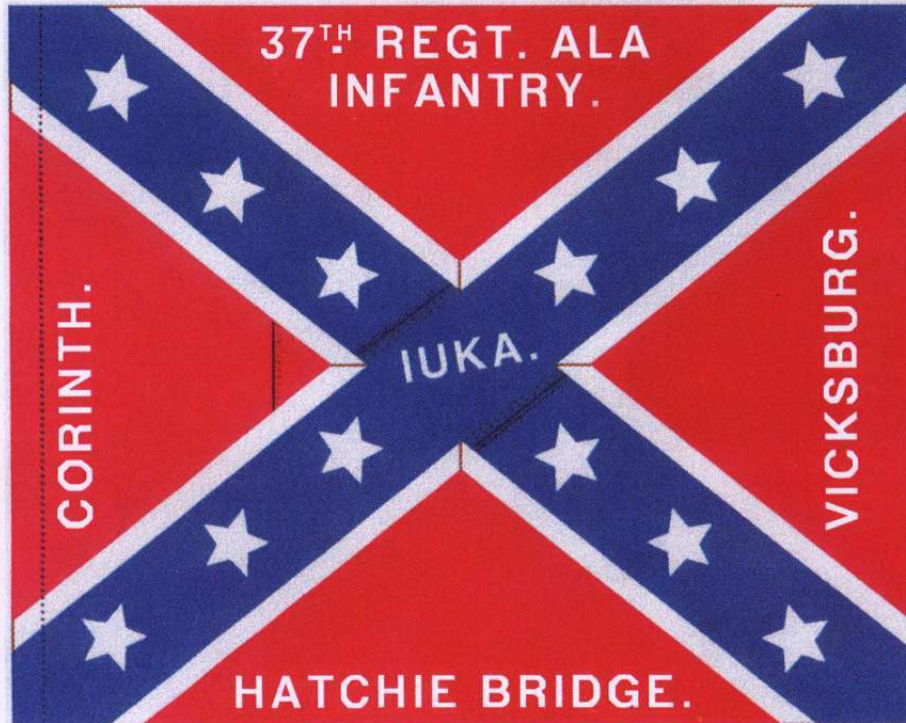
The flag of Company E, 37th Alabama Regiment, is 31" (hoist) x 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (fly). The blue cotton canton is 22" on the staff by 21" on the fly. There are thirteen white cotton stars on the canton set in five rows of 3, 2, 3, 2, 3. The center star is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter. The other twelve are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter. The bars of the field are, from top to bottom, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". There is a 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide pink border on the fly end.

The history of this flag is sparse. There is no documentation as to the manufacture or the presentation of this flag. The flag was preserved by J.W. Skipper, the son of Captain Jacob L. Skipper, commander of Company E.

It was presented to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on March 28, 1911, by Mrs. Silas Tyson, widow of J.W. Skipper.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

37th Alabama Infantry



The 37th Alabama Infantry was mustered into Confederate service at Auburn, Alabama, on May 13, 1862. The above flag reflects its service in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment fought its first battle at Iuka, Mississippi, on September 19, 1862. The 37th Alabama participated in the battles of Corinth and Chickasaw Bayou and was at Vicksburg from May-July 1863 where the regiment was surrendered. Paroled later that month, the regiment was exchanged in November 1863, in time to take part in the Chattanooga campaign.

As commander of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, General Joseph E. Johnston began standardizing battle flags in the department. The type of flag issued according to these orders was less rectangular than the Army of Tennessee flag and displayed only twelve stars. They were made in Mobile, Alabama, throughout 1864. Since the 37th Regiment had their flag at Missionary Ridge, this must be one of the first of this type issued.

The flag is 42½" (hoist) x 52" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 6½" wide blue bars that are edged with 1½" wide cotton fimbriation. There are twelve 4¼" - 4½" diameter white cotton stars 8" - 8½" apart. The stars are sewn to the obverse and the blue is cut away on the reverse to reveal the white. The unit designation in the top quadrant is composed of 2" high, white cotton letters individually sewn to the red. The five battle honors are of the same type of construction. The hoist edge is folded back and sewn to make a sleeve for the staff.

At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Pvt. Jack Summers of Company I, had the flag staff shot from his hands. He seized the colors again and, waving them aloft, continued in the charge. Although the valiant color-bearer was wounded in the charge and captured, the flag was rescued and retained by the regiment, carried throughout the Atlanta campaign, and brought home after the surrender in North Carolina by Lt. Col. William F. Slaton.

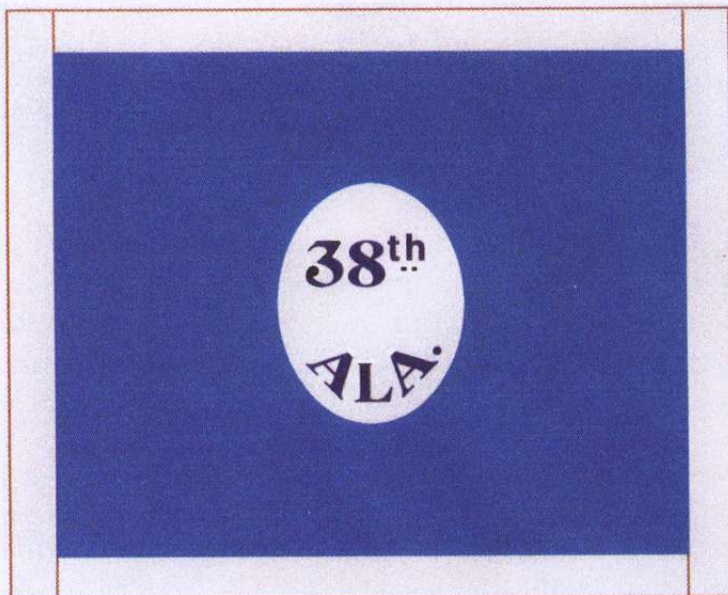
In August 1885, the flag was brought to a reunion in Lafayette, Alabama. Lt. T.J. Carlisle wrote:

"You will also recall the scene that followed when Jack Summers and Walt Harman unfurled our old Battle Flag to the immense crowd that thronged around. How some shouted - some cried - some called out - 'Pass it this way, I want to lay my hands on it one more time.' Though dumb and without speech that old battle flag aroused the patriotic emotions of that large crowd more than the eloquence of mortal tongues."

The flag was presented to Auburn University in March 1961, by John M. Slaton, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, grandson of Colonel Slaton, last regimental commander. In his presentation letter Mr. Slaton states, "Grandfather's flag of the 37th Ala. Regiment was so torn and tattered to preserve it I had it rewoven by a retired Ogelthorpe [sic] professor." The entire flag of course was not rewoven, only the holes and rips from battle damage of which the soldiers were so justifiably proud. The repair work is not apparent from a distance.

Special Collections, Auburn University, Auburn

38th Alabama Infantry



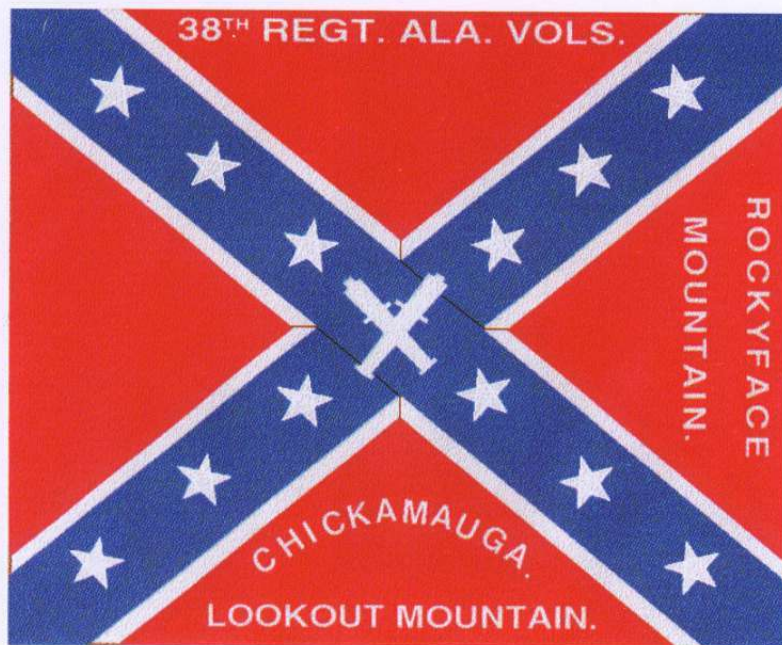
The 38th Alabama Infantry was organized and mustered into Confederate service for three years for the war at Mobile on May 15, 1862. They served in the defense of Mobile until April 1863, when they were assigned to Clayton's Brigade, 2nd (Hardee's) Corps, Army of Tennessee. They took part in the Tullahoma campaign and in July they were issued this Hardee pattern battleflag. On September 19-20, 1863, they were engaged at the battle of Chickamauga and in November at the battle of Missionary Ridge.

In this last engagement, the above flag was captured by the 2nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It was forwarded to the War Department where it was assigned Capture Number 91 and was returned to Alabama in 1905.

The flag is 33" (hoist) x 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (fly). The blue cotton field is edged on four sides by a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cotton border. The border on the hoist is doubled over to form a sleeve for the staff. The "new moon," common to the Hardee pattern flag is a vertical ellipse, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high by 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. The unit designation, **38th** over **ALA.** is embroidered with black thread. The figures "38" are 3" high, the Roman miniscule letters "th" are 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, and the letters "ALA" are 2" high.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

38th Alabama Infantry



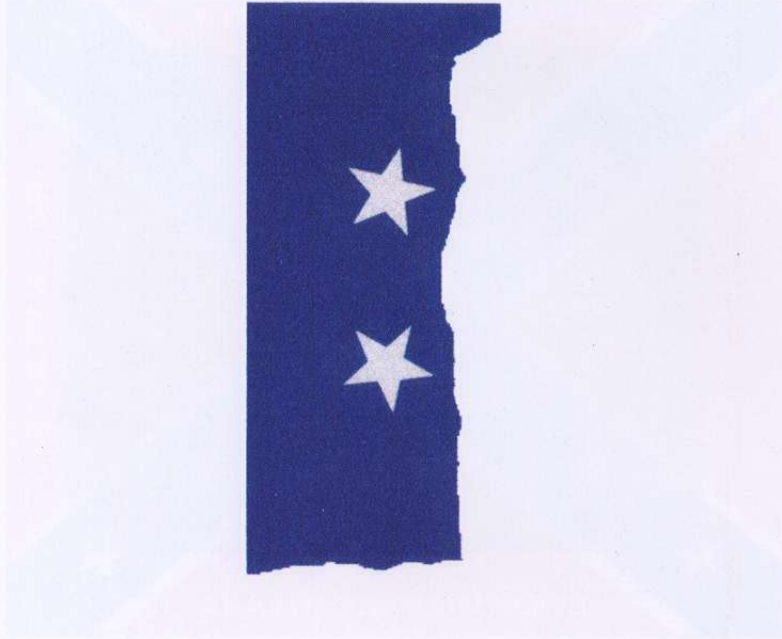
The 38th Regiment received this flag at the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, some time after February 25, 1864. There are four flags of this type in the Department of Archives and History collection, all manufactured by James A. Cameron of Mobile and all carried by regiments in Clayton's Alabama Brigade at the Battle of Resaca. This flag was captured at Resaca, Georgia, on May 15, 1864, by Capt. Thomas J. Box of Company D, 27th Indiana Volunteers.

The flag is 44" (hoist) x 52" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide blue bunting bars that are edged with 1" wide white cotton fimbriation. On the St. Andrew's cross are twelve five-pointed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter white cotton stars. The stars are sewn to the obverse and the blue is cut away on the reverse to reveal the white. The honors are individually sewn 2" high white cotton letters and numerals. The center device, representing the capture of an artillery battery, is sewn on in white cotton. The barrels are 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long.

This flag was returned to the State of Alabama on March 25, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

39th Alabama Infantry, Co. K (Mitchell Volunteers)



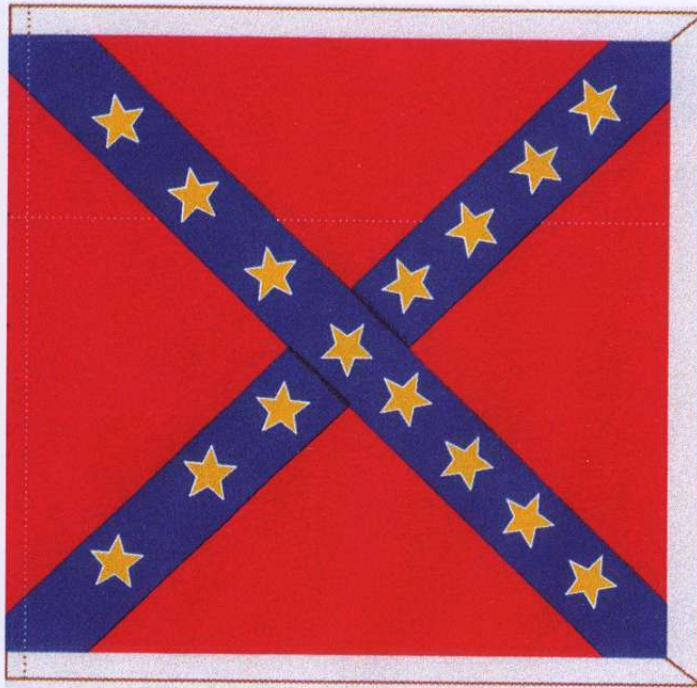
The 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry was organized at Opelika on May 15, 1862. The regiment served in Gardner's Brigade, first in the Army of Mississippi, then in the Army of Tennessee. They saw action at Murfreesboro, and shortly thereafter were combined with the 26th (Coltart's) Regiment. They participated in the fight at Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, and the Atlanta campaign.

Although this 1st National flag fragment is identified as being that of Company K, it is likely that it was the regimental colors. In Confederate service, Company K of a regiment was designated the Colors Company. On July 22, 1864, at the Battle of Atlanta, Color Sergeant Ebenezer Priest was carrying this flag and urging men forward when a shell struck him. The flag was torn to pieces and Priest was badly wounded, resulting in the amputation of his leg.

This remnant was preserved by Ebenezer Priest and later by his daughter, Alice Priest. Miss Priest donated the flag to the Department of Archives on June 9, 1931.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

40th Alabama Infantry



The 40th Alabama Infantry was organized at Mobile on May 16, 1862. They saw action at Chickasaw Bayou, Fore's Plantation, and in the Greenville Expedition (April 1863) before being surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863.

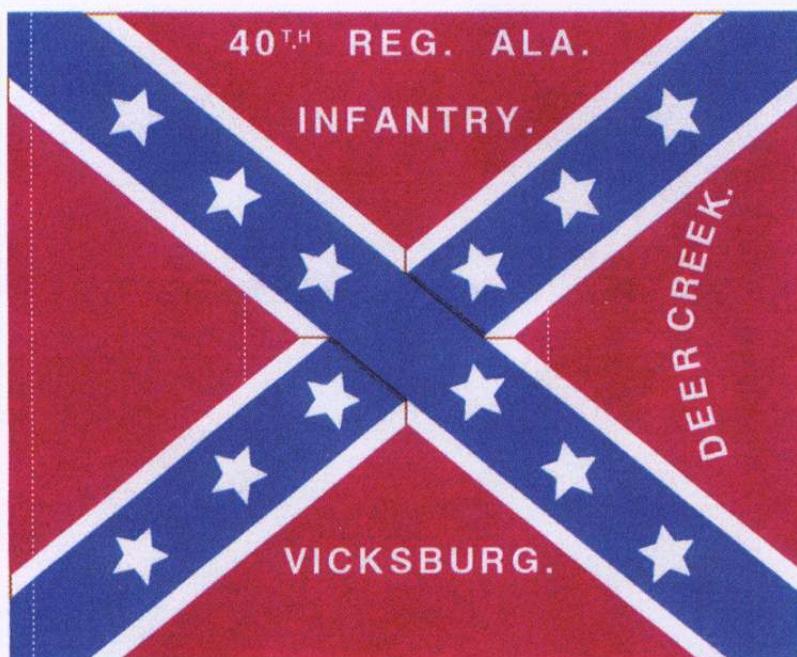
Shortly after the regiment's organization, in the summer of 1862, the above flag was presented by William Jemison. This flag served with the regiment until the surrender at Vicksburg, after which a new flag was issued. Evidently, this flag was not surrendered at Vicksburg. It was cared for after the war by former Col. John H. Higley and Joe Cady of Mobile. It was presented to the State on May 24, 1913, by the son of Colonel Higley.

The flag is 64" (hoist) x 65" (fly) and is edged on three sides with 3" wide white silk borders. The red cotton field is crossed by 8" wide blue cotton bars on which are sewn thirteen 5½" diameter gold painted stars that are edged in white. The hoist is folded back 1¾" to form a sleeve.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

39 40th Alabama Infantry

(Mitchell Volunteers)



After their capture at Vicksburg, the men of the 40th Alabama Infantry were declared exchanged in November 1863. They were assigned to Cheatham's Division, 1st Corps, in the Army of Tennessee. The regiment served at Chattanooga in late 1863 and participated fully in the Atlanta campaign.

The above flag may have been issued to the regiment at the same time the 37th Alabama received theirs. It is a Cameron-made flag, 42³/₄" (hoist) x 52¹/₄" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 6¹/₂" wide blue bunting bars forming a St. Andrew's cross. The bars are edged with 1¹/₂" wide white cotton fimbriation. On the cross are twelve five-pointed stars, each one 4¹/₂" diameter. The unit designation and the battle honors are formed from separately cut 2" high figures individually sewn to the red field on the obverse only. The leading edge of the flag has been folded over 2" to form a sleeve.

After Atlanta, the 40th Regiment followed General Johnston through the Carolina campaigns, fighting their last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina. At Bentonville (March 19-21, 1865), three color bearers were shot down carrying this flag. Following the battle, a small group of men became separated

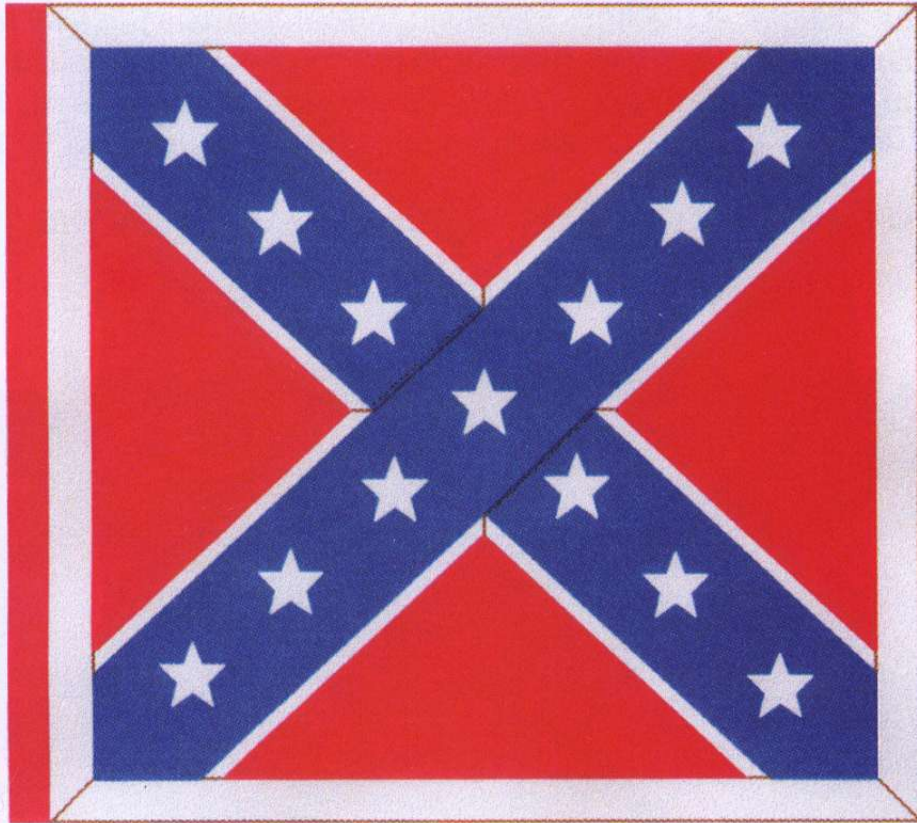
from the command for several days. To protect the flag, color bearer Hilliard O'Neal removed the flag from its staff and wrapped it around his body, wearing it underneath his clothing.

After Bentonville, the 40th Regiment was consolidated with the 19th, 37th, and 42nd Regiments and placed in General Edmund Pettus' Brigade. Ezekiel S. Gulley, Lt. Colonel of the 40th Regiment, asked Pettus what was to be done with the flag. Pettus told him that he could keep it if he wished. The flag remained in the possession of Gulley's family until his grandson, Robert S. Campbell, donated it to the Department of Archives on January 9, 1940.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.



41st Alabama Infantry

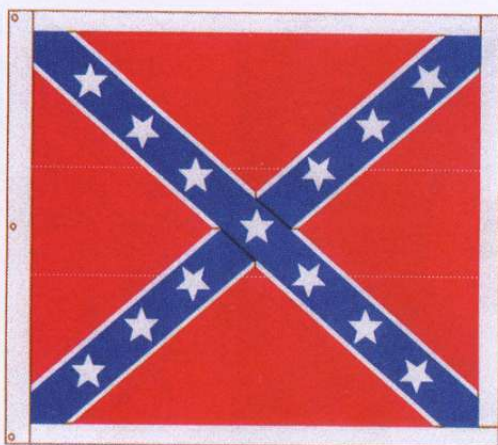


The 41st Regiment was organized and mustered into Confederate service for three years for the war at Tuscaloosa on May 16, 1862. They saw action in the Tullahoma campaign, at the siege of Jackson, and in the battle of Chickamauga. They were sent to reinforce Lee's beleaguered Army of Northern Virginia and served in the Petersburg trenches where they were issued this late issue Army of Northern Virginia battle flag.

The flag is 47" (hoist) x 51" (fly). The St. Andrew's cross is constructed of 8½" wide blue bunting bars to which are sewn thirteen 4" diameter white cotton stars. The cross is edged with 1" wide white bunting fimbriation. The flag is edged on four sides with a 2¾" bunting edging. In addition, there is a 1¾" wide red sleeve on the hoist.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

43rd Alabama Infantry



The 43rd Regiment was organized and mustered into Confederate service for three years for the war at Mobile on May 15, 1862. First assigned to the Department of East Tennessee, the regiment did not see action until September 19-20, 1863, when, as a part of Gracie's Brigade, Preston's Division, Army of Tennessee, it fought at the battle of Chickamauga. The regiment also saw action during the siege of Chattanooga and Knoxville, and fought at Bean's Station and Chester Station.

In May 1864, Gracie's Brigade was sent east to support the Petersburg line. While at this station, the 43rd fought in the battle of the Crater.

The above flag was reported captured at the battle of Hatcher's Run by Maj. Gen. A.A. Humphrey. In this action fought on March 25, 1865, the 185th N.Y. Infantry captured the flags of the 43rd and 59th Alabama Regiments. While the flag of the 59th was turned over to the War Department, apparently the flag of the 43rd was claimed as a trophy by General Joshua Chamberlain of Maine. It was returned to Alabama in June 1943 by his heirs.

The flag is an Army of Northern Virginia, 6th (bunting) issue. It is 47" (hoist) x 53" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by $4\frac{3}{4}$ " blue bars that are edged with $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide cotton fimbriation. On the St. Andrew's cross are thirteen white cotton $4\frac{1}{2}$ " stars. The flag is edged on three sides with a 2" wide white bunting border. A $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide white canvas heading is pierced by three whipped eyelets.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

45th Alabama Infantry



The 45th Regiment was organized at Auburn on May 19, 1862. Assigned first to the Army of the Mississippi, they later became attached to the Army of Tennessee as part of General Patrick Cleburne's division. This flag is of the same composition as the one issued to the 33rd Regiment at Dalton around March 1864. They fought at Perryville, Murfreesboro, the Tullahoma campaign, Chicka-

mauga, the battles around Chattanooga, and the entire Atlanta campaign.

Former color-bearer J.H. Buckner recalled the battle of Atlanta:

"...the Flag was captured only once at Atlanta, Ga. at the Battle of Peach tree Creek...on the 22nd of July 1864 we charged the Breast works of the Enemy I was captured by Shermans command the Flag was wrenched out of my hands by Six Yankee Soldiers I have never saw it Since it was shot up pretty badly my Colonel H.D. Lampley was Severely Wounded we were Side By Side when he was Shot the last word I heard him Say was hold to your colors Buckner but I could not hold to them they were too many for me..."

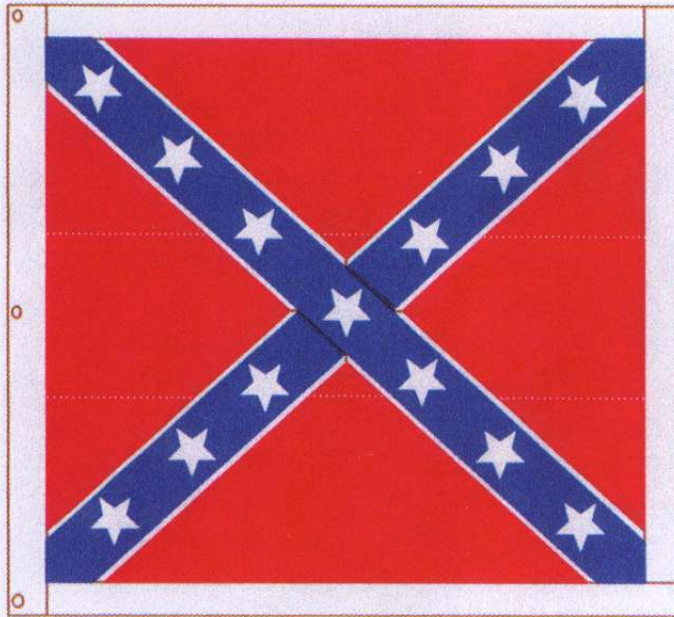
Buckner spent the rest of the war as a prisoner at Camp Douglas, Illinois and was paroled on June 17, 1865.

The flag was captured by Edward Seberts of the 15th Iowa Volunteers and is at the State Historical Society of Iowa.

It is 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (hoist) x 40" (fly). The field is a very faded blue and is edged on three sides with a 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide white cotton border. Along the hoist is a 3" wide white cotton sleeve. In the center is a white cotton oval that is 9" high x 11" wide.

State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa

48th Alabama Infantry



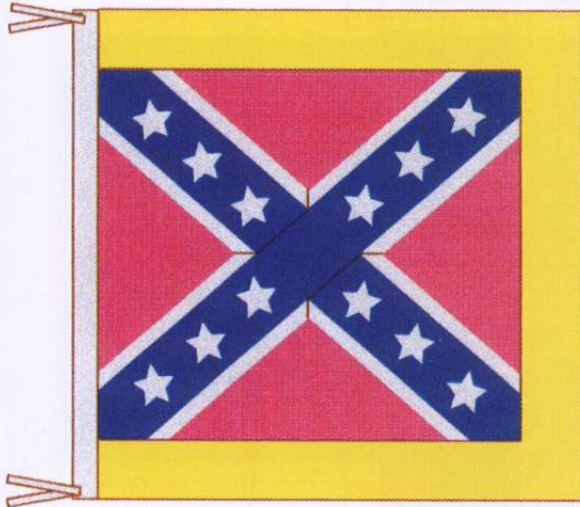
The 48th Alabama Infantry was organized at Auburn, Alabama, on May 22, 1862. First assigned to the 2nd Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, the regiment was transferred in January 1863 to General Longstreet's 1st Corps and remained in that command throughout the war. From 2nd Manassas to Appomattox, the regiment participated in every campaign of that great army.

This flag is 48½" (hoist) x 52" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by 4¾" wide blue bunting bars edged with ⅝" wide white cotton fimbriation. Thirteen 4½" diameter white cotton stars are sewn to the St. Andrew's cross. The flag is bordered on three sides with 2½" wide white bunting edging. Along the hoist is a 2½" wide canvas heading with three whipped eyelets.

This flag is an Army of Northern Virginia 6th (bunting) issue. The flag was surrendered at Appomattox. It was forwarded to the War Department where it was assigned Capture Number 392 and described as the "Battle-flag of the forty-eight Alabama, Fields Division, Longstreets' corps." The flag was returned to the state on March 25, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

57th Alabama Infantry, Co. A (Clanton Rifles)

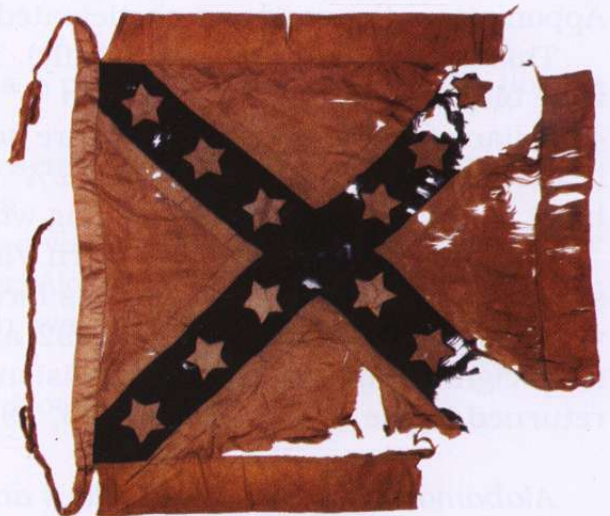


When the 57th Regiment was organized in March 1863 at Troy in Pike County, Alabama, a flag was presented to Company A, on behalf of Mrs. James Holt Clanton, wife of General Clanton. The flag was presented by Judge John Hubbard and was received by Captain J.P. Wood. This company flag became the regimental colors and was carried throughout the war. It was riddled with minie balls at Peach Tree Creek, and was saved from capture at the Battle of Franklin when the color bearer, John B. Carter, was mortally wounded.

In February 1865, Captain Wood returned home for a furlough and brought the flag with him. Following the war, Wood retained the flag, which he donated to the Department of Archives and History on December 10, 1910.

Except for the wide edging, it has characteristics of the Army of Northern Virginia 1st silk issue. Except for the five-pointed stars it has characteristics of the early Cassidy flags made for General Bragg. It appears to be a "one-of-a-kind" and is likely of private manufacture for the company. It is 29½" (hoist) x 31" (fly). Its pink silk field is crossed by bars of 4¼" width on which are sewn twelve 2¾" diameter five-pointed stars. The bars are edged with 1" white silk fimbriation, and the flag is edged on three sides with a 3½" yellow silk edging. Along the hoist is a white silk heading on which is sewn two pairs of ties for staff attachment.

*Alabama Department of Archives
and History, Montgomery, Ala.*



58th Alabama Infantry

(32nd & 58th Combined)



The 58th Regiment was organized by the addition of Company E, 2nd (Cox's) Georgia Sharpshooters Battalion to the 9th Alabama Infantry Battalion on June 28, 1863, and was officially designated as the 58th Infantry Regiment on August 13, 1863. The regiment saw action at the battle of Chickamauga and participated fully in the Atlanta campaign, fought at Franklin and Nashville, returning afterwards to defend Mobile.

The 58th Regiment was consolidated with the 32nd Regiment

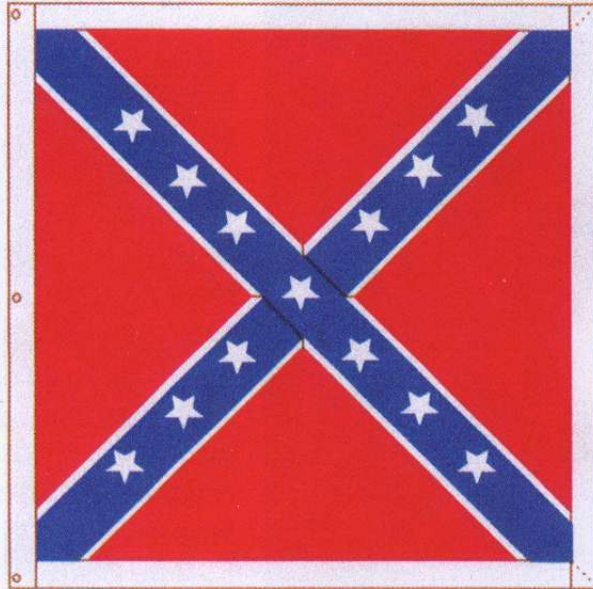
from November 24, 1863. It would appear that the flag was issued before the consolidation and modified, with "32nd" being added later. However the honor "ROCKY FACE MOUNTAIN" places the flag's manufacture after the date of that battle, February 25, 1864.

The flag is 45½" (hoist) x 51½" (fly). The red bunting is crossed by 7¼" wide blue bunting bars. The cross is edged with 1⅛" wide white cotton fimbriation. As with all Cameron-made flags, there are twelve five-pointed stars, each one 4½" - 4¾" in diameter and sewn to the obverse only, the reverse being cut away to reveal the white. The unit designation is composed of 2½" high, white cotton numerals and letters individually sewn to the field (obverse only). The honors are similar but are 2" high. The barrels of the inverted crossed cannons are 8½" long.

When the regiment surrendered at Meridian, Mississippi, in May 1865, color bearer James Freeman concealed the flag in the leg of his boot. After the war the flag was in the possession of Freeman, and later Lt. Colonel John Washington Inzer, who donated the flag to the state on May 31, 1906.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

59th Alabama Infantry



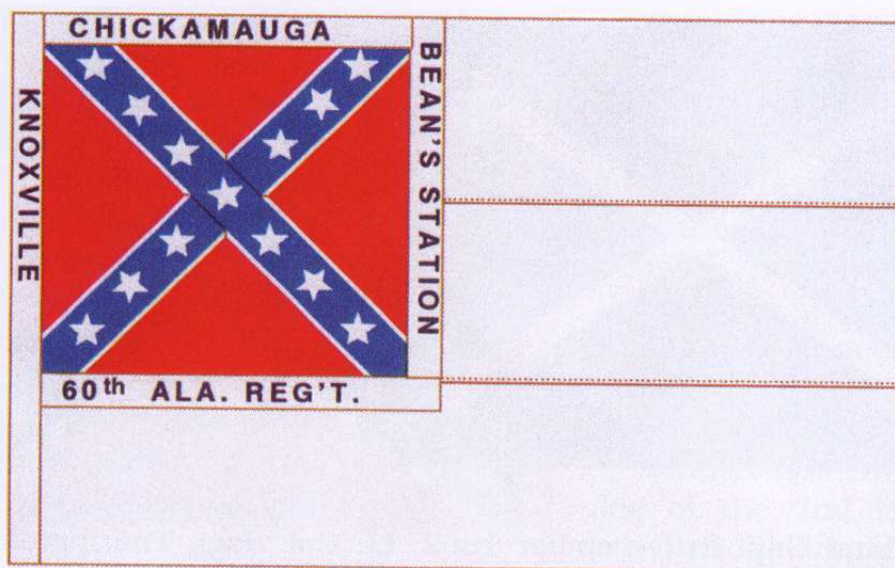
The 59th Infantry Regiment was organized by the consolidation of the 2nd Infantry Battalion, Hilliard's Legion, and the 4th Artillery Battalion, Hilliard's Legion, at Charleston on November 25, 1863. They were attached to Gracie's Brigade, first in the Department of East Tennessee, then in the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, and finally in the Army of Northern Virginia.

This flag is an Army of Northern Virginia, 3rd bunting issue. It was most likely issued to the regiment upon its arrival in Virginia. They saw action at Drewry's Bluff, the Petersburg Siege (including the fight at the Crater), and at Hatcher's Run. During this latter battle, Lt. Col. Daniel S. Troy of the 60th Alabama, with this flag in his hand, was attempting to urge his men forward when he was shot down by Pvt. George Tompkins of Co. F, 124th N.Y. Infantry. Tompkin was credited with the flag's capture and was given the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The flag was forwarded to the War Department and assigned Capture Number 272. It was returned to Alabama April 26, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

60th Alabama Infantry



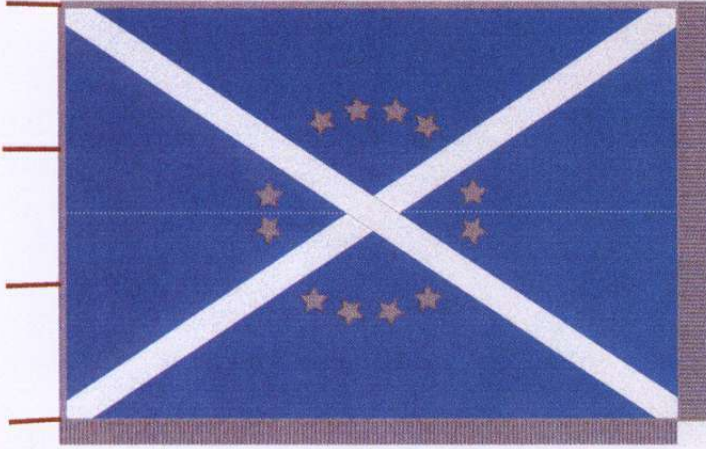
The 60th Regiment Alabama Infantry was organized by the consolidation of the 3rd Battalion and four companies of the 1st Battalion, Hilliard's Legion, at Charleston, Tennessee, on November 25, 1863. In Gracie's Brigade, Department of East Tennessee, the regiment saw action at the siege of Knoxville and at Bean's Station. In May 1864, Gracie's Brigade was sent to support the Army of Northern Virginia and the regiment saw action at Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff, the Crater, Hatcher's Run, and was surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

The flag of the 60th Regiment is a 2nd National flag. It is 47" (hoist) x 72⁵/₈" (fly; exclusive of the hoist sleeve). The field is made of three 15⁵/₈" wide strips of white bunting sewn horizontally. The canton is 31" square and is crossed by 4" blue bars forming a St. Andrew's cross. The cross is edged with ³/₄" white fimbriation. There are thirteen stars evenly spaced on the cross.

Around the canton are sewn 2⁵/₈" wide white cotton strips on which are printed in black block letters the honors, CHICKAMAUGA, BEAN'S STATION, and the unit designation 60th ALA. REG'T. Written on the 2¹/₂" wide hoist is the honor, KNOXVILLE.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.

Hilliard's Alabama Legion



Hilliard's Legion, named for its first commander, Colonel Henry W. Hilliard, was organized on June 25, 1862. The Legion consisted of three infantry battalions (1st, 2nd, & 3rd), one artillery battalion (4th), and one cavalry battalion (5th). The Legion's principal service was in East Tennessee during the latter part of 1862, during which they participated in the siege

of Cumberland Gap. In December 1862, Lt. Col. Jack Thorington (1st Bn.) assumed command of the Legion and led them through the battle of Chickamauga. In fierce fighting during this battle, the Legion lost nearly 45% of the 902 men engaged. The 1st Battalion went into battle with 239 and lost 169 killed or wounded.

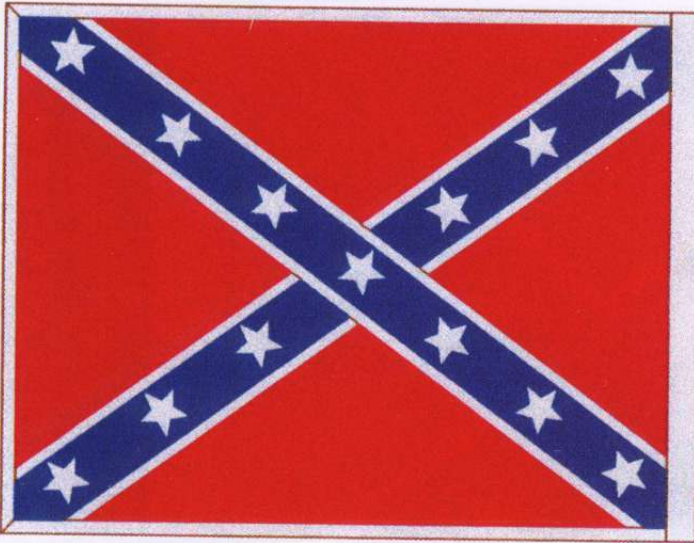
By November, the Cavalry Battalion had already been detached to the 10th Confederate Cavalry; the artillery arm had also been detached, and on November 25, 1863, at Charleston, Tennessee, the Legion was disbanded, the men divided among the 59th and 60th Alabama Regiments.

The flag of Hilliard's Legion is 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (hoist) x 69" (fly). The medium blue silk field is bordered with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " silver brocade on the staff and top and with 2" silver fringe on the fly and bottom. The field is crossed with 3" wide white bars. Centered on the field are painted twelve 5-pointed silver stars, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, set in a 24" diameter circle centered on the cross. Spaced evenly along the hoist are the remains of four leather strips.

This flag was made from the wedding garments of Mrs. Henry W. Hilliard and presented to the Legion upon its organization in June 1862. After the breakup, the flag was retained by Colonel John W.A. Sanford of the 60th Regiment, and later given to Pvt. John Fuller whose son, Paul W. Fuller, donated the flag to the state on July 26, 1963.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

2nd Battalion, Hilliard's Legion



The 2nd Battalion of Hilliard's Alabama Legion was organized with six companies at Montgomery on June 25, 1862. Assigned first with the Legion to McCown's Division, Department of East Tennessee, they were later attached to Gracie's Brigade, with whom they saw action at Chickamauga.

Though not shredded, the flag of the 2nd Battalion is utterly riddled with shot holes. Brig. Gen. W. Preston's report

illustrates the intensity of the action at Chickamauga:

"The Brigade advanced with splendid courage, but was met by a destructive fire of the enemy from the cover of their field-works on the hill. The Second Alabama Battalion stormed the hill and entered the intrenchments [sic]. Here an obstinate and bloody combat ensued...In the action its color was pierced in eighty-three places..."

Brig. Gen. Gracie stated,

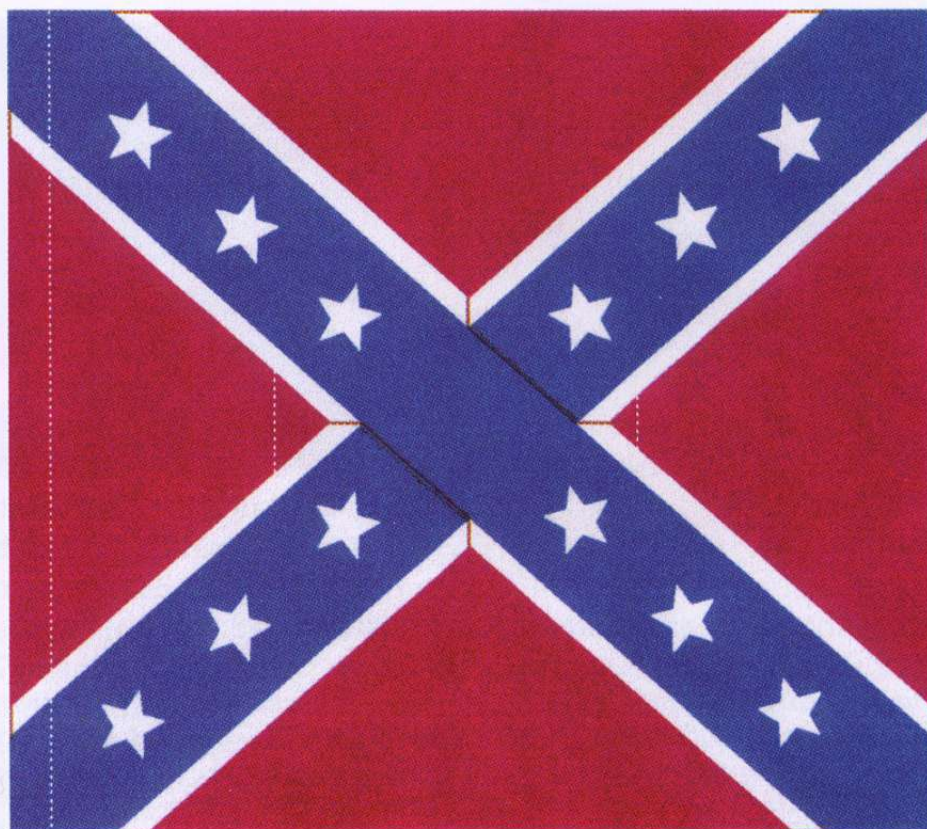
"It was this [2nd] battalion that first gained the hill and placed its colors on the enemy's works. Its colors bear marks of over eighty bullets. Its bearer, Robert Y. Hiatt, though thrice wounded and the flag-staff thrice shot away, carried his charge throughout the entire fight. He deserves not only mention, but promotion."

The flag is 34" (hoist) x 42" (fly). The red field is crossed by 3½" wide blue bars, one laid upon the other. Each bar is edged with 1⅛" wide white fimbriation. Thirteen stars, 3⅛" diameter each, adorn the cross. The flag is edged on three sides with 1" wide white border and on the hoist with a white 2" wide sleeve.

Confederate Memorial Hall, New Orleans, La.

Unidentified Flag

**Capt. T.B. Shockley's Escort Company,
Alabama Cavalry**

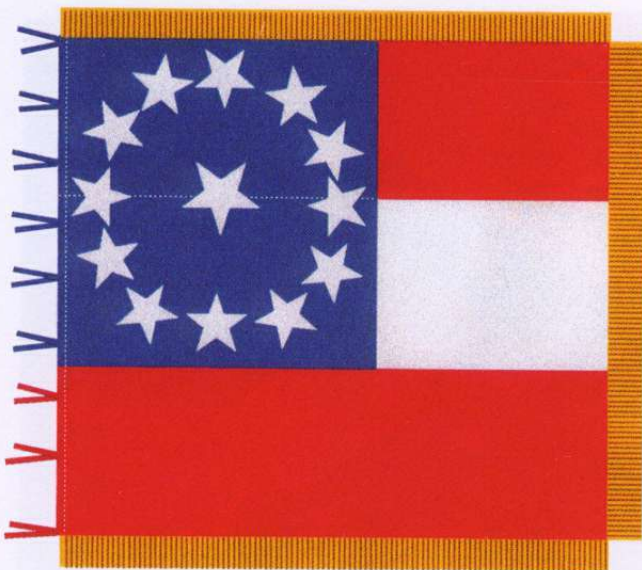


Captain T.B. Shockley's company of cavalry, serving in Clanton's Brigade, was detached to be the escort guard to the commander of the District of Central Alabama. It was listed as such in the report, "Troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, C.S. Army, commanding, November 20, 1864."

In November 1864, Captain Shockley saved this flag from capture. The flag is 47" (hoist) x 51" (fly). The red field is crossed by 7½" wide blue bars which are edged with 1½" wide white cotton fimbriation. There are twelve 4½" diameter white cotton stars on the St. Andrew's cross. The hoist is folded over to form a sleeve.

Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia

1st Alabama Cavalry



The 1st Alabama Cavalry was organized at Montgomery around November 12, 1861. As a part of the Cavalry Brigade of the Army of the Mississippi, the regiment took part in many battles during 1862, including Shiloh, Munfordville, Woodsonville, Perryville, and Nashville. In November 1862, the regiment was reduced to seven companies, but then was soon increased with the addition of four companies from the 12th Partisan Rangers battalion.

In November 1862, they were attached to the Army of Tennessee and saw action at Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and participated in Wheeler's Sequatchie Raid. They participated in the Atlanta campaign, the Carolinas campaign, and for a brief period in early 1865, they were attached to Wade Hampton's Cavalry Command. They were surrendered by Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, N.C., on April 26, 1865.

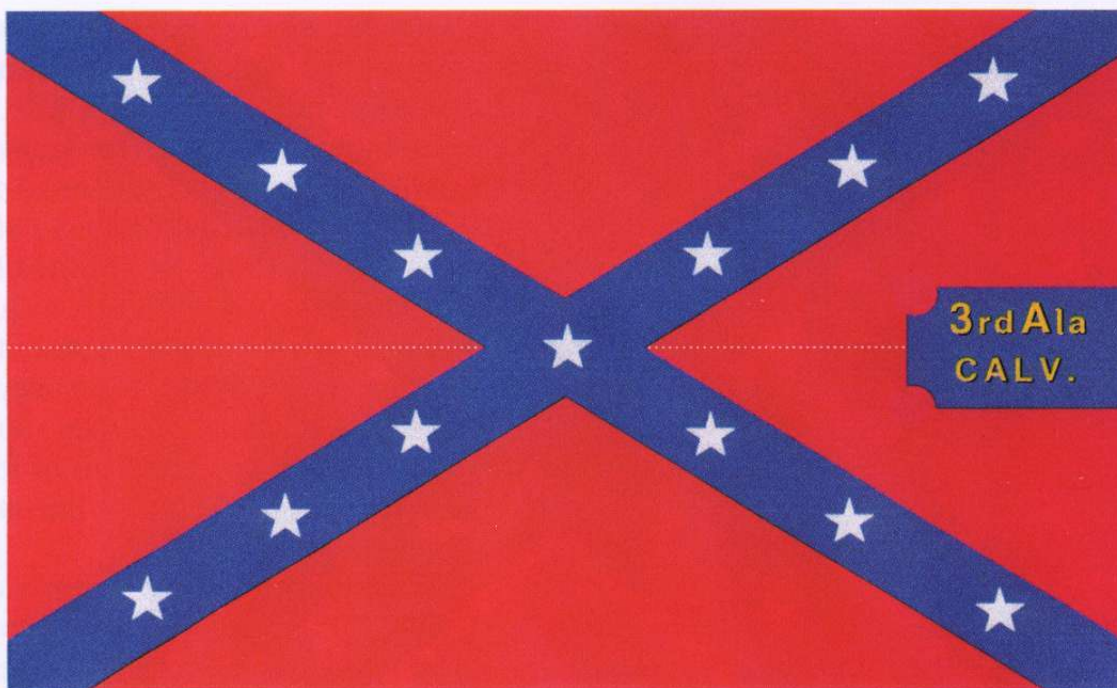
The flag of the 1st Cavalry is 52" (hoist) x 57" (fly). The blue silk canton is 35" (vertical) x 33" (horizontal). The silk bars of the field are from top to bottom, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The flag is bordered on three sides with 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " gold fringe. A large gold painted five-pointed star is centered on the canton and is encircled by twelve smaller stars. The center star is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter while the remaining twelve are 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Along the hoist are nine whipped eyelets through which are inserted six pairs of blue ties and three pairs of red.

This flag, probably issued to the unit at its formation, was captured on May 22, 1863, near Middleton, Tennessee. It was discovered in a wagon after the camp of the 1st Alabama Cavalry was overrun by Michigan cavalry. The flag was returned to the state from Michigan on September 26, 1941.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

3rd Alabama Cavalry

Capt. T.B. Shackley's Escort Company,
Alabama Cavalry



The 3rd Cavalry Regiment was organized at Tupelo, Mississippi, on July 1, 1862. They began service in General Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry Brigade, Army of Mississippi, and surrendered at Durham, N.C., on April 26, 1865, as a part of Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, Army of Tennessee.

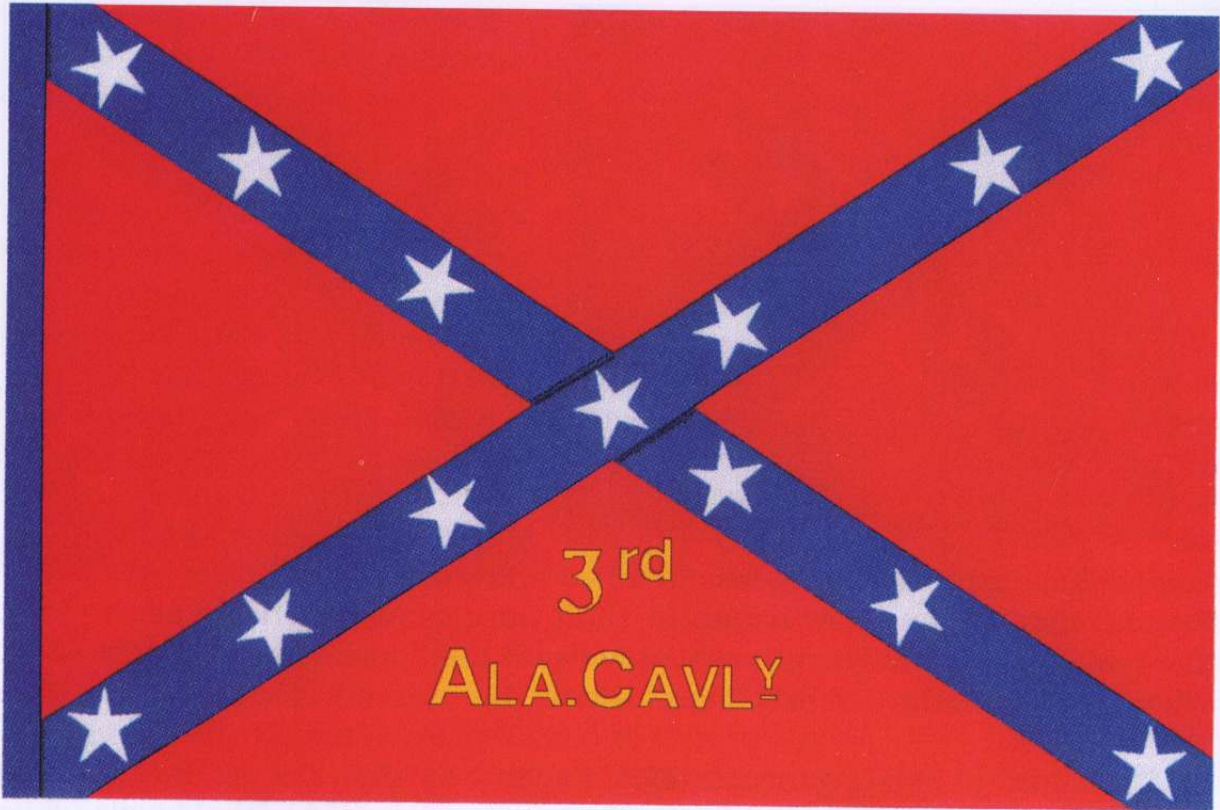
The regiment saw action at Perryville, Murfreesboro, and participated in Wheeler's Sequatchie raid. They fought throughout the Atlanta campaign and the Carolinas campaign, seeing important service at Aiken, S.C.

The surviving fragments of the rectangular battle flag of the 3rd Alabama Cavalry Regiment indicate that it was 41" (hoist) x 67" (fly). The red field is crossed by $4\frac{1}{4}$ " and 5" wide blue bars forming a St. Andrews cross. The thirteen five-pointed stars are $3\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. In the fly quadrant is a blue silk scalloped rectangle on which is painted in gold letters **3rd Ala** over **CALV.**

It is believed that this flag was captured at Fair Garden, Tennessee, on January 27, 1864, by the 2nd Indiana cavalry.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.

3rd Alabama Cavalry

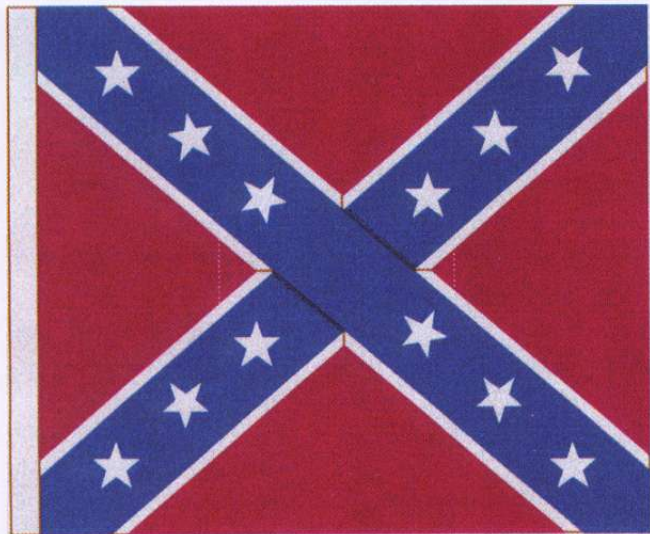


This flag of the 3rd Cavalry regiment is thought to be the flag used during the latter part of the war. It is 37" (hoist) x 56" (fly). The field is red silk and has a 4" wide blue cross sewn to each face. There are thirteen $3\frac{5}{8}$ " stars sewn to each side. The pole sleeve is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and is made of the same blue silk as the cross. In the bottom quadrant on the obverse is 3rd. ALA. CAVLY in gold paint trimmed in brown. The flag is completely hand sewn.

When examined prior to conservation, the flag was noted as having "numerous holes with burned edges." Observation was also made that the "condition indicates the flag was used under fire. There is ample evidence of damage from projectiles."

Lotz House Museum, Franklin, Tenn.

6th Alabama Cavalry



The 6th Cavalry Regiment was organized near Pine Level in early 1863, and assigned to Clanton's Brigade, Department of the Gulf. Their first action was near Pollard where they resisted a column of the enemy marching out of Pensacola. Ordered north, they were engaged in many skirmishes near Decatur. The regiment participated fully in the Atlanta Campaign and suffered loss. A portion of the regiment resisted Maj. Gen. Lovel H. Rousseau at

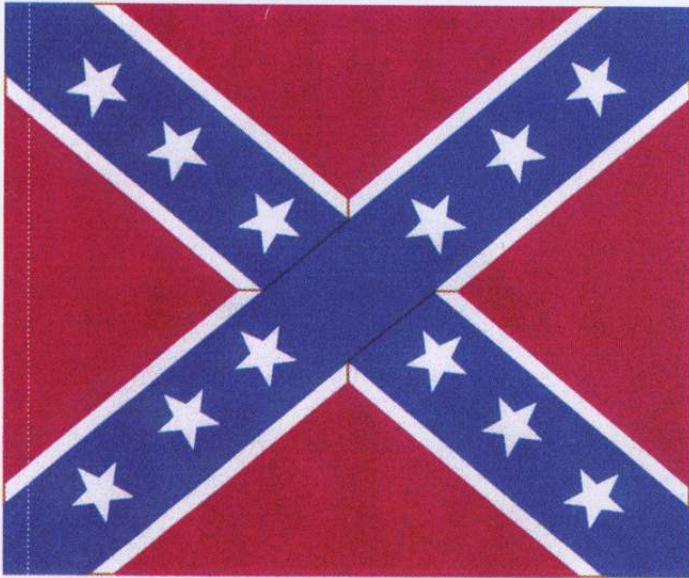
Ten Islands, again suffering loss in killed and wounded. Transferred to West Florida, the regiment saw action at Bluff Springs, experiencing severe loss. The remains of the regiment resisted Wilson's Raid during the spring of 1865. When surrendered by Gen. Richard Taylor, the regiment numbered less than 200 men.

The flag of the 6th Regiment is $44\frac{3}{4}$ " (hoist) x 54" (fly). The red bunting field is crossed by $7\frac{3}{4}$ " wide blue bunting bars that are edged with 1" wide white cotton fimbriation. There are twelve $4\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter white cotton stars sewn to the St. Andrew's cross on both obverse and reverse. Along the hoist is a $2\frac{3}{8}$ " wide white canvas heading.

This flag was issued to the regiment at Montgomery after organization. It was captured on March 25, 1865, during an engagement near Canoe Creek, Alabama. It was returned to the state on April 26, 1905.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

7th Alabama Cavalry



The 7th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Newbern on July 22, 1863, as part of Clanton's Brigade. They were ordered to Pollard where they remained for nearly a year. In the fall of 1864, the regiment reported to Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest at Corinth, Mississippi, and was attached to Rucker's Brigade. They participated in the raid on Johnsonville and supported Gen. John B. Hood in the Nashville campaign. The regiment was engaged at Brentwood

and suffered severe casualties. They fought day and night defending the Army of Tennessee on its retreat from Nashville. Of the 350 men who began the campaign, only 64 survivors returned to Corinth.

Refreshed by recruitment, the 7th Regiment joined Gen. Abraham Buford and was ordered to West Florida. At Greenville they resisted Wilson's Raid, and took part in the fight at Girard. They were surrendered at Gainesville on May 14, 1865.

This flag is 37" (hoist) x 44" (fly) inclusive of the 2" wide sleeve formed by the doubling back of the hoist edge. The blue bunting cross is 6³/₄" wide and is edged with 1¹/₄" wide white cotton fimbriation. On the cross, at 7" centers, are twelve 4¹/₂" diameter white cotton stars.

This flag was captured during the assault on the Confederate defenses at Columbus, Georgia, on April 16, 1865.

Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.

Waters' Alabama Battery

Co. B, 2nd Alabama Light Artillery Battalion



Water's Battery was organized at Mobile on October 16, 1861, and mustered into Confederate service on October 31. They saw action at Corinth and participated in the Kentucky campaign, seeing action at Munfordville and Perryville. The battery suffered severe loss at Murfreesboro while serving with Manigault's Brigade. They saw action at Chickamauga with slight loss. At Missionary Ridge the battery was decimated as three guns were captured and over half the men. The remainder of the men were divided between Cobb's (Ky.) Battery and Mayberry's (Tenn.) Battery, where they served through the war.

This flag was issued to the Battery while it was attached to Polk's Corps. For some reason a few units were issued a modified version of Polk's Battle flag and the only surviving examples are those of Alabama units. In the pattern's simplicity, it almost seems to be a Polk's Corps equivalent to the

Hardee's Corps flag with its white moon on a blue background. It is 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (hoist) x 46" (fly). These measurements do not include the 1" deep white fringe that edges the flag on three sides. The blue cotton field is edged on three sides with a 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " red wool border and crossed with 9" wide white cotton bars forming a St. George's cross. In the upper left quadrant, embroidered in red wool yarn in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high letters, is WATERS BATTERY. Below the unit designation, in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " high letters and numerals of similar construction, is MOBILE/ALA under which is OCT. 15, 1861. The hoist edge has been folded over 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to form a sleeve.

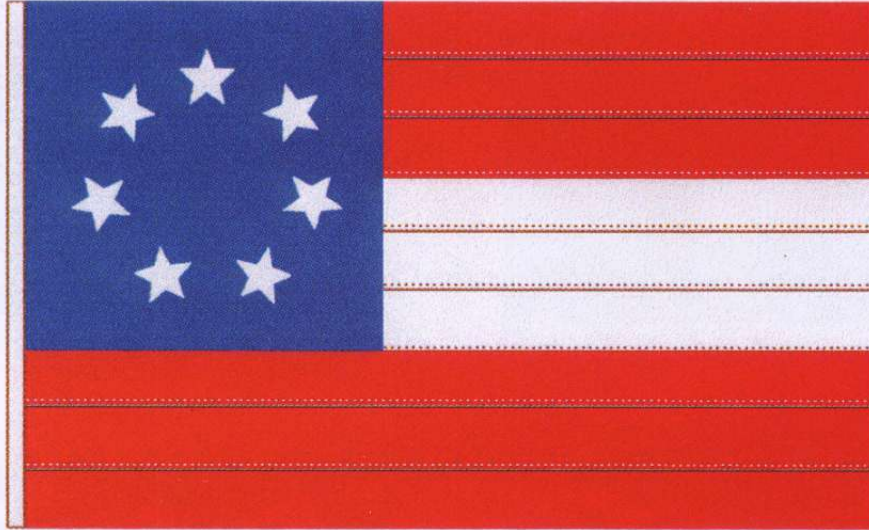
On September 7, 1959, Robert J. Burns, grandnephew of Captain David Waters, donated the flag to the state.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.



Gage's Artillery Battery

2nd Alabama Light Artillery Battalion, Co. E



Captain Charles Gage's battery was organized at Mobile, Alabama, on October 10, 1861, and served in the city's defenses at Fort Gaines. On March 4, 1862, the battery was sent to Corinth, Mississippi, and from there to Tennessee where they fought at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862. There they suffered many casualties. The battery was reorganized on April 28, 1862, and once more served in the defense of Mobile. They were stationed at Ft. Morgan, Ft. Gaines, Spanish River Battery, Battery McIntosh, Hitchcock's Press, Battery "B", and Battery Gladden. The battery was surrendered on May 4, 1865, with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

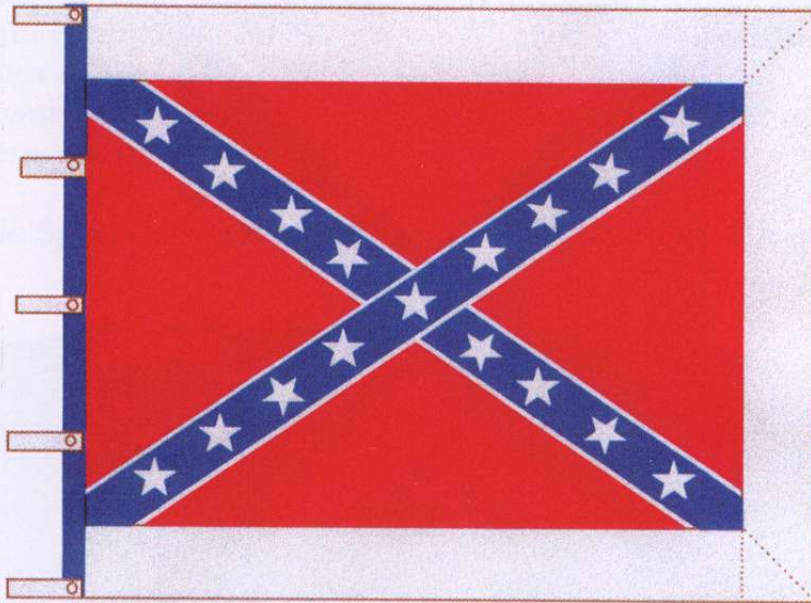
The flag of Gage's Battery is in very fragile condition and the above illustration is from a written description. According to an article that appeared in the *Birmingham Age Herald* on January 16, 1928, the flag "was made by the wife of Captain Charles P. Gage of Mobile and was given to the troops on the eve of departure for the front." The flag was in the possession of the Jefferson Volunteers (1889) and was given to the Birmingham Public Library (1928) and was donated to the Department of Archives on May 22, 1996.

The construction of the flag indicates that it was made from a Federal flag having been taken apart and resewn into 1st National configuration.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Lumsden's Alabama Battery

Co. F, 2nd Alabama Light Artillery Battalion



Captain Charles L. Lumsden's Battery was organized at Tuscaloosa on November 29, 1861, and assigned to the District of Alabama.

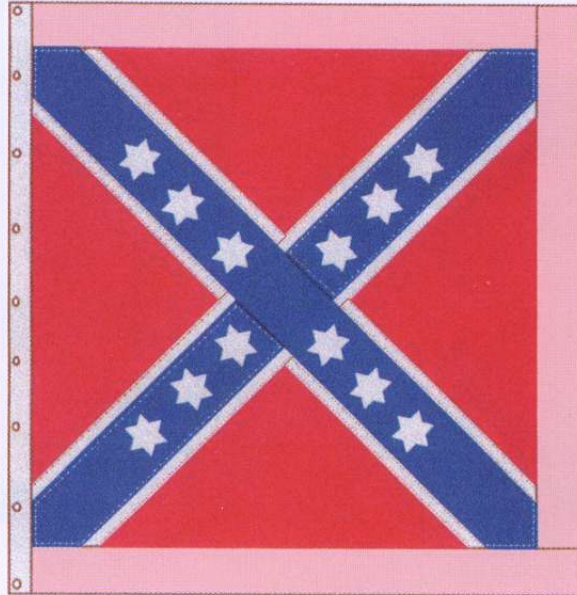
This unusual flag with seventeen stars is of private manufacture and was presented to the battery by the ladies of Tuscaloosa. During a skirmish in Mobile, the flag was captured by a Federal soldier but recovered by Lt. James M. Shivers. The flag survived the war and remained in the possession of Lt. Shivers. In 1903, Shivers wrote to the Department of Archives and History, stating that he intended to donate the flag and also noted that Lumsden's Battery had carried a "blue guidon with a full moon in the center" while they were in Hardee's Corps.

The flag is 29" (hoist) x 37" (fly). The red cotton flannel field is crossed with two blue silk bars of $2\frac{3}{4}$ " width edged with $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide white silk fimbriation. On the St. Andrew's cross are seventeen $3\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter white silk five-pointed stars. The flag is edged on three sides with $3\frac{3}{4}$ " wide white silk. Along the hoist is a $1\frac{3}{8}$ " wide blue silk heading, pierced with five whipped eyelets and five 1" wide white tape cotton loops.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Lumsden's Alabama Battery

Co. F, 2nd Alabama Light Artillery Battalion



From December 1862 to January 1865, Lumsden's Alabama Battery served in various commands within the Army of Tennessee. They served at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga. They participated in the Atlanta campaign and fought a memorable duel at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. After the siege of Atlanta, they marched with General Hood into Tennessee and fought at the battle of Nashville. After serving in the defense of Mobile, they were surrendered by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor on May 4, 1865.

This flag is in the pattern of an early Cassidy-type flag, noted by its twelve six-pointed stars and pink serge border. However, flags of this type were made privately by ladies in Tuscaloosa. The flag of Dent's Battery is similar and is documented as privately made.

It is 42" (hoist) x 39" (fly). The red field is crossed by $4\frac{3}{4}$ " blue bars that are edged with $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide white cotton fimbriation. The twelve $3 - 3\frac{1}{4}$ " white cotton six-pointed stars are sewn to the obverse only. Along the hoist is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide canvas heading pierced with nine whipped eyelets. On the reverse the blue is cut away to reveal the white.

If this flag began as a Cassidy flag or a direct copy, it was edged on three

sides with a 3½" wide pink serge border. Many of the dyes used for flags did not fare well in the elements. In examples of Cassidy flags captured soon after issue, the pink/salmon shows well. But in the field, the pink faded to beige/ecru causing the border to have an ivory hue. Often the cloth yellowed. It could be that, if this flag was made privately, it may have been given a pink, white, or yellow border. This flag was likely presented to the battery in 1862. By the Atlanta campaign, the edging would have quite a washed out appearance as it does today.

After the war, an additional heading was sewn to the hoist side of this flag. It is of modern manufacture and has ties.

W.S. Hoole Spec. Collections Library, Univ. of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.



Lumsden's Alabama Battery on the Kennesaw Line



Thunder on Little Kennesaw, by Don Troiani,
www.historicalartprints.com

Kennesaw Mountain proved to be a formidable obstacle blocking General William T. Sherman's route to Atlanta. Entrenched along Kennesaw and Little Kennesaw were the approximately 70,000 Confederates of the Army of Tennessee under General Joseph E. Johnston.

In the trenches of Little Kennesaw, and protected by hastily made breastworks, the Alabama battery of V.M.I. graduate Charles L. Lumsden prepared to face the oncoming blue mass. On June 25, 1864, having just completed their entrenchments, Lumsden's artillerymen were asked to fire a few rounds into the Yankee lines to "find out what the enemy had over there." Their four 12-pound Napoleons were answered immediately by no less than twenty-four pieces. Lumsden's men proved themselves equal to anyone, even under such unequal odds. The Alabamians refused to be silenced and sent round after round into the Union lines as the ground around them was plowed by shot and shell. One Union shell took out the number three gun, sliced one of the gunners in two, and continued into a limber and caisson exploding three

ammunition chests. Still the gallant cannoneers stuck to their guns and continued firing as rounds exploded all around them.

The tenacity and gritty determination of this brave Alabama battery vividly illustrated the nature of the heroic stand at Kennesaw that forced Sherman to finally march around this nest of valiant soldiers who thought that 6 to 1 odds seemed just about right.

“Colonel Macauley has the battle flag of Fowler’s Battery.”

Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U.S. Army, commanding
Twelfth Division, including operations May 2-20;
May 16, 1863. - Battle of Champion’s Hill, or Baker’s
Creek, Miss.; Report No. 12

OR, Ser. I, Vol. XXIV, Pt. II, p. 6,46

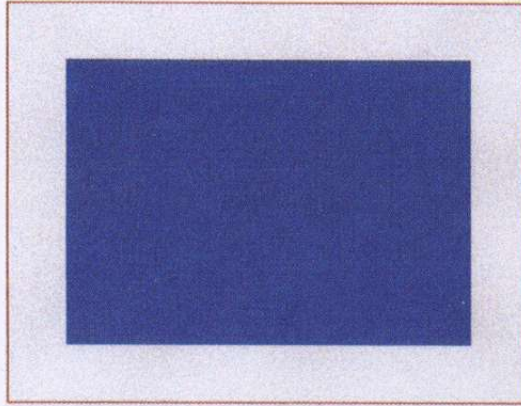
(Author’s note: If the flag of Fowler’s (Phelan’s) Battery survived the war, there is no record of it today.)

“I will send [the flag of Lumsden’s Battery] by express in a few days. I wish to send you its history, etc. with it. I also had the flag of the battery which we used while attached to Hardee’s Corps, i.e., a blue guidon with a full moon in the centre, but it was of a very inferior material and in bad condition at the end of the war and soon went to pieces.”

*Letter from J.M. Shivers, Poplarville, Miss.,
to Thomas Owen, Sept. 13, 1905*

Semple's (Ala.) Battery

Marks (Semple's-Goldthwaite's) Artillery Battery



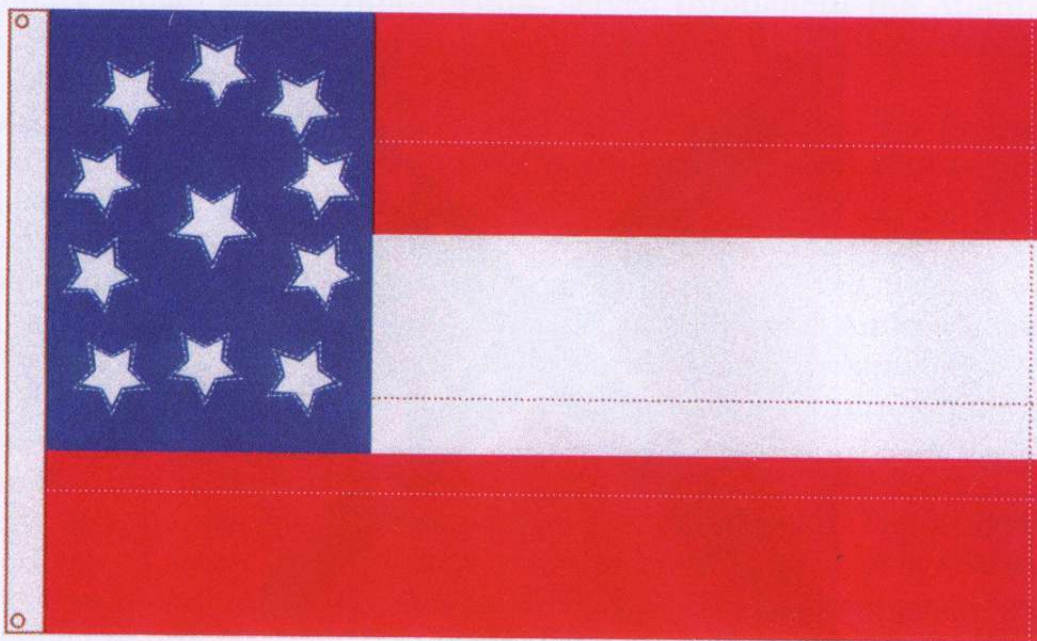
Marks (Semple's) Artillery Battery was organized at Montgomery on March 1, 1862, and the officers and men, nearly all from Montgomery County, were mustered into Confederate service a week later. First ordered to Mobile, it later joined the Army of Tennessee. The battery marched into Kentucky and was engaged at Perryville with light loss. Two sections fought in the second day's fight at Murfreesboro, losing a third of the men, two guns, and nearly every horse. Assigned to T. R. Hotchkiss' Artillery Battalion, the battery fought at Dug Gap with light loss. Battery casualties at Chickamauga were serious. The battery was engaged at Missionary Ridge without loss, and one section suffered severely at Ringgold Gap.

During this latter battle, the 149th N.Y. Volunteers captured two flags from a two-gun position held by Semple's Battery. One of these was a large 1st National. The second was described as a "blue battery guidon, 1 foot 10 inches long and 1 foot 5 inches wide with a white border 2½ inches deep." Both of these flags were captured by Pvt. Philip Goettel of Company B.

The battery experienced considerable loss at Resaca. The battery participated fully in the Atlanta campaign. In the battle of July 22, 1864, and at Jonesboro, their loss was quite severe. The guns of the battery were the first that opened at Franklin, but its loss there and at Nashville was comparatively light. Ordered to North Carolina, the battery reached Augusta and there surrendered in April 1865.

This flag (War Department Capture No. 87) cannot be located.

Montgomery True Blues

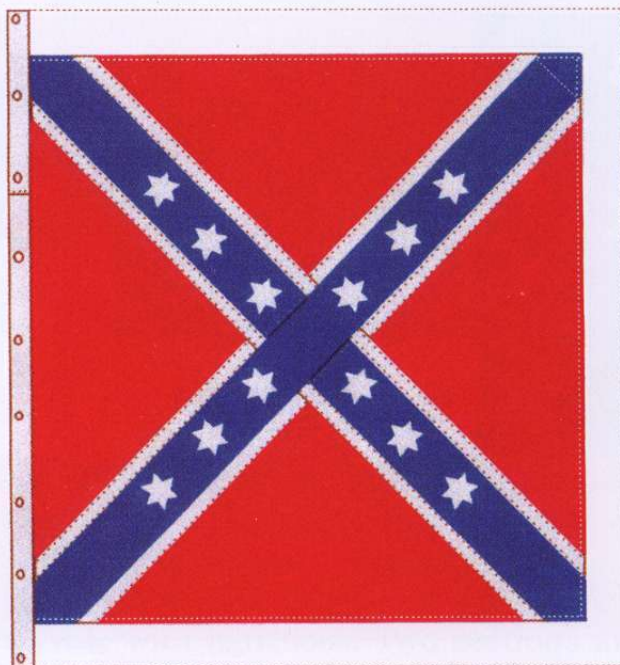


The Montgomery True Blues Artillery Battery was organized by the conversion of 1st Company G, 3rd Infantry Regiment, to artillery service at Norfolk, Virginia, in January 1862. First commanded by Captain W.G. Andrews, the battery saw service as a part of Saunders Artillery Battalion and served until the end of the war in the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia. The Montgomery True Blues disbanded at Ridgeway, Warren County, N.C., in April 1865.

The battery flag of the Montgomery True Blues is a version of the Confederate 1st National Flag. It is 22½" (hoist) x 36" (fly). The blue bunting canton is 15¾" (vertical) x 11½" (horizontal) and displays eleven white cotton cambric stars. The center star is 4½" diameter. The surrounding ten are 3". The stars are sewn to the reverse and the blue of the canton cut away on the obverse to expose the white. The red and white bars are from top to bottom, 8¾", 7½", and 7½". There is a 1⅜" wide cotton heading along the hoist that is pierced on either end with a whipped eyelet.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Robertson's/Dent's Artillery Battery



Robertson's/Dent's Artillery Battery was organized at Pensacola, Florida, on December 21, 1861. Members of the unit came from Pollard and Eufaula in Alabama, and from Pensacola and Quincy, in Florida. Captain Felix Robertson was from Texas and for a time the battery was referred to as "Robertson's Florida Battery." They participated in the bombardments of Forts McRae and Pickens and were then ordered to Corinth, Mississippi, where, armed with four 12-pound Napoleons, they took part in the Battle of Shiloh.

After Shiloh, the army was ordered to Chattanooga. While the infantry rode the trains, artillery made the trip across country. Robertson remembered,

"When on the march made overland from Tupelo, Miss to Chattanooga the Artillery passed through Tuscaloosa, Ala. and rested there for a day or more and during that delay Miss Mary Leland, Mrs. Van Hoose...and other ladies made that flag and presented it to the Battery. It was carried from that date with the Battery so long as I remained with it." Robertson went on to say that "Miss Stella Searcy...took an active part in the preparation of that flag."

The battery fought at Murfreesboro, suffering 2 killed and 23 wounded. In September 1863, they participated in the fight at Chickamauga. At Chickamauga, Robertson was promoted to major in charge of a battalion and Hubert Dent, promoted to Captain, took charge of the battery. Apparently from this point on they were known as Dent's Artillery. They fought at Missionary Ridge, with terrible results, served throughout the Atlanta campaign, and fought at Franklin and Nashville. They were surrendered by Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor on May 4, 1865.

This flag was apparently used by Dent's Battery from its presentation throughout the war. It was in Dent's possession in 1909 and is currently being cared for by his descendants.

There was once a border around three edges that has either deteriorated or was removed. The overall measurements are of the red field. It is 42³/₄" (hoist) x 41" (fly). The 4¹/₂" wide blue bars forming the St. Andrew's cross are edged with 1" wide white fimbriation. The border was approximately 3¹/₂" wide. Along the hoist is a 1¹/₂" wide white cotton heading with nine evenly spaced whipped eyelets.

The flag has undergone professional treatment and conservation. During conservation, the method of construction was determined. The field consists of one layer of fabric cut into four red quadrants. Strips of 4¹/₂" wide blue wool/cotton blend fabric were cut for the cross. Two 23" long pieces were flat fell seamed to one 50" inch long piece using tan cotton thread.

On most flags of this type the stars were sewn to one side and then the blue was cut away on the other side. It appears, however, that in the making of Dent's flag, star shapes were cut out of the arms of the cross and white silk stars were inlaid into the opening. Strips of 1" wide linen tape were cut for the fimbriation and sewn to the cross using cotton thread. The quadrants were then welt seamed to the fimbriation using cotton thread on both sides.

At one point the flag was edged on three sides with 3¹/₂" wool. At first observation, the flag of Dent's Battery would appear to be an H. Cassidy flag, one of the many made for Bragg's Corps when they came west. In that case it would have a pink/salmon border. It is documented however as being privately made. It appears that the ladies of Tuscaloosa made their flag along the Cassidy pattern but the edging may have been pink, white, or yellow.

The flag was finished when a piece of 3¹/₂" cotton fabric was sewn to the obverse, folded in half, whipstitched to the reverse, and then perforated with nine whipped eyelets.

Private Collection

James R. Cumming's Flag



This banner belonged to James R. Cumming, a gunner in Ketchum's/Garrity's Battery (Alabama State Artillery).

Ketchum's Battery was organized at Mobile on May 4, 1861. The officers and men were all from that county. After a brief period at Pensacola, the battery saw action at the Battle of Shiloh, losing seven killed and wounded, along with several horses. They saw further action at Farmington, Perryville, and Wildcat Gap. At the battle of

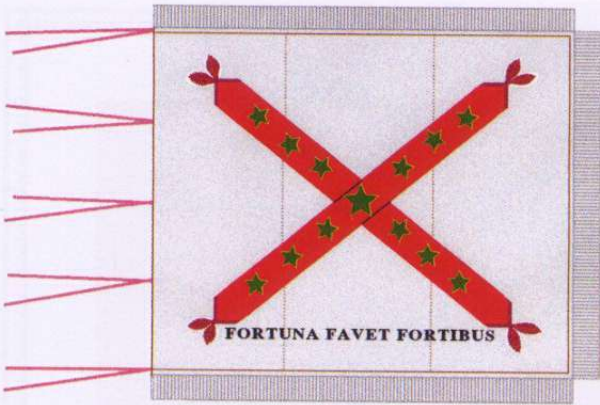
Murfreesboro, the battery lost 27 men killed and wounded. In this fight, Capt. Garrity was wounded. They served at Chickamauga and participated fully in the Atlanta campaign, eventually fighting at Franklin and Nashville. Back in Mobile, they served at Spanish Fort in defense of the city. They were surrendered at Meridian.

While the company was at Mobile, a group of ladies presented this flag, not to the battery, but to James R. Cumming, a gunner on gun four. It is not known for what reason Cumming attracted such attention. This beautiful silk banner, decorated with an ornate emblem (now greatly deteriorated) and the word "four" (Cumming's gun) was gratefully displayed at the gun position during drill and parades. A note dated 1895 is affixed to the banner saying that the "flag was to be exhibited at the Cotton State International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., as a memento of a glorious though lost cause."

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Rucker's Brigade

(carried by Co. F, 7th Alabama Cavalry)

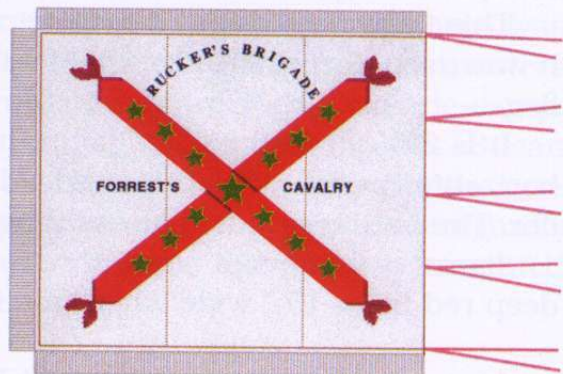


This flag was presented to Colonel E.W. Rucker's brigade in 1863 by Mrs. Lorenzo Leedy, a widow from Aberdeen, Mississippi. It was made from Mrs. Leedy's wedding dress. Captain C.P. Storrs, of Co. F, 7th Alabama Cavalry, said that some of the "patriotic ladies" also contributed material from "their best dresses" for the flag's construction. At the time of presentation, Captain Storrs' com-

pany was selected as the escort company and color company. The flag was carried by Company F until the end of the war. The last flag bearer was F.C. Gregory of Montgomery. After the war, Captain Storrs preserved the flag and presented it to the Alabama Department of Archives on July 8, 1907.

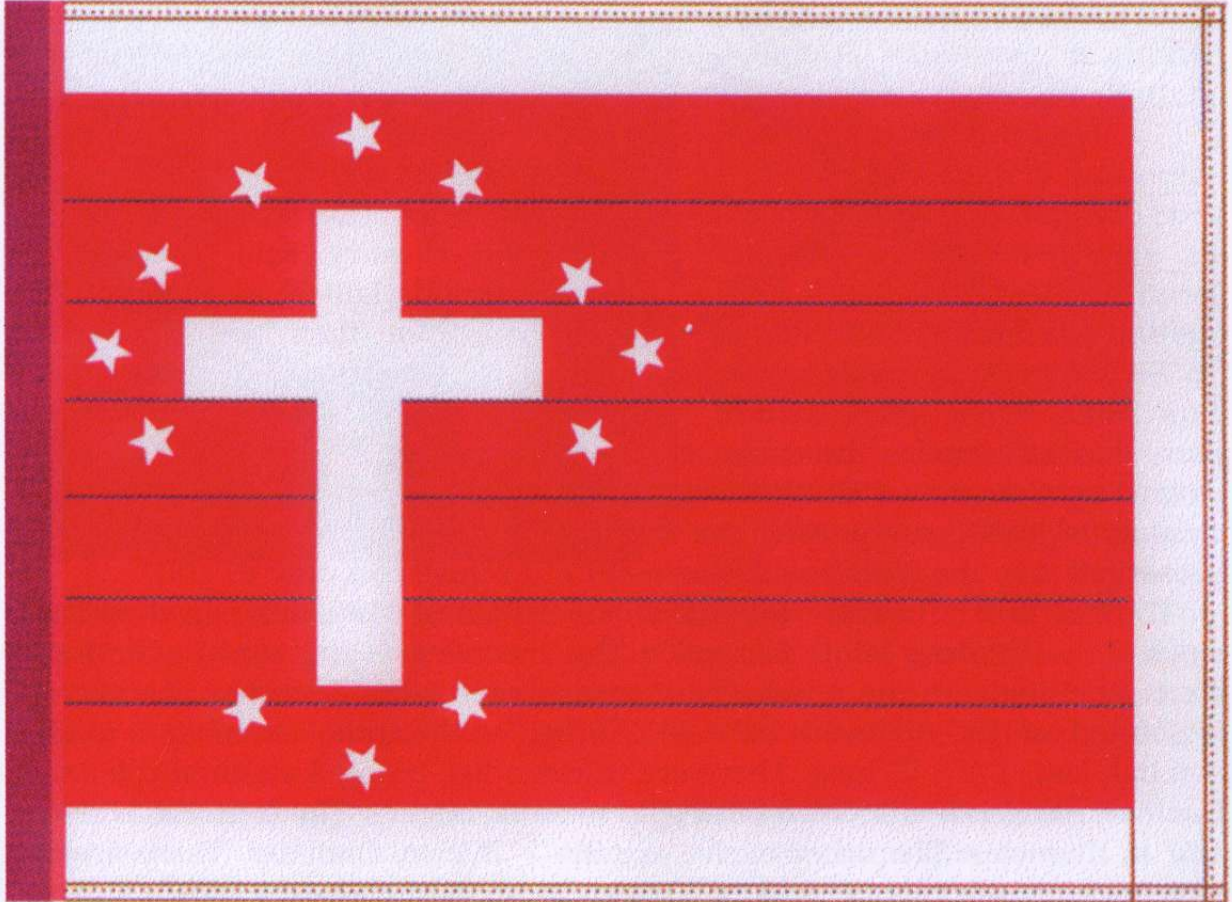
The flag is 36" (hoist) x 44½" (fly). The field is of white silk edged on three sides with 4½" deep white fringe. On the obverse is a red wool St. Andrew's cross (the cross on the reverse is of rose-colored silk). Each bar of the cross is pointed on the end and is 44" - 44½" long. On the end of each bar is a crimson oak leaf, 1½" - 2" long. There are thirteen five-pointed stars on the cross. Each star is green silk crepe with gold metallic edging. The center star is 4" - 4¼" in diameter. The other twelve are 2¾" - 3¼" in diameter. There are five pairs of pink silk ties, ¾" wide x 15" long sewn to the leading edge.

The motto, FORTUNA FAVET FORTIBUS, is printed in 1½" high black gothic letters with serifs in the obverse lower quadrant. The phrase is 34" long. On the reverse the unit designation, RUCKER'S BRIGADE is printed, arched in the upper quadrant, in 1½" black gothic letters with serif. In the left and right quadrants is FORREST'S CAVALRY in 1⅞" high pointed block letters.



Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Gen. Dabney H. Maury Headquarters Flag

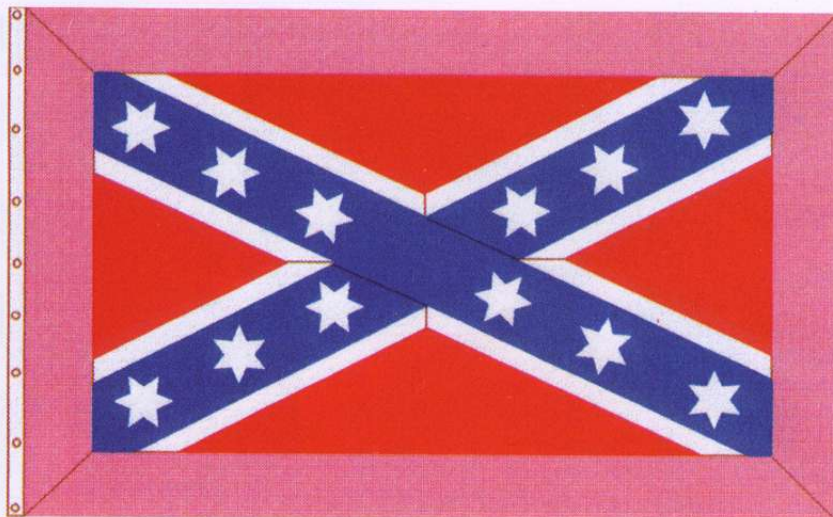


This flag was presented to General Maury by the ladies of Mobile, Alabama. It was used during the siege of Mobile, March-April 1865, as his Headquarters flag.

It is $21\frac{1}{2}$ " (hoist) x $29\frac{3}{4}$ " (fly). The red silk field is made of seven $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide horizontal panels. The flag is edged on three sides with a $2\frac{1}{4}$ " white silk border. The Latin cross is made of 2" wide silk and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 12" high. Three 1" diameter white silk stars are grouped at each arm of the cross. There is a deep red hoist $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide when laid flat.

Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.

Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard "Field Flag"

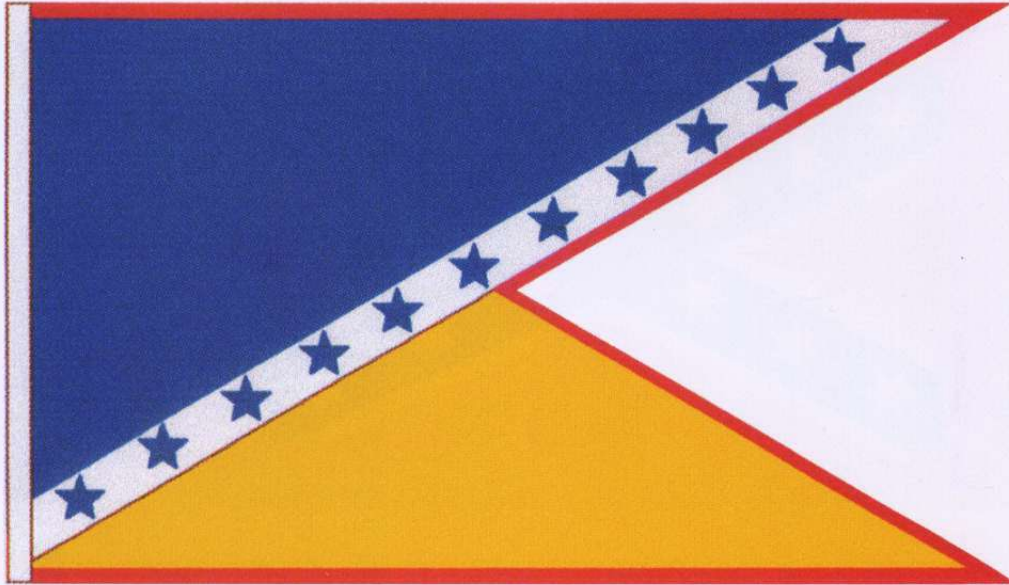


This Cassidy-made flag is 44" (hoist) x 71" (fly). The red wool/cotton field is crossed with 7" blue wool/cotton bars forming a St. Andrew's cross. The cross is edged with 1³/₄" wide white wool fimbriation. There are twelve 6" diameter six-pointed stars sewn to the obverse of the flag. The blue cloth is cut away on the reverse to reveal the white of each star. The flag is edged on four sides with a 6" wide border of pink or salmon serge. There is a 1¹/₄" wide white cotton heading along the hoist edge with nine whipped eyelets.

There is a note attached to this flag that reads, "Gen'l Beauregard's field flag at the Battle of Shiloh. Mrs. Todd." These flags were indeed issued in great numbers to the Western army prior to Shiloh. At Beauregard's request, H. Cassidy of New Orleans made 132 for the army. After Bragg's Corps was completely outfitted, the remainder of the flags went into quartermasters stores. This flag was presented by General Beauregard to his aide-de-camp, Dr. Lunsford Yandell, who in turn gave the flag to his cousin, Mrs. Susan Todd. In 1961, Mrs. Todd's granddaughter, Miss Susie Aubrey Smith, presented the flag to Burritt Museum. It is possible that this was Beauregard's personal flag at Shiloh. It is also possible that it was a surplus flag presented as a memento to a respected subordinate.

Burritt Museum, Huntsville, Ala.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler

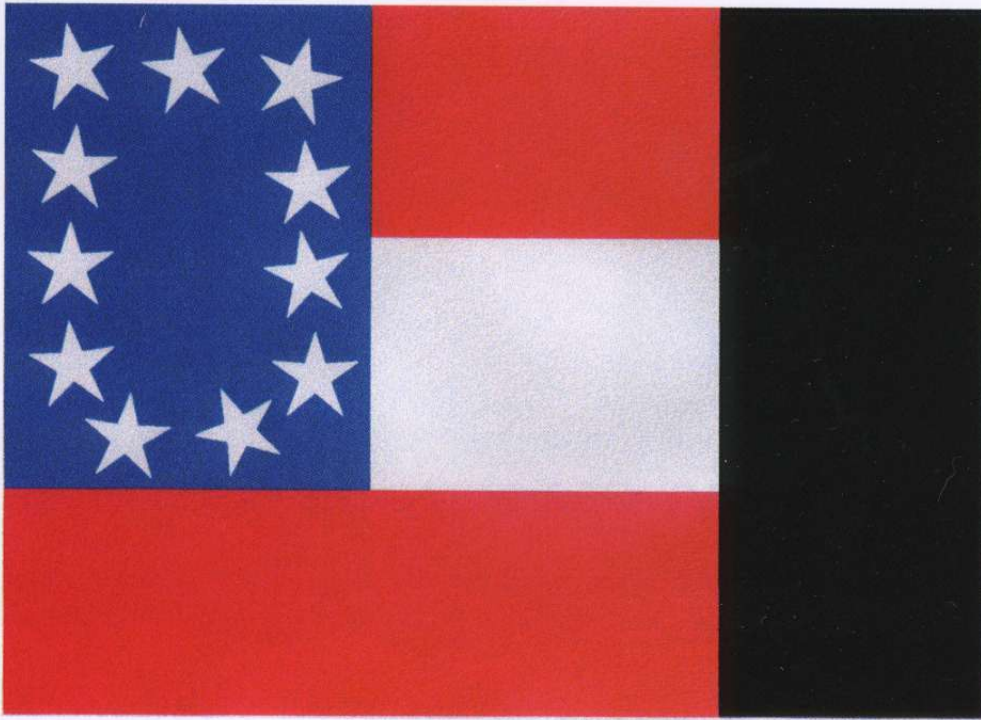


The following article appeared in the *Selma Reporter*, December 13, 1862.

“General Wheeler’s Cavalry.—We have before us a flag of a new and beautiful device, made by some ladies of Mobile for the battle-flag of Wheeler’s Cavalry, attached to the army of the Mississippi. It is cut in the shape of a swallow’s tail, one half blue, the other yellow, with a bar of white cutting it diagonally and displaying eleven blue stars. The whole is bound with red. The flag goes to Murfreesboro in a day or two in charge of one of Gen. Wheeler’s aids, and will soon be given to the ‘battle and the breeze’—for it is part of the daily business of Wheeler’s cavalry to fight the enemy. Justice has not been done by the press to this gallant cavalry officer, and we feel in part guilty of the charge. We are promised the means of repairing the neglect in a few days, in some notes on his brilliant career of a part of which we were witness. During the Kentucky expedition Gen. Wheeler fought the enemy in thirty engagements. He hovered on the rear of the Confederate army, and never allowed the enemy to get within fifteen miles of it. Again and again did the marching columns of that army hear the boom of Wheeler’s guns giving battle to the enemy in the rear, and effectually checking his advance. With Wheeler to cover the march the army journeyed as confidently secure as if it had been on parade.”

The illustration above is a reconstruction modeled on the article’s description of the flag. The flag is not known to have survived the war.

Watts' Cadets



This unusual version of the 1st National Confederate flag was presented by Miss Ella Montgomery to the Watts' Cadets, a home guard unit of school boys from Franklin Academy, in late 1864. It is not known whether this flag ever saw field service or not. After the war, it was left at the store of Henry Englehart of Montgomery by an old member of the company. It was donated by Mrs. Englehart to the Alabama Department of Archives and History in 1904.

The flag is 37" (hoist) x 34³/₄" (fly). The blue polished cotton canton is 23¹/₂" (hoist) x 18" (fly) on which is sewn eleven 4¹/₂" diameter stars in a vertical ellipse, 19" high by 13" wide. From top to bottom, the three bars are 11¹/₂", 12¹/₄", and 11" wide respectively. The black cotton addition to the fly is 13" wide. The reverse is slightly different in that there are only seven five-pointed stars, 6" diameter each, arranged in a D-pattern.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

Marion Rifles (possible)

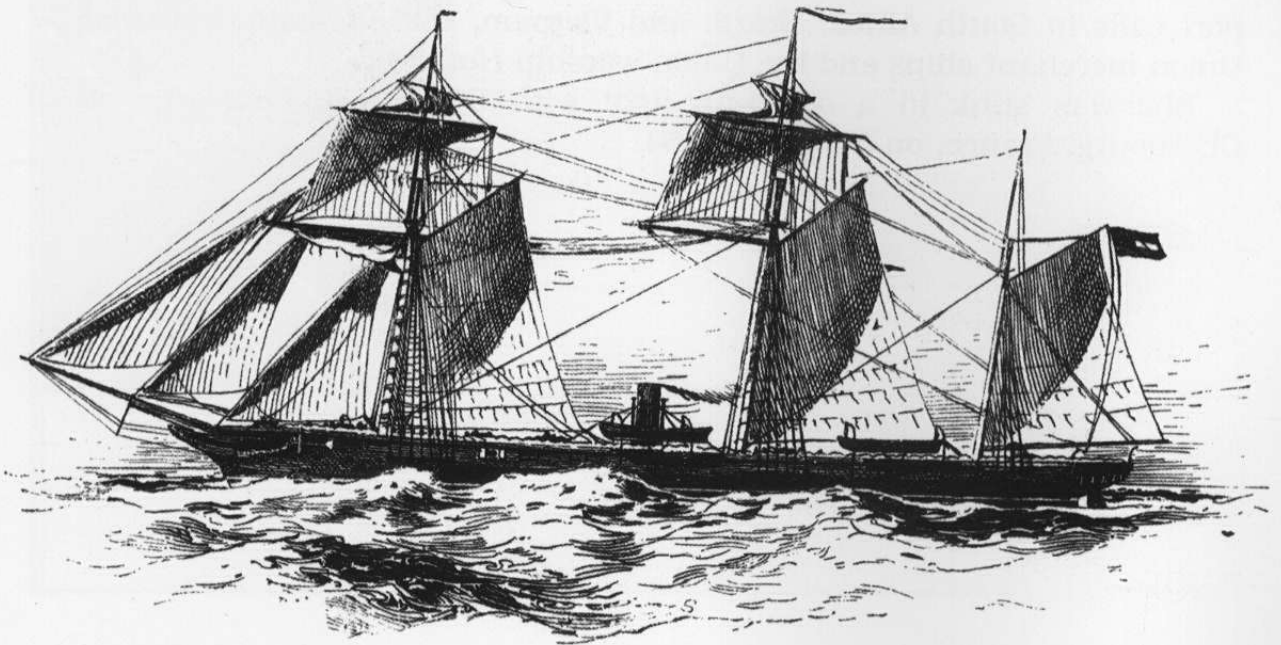


The flag of the Marion Light Infantry (4th Alabama Infantry, Co. G) was donated to the Department of Archives on March 15, 1904. When it was unrolled on August 8, 1990, the above flag was found within its folds. According to records, only one flag was donated in 1904, so it could be that the donor was unaware of this flag. There is no record as to its association but it may be assumed to be identified with the Marion Rifles or the Marion Light Infantry.

The colors and pattern would indicate pre-war or secession period construction. Though a horizontal pattern instead of vertical, it is quite similar to the flag of the Young Men's Secession Association. This flag is very fragile and once had a center device that has been lost through deterioration.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

C.S.S. Alabama



The Confederate cruiser Alabama was built by the Lairds of Birkenhead, England, for the Confederate States Government. Constructed under the cover of secrecy, she was originally designated vessel #290. In July 1862 she was named "Enrica" and put to sea. Captain Raphael Semmes and crew met her in the Azores and fitted the sleek new vessel for war. Their mission was simple; they were to disrupt Union merchant shipping.

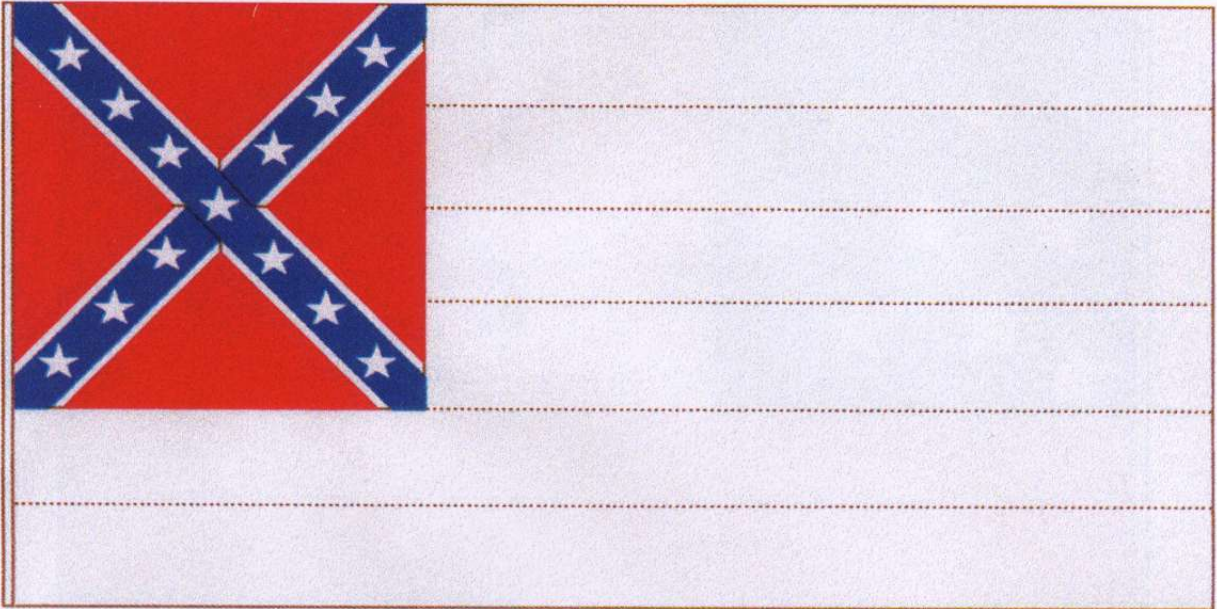
In the Azores, provisions for a voyage were brought aboard and the ship was armed. Armament consisted of eight guns; one Blakely 100-pounder rifled gun, pivoted forward; one 8-inch solid-shot gun, pivoted behind the mainmast; and six 32-pounders in broadside. But the Alabama was built for speed rather than battle. Executive officer, John McIntosh Kell, remembered that the ship's "lines were symmetrical and fine; her material the best...Her speed, independent [of steam power], was from ten to twelve knots; combined and under favorable circumstances, she could make fifteen knots."

On Sunday morning, August 24, 1862, under a cloudless sky, the ship was put into commission and set out to sea. The Stars and Bars flew proudly from the ship's highest point. The sleek battle cruiser was named for Captain Semmes' home state, and became the *C.S.S. Alabama*.

For the next twenty-two months, the voyage of the *C.S.S. Alabama* would be the inspiration of song and legend. On the ship's globe-circling cruise, with port calls in South Africa, Brazil, and Vietnam, the *Alabama* destroyed 57 Union merchant ships and the Union warship *Hatteras*.

She was sunk in a stand-up fight with the U.S.S. *Kearsarge* off of Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864.

C.S.S. Alabama

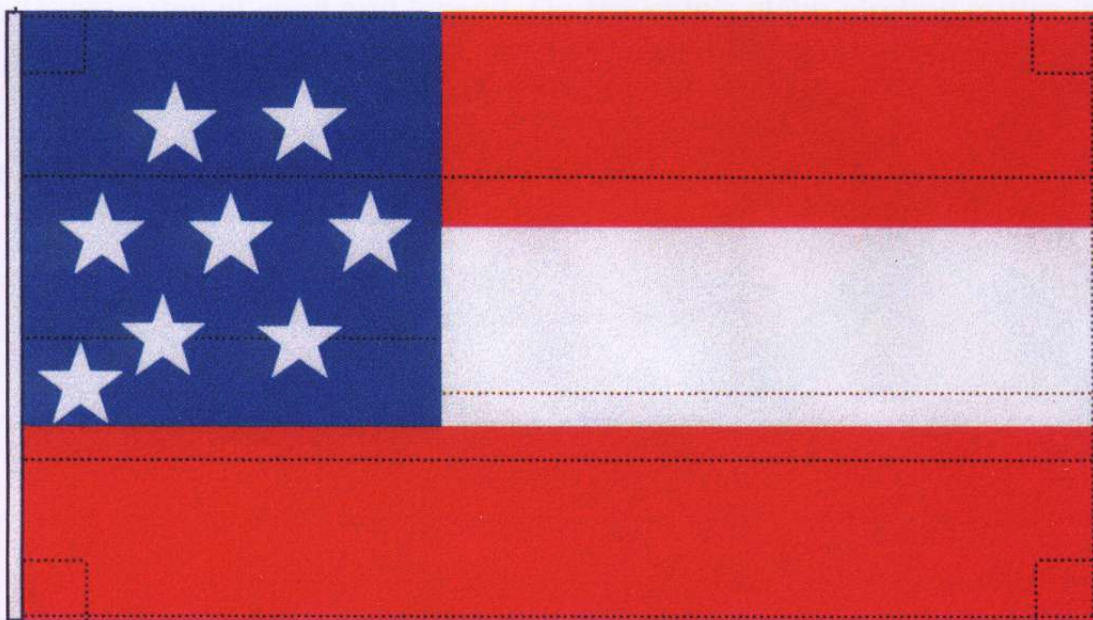


The flag of the C.S.S. Alabama was, according to tradition, saved from the sinking ship on June 19, 1864, by a sailor from the U.S.S. Kearsarge. The flag is large; 106" (hoist) x 209" (fly). It is of 2nd National configuration and is made of wool bunting. The canton is 71" square. The red field is crossed by 8" wide blue bars which are edged with 1½" wide white fimbriation. The thirteen white cotton stars on the blue cross are 6¾" in diameter. The white field is made of six 17¼" - 17⅝" wide strips of white bunting.

The flag was presented to the Tennessee State Museum in 1977.

Tennessee State Museum, Nashville, Tenn.

C.S.S. Alabama (Auxiliary Flag)

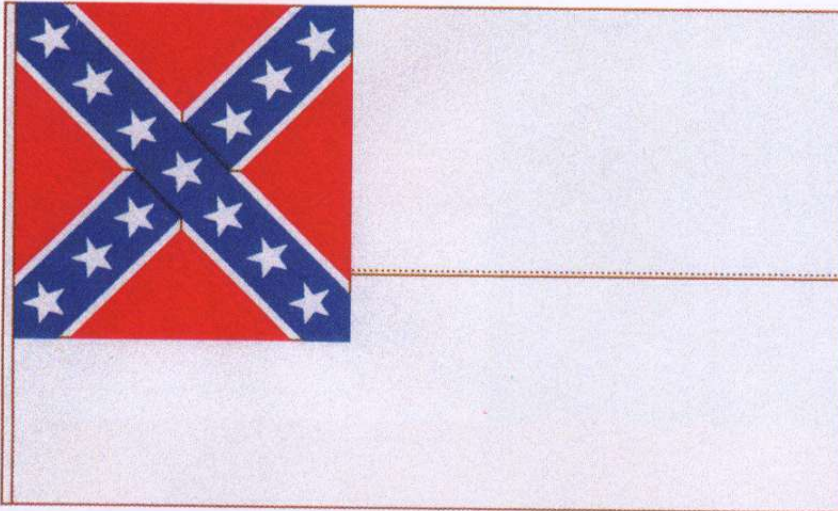


This flag, according to tradition, was found among the flotsam of the C.S.S. Alabama after its fateful battle with the U.S.S. Kearsarge off of Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864. It was later discovered, in 1884, in a Paris upholstery shop by DeCost Smith, an American from New England. Mr. Smith purchased the flag for 15 francs. His nephew, Clement Sawtel of Lincoln Square, Massachusetts, inherited the flag and, at the suggestion of retired Rear Admiral Beverly M. Coleman, donated the flag to the State of Alabama on June 3, 1975.

This flag of the C.S.S. Alabama is 64" (hoist) x 112½" (fly). The blue bunting canton is 42½" on the hoist x 43¼" on the fly. On the canton are six 9" diameter white cotton stars set in a 25" circle around a center star with one extra star in the lower staff corner. The stars are sewn to the obverse and the reverse is cut away to reveal the white. The field is of red and white bunting; the red bars are each 22" wide while the white bar is 22½". Along the hoist is a 1½" wide white cotton twill sleeve through which is inserted a single rope looped on each end.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

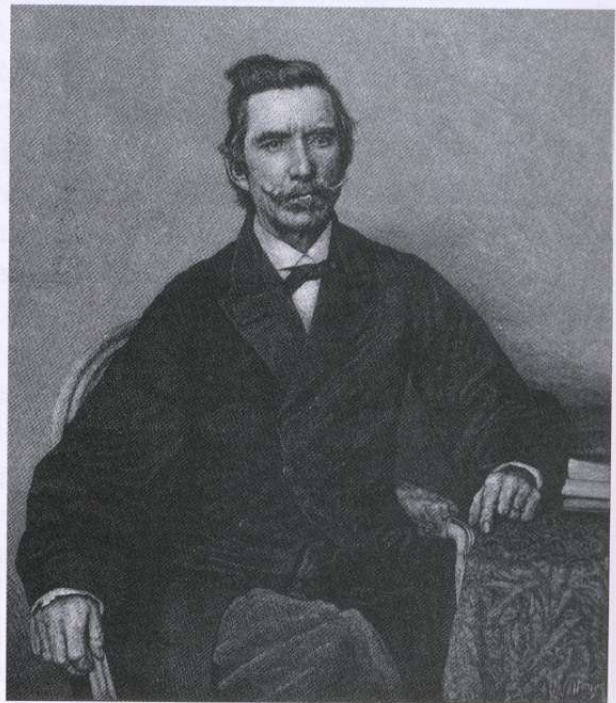
Admiral Semmes' Flag



After the battle on June 19, 1864, in which the *C.S.S. Alabama* was sunk, an English yacht, the *Deerhound* moved in rather quickly and saved many survivors, among them Admiral Semmes. The Confederate commander was taken to England. During his stay there, he was presented the above flag by "Lady DeHogton and other English ladies." It was brought with him upon his return to the Confederate States and retained by him until his death.

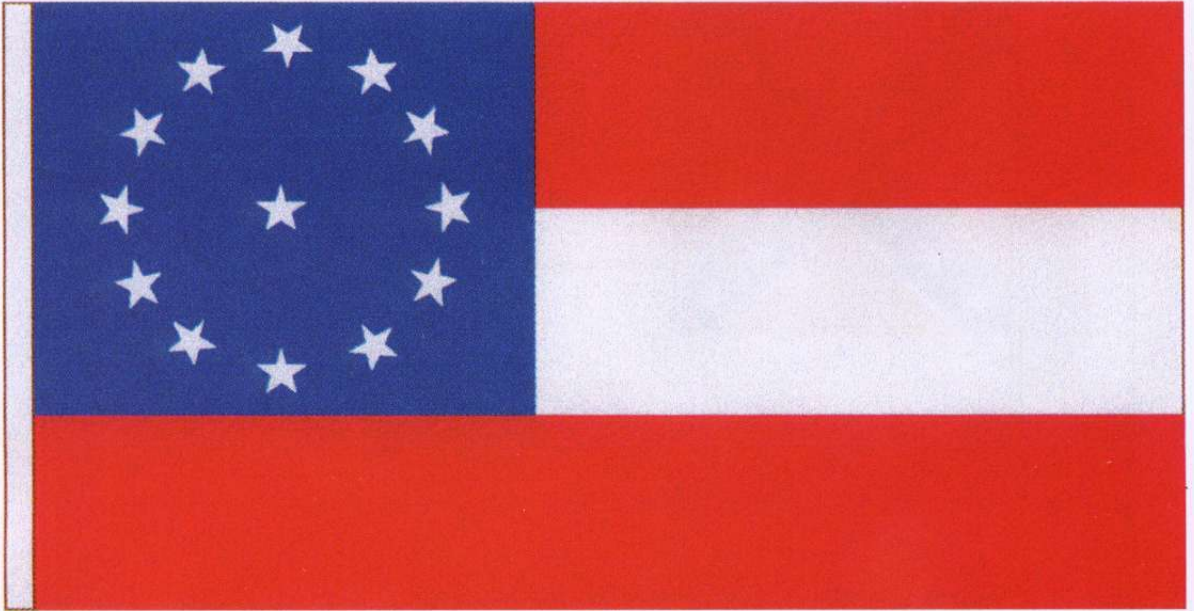
The flag was presented to the Department of Archives by his grandson, Raphael Semmes, III, and received on September 16, 1929.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.



C.S.S. Alabama

Captain's gig



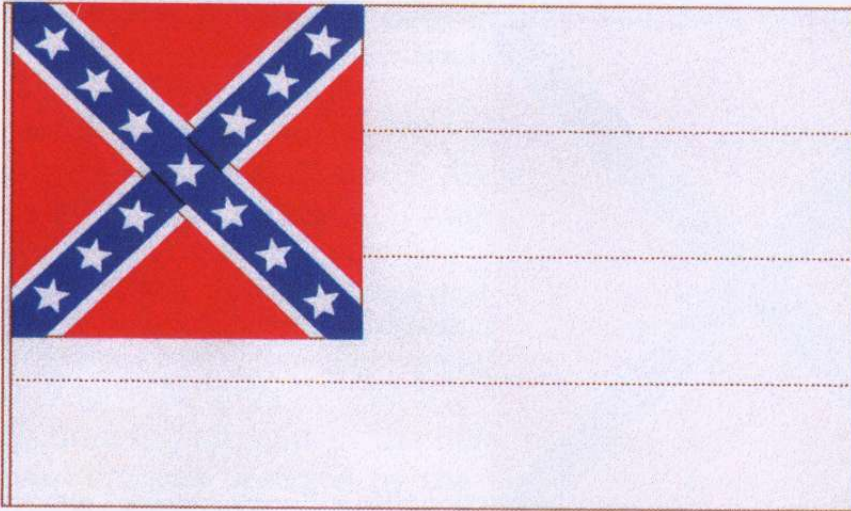
The young French governor at Pulo Condore, off the coast of Vietnam, was greatly impressed when, on December 2, 1863, Captain Semmes and his officers came ashore in the Captain's gig of the *Alabama*. Due to the tropical weather, the men were in summer uniforms, all white linen duck, with straw hats and blue ribbon bands. The Captain's gig itself was a craft of beauty, freshly painted white with scarlet-trimmed white cushions.

The following two weeks' shore leave in Vietnam were a welcome relief to the officers and men before going back out to sea.

The flag of the Captain's gig is a thirteen star First National which is 25" (hoist) x 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (fly). The blue canton is 17" (hoist) x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (fly). Thirteen 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter stars are arranged in a 14" diameter circle of twelve with one star in the center. The three bars that make up the field are from top to bottom, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". There are nine rust spots along the hoist sleeve indicating that the flag was probably permanently attached to a pole that would have been installed and removed as needed.

Pensacola Historical Society Museum, Pensacola, Fla.

C.S.S. Florida

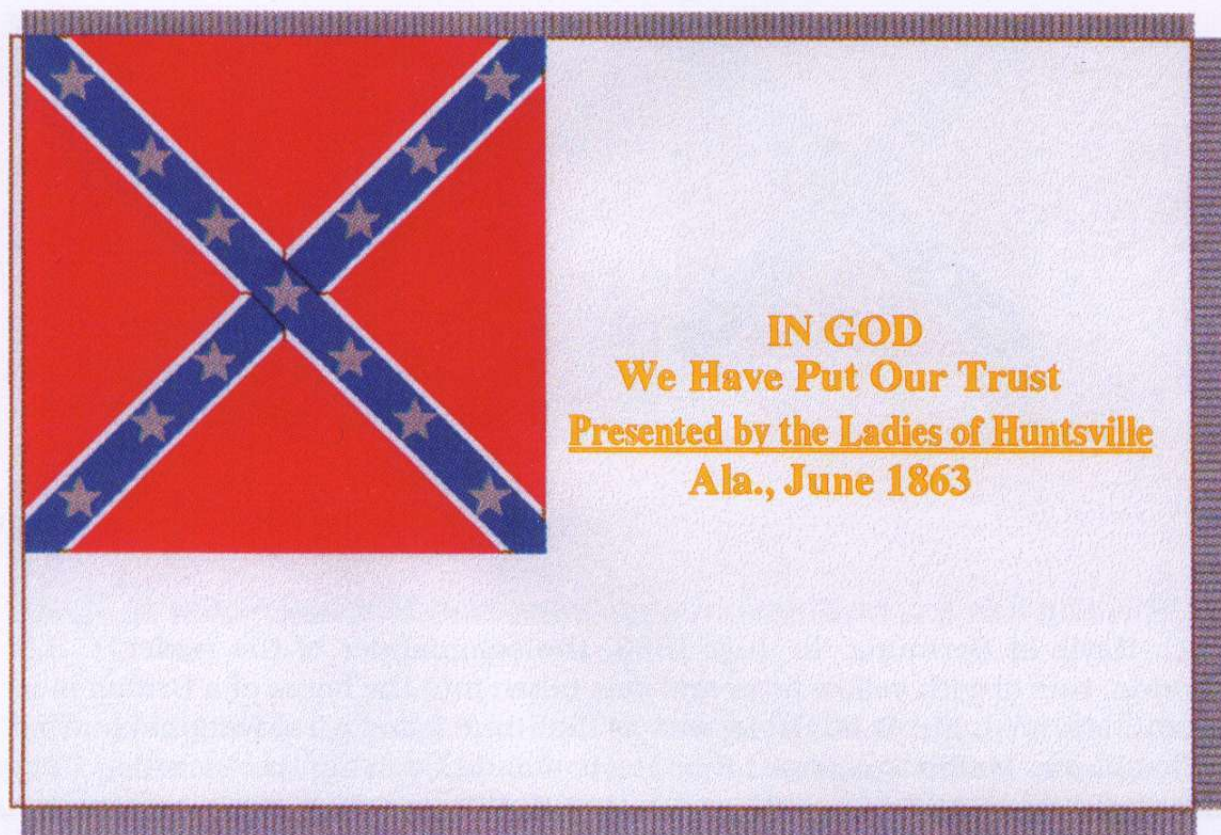


This flag was a present from Commander John Newland Maffitt to Master H.C. Heyle of Bermuda. In July 1863, the commander of the raider, C.S.S. Florida, was ill with yellow fever and was taken into the home of a British merchant. His host, Mr. D.B. Heyle, was at that time flying a 1st National in front of his home. Maffitt suggested that Heyle should be flying the "new flag." The merchant replied to the commander that the flag was his son's, whereupon Maffitt told young master Heyle that he would present him a new flag. Upon receiving the above flag, Heyle found that it was too large for the pole and that the boy, only five years old, could not hoist it by himself. Young Heyle "was told to continue to fly the old one." He did store the gift flag properly so that today it is very well preserved and in good condition. Heyle donated the flag to Alabama in 1912.

The flag is 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (hoist) x 142 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (fly). The flag is made of bunting with white cotton stars. The canton is 48" (hoist) x 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (fly) and is crossed by 7" wide blue bars edged with 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide fimbriation. The thirteen stars are 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The white field is constructed of 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide white panels. Along the hoist is a 1" wide canvas sleeve through which is inserted a single rope with a loop at both ends.

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.

C.S.S. Huntsville



Each stage in the construction of a Confederate ironclad ram seemed to be a logistical nightmare. Lack of materials, inconsistent rail delivery, lack of trained engineers and workmen, all combined to make one wonder how the iron-plated vessels ever became reality. So it was with great pride that the C.S.S. Huntsville was commissioned into the Confederate Navy in the summer of 1863. Newspaper reports describe a beautiful flag being prepared for use on the Huntsville:

"There has just been completed in this city [Richmond] a mammoth flag of the new design [2nd National], the gift of the ladies of Huntsville, Alabama, to the officers and crew of the Steam ram 'Huntsville,' at Mobile."

Another account describes it as an “elegant naval flag, twelve feet by eighteen, bordered with silver fringe, the stars upon the cross worked in silver, and embroidered in yellow and orange silk with the inscription:

**IN GOD
We Have Put Our Trust.
Presented by the Ladies of Huntsville,
Ala., June, 1863.**

The flag, made by Miss Rachael C. Seaman, was presented to Captain Julian Myers by Capt. John J. Ward, Alabama Artillery. Receiving the flag, Myers wrote a letter of acceptance on August 23, 1863, in which he stated:

“When I give this flag to the breeze I give it, sir, with the benediction of a true Southron who asks no brighter meed in victory than the approving smiles of those who have thus honored me, nor a more glorious shroud, should I fall in its defence.”

The C.S.S. *Huntsville* fought in the defense of Mobile Bay. On March 27, 1865, Spanish Fort was besieged by the Union force from Dauphin Island. Four days later Fort Blakely came under siege. For nearly two weeks the two forts held out under heavy rifle and artillery fire until the Navy came to their aid. The *Nashville* and *Huntsville* were able to navigate the Tenesaw River to a position halfway between the forts. From there they shelled Union troops on the left flank of Spanish Fort and on the right flank of Blakely. Frederick G. Steele’s U.S. troops were severely mauled by fire from the gunboats’ batteries. He later wrote in his report, “The enemy’s gunboats *Huntsville*, *Nashville*, and *Morgan*, took position in Tensaw River opposite Hawkin’s right, and, with occasional intervals, kept up a constant fire night and day, which was very harassing and destructive...”

When Mobile fell, the *Huntsville* was sunk by its crew to prevent its capture. They may have allowed the flag to go down with the ship. It is not known to have survived the war.

“At the same time [as the presentation of the above flag] an elegant Confederate Jack was hoisted on the Huntsville, the gift of Miss Todd, of Selma, to Capt. Myers. This is of crimson silk, bearing the azure saltire and silver stars of the Confederacy, and only differing from the battle flag of the land service in the arms of the cross being, in the language of heraldry, rebated, or not extending to the margin.”

*Article from Miss Cottril’s Scrapbook, now owned
by Mr. Charles DeBriere, Jr., Mobile, Ala.*

Appendix

Distribution of Alabama Troops in 1864

Defense of Richmond (Wilderness to Cold Harbor)

- 1st Corps - J. Longstreet
 - Kershaw's Division
 - Law's Brigade
 - 4th Ala., 15th Ala., 44th Ala., 47th Ala., 48th Ala.
- 2nd Corps - R.S. Ewell
 - Rodes's Division
 - Battle's Brigade
 - 3rd Ala., 5th Ala., 6th Ala., 12th Ala., 26th Ala.
- 3rd Corps - A.P. Hill
 - Anderson's Division
 - Wilcox's/Perrin's Brigade
 - 8th Ala., 9th Ala., 10th Ala., 11th Ala., 14th Ala.
 - Heth's Division
 - Archer's Brigade
 - 13th Ala.
 - Walker's Artillery
 - McIntosh's Battalion
 - Hurt's (Ala.) Battery

Richmond and Petersburg Defenses - G.T. Beauregard

- Ransom's Division
 - Gracie's Brigade
 - 41st Ala., 43rd Ala., 59th Ala., 60th Ala.

Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia

- 2nd Military District
 - Artillery
 - Moseley's Battalion
 - Montgomery True Blues (Ala.) Battery

Defense of Atlanta, Georgia

- Hardee's Corps
 - Cleburne's Division
 - Lowery's Brigade
 - 16th Ala., 33rd Ala., 45th Ala.
 - Smith's Artillery
 - Hoxton's Battalion
 - Fowler's/Phelan's (Ala.) Battery
 - Hotchkiss' Battalion
 - Goldthwait's (Ala.) Battery
 - Palmer's Battalion
 - Lumsden's (Ala.) Battery
- Hood's (Lee's) Corps
 - Hindman's Division
 - Deas's Brigade
 - 19th Ala., 22nd Ala., 25th Ala., 39th Ala., 50th Ala., 17th Ala. Bn. Sharpshooters.
 - Manigault's Brigade
 - 24th Ala., 28th Ala., 34th Ala.

Stevenson's Division

Pettus's Brigade

20th Ala., 23rd Ala., 30th Ala., 31st Ala., 46th Ala.

Stewart's Division

Clayton's Brigade

18th Ala., 32nd & 58th Ala., 36th Ala., 38th Ala.

Baker's Brigade

37th Ala., 40th Ala., 42nd Ala., 54th Ala.

Beckham's Artillery

Courtney's Battalion

Garrity's (Ala.) Battery, Robertson's/Dent's (Ala./Fla.) Battery

Eldridge's Battalion

Oliver's (Ala.) Battery

William's/Kolb's Battalion

Kolb's (Ala.) Battery

Cavalry Corps - Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler

Martin's Division

Morgan's Brigade

1st Ala., 3rd Ala., 4th Ala., 7th Ala., 51st Ala., 12th Ala. Bn.

Roddey's Brigade

5th Ala.

Polk's (Stewart's) Corps - Army of Mississippi

Cantey's Division

Quarles' Brigade

1st Ala.

Cantey's Brigade

17th Ala., 26th Ala., 29th Ala.

Loring's Division

Scott's Brigade

27th Ala., 35th Ala., 49th Ala., 55th Ala., 57th Ala.

Williams' Artillery

Waddell's Battalion

Emery's (Ala.) Battery, O'Neal's (Ala.) Battery

Storr's Battalion

Ward's (Ala.) Battery,

Preston's/Trueheart's Battalion

Lovell's (Ala.) Battery

Shepard's (Ala.) Battery

Cavalry Division

Ferguson's Brigade

2nd Ala., 56th Ala.

Armstrong's Brigade

6th Ala.

Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana

Forney's/Burnet's command

Emanuel's (Ala.) Battery

Higgen's Brigade

Gage's (Ala.) Battery

District of the Gulf

Semple's Artillery Battalion

McRae's (Ala.) Battery

Defense of Mobile, Ala.

Gen. Dabney Maury, commanding

21st Ala., 1st Artillery Battalion

Appreciation

John Anderson, *Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas*; Bob Bradley, *Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.*; Myers Brown, *Atlanta History Center, Atlanta, Ga.*; Clark Center, *Archival Access Coordinator, W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.*; Charles M. Crook, *Descendant, Montgomery, Ala.*; Sheila Greene, *Flag Curator, Tennessee State Museum, Nashville, Tenn.*; John Hardin, *Reference Room, Alabama Department of Archives and History*; Joyce Hicks, *Special Collections, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.*; Wayne Higgins, *Educator & Archaeologist, Florence, Ala.*; Heather Jagger, *Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.*; Sandra Johnson, *Pensacola Historical Society, Pensacola, Fla.*; William M. Johnson, *Curator of Natural History, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa*; Ken Jones, *Tarleton University, Stephenville, Tex.*; Rob Kent, *Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.*; Emma Eckenrode Lewis, *Burritt Museum, Huntsville, Ala.*; Dave W. Morgan, *Curator of Collections, The Museum of Mobile, Mobile, Ala.*; Jo Parkhurst, *Pope's Tavern Museum, Florence, Ala.*; Pat Ricci, *Confederate Memorial Hall, New Orleans, La.*; Rebecca Ansell Rose, *Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.*; Allen Sullivant, *Lotz House Museum, Franklin, Tenn.*; Ken Tilley, *Reference Room, Alabama Department of Archives and History.*

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Flags Not Shown

For a variety of reasons, some existing flags have not been illustrated. Some have been deemed too fragile or large for thorough examination, and thus their exact dimensions have not been recorded. There is an understandable protectiveness among private flag owners and their artifacts. Some flags, even those of Alabama manufacture, do not have clear ties to Alabama units. Some flags listed below, as associated with a particular unit, are listed as "probable" or even "possible." One is thought to be of post-war manufacture.

The following flags have not been included in the main text:

Alabama Department of Archives and History

1. 1st Alabama Infantry, Co. I-K
"Wilcox True Blues"; 66" x 78"; silk; hand-painted. Flag was captured at Island No. 10 on Mississippi River; taken to Lansing, Mich.; thought to be destroyed by museum fire in 1904 but later discovered. Extremely deteriorated and fragile; paint falling from silk.
2. 4th Alabama Infantry, Co. D
"Canebrake Guard"; only center seal, in the shape of a shield, remains; painted both sides; obverse with cotton plant, rattlesnake, and motto, "Noli Me Tangere."; reverse with seal of Alabama
3. Rifle Scouts

Museum of the Confederacy

4. Unidentified 1st National
Seven stars; marked, "Vaughan Maker, 18 Commerce St. Mobile, Ala.; 109" x 174"
5. 3rd Alabama Cavalry, Co. C,
"Wilcox Dragoons"; Blue silk flag; gold fringe; painted both sides; 43" x 55"; extremely fragile.
6. Semple's Battery
1st National pattern flag with thirteen eight pointed stars; 42" x 68"

Private Collections

7. 1st Alabama Infantry
8. 12th Alabama Infantry, Co. E
9. 19th Alabama Infantry
10. 42nd Alabama Infantry
11. 1st Alabama Cavalry
12. Alabama State Artillery

13. Ketchum's Battery
14. 1st Bn. Ala. Vol. Arty.
15. Tuscaloosa Guards
16. Watts' Cadets
17. John Tyler Morgan's HQ

Illinois National Guard Armory, Camp Lincoln Springfield, Illinois

18. Unidentified 1st National Flag

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

19. Waddell's Battery

New York State Military Museum, Albany, New York

20. 47th or 48th Alabama Infantry

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Special thanks:

to **Rick Reeves** for the use of his painting, *Alabama Valor—Dixie Pride: 22nd Alabama Infantry at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia*, for the cover of this book;

to **Don Troiani** for the use of his painting, *Thunder on Little Kennesaw*, depicting Lumsden's Alabama Battery at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia;

and to **Ken Tilley, John Hardin**, and the staff of the Reference Room at the Alabama Department of Archives and History for the use of photographs of Alabama flags reproduced in this book.

THE FLAGS OF CIVIL WAR

SOUTH CAROLINA

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CSA Flags

Until very recently, South Carolina's capitol dome flew three flags: the United States flag, the flag of South Carolina, and the Confederate battle flag. This unique distinction among American capitols led to its fair share of controversy, and the battle flag has been removed from the dome. It now flies at a monument on the Statehouse grounds.

Many other flags have represented the state and its citizens, however. After five years of locating, measuring, and determining the historical significance of more than one hundred flags displayed during the War Between the States, the author presents—for the first time anywhere—every known South Carolina Civil War flag in existence today. These include: the Lone Star and Palmetto Flag, the first Southern flag hoisted over Fort Sumter; the Charleston Depot battle flag, and the naval Jack, flown only on a ship of war when in port.

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Glenn Dedmond, a lifelong resident of the Carolinas and member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, shares his passion for the past as a teacher of South Carolina history. Dedmond, who has a bachelor of science degree in elementary education, has been published in *Confederate Veteran* magazine. He is also the author of *Southern Bronze*, a history of South Carolina's Garden's Battery.

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150 color illus. 1 table Biblio.

ISBN: 1-56554-696-2 \$19.95 pb original

THE FLAGS OF THE UNION

An Illustrated History

By Devereaux D. Cannon, Jr.
Illustrated by Larry Pardue

For Civil War historians or flag enthusiasts, this book is a helpful guide to the history and development of flags in the United States, leading up to and through the Civil War. The narrative is enhanced with color photos and black-and-white illustrations. A companion work to Cannon's ***The Flags of the Confederacy: An Illustrated History***, this book features banners from the different armed forces and their divisions, from fleets to cavalry units to infantry corps.

Cannon begins by tracing the evolution of the standard "Stars and Stripes" and its growth over the first eight decades of independence. Following are descriptions of the various flags used uniformly throughout the United States. Then, division by division, he presents the designs and historical background for each regiment's, fleet's, or unit's personal insignia.

This book also shows the variety of uses for flags among the Union armies as well as the specific messages each flag conveyed. Camp markers, medical-service colors, guide and signal flags, and many other auxiliary flags are shown. This enlightening book thoroughly examines the flags that symbolize and tell the history of the Union and its armies during the most tragic time in our nation's history.

Devereaux D. Cannon, Jr., is a practicing attorney and founding member of the Confederate States Bar Association and editor of *The Confederate States Bar Association Journal*. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, and the Company of the Confederacy. The author of ***Flags of Tennessee*** and ***The Flags of the Union: An Illustrated History***, and editor of *The Wit and Wisdom of Robert E. Lee*, all published by Pelican, he resides in Nashville, Tennessee.

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THE FLAGS OF THE CONFEDERACY

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In the decades which have followed the fall of the Confederate States of America, much information on the flags of the member states has been lost, and much of what has been retained about the flags of the Confederacy has been confused or misunderstood.

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Devereaux D. Cannon, Jr., is a practicing attorney and founding member of the Confederate States Bar Association and editor of *The Confederate States Bar Association Journal*. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, and the Company of the Confederacy. The author of ***Flags of Tennessee*** and ***The Flags of the Union: An Illustrated History***, and editor of *The Wit and Wisdom of Robert E. Lee*, all published by Pelican, he resides in Nashville, Tennessee.

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FLAGS OF TENNESSEE

By **Devereaux D. Cannon, Jr.**
Illustrated by **Debra Lee Tullier**

The three stars on the Tennessee flag represent the three cultural divisions of the state—the “Grand Divisions”—East, Middle, and West Tennessee. Though culturally distinct, the three Tennessees share a common history of exploitation of colonial lands by Spanish, French, and British claims. For many years Tennessee was under the dominion of these flags.

With full-color illustrations, *Flags of Tennessee* examines the many flags that have flown over the state, including the Spanish Castile and Leon, the French fleur-de-lis, and the British Union Jack, as well as the flags of the United States. Also included are county flags, city flags, battle flags, and a detailed section on the flags of the Indian tribes who lived throughout the state. Each flag is accompanied by text describing its significance, history, and development. It is a perfect introduction to the fascinating history of the Volunteer State for readers eight and older.

Devereaux Cannon lives in Nashville, Tennessee. He is also the author of *The Flags of the Confederacy* and *The Flags of the Union* and editor of *The Wit and Wisdom of Robert E. Lee*, all published by Pelican.

96 pp. 5½ x 8½

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FLAGS OF TEXAS

**By Charles E. Gilbert, Jr.
Illustrated by James Rice**

Many flags have flown over Texas during its long history, from the emblems of the earliest Indian inhabitants to the Lone Star flag of today. This book traces the state's turbulent history through the flags that have flown there, including the banner of Castile and Leon carried by the Spanish explorers, the French colors borne by La Salle, the Mexican flag, the Confederate Stars and Bars, the "Bonny Blue Flag," and the famous Lone Star flag.

James Rice's vibrant illustrations capture all the flags, including the dramatic banners of the privateers and rebel armies during Texas's struggle for independence, and the modern flags of three great Texas cities. The book explains the origin and history of each flag, and relates the exciting events in Texas history connected with the banners.

Author Charles Gilbert was an avid student of Texas history and wrote several books about the state. James Rice is a well-known illustrator and author of children's books and has more than one million copies of his books in print. **Flags of Texas** is a perfect introduction to Texas history for readers aged eight and up.

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FLAGS OF LOUISIANA

By Jeanne Frois
Illustrated by Larry Pardue

Since it was first discovered by the Spanish in 1541, nine national flags have flown over Louisiana. Spain, France, Great Britain, and the United States each brandished them over the state in its colorful history. Beginning with the flag of Columbus and ending with the city flags of Shreveport and Slidell, Jeanne Frois introduces readers of all ages to the design of each flag and shows how each involves symbols relating to its particular history and culture.

Similar in format to *Flags of Texas* and *Flags of Tennessee*, *Flags of Louisiana* is an excellent means to teach students the history of the state. Ms. Frois tells the story behind the exchange of governmental power as well as the symbols of each flag. She even includes a list of heraldic definitions and general flag terminology. In addition, she includes a discussion of the art of flag making as well as the correct method to fold the United States flag. No doubt the chapter on flag design will encourage classes to create a flag for their own city or parish.

Jeanne Frois is the author of *Louisianians All* and coeditor of the *Louisiana Almanac: 1995-96*, both by Pelican.

Larry Pardue is the illustrator of *The Flags of the Confederacy: An Illustrated History* and *The Flags of the Union: An Illustrated History*. He lives in Memphis, Tennessee.

96 pp. 5½ x 8½ Color and b/w illus.
ISBN: 1-56554-047-6 \$16.95

The **FLAGS** of CIVIL WAR ALABAMA

Much more than a historical examination, The Flags of Civil War Alabama stands as a tribute to the men who bore these colors . . . men who were the heart of the regiment, the soul of the battle line, and the focus of the enemy's fire.

ON JANUARY 11, 1861, the Alabama legislature convened at Montgomery and voted to remove their state from the Union. This was the beginning of a battle for the hopes and dreams of the people of Alabama. Few artifacts from this period of Alabama's history so poignantly represent these hopes and dreams as do the beautiful tattered banners of the short-lived republic.

From the handsewn, hand-painted works of art of the early war to the utilitarian battle flags of later war, these symbols of the war were the physical representations of a living dream. This fascinating book features on each page a color illustration of an Alabama Civil War era flag, along with brief notations about the history of the unit and its flag. Presented chronologically, each flag is represented as it was when first created. Photographs are included to illustrate particular patterns of wear, damage, or artwork.

Featured here are: Lumsden's Alabama Battery flag, made privately by ladies in Tuscaloosa; the CSS *Florida* flag, a gift from the ailing Commander Maffitt to his host in Bermuda; and the Watts' Cadets flag, an unusual version of the 1st National Confederate flag presented by Miss Ella Montgomery to a home guard unit of school boys from Franklin Academy.

Glenn Dedmond, a lifelong resident of the Carolinas and member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, shares his passion for the past as a teacher of South Carolina history. Dedmond, who has a bachelor of science degree in elementary education, has been published in *Confederate Veteran* magazine, and his groundbreaking research into the Civil War led him to write his first book, *Southern Bronze*, a history of South Carolina's Garden's Battery. He is also the author of *The Flags of Civil War South Carolina*, published by Pelican. Other books in this series are: *Flags of Louisiana*, *Flags of Tennessee*, *Flags of Texas*, *The Flags of the Confederacy: An Illustrated History*, and *The Flags of the Union: An Illustrated History*, all published by Pelican.

Cover painting: Alabama Valor—Dixie Pride: 22nd Alabama Infantry at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, by Rick Reeves



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