

Flags of Our Southern Nation



Landmark Baptist Church
Archer, Florida, CSA

Foreword

- The flags in this booklet are displayed on special occasions at Landmark Baptist Church, Archer, Florida.
- You may use this booklet as an aid in educating yourself concerning some of those symbols that our forebears held dear.
- May the devotion and courage of our forebears be a source of inspiration unto us all!

Deo Vindice, *Pastor Greg Wilson*

God Bless Our Southern Land!

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St. Andrew's Cross Flag

St. Andrew's Cross is the earliest flag of Scotland and one of the oldest national banners. The saltire is representative of the martyrdom of the apostle Andrew. Sir William Wallace (known as "Braveheart") is believed to have carried this flag into battle against King Edward and the English. St. Andrew's Cross was incorporated into the flags of the Confederate States of America, reflecting their Celtic heritage.



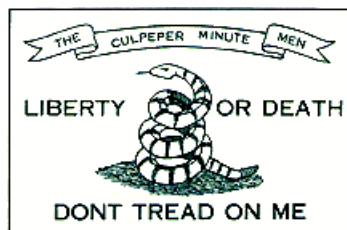
Gadsden Flag

During the American War for Independence, the rattlesnake appeared on money, uniforms and a variety of military and naval flags, reflecting the resolve of the American people. Col. Christopher Gadsden was directing the preparation of ships for the American defense. To provide a striking standard for the flagship of the first Commodore of the American Navy, Gadsden chose the rattlesnake for his design. Later he presented the design to South Carolina's Provincial Congress, who ordered the elegant standard hung in their meeting hall. The flag was also used by the Continental Marine Corps.



Culpeper Flag

This flag represented one hundred minutemen from Culpeper, Virginia. They formed part of Colonel Patrick Henry's First Virginia Regiment of 1775. In Oct-Nov 1775, 300 minutemen, led by Colonel Stevens, assembled at Culpeper Court House and marched for Williamsburg. Their unusual dress alarmed the people as they marched through the country. The word "LIBERTY OR DEATH" were in large white letters on the breast of their hunting shirts. They had bucks' tails in their hats and in their belts, tomahawks and scalping knives.



Fort Moultrie Flag

This flag was carried by Colonel William Moultrie's South Carolina Militia on Sullivan Island in Charleston Harbor on June 28, 1776. The British were defeated that day which saved the south from British occupation for another two years.

The South Carolina state flag still contains the crescent moon from this Revolutionary flag.



Original US Flag

This flag was adopted June 14, 1777. The Continental Congress on this day resolved, "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes alternating red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation". The circular design was by George Washington of Virginia.



Continental Navy Jack

This flag is believed to have flown aboard the Continental Fleet's flagship Alfred, in January, 1776. Commodore Esek Hopkins raised this flag to signal his fleet to attack the enemy. A variation of this flag was used by the South Carolina Navy in 1776 as well.



The Star-Spangled Banner

This flag was the only official US flag to have more than thirteen stripes. It was flying above Ft. McHenry when it was attacked by the British on September 13, 1814. Francis Scott Key, a Maryland lawyer had gone aboard a British ship seeking the release of a friend held



prisoner. He was detained throughout the night. The sight of the American flag still flying over the fortress the next morning inspired Key to write *The Star-Spangled Banner*. Key was a Southerner. Interestingly, one of his descendants was imprisoned by Abraham Lincoln at Ft. McHenry as a result of his support for the Confederate cause.

Alamo Flag

The Mexican constitution of 1824 gave the people of Texas rights similar to those enjoyed at the time by the citizens of the United States, but every new Mexican government attempted to increase control over Texas. To call attention to this, Texans removed the coat of arms from



the center of a Mexican flag, and replaced it with the date of the constitution. It was this banner that flew from the walls of the Alamo. The Alamo fell on March 6, 1836. In addition to the 182 Texans who died, approximately 1500 of the best Mexican soldiers were killed and another 1500 seriously wounded. The Texans in the Alamo were fighting to protect the rights outlined in the Mexican constitution of 1824.

Bonnie Blue Flag

A troop of West Florida dragoons set out for the provincial capital at Baton Rouge under this flag. They captured Baton Rouge, imprisoned the Governor and on September 23, 1810 raised their Bonnie Blue flag over the Fort of Baton Rouge.



Three days later the president of the West Florida Convention, signed a Declaration of Independence and the flag became the emblem of a new republic. With this rebellion in mind, this flag was used by the Republic of Texas from 1836 to 1839. On January 9, 1861 the convention of the People of Mississippi adopted an Ordinance of Secession. With this announcement the Bonnie Blue flag was raised over the capitol building in Jackson. Harry McCarthy was so inspired that he wrote a song entitled "The Bonnie Blue Flag" which became the second most popular patriotic song of the Confederacy.

The Gonzales Banner

In late September, 1835, Colonel Ugartechea, the commander of the Mexican garrison at San Antonio, sent a few men to Gonzales to recover a cannon that had been given to the town to fight off Indian attacks. The citizens of



Gonzales realized that the intent of the move was to disarm possible rebels, and so the request was denied. Ugartechea then sent dragoons under Captain Francisco Castaneda to demand the cannon unconditionally. As word of the conflict spread, the Texan force grew to over 200 armed men and the town was fortified. Two ladies of the town, Cynthia Burns and Evaline DeWitt, painted a flag on cotton cloth, depicting the cannon, the lone star of Texas and a clear challenge to the enemy. The battle that followed was brief; when the Texans opened fire, the Mexicans withdrew, abandoning their supplies.

First National Flag — "Stars and Bars"

When this flag was first raised over the capitol building in Montgomery, it contained seven stars, representing the Confederate States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. By the third week of May two more stars were added



representing Virginia and Arkansas. In July the addition of North Carolina and Tennessee increased the number to eleven and finally the admission of Kentucky and Missouri in December brought the circle of stars to thirteen. During battle this flag was sometimes confused with the Union Stars and Stripes, therefore it was replaced by the 2nd National flag in 1863.

The Citadel's Battle Flag

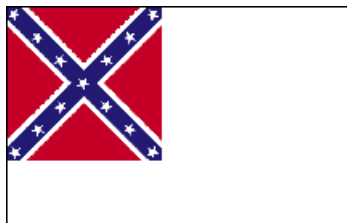
South Carolinians displayed flags showing the Palmetto tree even before seceding. The tree's importance dates back to The Revolution. The crescent moon had been South Carolina's symbol when still a colony. Her sons wore it on their hats and fought for American



independence under flags which pictured it. "Big Red" is a variant of the current day blue state flag. "Big Red" was carried by the men of The Citadel when firing the war's first shots at the Federal ship Star of the West months before the attack on Ft. Sumter. It remains her flag today.

Second National Flag — "Stainless Banner"

Not more than a year after the adoption of the Stars and Bars the issue of designing a new flag for the Confederate States was raised with the intention to create a flag that was in no way similar to the Union's Stars and Stripes. Adopted on May 1, 1863 this flag displayed the



Battle Flag in the canton on a field of pure white, giving it its name the "Stainless Banner". The white field is symbolic for the purity of the Cause which it represented. One of the first uses for this flag was to drape the coffin of General Thomas J. Jackson. "Stonewall" Jackson died on May 10, 1863 from pneumonia he contracted in the treatment of his injuries received on May 2nd. On May 12th, his body lay in state in the Confederate House of Representatives, by order of the President, the first new flag manufactured draped his coffin.

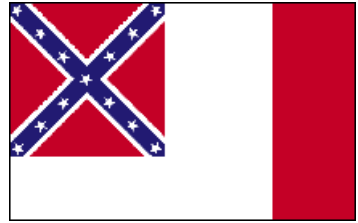
The 10th Tennessee Infantry Battle Flag

One of the most fascinating Irish regiments in the war was the Confederate 10th Tennessee – "The Rebel Sons of Erin." The regiment was organized at Fort Henry just a few weeks after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter. They fought at Ft. Donelson and many other campaigns during the war. The 10th Tennessee carried 328 men into action at Chickamauga and lost 224 killed and wounded. They were surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865. There were less than 100 men left in the 10th Tennessee Infantry at the closing scene of the war, and every one of them had been wounded, many numerous times.



Third National Flag

Due to the fact that the 2nd National's pure white field could be mistaken for a flag of surrender, on March 4, 1865 this last flag of the Confederacy was adopted. This design added a red bar to the end of the "Stainless" flag. This flag flew for thirty six days in 1865 until the South surrendered on April 9th. [And it still flies today in the hearts and upon the property of Confederate patriots.] This is the current flag of our Southern Nation.



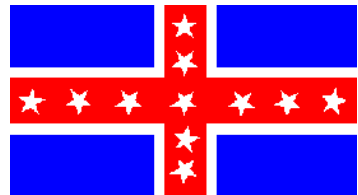
The Hardee Battle Flag

This pattern flag was used extensively by the Western Armies of the Confederacy under Gen. William J. Hardee, seeing action in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, etc. Often the regimental designation was painted upon the central white disk, such as the "4th FLA" (Infantry Regiment). Such flags also saw extensive action in General Patrick Cleburne's Division of the Army of Tennessee during the Atlanta Campaign.



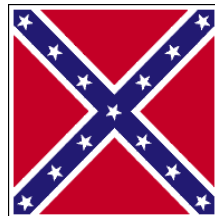
The Polk Battle Flag

This flag, containing the red cross of St. George upon a blue field was designed by General Leonidas Polk, commander of a Corps of the Army of the Mississippi. Polk had been an Episcopalian bishop prior to the war and his flag shows the influence of that pre-war office. These flags saw extensive action with the Western Armies in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. Polk was killed in the valiant fight to protect Atlanta from the northern invaders under Sherman.



Confederate Battle Flag — "The Southern Cross"

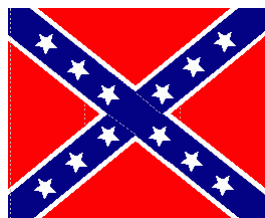
Confusion was caused by the commanders not being able to distinguish their troops from those of the enemy and adding to these difficulties was the fact that the "Stars and Bars" was so similar to the "Stars and Stripes." General Beauregard was determined to remedy the flag problem, he attempted to have the Confederate flag changed but Congressman William



Porcher Miles suggested that the army adopt its own distinctive battle flag, and recommended the design he had presented to the Congress as the Confederate Flag on March 4, 1861. This flag was agreed upon but it was recommended that it would be more convenient and lighter as well as less likely to be tore by bayonets or tree branches if made square. This flag was issued in different sizes; 48 inches square for the infantry, 36 inches for the artillery, and 30 inches for the cavalry. Other flags such as State regimental colors were used by the Confederacy on the battlefield, but the Battle Flag, although it was never officially recognized by the Confederate government, came to represent the Southern "cause" to most people. A rectangular version was used by the C. S. Navy and by troops in the Western theatre of the war.

The Forrest Battle Flag

There is speculation on exactly why only 12 stars were used on Forrest's Battle Flags. Many speculate that the missing star represents Kentucky. General Polk also used these 12-star flags and he had been given a rather cold reception when his forces occupied Columbus, Kentucky early in the war. Forrest continued to use the 12-star flag, even after being instructed to adopt the 13-star version. This flag has come to be uniquely associated with General Forrest and his magnificent Cavalry forces.



Republic of East Florida Flag

This is the flag of a short lived independent Republic in East Florida in 1812. It was formed when patriots rebelled against Spanish rule with the sporadic assistance of U.S. forces. Its capital was Amelia Island.



The motto: *salus populi lex suprema* means “the good of the people is the highest law.” President Monroe eventually restored rule to the Spanish, though opposition to Spanish rule continued.

Cherokee Braves Battle Flag

In 1861 the Confederate States of America signed defense treaties with The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole nations. This flag is given to Cherokee Chief John Ross upon the signing. Thousands from these tribes serve in the Confederate army. In fact the



last Confederate general to surrender was Cherokee Stand Waite. The five red stars within the circle of stars represent the 5 “civilized” Indian nations mentioned above.

Quantrill's Battle Flag

William Quantrill and his partisans have been associated with the most savage of warfare and his famous “Black Flag” would do nothing to mitigate this reputation. The war in Missouri and Kansas was primarily a bloody guerilla affair, though Quantrill attempted to adhere to the rules of civilized warfare as much as he was permitted to do so by his enemy. In 1863 his unionist opponent began to arrest and imprison women suspected of aiding the Confederate cause. Mothers, sisters, and wives of the partisans were jailed in a dilapidated three story building in Kansas City. On August 14, the building collapsed (or was demolished by explosives). Several women were killed and many others were seriously wounded. In revenge for this incident Quantrill conducted his infamous raid on Lawrence, Kansas where no quarter was given to any adult male within the city. No women or children were physically harmed, but on his departure he left behind him 80 new widows and 250 orphans.



The Taylor Battle Flag

Several units serving in the Trans-Mississippi Confederacy used flags that follow the basic design of the battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia but wherein the color of the field and the color of the St. Andrew's Cross are reversed. It is believed that the flags emanated from Havana, Cuba, where a Confederate expatriate may have misunderstood the proper coloration of the Army of Northern Virginia battle flag. General Richard Taylor (only son of US President Zachary Taylor) used this odd flag, as did many of his units. Regardless of the possible confused origin of the flag, the troops beneath it gained scored impressive victories over the invaders of their land.



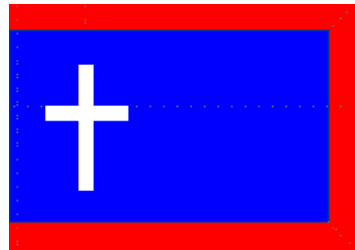
General Lee's Headquarters Flag

This flag was made for the General by his wife, Mary Custis Lee. This flag was used to mark the General's headquarters at any given time. Obviously the unusual star pattern would readily identify the headquarters as those of General Lee. It is said that Mrs. Lee used that pattern to represent the biblical Ark of the Covenant.



Missouri Brigade Battle Flag

Prior to the Vicksburg Campaign, Missouri units of the "Army of the West" received presents of new battle flags that they carried into the siege with them. These flags were rectangular, consisting of a dark blue bunting field with a red bunting border on three sides and a white cotton "Latin" cross standing near the staff edge. At some time in 1863 or 1864 similar flags were presented to the five units of Burns' Missouri Brigade serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department. According to surviving documents many of these flags were made in occupied New Orleans by ladies loyal to the Confederacy and smuggled through the lines to give to General Sterling Price.



Van Dorn Flag

When General Earl Van Dorn was assigned a Corps in the Army of the West in the trans-Mississippi theater, he personally designed this type flag for his command. Known as a Van Dorn flag it saw use until after the fall of Vicksburg in the west.



The Whiskey Rebellion Flag

The Whiskey Rebellion was a tax revolt. It was primarily in Western Pennsylvania from 1791-1794, though Kentucky and Western counties of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland were also involved. The Federal government assumed the war debts of individual states and put a tax on whiskey to pay for it. Violence and intimidation were used against revenueurs. In 1794, 13,000 militia were dispatched to end the revolt.



Washington's Cruisers Flag

Though not used in or by the Southern colonies, this flag was commissioned by the commander of the Continental Army, George Washington, who was a native Virginian. The flag was flown on several schooners which were commissioned by Gen. Washington to cruise the Charles River and its adjacent bay. Recently this flag has been revived to represent resistance to an ever-expanding and overreaching federal government.



1845 Florida Statehood Flag

On March 3, 1845, Florida became the twenty-seventh state. Citizens of Tallahassee presented incoming Governor William D. Moseley with a flag that flew at his inauguration. Perhaps, because of a controversy surrounding its motto, it never became an official state flag. The flag shown here is reconstructed from a written description.



Florida Secession Day Flag

Unofficial "secession" flags were flying in many parts of the state even before Florida left the Union. "The Ladies of Broward's Neck" in Duval County presented this flag to Governor Madison Starke Perry. It was displayed at the Capitol when the Ordinance of Secession was signed on January 11, 1861.



Saint Augustine Blues (Co. B, 3rd Florida Infantry)

The St. Augustine Blues were a militia unit formed in 1860 during the period of political instability that preceded Florida's secession from the union. Their flag was presented to the unit by the Ladies of St. Augustine in 1861. The Blues sustained heavy casualties in the Battle of Murfreesboro and later marched to Mississippi in an effort to relieve the Siege of Vicksburg. They fought in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The St. Augustine Blues service ended on April 26, 1865, one month after their participation in the Battle of Bentonville, with the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston at the Bennett Place, in Durham, North Carolina.



1st & 3rd Florida Infantry (Combined)

1st & 3rd Florida Infantry (Combined). The unit carried this adaptation of the Army of Tennessee pattern flag after September 1864. Battle honors include: Shiloh, Santa Rosa, Farmington, Dallas, Marietta, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro, Atlanta, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Dalton and Resaca.



25th NC Highland Guards

Company G, also known as the “Highland Guards,” was attached to the 25th NC. It participated in several major campaigns including the Seven Days Battles, Fredericksburg, Plymouth, Sayers Creek and the Appomattox Campaign. When General Robert E. Lee gave the order to surrender at Appomattox Courthouse all of the company flags as well as the regimental flag were concealed and smuggled home.



The Florida State Flag

The red diagonal cross was inspired by the Battle flag of the Confederate States of America. The Indian women scattering flowers represents the state’s first inhabitants, the Seminoles. The seal also represents the many characteristics of the state, the land of sunshine, flowers, palm trees, river and lakes. The state motto - *In God We Trust* - is prominent on the flag. This present state flag was adopted in 1899.



Terek Cossacks Flag

This is the official flag of our Cossack friends in Russia. It combines the Terek Flag and the Russian Federation Flag.



South Carolina Palmetto Guard Flag

April 14, 1861, victorious Confederates occupied Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor after driving off Union troops. This flag of the Palmetto Guards was placed on the fort's wall. The tree was a reference to a fort which was largely constructed of Palmetto logs and situated in Charleston Harbor in 1776. The Palmetto became a central part of South Carolina's Great Seal. Thus the Palmetto became a symbol of American independence and defiance. In 1861, South Carolinians naturally made it a symbol of Southern independence and defiance.



Mississippi Magnolia Flag

On January 26, 1861, a magnolia tree was combined with the "Bonnie Blue Flag" to create a flag for the independent state of Mississippi. When Mississippi joined the Confederacy, this "Magnolia Flag" became the state flag.



South Carolina Secessionist Flag

The day after South Carolina seceded, a red swallowtail flag, with a large white star and a crescent moon at the top was raised over the Charleston Custom House. It then spread to other cities as a symbol of secession. It was subsequently flown on the CSS Dixie.



South Carolina Sovereignty Flag

The South Carolina Sovereignty Flag was an inspiration for the Confederate flag in its later form. The early version of the flag was raised over South Carolina shortly after its secession from the Union in 1860. It was also raised over Yale University by Southern sympathizers.



Louisiana Republic Flag

In February 1861, Louisiana officially adopted a flag with a single yellow star in a red canton, with thirteen red, white and blue stripes. This flag was used through the end of the War for Southern Independence, though the Pelican flag was regularly used unofficially.



1st Texas Infantry Regiment Flag

The 1st Texas Infantry Regiment was nicknamed the "Ragged Old First." They were a unit in Hood's Texas Brigade throughout the war. On its Lone Star battle flag are inscribed battle honors for "Seven Pines/Gaines Farm" in the blue canton, and "Elthams Landing/Malvern Hill" in the field. During the desperate Battle of Antietam, in Miller's cornfield on Lee's northern flank, the 1st Texas suffered 82.3 percent casualties -- the highest endured by any unit North or South during the entire war. In the course of the battle, nine brave Texas standard bearers fell carrying this flag.



Georgia Secessionist Flag

This was Georgia's version of the Bonnie Blue flag. It was flown over the captured U.S. Arsenal in Augusta, GA, when GA State Troops took command of the site in January, 1861.



Magnolia Rangers

The Magnolia Rangers Flag was made by the ladies of Cedar Bayou and Clear Creek and presented the Unit in September 1861 by Miss Lucretia Coward. The Magnolia Rangers were instituted on January 17th, 1861 in Galveston County Texas. This was one of the earliest Texas Units having been formed before Texas seceded and were part of the 1st Texas Cavalry.



Orphan Brigade Battle Flag

Units of the "Orphan Brigade" carried this pattern battle flag beginning in 1862. Little information is available on these flags, although at least three originals survive. They were issued to the regiments of Gen. Breckinridge's division in May 1862, when the army was at



Corinth, Mississippi. This style of flag is a large banner of dark blue bunting, with a red Latin cross bearing thirteen white stars on each side. One of the surviving originals is identified as belonging to the 4th Kentucky Infantry. Another original flag of this pattern probably belonged to the 6th Kentucky Infantry, and another is tentatively identified to the 3rd Kentucky Infantry. How long these flags continued to be carried by regiments of the Orphan Brigade is not precisely known, but they were likely replaced sometime in 1863.

6th Kentucky Volunteers Flag

The 6th Kentucky Infantry Regiment was an infantry regiment during the War for Southern Independence. It was formed from Nelson, Barren, and surrounding counties. It was also part of the First Kentucky Brigade.



South Carolina 7th Infantry Battalion

The South Carolina 7th Infantry Battalion fought on Edisto Island and Charleston Harbor in 1862 and 1863. Later it fought in Virginia and North Carolina.



Florida Secession Flag

This, so-called “Lone Star Flag” or “Chase flag” was first raised at the Pensacola Navy Yard on January 12, 1861 after the flag of the United States was hauled down. Colonel William H. Chase, commanding the Florida troops, designed a secession flag to serve until another could be established by the lawmakers at Tallahassee. This flag had thirteen stripes; alternate red and white, and a blue field with a single large star in the center. This flag served for eight months, from January 13, 1861 to September 13, 1861.



1st Florida Infantry Regiment Flag

The 1st Florida Infantry was mustered into state service in March of 1861 and into the Confederate States army in April 1861. The regiment joined the Army of Tennessee and fought at Corinth, Mississippi and in the Battle of Shiloh. In December, the depleted regiment was consolidated with the 3rd Florida Infantry



thus becoming the 1st and 3rd Florida Infantry Regiment. The consolidated regiment then fought at Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Atlanta Campaign, Resaca, the Battle of Marietta, and the Franklin-Nashville Campaign. After the retreat from Nashville, the 1st and 3rd regiment was sent to North Carolina where they fought at the Battle of Bentonville, on March 19th, 1865.

31st Alabama Regiment Battle Flag

The 31st Alabama Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega on March 16th, 1862. The regiment was ordered to Tennessee and they were involved in the fight at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell. After being transferred to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, they fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill and Vicksburg. Following the fall of Vicksburg, the reorganized regiment participated in several battles with the Army of Tennessee including Chattanooga and Bentonville. They surrendered at Greensboro in April 1865. Their flag was captured earlier in the war and still remains in enemy hands in Iowa.



24th Georgia Infantry Regiment Irish Volunteers Flag

This flag was carried by the 24th Georgia Volunteers made up of mainly Irish Volunteers. The 24th was a part of Cobb's Brigade. There were only two Confederate Irish Regiments, the 10th Tennessee and the 24th Georgia.



Recruited from Northern Georgia in 1861, the 24th Georgia went on to become one of the most distinguished infantry regiments in the Confederate Army. Fighting with the Army of Northern Virginia (ANV), the 24th Georgia saw major combat for the entire war all the way through Appomattox where General Lee finally surrendered. They participated in every major engagement that the ANV was involved in. At Fredericksburg, the 24th Georgia just by chance was entrenched behind the stone wall on Marye's Heights where General Meagher and his Irish Brigade were ordered to charge up the hill into deadly Confederate fire. The most famous Union Irish Brigade clashed with the most famous Confederate Irish Regiment on that deadly day.

8th Alabama Infantry Company "I" Sons of Erin Battle Flag

The 8th Alabama Infantry was the first Confederate regiment from Alabama to be enlisted for the war. Company "I" was made up of men who were almost all Irish. They became known as the "Emerald Guards" because of the heavy Irish influence. The unit had their own



company flag reflecting their Irish heritage. The design consisted of a gold Irish harp inside a wreath of golden shamrocks with the phrases "Erin Go Bragh" (Ireland Forever) and "Faugh A Ballagh" (Clear the Way) emblazoned in gold lettering across the top and bottom of the flag with an emerald green background. The 8th saw action at the Battle of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frasier's Farm and eventually nearly all of the major battles in which the ANV was engaged, including 2nd Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Appomattox Courthouse.

The 19th Arkansas Infantry Flag

The 19th Arkansas Infantry was formed in Nashville, Arkansas. This is an example of the many regimental flags that used the Hardee's Corp pattern.



Terry's Texas Rangers Flag

B. F. Terry organized his Texas Rangers in 1861. Because of their skill and willingness to fight, they were frequently employed as shock troops. With General Forrest they led the way in taking Murfreesboro from a far superior enemy force. At Bardstown, they led Wharton's Brigade into the mass of Yankee cavalry to carry the day. The final charge of Terry's Rangers was at Bentonville, North Carolina, on March 21, 1865. Only 150 men remained of this gallant regiment, but they bravely charged into the blue clad infantry and sent them into a panic-stricken retreat.



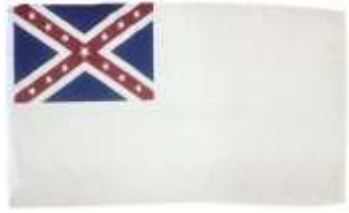
10th Texas Infantry Company "D" Wilson Guards Battle Flag

The 10th Texas Infantry was formed in the fall and winter of 1861. In May 1862 they were reassigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Eventually they were assigned to Major General Patrick Cleburne's division in the Army of Tennessee. They soon distinguished themselves as one of the hardest fighting units in that Army. They participated in several major engagements such as Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, the Atlanta Campaign, the battles of Franklin and Nashville and the battle of Averasborough and Bentonville. Among the captured items from the battle of Arkansas Post was the 10th Texas Regiment's "Wilson Guards" Company "D" flag. It was likely made by a group of Texas women.



Fort Fisher Garrison Flag / General Sam Bell Maxey Battle Flag

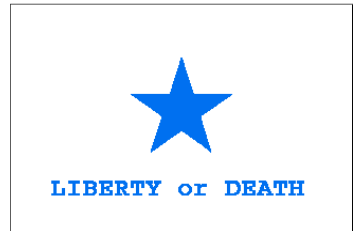
Fort Fisher was located on a peninsula between the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean. It was a key asset to the Confederate states as it protected the one remaining seaport still in control of the Confederacy in the winter of 1864. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant eventually reduced the fort at terrible cost. The garrison flag flown at Fort Fisher was a Second National (Stainless Banner) style flag with colors of the saltire being reversed, similar to General Taylor's flag of the Trans-Mississippi. A similar flag was also used by Brig. Gen. Sam Bell Maxey while stationed in Indian Territory.



Goliad Battle Flag

In 1835, Colonel Fannin made an appeal for a Georgia battalion to aid the Texas cause. The battalion's flag was created by Joanna Troutman, who made the banner from white dress silk with an appliquéd blue five pointed star on each side.

"Liberty or Death" was inscribed on one side and the Latin inscription "Ubi, libertas habitat, ibi nostra patria est" ("Where liberty dwells, there is my country") was inscribed on the other. This flag captured the spirit of the Texans, and their willingness to die for the cause. The flag was carried into battle at Goliad on March 27, 1836.



Texas 4th Infantry Flag

The 4th Texas was one of three Texas infantry Regiments (the 1st, 4th, and 5th) that mainly made up the famed “Hood’s Texas Brigade” which was formed in Richmond in 1861 and named after General John Bell Hood. The 4th Texas Infantry regiment was assembled in



Richmond Virginia from 10 companies who had traveled 2000 miles east from Texas to join the conflict. This design was based upon the First National Flag of the Confederacy, the single larger star representing Texas. “Victory or Death” was inscribed upon the white bar of the flag. The 4th Texas fought the entire war attached to Hood’s Texas Brigade alongside. They saw heavy action throughout the Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, and Antietam, where they suffered their heaviest losses while fighting in the “corn field”. They also sustained heavy losses at Little Round Top at the Battle of Gettysburg. Being sent to the Western theater, they fought in the battles of Chickamauga and Wauhatchie before returning to Virginia and rejoining General Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. They continued to serve and fight in all of the major battles in the eastern theatre including the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and St. Petersburg just to name a few.

Stuart’s Cavalry Liberty or Death Flag

Jeb Stuart was the best-known, daring, and successful cavalry officer on either side of the Civil War. Stuart provided the South with a much-needed morale boost on several notable occasions. This flag was likely carried by one of the Virginia regiments in Stuart’s Cavalry as



the motto “Liberty or Death” was popular among the Virginians. Being a quote from the famous Virginian, Patrick Henry. Indeed, the South considered the War Between the States to be the second war for independence.

Choctaw Braves Flag

When the Choctaw allied themselves with the Confederacy, they became the first native tribe to adopt a flag. It features the native weapons of the Choctaw tribe.

Loyalty and honor were prominent

attributes of the Choctaw. Confederate

Captain S. S. Scott wrote that “. . . not

only had no member of that nation ever gone over to the enemy but that no Indian had ever done so in whose veins coursed Choctaw blood. . . .

Be it ever remembered that as a Confederate soldier he never betrayed a trust, nor did one of them ever desert our flag.”



Missouri Guard Flag

This is the state flag of Missouri and the flag of the Missouri State Guard from 1861 to 1865. The Missouri State Guard was established in May 11, 1861 by the state legislature after declaring Missouri to be “armed neutral.” The legislators voted that neither side would be supplied with

troops or equipment. However the Missouri State Guard was created to resist any federal occupation of the state. The Guard maintained a size of around 25,000 men. The Missouri State Guard fought in a large number of battles and skirmishes within the state against the Union army and pro-Union militias. However, he Guard fought alongside units of the Confederate army in many instances. This flag is the basis for the modern state flag of Missouri, which was adopted in 1913.



Prattville Dragons Flag

This was a company of mounted infantry from Prattville, Alabama. They fought as part of the 7th Alabama Infantry and then as part of the 3rd Alabama Calvary.



5th Kentucky Battle Flag

The 5th Kentucky regiment was known as the "Citizen's Guard" and as the Army of Eastern Kentucky. They remained on the offensive in Kentucky for the duration of the war. It was common for Confederate units to use the Cross on their battle flags symbolizing their Christian heritage and in distinction to the prevalent Northern humanistic beliefs which often fueled hatred for Bible-believing Southerners.



The 48th Tennessee Infantry Flag

The 48th Tennessee was primarily based out of Knoxville, TN under the command of Colonel George H. Nixon. This is an example of the many regimental flags that used the Hardee's Corp pattern.



First National Style Ceremonial Flag – Defend Our Homes

The eleven-star version of the 1st National flag became official in July of 1861 when 2 stars were added to recognize the addition of North Carolina and Tennessee. This particular design includes the phrase "Defend Our Homes" and was intended to be used as a ceremonial flag and was not likely ever carried into battle.



Florida Confederate State Flag

As the question of secession arose the Florida legislature adopted a state flag and state uniform. The Confederate first national flag greatly influenced the design chosen by the Governor Madison Starke Perry. The flag kept the red, white, and red bars, expanded the blue canton to form the left half of the state flag and replaced the stars with a unique seal representing Florida. The flag bears the inscriptions "In God Is Our Trust" and "Florida."



6th Louisiana Orleans Rifles

The 6th Louisiana Infantry Regiment was nicknamed the "Orleans Rifles." They were part of a group of regiments known as the "Louisiana Tigers." This regiment existed from June 4, 1861 to April 9, 1865 and fought in many of the most famous battles of the war. (The Seven Days Battles, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, and finally Appomattox Courthouse).



The 33rd Alabama Infantry Regiment Flag

The 33rd Alabama Infantry Regiment was an infantry unit from Alabama that served in the Confederate States Army during the U.S. Civil War. Recruited from the southeastern counties of Butler, Dale, Coffee, Covington, Russell and Montgomery, it saw extensive service with the Confederate Army of Tennessee before being nearly annihilated at the Battle of Franklin in 1864. Survivors from the regiment would continue to serve until the final capitulation of General Joseph Johnston in North Carolina in 1865.



Palmetto Guards Southern Rights Flag

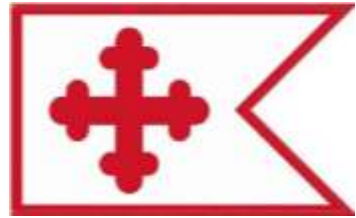
A group of South Carolinians settled in the pro-Southern town of Atchison, Kansas and formed a military unit called the Palmetto Guards. They carried a red flag with a single white star featuring the words "Southern Rights." The Guards took this flag into battle when they participated in an attack on the pro-



Northern town of Lawrence on May 21, 1856. Their flag briefly flew over both the Herald of Freedom newspaper office and the Free State Hotel, before both buildings were destroyed by the pro-Southern forces.

Headquarters flag for General Bradley Johnson

Headquarters flag for General Bradley Johnson. The flag features a version of the "Crossland banner," which became part of the Maryland state flag after the civil war.



Johnson initially commanded the 1st Maryland Infantry as a colonel. He was later promoted to General in Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Part of his role was to carry out the recruitment of new Maryland Confederates from behind enemy lines.

13 Star First National

Adopted November 28, 1861



Florida Marion Light Artillery Battle Flag

The Marion Light Artillery was organized on Amelia Island, Florida, in June 1861. Later it moved to Kentucky and took part in the fights at Perryville and Richmond. The company served in S. C. Williams', M. Smith's, and L. Hoxton's Battalion of Artillery, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. It then was involved in the defense of Mobile and was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The unit was commanded by Captains John M. Martin and Robert P. McCants.



Pastor Wilson's Great-Great Grandfather, John Cauthen Strickland served as a sergeant in this unit.

The replica flag on display (behind the pulpit in the meeting house) was lovingly made by Lynda Sullivan (J. C. Strickland's Great-Granddaughter and Greg's Second Cousin, Once Removed).

Thank you, Lynda!



Forward the Colors

On July 3, 1864, General Lee assembled three divisions. It was to be a grand and glorious assault into the center of Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg to shatter the heart of the Federal Army.

General Armistead commanded one of brigades stationed on the left flank of Pickett's division. Pickett ordered his huge force of flashing steel to advance, *"Up, men and to your posts! Don't forget today that you are from Old Virginia."*

Armistead placed himself in front of his men and cried to a colors bearer, *"are you going to put those colors on the enemy's works today?"* The sergeant yelled back, *"I will try, sir, and if mortal man can do it, it shall be done!"*

Armistead's men advanced almost a mile across open ground, through devastating short and long range fire. Despite the rain of lead and steel the lines continued to move forward.

At last, Armistead and the remnant of his command breached the Federal position located behind a stone fence. Immediately a volley from Federal infantry tore into their left flank and Armistead fell, mortally wounded.