

FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR 3: STATE & VOLUNTEER



FLAGS AND STANDARDS 3

INTRODUCTION

Most Civil War soldiers, although they served in a national Union or Confederate Army, fought under a state designation—eg. the 72nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 27th Volunteer Virginia Infantry Regiment, etc.—and often felt that they were representing their state as much as their country. So it was only natural that many carried state flags, or national flags with state seals and mottos, as their regimental colours. Indeed, for a time many Confederate troops were ordered to carry state flags since the Confederate first national flag was so

Seals of the state. These were commonly used on state flags.

like the US national flag that commanders were often confused by the two in the smoke of battle (see MAA 252 *Flags of the American Civil War (1) Confederate*).

A number of units, especially in the more well-to-do Union Army where time and money was available for special extras, carried unique flags which violated their army regulations:

‘On May 10 a number of men from Cincinnati, on behalf of Cincinnati’s German women, had come to give us a flag. Thirteen gold stars rode in a field of blue silk above a pennant inscribed, on one side, “To Cincinnati’s first German regiment,” and on the other, “Fight bravely for Freedom and Justice,”’ reported the historian of the 9th Ohio Infantry Regiment. ‘The colors were the result of one-day’s effort by the Misses Elise Arnold and Karoline Greslin. With words of pure patriotism, Dr. Bauer



handed the colors to the colonel, who accepted them for the regiment and pledged his sincere intent that they be carried ever forward to victory and to German honor. Sergeant Fitz, named standard-bearer then and there, received the beautiful colors with appropriate dignity.'

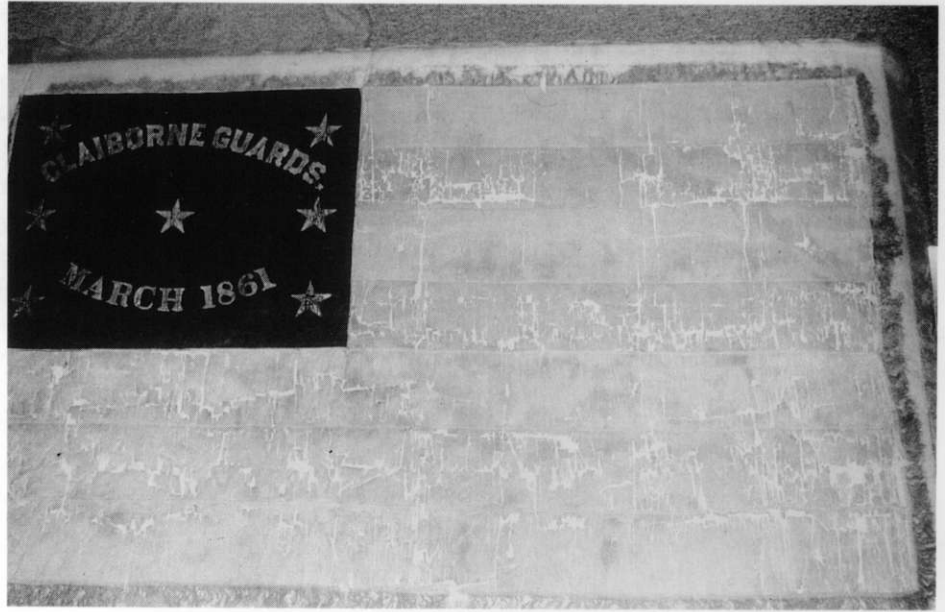
The generally accepted jargon for the elements of flags and their components is used throughout this book. The *canton* is the square or rectangle placed at the top of the flag next to the pole or staff. A *border* is the flag's edging, when rendered in a different colour to the field. The main part of the flag is the *field*. The *hoist* is the side of the flag next to the staff, while the *fly* is the opposite side. The flag is conventionally shown with the hoist on the left and the fly on the

right; this is the *obverse* or front of the flag; the side seen when the hoist is on the right and the fly on the left is the *reverse*, or rear. When speaking of measurements, however, flag dimensions are often referred to as being, for example, 6ft. on the hoist (i.e. the edges parallel to the staff), by 5ft. on the fly (i.e. the edges parallel to the ground). The staff itself is the *stave*; the metal object at the top of the stave, usually a spear or axehead or an eagle, is the *finial*; the metal cap at the bottom of the stave is the *ferrule*. Many flags have cords and tassels hanging from the finial; collectively, these are simply referred to as *cords*. To make reading easier, when a flag is referred to it is called a 'color'; when a hue or shade is referred to, it is called a 'colour'.



The device on the flag presented to the Canbrake Rifle Guards in 1861 was the map of Alabama superimposed on a tree, used as a state seal since the 1850s. The company was later designated Co.D, 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment. (State of Alabama, Department of Archives and History)

The flag presented to the Claiborne Guards in March 1861 was similar to the Confederate first national flag, save that it had only seven bars and stars, as well as having the company designation in the canton. The company later became Co. C, 2d Alabama Infantry Regiment. (State of Alabama, Department of Archives and History)



Alabama

When Alabama officially left the Union on 11 January 1861 the state did not have a regulation flag. However, some of the leading women of the state's capital city of Montgomery had previously prepared a flag for the occasion, and this was flown over the capital building for the first time at that date. It became the state's official flag thereafter.

It was novel for a state flag in that the obverse and reverse had different designs. Both sides had a blue field. The obverse featured the goddess Liberty wearing a red gown and holding a sword in her right hand, and a blue flag bearing a yellow five-pointed star—a version of the 'bonnie blue flag'—in her left hand. The state name ALABAMA in yellow letters appeared over the star on the smaller flag. Above the goddess was the motto INDEPENDENT NOW AND FOREVER.

The design on the reverse featured a cotton plant guarded by a rattlesnake over the motto NOLI ME TANGERE ('Do not touch me'), a design made popular during the War of American Independence.

This elaborate flag saw little if any military use. Almost immediately a simpler version appeared, featuring a blue field with a yellow five-pointed star. At times the star appeared under the word ALABAMA, and sometimes also with the goddess Liberty.

None of these designs appear to have been used

much either by Alabama's first volunteer units, who usually carried flags of their own design, sometimes with the state map (which also appeared on state-issued buckles and buttons), or by units formed after the state joined the Confederacy in February 1861.

Arkansas

Arkansas had no official state flag; in keeping, however, with standard practices, the state seal may have been painted on some early flags. In the seal, according to Wells' *The National Handbook*, 'Occupying the lower part of a circle is a shield, near the base of which is a white star on a blue field, representing the State. In the middle portion is a bee hive, signifying industry, and a plough, denoting agriculture; while a steamboat, emblematic of commerce, fills the upper part. For the crest, the goddess of liberty is represented with her wand and cap in one hand, and a wreath of laurel in the other, surrounded by a constellation of stars, indicating the States. The supporters [are] two eagles, one grasping a bundle of arrows, and the other an olive branch; a label extending from the claw of each, with the motto *Regnant Populi*—"The People rule." On either side of the base is a cornucopia. . . .'

Connecticut

Connecticut's pre-war militia apparently carried both a standard national color, and a dark blue



The flag of the 58th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment (Third Veteran), was captured at the Battle of the Crater, where the regiment lost 172 of 200 men engaged. It is white and has four ties. (Massachusetts State House, Bureau of State Office Buildings)

regimental color which bore the painted state seal and the regimental designation under it. Such flags were carried by the state's troops as early as 1775. In 1861 the state legislature almost adopted a white version of the regimental color as a state flag, but the passage of the bill was postponed in the state House of Representatives.

As a result, most of the state's infantry regiments carried dark blue regimental colors with an eagle over the state seal of three vines on a white field within an elaborate scroll shadowed by a national red, white, and blue shield. The regimental designation was printed in blue Roman capital letters on a gold scroll under the seal. However, the 1st Connecticut Infantry had this flag in white; and the 9th Infantry had this flag with a golden harp on a green device in place of the three vines along with the shield. The beautiful presentation flag of the 13th Infantry, which was made by Tiffany & Co., New York, had a symmetrical state seal under an eagle about to take off, with the state motto in gold-embroidered letters under the seal and the regimental designation above the eagle. Battle honours were embroidered in script

on the bottom half of the flag. The 27th Infantry carried a regulation US infantry regimental color.

According to *The National Handbook*, 'The original seal is of an oval form, without any ornamental devices, and on the field are delineated three grape-vines, each winding around and sustained by an upright support, the whole representing the three settlements (Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield) which formed the early colony.'

Connecticut regiments' national colors often had an eagle painted or embroidered in their cantons. Battle honours were often painted on these colors, although streamers were issued to the 5th and 14th Connecticut Infantry Regiments by 1864.

Delaware

Although Delaware had no official state flag, some of its units apparently used the state seal on a dark blue field. The 1st Delaware Infantry Regiment's regimental color included the state seal, although the other regiments appear to have used regulation US Army colors.

According to *The National Handbook*, the state

seal featured 'An azure shield, or escutcheon, divided into two equal parts by a white band or girdle. A cow is represented in the lower part of the shield, and in the upper part are two symbols, designed probably to represent the agricultural production of the State—grain and tobacco. The crest [a wreath] supports a ship under full sail, displaying the American banner. On a white field around the escutcheon were formally wreaths of flowers, branches of the olive, and other symbols, but these have been displaced for [by] two figures, representing a mariner and a hunter.'

The flag of the 1st had a blue riband over the seal bearing the words LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE in gold, and a red riband under the seal with the regimental designation, also in gold.

Florida

When Florida left the Union on 10 January 1861 she did not have a state flag. Improvising, the first Florida troops used flags which bore a single star. The Military Department of the State went ahead and ordered a flag that featured 13 alternating red and white stripes, with a blue canton bearing a single five-pointed white star in its centre, on 13 January 1861. This flag was first flown over the navy yard at Pensacola the following day.

On 8 February the legislature instructed the state's governor to design an official state flag. He

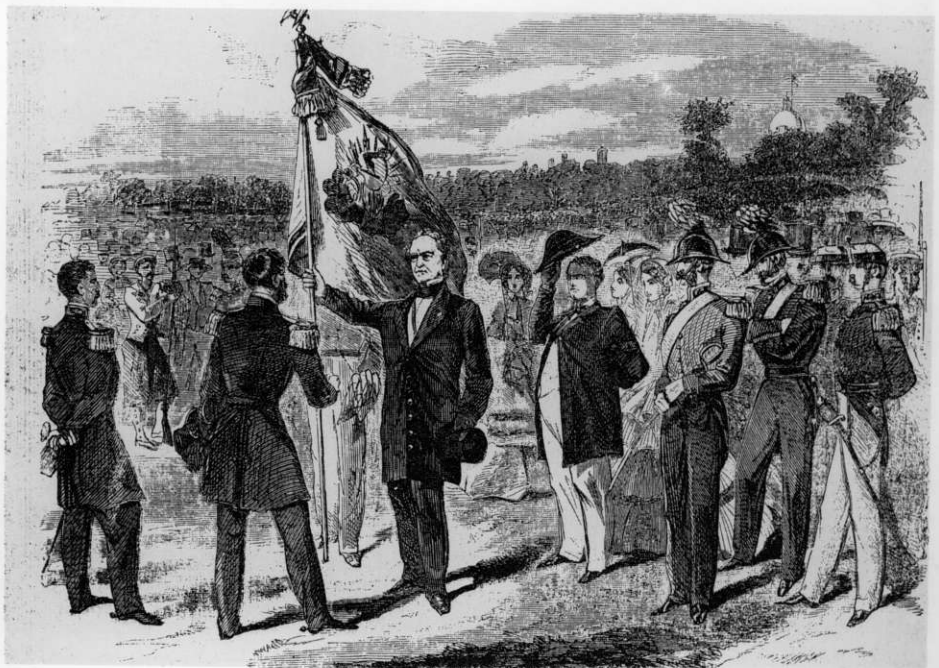
obviously had more urgent matters on his mind, since his executive order describing the state's new flag was not issued until 13 September 1861. This flag was essentially the Confederate first national color, with the canton extended to run the full length of the hoist as a vertical bar. Within the canton was the state's new seal in an oval surrounded by the motto in Roman letters over the seal's top, IN GOD IS OUR TRUST, and the name of the state below the seal. The seal itself featured several stands of arms, a cannon, a drum, cannon balls, and two flags—one a Confederate first national flag—beneath a live oak tree, with several ships at sea in the background. This scene was painted in natural colours.

Although on 4 December 1863 the legislature ordered the governor to provide 'each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this state a suitable flag or ensign', the flags issued to the state's troops appear to have been various copies of the Army of Northern Virginia battle flags rather than state flags.

Georgia

When Georgia seceded on 19 January 1861 a new flag was flown over the state's capital at Milledgeville. It was described as having the state's seal on a white field; however, traditionally a blue field was used, while a surviving state flag in the Museum of the

The governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts presents a typical white state flag to the 12th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment in 1861. Note the elaborate tassels.



Confederacy has a red field. The red flag, with a five-pointed white star in the centre, had been flown by the Augusta Battalion in 1861 when it took over the Augusta Arsenal.

According to Wells' *Handbook*, in the seal, 'In the centre of a circular white or silver field are three pillars, supporting an arch, around which are emblazoned the word "Constitution." The pillars are symbolic of the three departments of the State government—the Legislative, the Judiciary, and the Executive: and on the one on the right, representing the Legislative, is the word "Wisdom;" on the second, representing the Judiciary, is the word "Justice;" and on the third, representing the Executive, is the word "Moderation." Near the right pillar is the figure of an officer with a drawn sword, denoting that the aid of the military is always ready to enforce respect and obedience to law.'

In at least one surviving example the state seal is painted on a blue field in natural colours with seven gold five-pointed stars, the centre one slightly larger than the others, with the bottom points just touching the bottom of the painted state seal. The riband hanging from the white temple pillars is red with yellow lettering; the soldier stands to the far left.

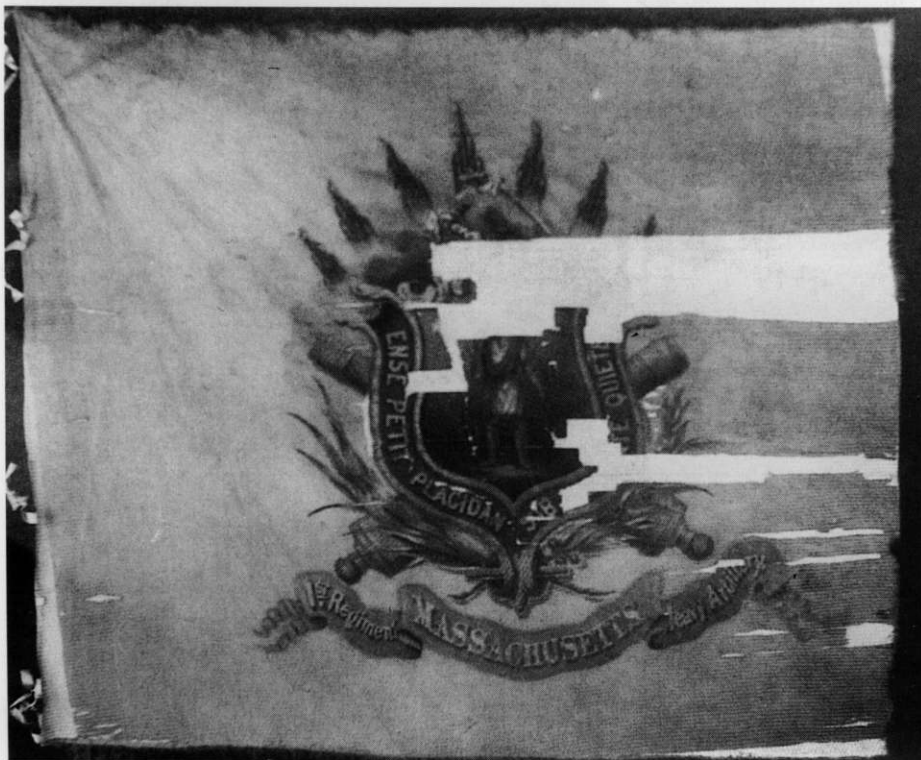
The state seal was used in the canton of a silk Confederate first national flag, within a ring of 11 white stars, by an unknown Georgia unit. This may have been common among the state's first troops. Otherwise, Georgia units apparently carried regulation army colors in the field. Indeed, the state's governor apparently flew a version of the Army of Northern Virginia battle flag over his headquarters.

Illinois

Illinois did not have a state flag until 1915, its troops apparently using regulation army colors. Indeed, the state's adjutant general wrote in 1879, 'The devices upon the regimental colors of the State militia have varied with the taste of their donors, or at the caprice of the regimental officers.' Surviving state unit flags appear largely to have conformed to US Army regulations.

Indiana

Although it is generally believed that most Indiana regiments carried regulation flags, at least the 13th Indiana Infantry Regiment carried a dark blue regimental color with the state seal embroidered in natural colours in the centre over a small red, white,



The centre of the flag of the 1st Regiment, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, was torn by a 30-pound shell at the Battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia, 6 April 1865. (Massachusetts State House, Bureau of State Office Buildings)

and blue US shield, over a red scroll with the motto *E Pluribus Unum* in blue letters. The regimental designation was printed in gold Roman letters on a red riband over the seal (13th. REGt. INDIANA VOLs.), while a battle honour for Rich Mountain was placed in a similar scroll beneath the seal. Another honour (WINCHESTER/23rd. March 1862) was placed where the canton would normally be. The whole flag was fringed with gold.

The seal is described thus by Wells: 'In the lower portion of a circular field is represented a scene of prairie and woodland, with the surface gently undulating—descriptive of the predominant features of the State. In the foreground is a buffalo, an animal once abounding in great numbers in this region, apparently startled by the axe of the woodman or pioneer, who is seen on the left, felling the trees of the forest, denoting the march of civilization westward. In the distance, on the right, is seen the sun, just appearing above the verge of the horizon.'

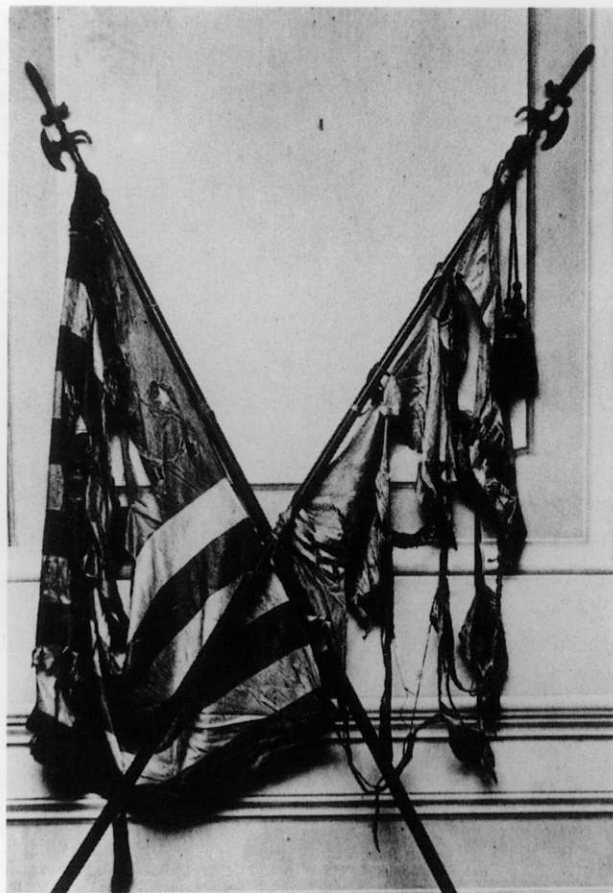
Iowa-Kansas

The story about Iowa's and Kansas' flags is the same as that of Illinois—there was no state flag, and the state's troops apparently mostly carried regulation US Army colors. Kansas, being a divided state, had men fighting for both sides; those for the South often had flags marked SOUTHERN RIGHTS, while those for the North had flags inscribed OUR LIVES FOR OUR RIGHTS.

Kentucky

While there was no official state flag during the period, in 1866 the state's adjutant general wrote that Union units often carried colors made to regulation US Army regimental color size, of light blue silk with a blue fringed border; the state seal was painted in its centre. Indeed, a dark blue version of this flag became the official state National Guard flag in 1880. This would match the 1860 state militia laws, which required: 'Each regiment shall be provided with a color, which shall be that of the United States, with the arms of the State of Kentucky and the number of the regiment painted or embroidered there on.'

On 4 December 1861, the state's quartermaster general wrote to the supplier of the state's flag, Hugh Wilkins of Louisville: 'Our law requires that the coat of arms of the state of Kentucky shall be centered on



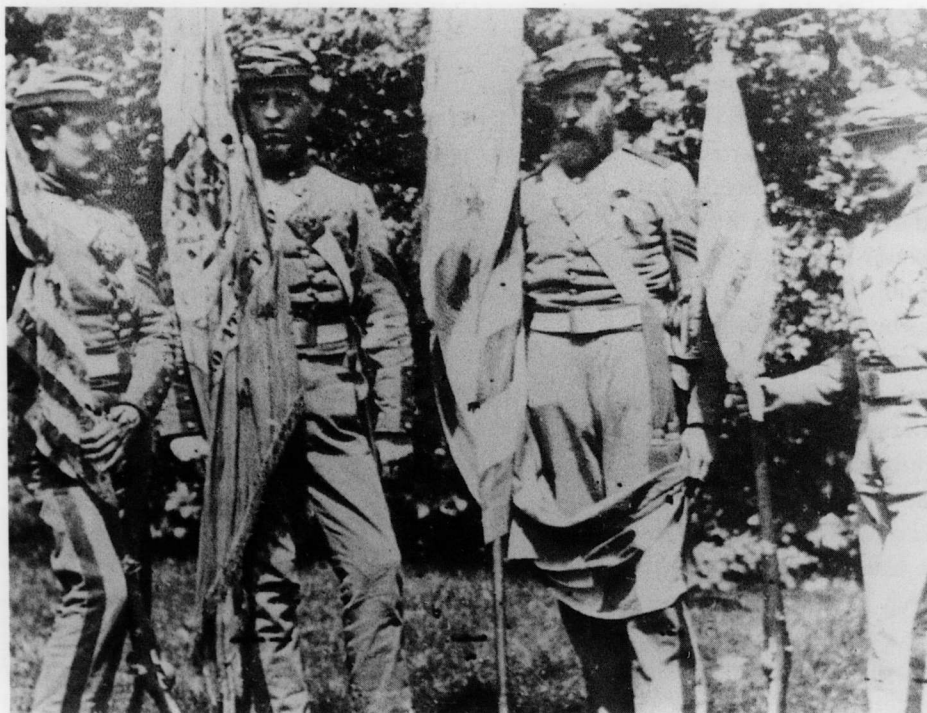
The battle-torn colors of the 19th Massachusetts Infantry, including the state flag on the right, had

axeheads on their top. (US Army Military History Institute)

the regimental color. The nationality of the regiment is sufficiently displayed by the stars and stripes. You will therefore paint the name of the state alone on the regimental color.'

The state seal showed, according to Wells' *Handbook*: 'In the centre of a circular white or silver field, two friends are seen grasping one hand of each other in a firm and cordial embrace, while the other is extended to each other's back, significant of encouragement and support. Below them is the expressive motto, "United we stand; divided we fall."'

In the actual seal, as painted on Wilkins' flags, the figure on the left looks like George Washington, with white hair and blue and buff 1790s period dress, while that on the right wears frontier garb of a fringed buckskin shirt and trousers and a coonskin cap, and holds a rifle. What appears to be water can be seen



The color guard of the 7th New York State Militia Regiment. On the extreme left and right are bearers of the general guide or camp colors, which are inserted into musket barrels. The state color is carried by the sergeant standing second from the left. (US Army Military History Institute)

behind the right-hand figure, and several trees behind the man on the right. The motto is painted in gold capital letters on a red riband over the oval seal, which has scalloped edges, while the unit designation, e.g. 13TH REGT. KY. VOL. INF., is painted in the same type of letters on a red riband under the seal.

These state regimental colors made by Wilkins are known to have been issued to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 24th, and 27th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiments. The 15th Infantry carried a local presentation color, as apparently did the 25th Infantry. Other regiments may have received regulation US Army regimental colors provided by the Army.

A pre-war flag carried by the Woodford Blues, a Kentucky State Guard company from Versailles, Woodford County, was of dark blue silk, four feet by seven feet. However, instead of the state seal it bore in its centre a Union eagle within a circle, with 13 five-pointed white stars around the circle and a wreath underneath it with the letters K.S.G. directly under the eagle. A red scroll bears the unit designation WOODFORD BLUES below that. The company largely joined the Confederate Kentucky Brigade. However, most Confederate Kentucky flags known

today appear to be variations of regulation national or battle flags.

Louisiana

The earliest state flag, raised on receipt of the news of South Carolina's secession in December 1860, featured a red field with a single five-pointed white star in its centre, with a pelican feeding its young in a nest painted within the star. The pelican had long been a state symbol, appearing on the flags of troops raised in the state as early as the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

However, this familiar device was abandoned when the state chose an official flag on 11 February 1861. This flag was similar to the old US flag, with stripes of blue, white, and red, and a blue canton. A single yellow five-pointed star, symbolic of the state standing alone, was placed in the centre of the canton.

Despite this official flag, which remained the state flag until the end of the war, the pelican remained the most common device on state flags. In May 1862, when the state's capital city of Baton Rouge fell to Union troops, the flag found flying over the state capitol had a blue field with a single star with the pelican device painted in its centre. By 1864 Confederate versions of this flag often had the word

JUSTICE painted under the pelican's nest; when Union troops were raised in the state, the motto was more often UNION.

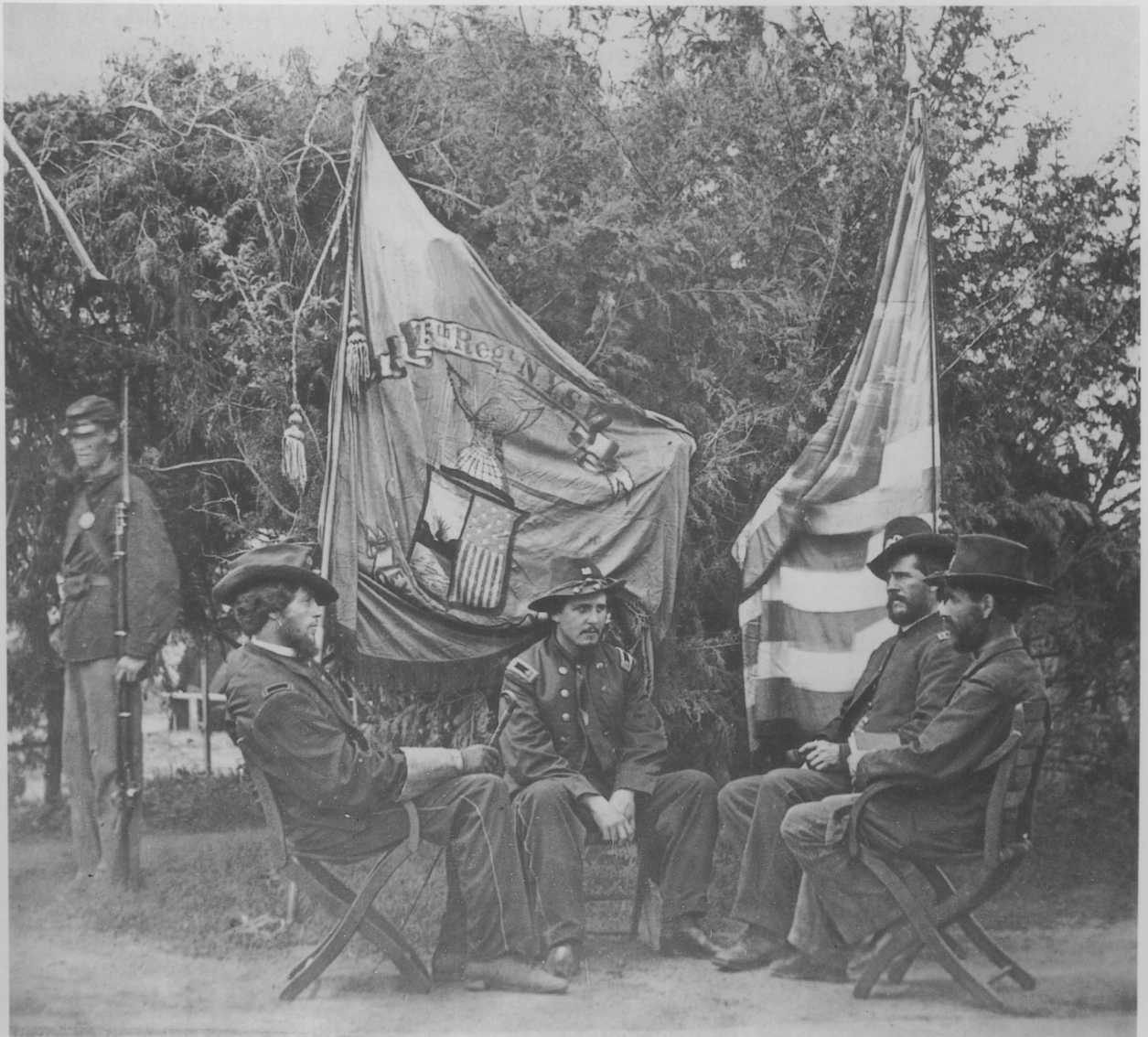
Maine

Like other Union states, Maine had no official state flag in 1861, but often issued flags with the state seal painted on a dark blue field, of US Army regimental color size. Such a flag was carried by e.g. the 11th Maine Infantry, also bearing 26 battle honours such

The colors of the 15th New York Engineers. The regimental color bears the state seal. (National Archives)

as 'Siege of Charleston, S.C. (Swamp Angle)', 'Night attack on Beauregard's Train', 'Strawberry Plains (5 days)', and finally, '26th Appomattox Court House'.

According to Wells' *Handbook* the seal featured 'A white or silver shield, on which is represented a pine-tree, with a moose-deer recumbent at its base—emblematical of the valuable timber of the State, and of the security and repose enjoyed by the animals which range its immense forests. The "supporters" are a mariner resting on his anchor, and a husbandman with his scythe—denoting that commerce and agriculture are each primary resources of the State. Above the shield is the North Star, beneath which is the motto, *Dirigo*—"I direct;" and under the shield is



the name of the State, in Roman capitals; while sea and land comprise the foreground. On the left, the tall masts of a ship are perceptible in the distance, the sails spread, denoting a readiness for commercial enterprise.'

Maryland

Maryland had no regulation state flag. Both Union and Confederate troops often carried dark blue flags with the state seal painted in the centre, although most units also carried their army's regulation colors. Indeed, the blue flag became the state's official flag in 1866.

There were two state seals at the time. One featured the figure of Justice grasping an olive branch, and a sword in her right hand, with a laurel wreath, tobacco, and ships around her. This does not appear on state military equipment. Indeed, the seal adopted in 1854, based on that used by the state's founder Lord Baltimore, was more commonly used as the state insignia. It featured a shield in the centre, quartered, with six vertical strips of yellow and black with a countercharged diagonal on the top left and bottom right, and white and red quarters with a countercharged cross *botonée* (with 'buttons' at the end of the arms) on the other two quarters. A 17th century sailor stood on the right of the shield, and a

soldier on the left. Above them was an eagle resting on a vase. The motto *CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI* was placed on a ribband under the whole.

With the defeat of the Union 42d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry by the Confederate 1st Maryland Infantry, in June 1862 the Marylanders were authorised 'to have one of the captured "Bucktails"... appended to the color-staff of the 1st Maryland Regiment'—men of the 42d wore bucktails on their forage caps as a unit distinction.

The cross *botonée* also became a symbol of Maryland's Confederates. In 1863 the commander of the Maryland Line, a collection of Maryland units in Confederate service, ordered the officers and men of each regiment to wear 'a red cross on a ground of different colors, or something that way. But the failure to get the scraps of cloth from the factories prevented his carrying out this project.' Nonetheless, the Maryland Brigade headquarters was marked by a white swallowtailed guidon with a narrow red border, and a red cross *botonée* in the centre.

Massachusetts

The well-established practice of the state's foot troops in the years just before the Civil War was to carry a white silk flag the size of a US Army



The Garibaldi Guards was a New York regiment raised from a mixture of European natives. The flag, seen hanging from the doorway, was red, white, and green, the Italian colours, with the letters GG on the centre stripe.

regimental flag with the state seal with a standing Indian painted in natural colours on the obverse, and the same design with a pine tree substituted for the Indian on the reverse. Mounted troops often carried flags of the style authorised for their branches of service with the same state seal and pine tree added. This practice continued into the war years, although, judging from surviving flags at the State House in Boston, about half of the state's regiments carried regulation colors, both national and regimental.

On the seal, according to Wells, 'On a blue ground of an irregularly-formed shield an Indian is represented, dressed with belted hunting-shirt and moccasins. In his right hand is a golden bow, and in his left an arrow with the point downward. A silver star on the right denotes one of the United States of America. A wreath forms the crest of the escutcheon, from which extends a right arm, clothed and ruffed, the hand grasping a broad-sword, the pommel and hilt of which are of gold. Around the escutcheon on a waving band or label, are the words, *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*—"By the sword she seeks peace under liberty."'

Michigan

Michigan's state seal had been adopted in 1835, and a flag which incorporated the seal on its field was adopted in 1837. However, the official state flag, which had the state seal on the obverse and national arms on the reverse, first appeared on 4 July 1865 at a ceremony at the national cemetery at Gettysburg. The state seal on a blue flag served as an unofficial regimental color for a number of Michigan's infantry regiments even before then.

According to Wells, in the seal, 'On an escutcheon in the centre of a white field is the representative of a peninsula extending into a lake, a man with his gun, and a rising sun. On the upper part is the word *Tuebor*—"I will defend it"; and on a label extending across the lower part is the motto, *Si quarris peninsulam anaenam circumspice*—"If you seek a delightful country (peninsula), behold it." The supporters are a common deer on the right, and a moose on the left, both abounding in the forests of Michigan. For the crest is the American eagle; above which, on a label waving above all, is the motto, *E Pluribus Unum*.'

The 1st Michigan Infantry Regiment carried



A reconstruction of the color carried by the 11th New York Infantry (Fire Zouaves). It features

equipment, such as a helmet, ladders, hooks, and axes, associated with fire fighting.

such a flag which was, according to the Roman capital letters on the red scroll above the seal, presented by MICHIGAN'S DAUGHTERS TO HER SONS DEFENDING IT. The regimental designation, 1ST. REGT. INFTRY., is painted in gold letters on an almost black riband that hangs from the blue riband under the seal which bears the state motto.

Minnesota

Although Minnesota's adjutant general wrote in 1880 that the state's troops did not carry state flags, the regimental color of the 5th Minnesota Infantry, at least, bore the state seal on one side and the national arms on the other. It is quite likely that other Minnesota regiments had similarly differenced flags.

According to Wells, 'The seal of this State represents the peculiar circumstances under which it was originally settled, when the white man first undertook to convert its comparative deserts into productive agricultural fields. In the distance, an Indian is seen mounted on a swift steed, retreating from the haunts where he had long been accustomed

to enjoy unmolested the sports of the chase, and to roam uninterrupted amidst his native forests. In the foreground is seen the new settler, preparing for his future subsistence by turning up the furrow, preparatory to sowing seed for the harvest. His gun and ammunition are lying behind him, ready to repel the assaults of the savage foes, to which he is constantly exposed. The motto, *L'Etoile du Nord*, (the Star of the North) is expressive of the bright future this State is destined to realize.'

Mississippi

On 26 January 1861 Mississippi, having declared its independence from the United States only 17 days earlier, adopted a new flag. It was white, with a five-pointed white star in the blue canton. A magnolia tree in natural colours was painted or embroidered on the white field, while a red fringe was sewn to the fly end. Some flags made basically to meet this description, or incorporating most of it, were carried by Mississippi troops. However, most carried the flags that were regulation to the Army or Department in which they served.

Missouri

In early 1861 orders went out to the Missouri State Guard, commanded by the pro-Southern Sterling Price, that each regiment was to have a blue merino flag with the state seal in gold or yellow on both sides. Some of these units transferred into the Confederate Army, bringing their state flags with them.

The seal, according to Wells, was as follows: 'On a circular shield, equally divided by a perpendicular line, is a red field on the right side, in which is the white or grizzly bear of Missouri. Above, separated

by a wavy or curved line, is a white or silver crescent on an azure field. On the left, on a white field, are the arms of the United States. A band surrounds the escutcheon on which are the words, "United we stand, divided we fall." For the crest, over a yellow or golden helmet, full faced and grated with six bars, is a silver star; and above it, a constellation of twenty-three smaller stars. The supporters are two grizzly bears, standing on a scroll inscribed *Salus populi suprema lex esto*—"The public safety is the supreme law."'

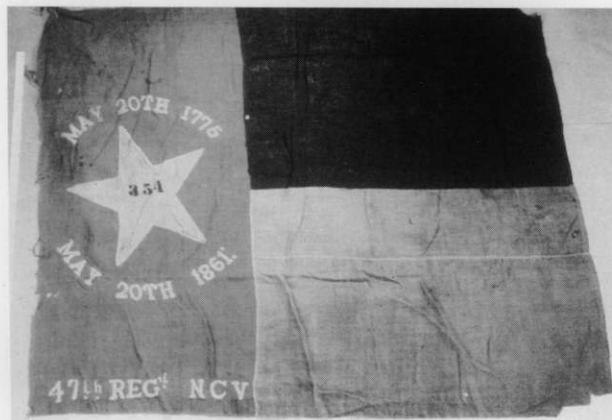
New Hampshire

Although there was no official state flag in 1861, state militia troops had used as early as 1792 a blue flag with the state seal on both sides. However, in 1861 regimental colors issued by the state to its regiments were white, with yellow fringe and blue and white cords and tassels. The Arms of the United States were painted on the obverse and the state seal on the reverse.

According to Wells, the seal featured 'A circular field, surrounded by a laurel wreath, encompassed by the words, in Roman capitals, *Sigillum Reipublicae Neo Hantomensis*: "The Seal of the State of New-Hampshire," with the date, 1784, indicating the time of the adoption of the State Constitution. Land and water are represented in the foreground, with the trunk of a tree on which the hardy woodman is yet engaged, embracing a scene of busy life, significant of the industrious habits of the people; and a ship on the stocks, just ready for launching, with the American banner displayed, is figurative of the readiness to embark on the sea of political existence. The sun, just emerging above the horizon, symbolizes the rising destiny of the State.'

New Jersey

New Jersey's troops carried both regimental and national colors bearing the state seal. Most issued national colors had the state seal painted in the canton, surrounded by a five-pointed star for each state in the United States. These were made by the



The 47th North Carolina Infantry Regiment carried this version of the state flag. The black number in the centre of the star is a

US War Department capture number. (North Carolina Museum of History)

Philadelphia firms of Evans & Hassall and Horstmann, and were very similar to Pennsylvania's state national colors. While the US Army regimental color was supposedly the issued pattern, a number of regiments, such as the 12th and 36th Infantry, received dark blue regimental colors with the state seal within a large oval above the regimental designation in a red scroll. Many also bore an inscription on the red scroll from the presenting body, such as 'Presented/by the Sunday School Army/of Burlington County/To the 33rd Regiment N. Jersey Volunteers 1863.'

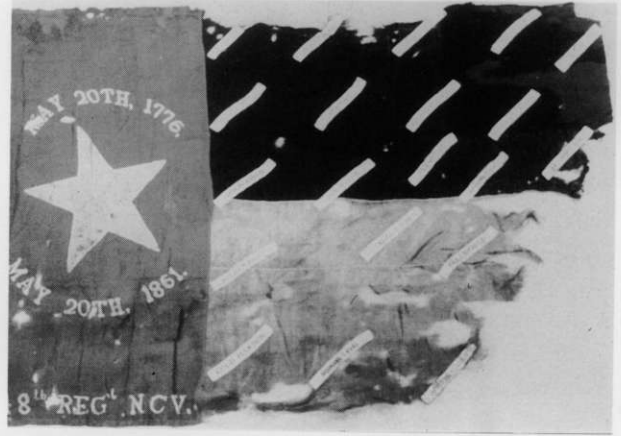
New Jersey's seal, according to Wells, had 'A white shield, or escutcheon, bearing three ploughs, indicating that the chief reliance of the people is upon agriculture. The crest is a horse's head, supported by a full-face, six-barred helmet, resting on a vase—the latter resting on the top of the escutcheon. The supporters are the Goddess of Liberty on the right, with her wand and cap, her left arm resting on the escutcheon; and Ceres on the left, her right hand resting on the escutcheon and her left supporting a cornucopia, filled with fruits and flowers.'

New York

According to the General Regulations for the *Military Forces of the State of New York* (Albany, 1858):

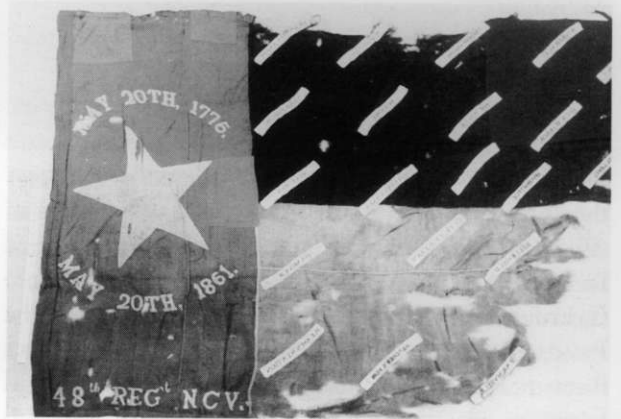
'718. Each regiment of Artillery shall have two colors. The first, or national color, of stars and stripes, as described for the national flag, and may be either of silk or bunting, with red cord and tassels. The second or regimental color, to be of yellow silk, with the arms of the State of New-York embroidered in silk on the center, over two cannon crossing, with the number of the regiment above and the letters N.Y.S.M. below their intersection. The cannons, regimental numbers and letters to be in gold embroidery, fringe gold or yellow silk four inches deep. Each color to be six feet six inches fly, and six feet deep on the pike. The pike, including the eagle and ferule, to be nine feet ten inches in length. Cords and tassels, red and yellow silk intermixed.

'Colors of infantry and rifle regiments: 719. Each regiment of infantry or rifles shall have two colors. The first, or national color, of stars and stripes, as described for the national flag, and may be either of silk or bunting, with red cord and tassels. The second, or regimental color, to be of blue silk, with



The state flag carried by the 48th North Carolina Infantry Regiment had battle honours printed in

black on white stripes applied diagonally across its face. (North Carolina Museum of History)

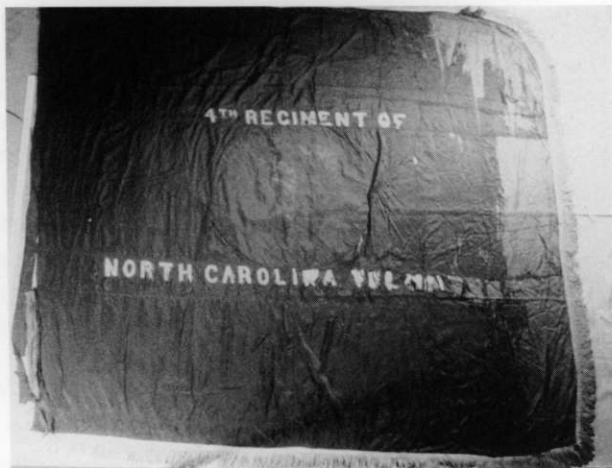


The reverse of the state flag carried by the 48th North Carolina has different battle honours than those on the obverse.

The bottom honours read, from the left, FARMVILLE, HATCHER'S RUN and REAM'S STATION. (North Carolina Museum of History)

the arms of the State of New-York embroidered in silk on the center. The number and name of the regiment, and the letters N.Y.S.M., in gold embroidery underneath the arms. The size of each color to be six feet six inches fly, and six feet deep on the pike. The length of the pike, including the eagle and ferule, to be nine feet ten inches. The fringe gold or yellow silk, four inches deep; cord and tassels; blue and white silk intermixed.

'Camp colors: 720. The camp colors are of silk or bunting, eighteen inches square; white for infantry or rifles, and red for artillery, with the number of the regiment on them. The pole eight feet long.



A plain dark blue flag with a state seal in its centre was also used as a state flag by North Carolina troops. This example was carried

by the 4th North Carolina Infantry Regiment. (North Carolina Museum of History)

'Standards and guidons of mounted regiments: 721. Each regiment will have a silken standard, and each company a silken guidon. The standard to bear the arms of the State of New-York, embroidered in silk on a blue ground, with the number and name of the regiment, and the letters N.Y.S.M. in gold embroidery underneath the arms. The flag of the standard to be two feet five inches wide, and two feet three inches on the lance, and to be edged with gold or yellow silk fringe.

'722. The flag of the guidon is swallow-tailed, three feet five inches from the lance to the end of the swallow-tail; fifteen inches to the fork of the swallow-tail, and two feet three inches on the lance. To be half red and half white, dividing at the fork, the red above. On the red, the letters N.Y.S.M. in white; and on the white, the letter of the company in red. The lance of the standards and the guidons to be nine feet long, including the spear and ferule.

'Every pike-pole or staff to which the flags, standards, guidons or colors above provided are to be attached, will be surmounted with a gilt eagle.'

The state seal, according to Wells, had 'A shield, or escutcheon, on which is represented the rising sun, with a range of hills and water in the foreground. Above the shield, for the crest, is a wreath surmounted by a half globe, on which rests a startled eagle, with wings outstretched. For the supporters of the

shield, on the right is represented the figure of Justice, with the sword in one hand, and the scales in the other; and on the left, the Goddess of Liberty, with the wand and cap in her left hand, and the olive branch of peace in her right. Below the shield is the motto, *Excelsior*—'More elevated'—denoting that the course of the state is *onward and higher*.'

Not all New York flags conformed to the printed regulations. The presentation flag of e.g. 20th New York State Troops featured a yellow field, with blue scrolls on which the regimental designation was printed, with the state seal in gold. Presentation flags carried by e.g. the 8th and 13th New York Cavalry Regiments had dark blue fields, but bore embroidered national eagles of various designs instead of the state seal.

North Carolina

North Carolina's troops tended to carry state flags more than did troops from other Southern states, but these varied widely in style.

The official state flag was adopted on 22 June 1861. It featured 'a red field with a white star in the center, and with the inscription above the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1775", and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1861". That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars; the first bar shall be blue, and the second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.' The 1775 date is that of a supposed declaration of independence at Mecklenburg, North Carolina, while the 1861 date marked the date of the state's secession.

The first military variations of the silk state flag that were issued lacked the star and dates in the red bar along the hoist. Instead they were elaborately painted with blue ribands edged in gold, with a gold edging around the red bar. The unit designation was painted in gold on the blue ribands, e.g. 8th REG'T/N. CAROLINA/STATE TROOPS. These flags were made between September and November of 1861 and went to the first eight state infantry regiments, and the 1st Artillery, 1st Cavalry, and 1st Volunteer Infantry regiments.

Surviving examples of the bunting state flags made after November more closely match the regul-

The state seal on this flag carried by the 8th Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, appears in natural colours. (North Carolina Museum of History)



ation state flag. They have the regimental designations embroidered in white thread which matches that used on the dates along the bottom near the hoist, e.g. 34th Regt. NCV. These were made at the Raleigh, North Carolina, Clothing Depot, and were carried by the state's infantry regiments numbered as high as the 47th.

However, a number of state troop infantry regiments, such as the 4th and 6th Regiments, North Carolina State Troops, carried yet another variation of state flag. This had a dark blue field with the state seal painted in natural colours in the centre. Most had the unit designation as well as the seal, e.g. 4th REGIMENT OF/NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS, which appeared on a dark grey backing on the obverse, while the seal was on the reverse. On the flag carried by the 6th the seal was again embroidered on the reverse, while the obverse was embroidered in white MAY 20th 1776/NORTH CAROLINA/DEEDS NOT WORDS/MAY 20th, 1861. The designation SIXTH REGIMENT/STATE TROOPS appeared on a riband, or scroll, under the seal on the reverse.

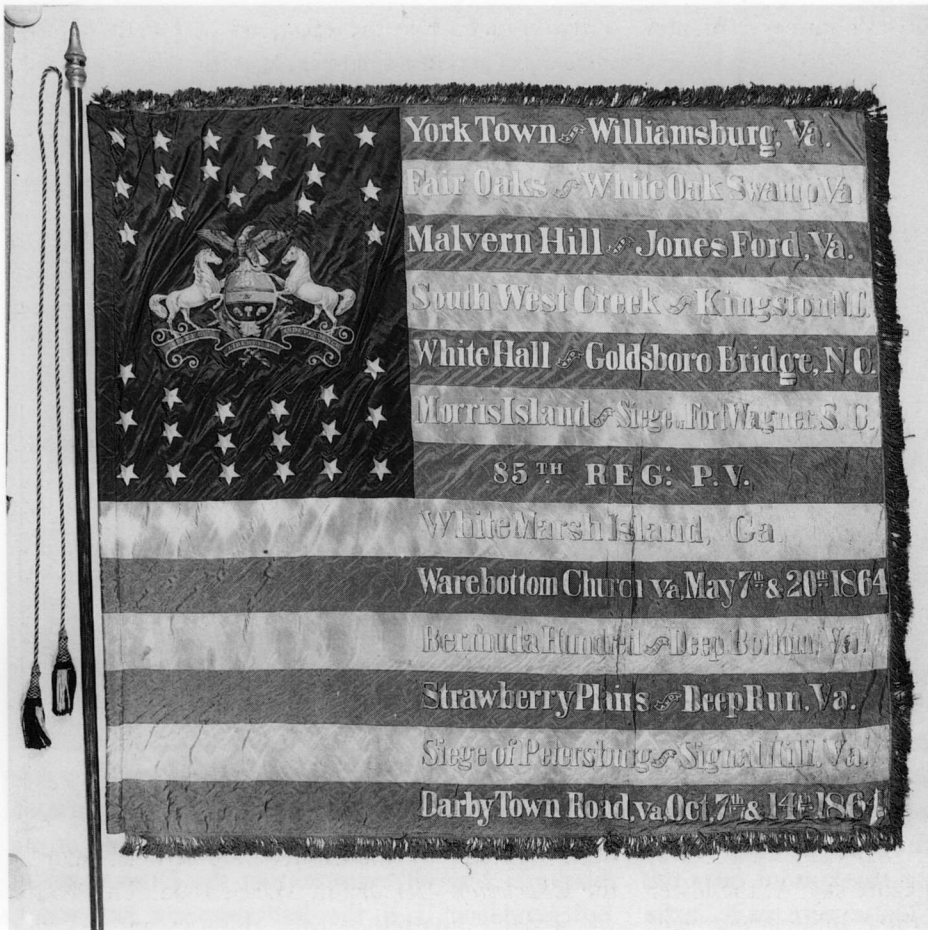
According to Wells, 'In the original seal . . . on a white or silver field are represented the Goddess of

Liberty on the right, and Ceres, the Goddess of corn and of harvests on the left. In the right hand of the former is a scroll, representing the Declaration of Independence, and the left supports her wand, surmounted by the cap of liberty. Ceres has in her right hand three heads of ears of wheat, and in her left the cornucopia or horn of plenty, filled with the products of the earth. In the background is a marine view, indicative of the commercial resources of the State.'

Ohio

According to the state's 1859 regulations, reprinted in 1861, Ohio units were to carry flags which were similar to those of the US Army save that the state seal was used instead of the national one. A gilt eagle was to top each pole or pike. Therefore, the blue infantry regimental color was: 'blue, with the arms of the State embroidered in silk on the center, and the letters O.V.M. (Ohio Volunteer Militia) beneath. The name of the regiment in a scroll, underneath . . .'

Artillery regimental colors were 'yellow . . . bearing in the centre two cannon crossing, with the arms of the State embroidered on the centre, with the letters O.V.M. above, and the number of the regi-



This, the second state color of the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment, was made by Evans & Hassall in December 1863. (Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee)

ment below.' The cavalry standard had 'the arms of the State, embroidered in silk, on a blue ground, with the number and name of the regiment, and the letters O.V.M. in a scroll underneath the arms.' The standard measured 2 ft. 5 ins., by 2 ft. 3 ins., with a yellow silk fringe.

Cavalry and light artillery guidons had 'to be half red and half white . . . the red above. On the red, the letters O.V.M. in white; and on the white, the letter of the company in red.'

The state's seal or 'arms' featured, according to Wells, 'in a circular field . . . several devices, significant of the general surface, business, and prospects of the State. The central portion represents a cultivated country, with the emblem of agriculture (a wheat-sheaf) on the right, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, indicating the number of States then constituting the Union. In the distance is a range of mountains, the base skirted by a tract of woodland. The rising sun, which is just becoming visible above

the mountains, betokens the rising glory of the State. The foreground is an expanse of water, with a keel-boat on its surface, indicative of inland trade.'

On 19 August 1863 the state adjutant general ordered that: 'Volunteer regiments, battalions and squadrons will inscribe on their colors their proper numerical designation and the arm of the service to which they belong, with the letters O.V.M. They may also wear upon their colors the name of their city or county, or both.'

The placement of the unit designation varied according to the flag maker. For example, the 46th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment had two national colors with a unit designation on them. On one the designation 46th, OHIO V.V.I. was painted in the canton, while on the other the designation 46 REGT. O.V.V.I. was painted on the second red stripe from the top. Unit designations on US Army regulation regimental colors were generally painted on the riband under the eagle, e.g. 60TH REG'T.

O.V.I. for the 60th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Pennsylvania

On 16 May 1861 Pennsylvania's legislature directed the governor to 'procure regimental standards, to be inscribed with the numbers of those regiments respectively, on which shall be painted the arms of this Commonwealth, and the names of the actions in which the said regiments distinguished themselves.' The state's adjutant general placed orders for regulation US Army flags, except that the state seal was to be placed on the canton of the national color, with 34 stars arranged symmetrically around the seal. The seal was also to appear on cavalry standards and guidons. Every unit raised in Pennsylvania received at least one of these state colors, except for the 154th (only a battalion in strength), 186th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, and 215th Infantry Regiments and the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d Cavalry Regiments.

In the state seal, wrote Wells, 'On a white field is an escutcheon parted by a yellow or golden band or girdle, on which is represented a plough in its natural color. In the upper part of the shield, a ship under full sail is gliding smoothly over the waves of the sea, which are surmounted by an azure sky. At the lower part, on a green ground, are three golden sheaves of wheat, denoting that agriculture as well as commerce, is one of the primary reliances of the State. On the right of the shield is a stalk of maize, and on the left an

olive branch. For the crest, on a wreath of olive flowers, is perched a bald eagle, with wings extended, holding in its beak a label, with the motto, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."'

Rhode Island

Rhode Island did not have an official flag, although colors bearing elements of the state seal, a fouled anchor under the word HOPE in a riband, do appear to have been used from time to time.

South Carolina

On 26 January 1861 the state's legislature adopted a plain blue flag bearing a white crescent, points towards the top hoist corner, in the area where the canton would normally appear. In the centre of the field was a white oval extending from top to bottom, with a palmetto tree painted or embroidered in natural colours, although the committee adopted 'a golden Palmetto, upright'. On 28 January this was modified to a simple white palmetto tree on a dark blue field.

Several regiments in the Charleston, South Carolina, garrison adopted a color whose design had been suggested for the Confederate national color in the *Charleston Mercury* in March 1862. This had a white field, quartered, with the top and bottom quarter in red. A blue shield with a white border edged with a narrow blue border was placed in the centre where the four quarters met. The white letters



Sergeant Alexander Rogers holds the first state color of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which was presented in December 1861. Sergeant Rogers was promoted to sergeant in the winter of 1862-63 and the flag was retired in the summer of 1863. (Ronn Palm collection)

Table A: Pennsylvania Infantry National Colors

There were two major manufacturers of national colors for Pennsylvania's infantry regiments: Horstmann & Brothers and Evans & Hassall, both of Philadelphia. Both featured painted state seals in their cantons, but there were slight variations between the flags each company made. Horstmann cantons measured about 38½ inches by 24½ inches, while those made by Evans & Hassall measured 38½ by 29½. Evans & Hassall's star arrangement in the cantons tended to be 6-6-5 over the seal and 5-6-6 under it, for 34 stars; and 6-6-5 over the seal and 6-6-6 under it, or 5-6-6 over the seal and 6-6-6 under it, for 35 star flags. Horstmann used 5-6-7 over the seal and 5-6-5 under it for a short time from September 1861, subsequently changing to 5-6-6-seal-6-6-5 for 34 star flags. Then it switched to 5-6-6-seal-6-6-6 until

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Issue (date of issue)</i>	<i>Maker</i>	<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Issue (date of issue)</i>	<i>Maker</i>
11th	1st	Evans & Hassall	49th	1st	Evans & Hassall
23d	1st	Evans & Hassall		2d (Fall '64)	Horstmann
26th	1st	Evans & Hassall	50th	1st	Evans & Hassall
27th	1st	Evans & Hassall		2d (Apr. '64)	Evans & Hassall
28th	1st	Evans & Hassall	51st	1st	Evans & Hassall
	2d (Feb. '65)	Evans & Hassall		2d (Apr. '64)	Evans & Hassall
29th	1st	Evans & Hassall		3d (July '64)	Horstmann
	2d (Feb. '64)	Horstmann	52d	1st	Evans & Hassall
30th	1st	Horstmann		2d (May '65)	Horstmann
	2d (Dec. '63)	Evans & Hassall	53d	1st	Evans & Hassall
31st	1st	Horstmann		2d (Mar. '64)	Horstmann
32d	1st	Horstmann		3d (June '65)	Horstmann (never used)
	2d (Dec. '63)	Evans & Hassall	54th	1st	Evans & Hassall
33d	1st	Horstmann		2d (May '63)	Unk (captured 6 Apr. 1865)
	2d (Dec. '63)	Evans & Hassall	55th	1st	Evans & Hassall
34th	1st	Horstmann		2d (Nov. '64)	Horstmann
	2d (Dec. '63)	Evans & Hassall	56th	1st	Evans & Hassall
35th	1st	Horstmann		2d (Spring '64)	Evans & Hassall
	2d (Dec. '63)	Horstmann	57th	1st	Evans & Hassall
36th	1st	Horstmann		2d (Feb. '64)	Horstmann
	2d (Dec. '63)	Unk (Captured 4 May 1864)	58th	1st	Evans & Hassall
37th	1st	Horstmann		2d (Nov. '64)	Evans & Hassall
	2d (Dec. '63)	Horstmann	61st	1st	Evans & Hassall
38th	1st	Horstmann		2d (Mar. '63)	Horstmann
	2d (Dec. '63)	Horstmann	62d	1st	Evans & Hassall
39th	1st	Horstmann	63d	1st	Evans & Hassall
	2d (Dec. '63)	Horstmann		2d (Dec. '63)	Evans & Hassall
40th	1st	Horstmann	67th	1st	Unk
	2d (Dec. '63)	Horstmann		2d (?)	A. Brandon (?)
41st	1st	Horstmann	68th	1st	Horstmann
	2d (Dec. '63)	Horstmann	69th	1st	Horstmann
42d	1st	Unk (lost 26 June 1862)		2d (Dec. '63)	Evans & Hassall
	2d (May '62)	Special presentation	71st	1st	Horstmann
45th	1st	Evans & Hassall	72d	1st	Horstmann
	2d (Mar. '64)	Unk (lost)	73d	1st	Horstmann
	3d (Dec. '64)	Horstmann		2d (Feb. '65)	Evans & Hassall
46th	1st	Evans & Hassall	74th	1st	Horstmann
	2d (Mar. '64)	Horstmann	75th	1st	Horstmann
47th	1st	Evans & Hassall		2d (Aug. '64)	Horstmann
	2d (Feb. '65)	Horstmann	76th	1st	Horstmann
48th	1st	Unk (lost)		2d (Jan. '65)	Horstmann
	2d (Spring '64)	Horstmann		3d (July '65)	Horstmann

mid-1864, when it changed to 5-6-7-seal-6-6-5. Flags made under a May 1865 contract by Horstmann used a 5-6-7-seal-7-6-5 arrangement.

Evans painted the regimental designation as REGt. P.V.; REG: P.V.; REGt. PENNa. VOLs.; REG: PENNA. VOLs.; and REG'T P.V., with the number added in the appropriate location. Horstmann designations were at first REGt. P.V., while their later flags were marked REG: P.V. and REG'T P.V. for volunteers and PENNa. REGt. for drafted militia regiments. As colors wore out most three-year regiments received more than one color, so that they carried flags made by both companies at one time or another.

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Issue (date of issue)</i>	<i>Maker</i>	<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Issue (date of issue)</i>	<i>Maker</i>
77th	1st	Evans & Hassall	105th	1st	Horstmann
	2d (May '63)	Horstmann	106th	1st	Horstmann
	3d (Apr. '64)	Evans & Hassall		2d (Dec. '64)	Unk (lost 22 June '64)
78th	1st	Evans & Hassall	107th	1st	Horstmann
	2d (Jan. '64)	Evans & Hassall	109th	1st	Horstmann
79th	1st	Evans & Hassall	110th	1st	Horstmann
	2d (May '65)	Horstmann		2d (May '64)	Evans & Hassall
81st	1st	Evans & Hassall	111th	1st	Horstmann
	2d (Spr. '64)	Horstmann		2d (Feb. '64)	Horstmann
	3d (Jan. '65)	Evans & Hassall	114th	1st	Horstmann
82d	1st	Horstmann	115th	1st	Horstmann
83d	1st	Unk		2d (Feb. '64)	Horstmann
	2d (May '63)	Horstmann	116th	1st	Horstmann
84th	1st	Horstmann		2d (Apr. '64)	Evans & Hassall
85th	1st	Evans & Hassall		3d (Apr. '65)	Horstmann
	2d (Dec. '63)	Evans & Hassall	118th-137th	1st	Evans & Hassall
87th	1st	Unk	138th	1st	Horstmann
88th	1st	Horstmann	139th	1st	Horstmann
90th	1st	Horstmann		2d (Feb. '65)	Horstmann
91st	1st	Horstmann	140th-142d	1st	Horstmann
	2d (Feb. '64)	Horstmann	143d	1st	Horstmann
93d	1st	Evans & Hassall		2d (Jan. '65)	Horstmann
	2d (Mar. '64)	Horstmann	145th	1st	Unk (lost 16 June '64)
95th	1st	Horstmann		2d (Unk)	Horstmann
96th	1st	Evans & Hassall	147th	1st	Horstmann
97th	1st	Evans & Hassall		2d (Mar. '64)	Horstmann
	2d (Sept. '64)	Horstmann	148th	1st	Unk (captured 25 Aug. '64)
98th	1st	Horstmann			Horstmann
	2d (Mar. '64)	Horstmann	149th-157th	1st	Horstmann
99th	1st	Horstmann	158th-169th	(militia)	Horstmann
100th	1st	Horstmann	171st-179th	(militia)	Evans & Hassall
	2d (Oct. '64)	Evans & Hassall	183d-184th	1st	Horstmann
101st	1st	Unk (captured 20 Apr. '64)	187th	1st	Evans & Hassall
	2d (Spr. '65)	Horstmann	188th	1st	Horstmann
102d	1st	Unk (lost 5 May '63)	190th-191st	1st	Evans & Hassall
	2d (Apr. '64)	Evans & Hassall	200th-202d	1st	Horstmann
	3d (Jan. '65)	Horstmann	205th-208th	1st	Evans & Hassall
103d	1st	Horstmann	209th-211th	1st	Horstmann
104th	1st	Evans & Hassall	213th-214th	1st	Evans & Hassall
	2d (Feb. '65)	Evans & Hassall			

C.L.I., for Charleston Light Infantry, were placed on the shield of the flag of this description carried by the 27th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which included the old Charleston Light Infantry. This also bore a battle honour for SECESSIONVILLE placed in the shield above the unit designation.

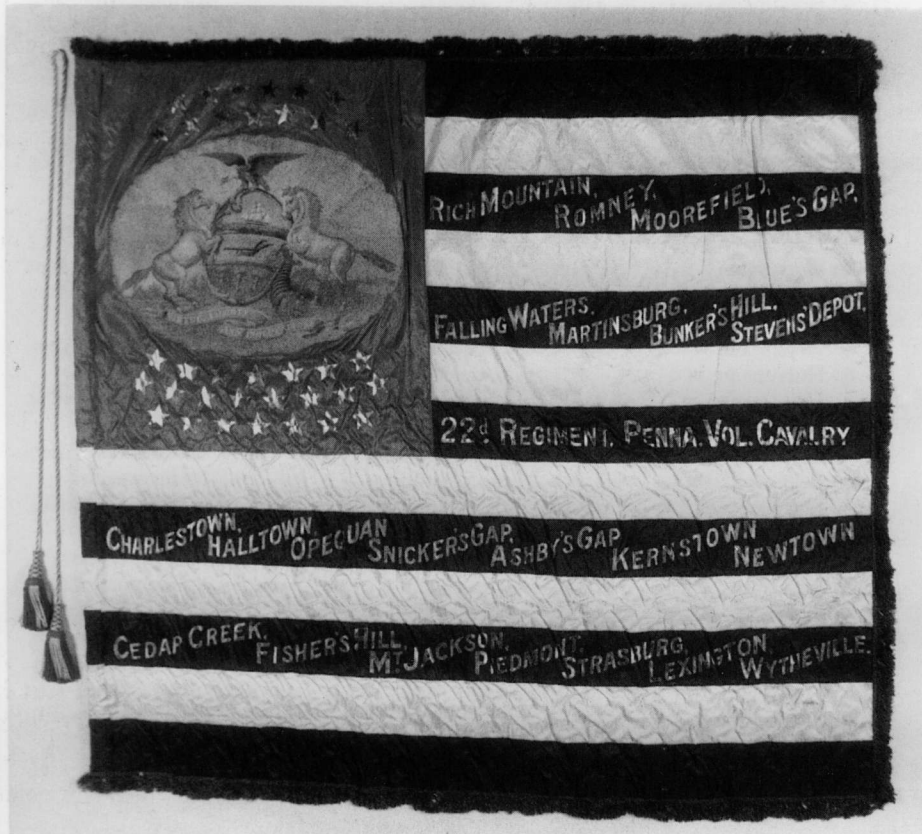
The first color of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers was plain blue, with an elaborate embroidery of flowers surrounding the words, in an upper semi-circle 1ST REGT and a lower semi-circle S.C. VOLUNTEERS.

Tennessee

Tennessee had no official state flag at the war's outbreak; but on 25 April 1861, before the state had even officially left the Union, a resolution was put before the state senate to have a state flag adopted. This was to be the Confederate first national flag, with the seal of the state replacing the stars in the canton. Since the Senate Committee on Federal Relations felt it unwise to adopt such a flag before the state had even seceded, the resolution was never acted upon.

However, such a flag was carried, at least by the 18th Tennessee Infantry Regiment at Fort Donelson in 1862; it was also marked with a unit designation. A variation of the Confederate first national flag, with the state capitol building surrounded by 13 stars painted in the canton, was carried by the 32d Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Another variation of the Confederate first national color carried by Tennessee troops had the motto 'Our Right is Our Might' painted in the canton. So the senate's suggested state flag, and variations of that flag, were used by a number of Tennessee's troops.

According to Wells the seal had 'A white or silver circular field, the upper half of which is occupied on the right by a plough, in the centre by a sheaf of wheat, and on the left by a stalk of cotton. Underneath these emblems, extending across the entire middle of the field, is the word "Agriculture," denoting that the first reliance of the State should be upon the productions of the soil. The lower half is occupied by a loaded barge, with the word "Commerce" below the water, indicating that the prosperity of all may be promoted through this means. Over



The national flag of the 22d Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry Regiment was made by J.H. Wilson after the actual fighting was over. It is, however, a fine example of a cavalry version of the state color. (Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee)

The dark blue second state standard of the 17th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, officially the 162d Pennsylvania Volunteers, was made by Horstmann Brothers in April 1865. (Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee)



the sheaf of wheat are the numeral letters XVI., denoting that this was the sixteenth State admitted into the Union.'

Texas

Texas had been an independent republic from 1839 for almost a decade before joining the United States; and the flag that had been flown by the Republic of Texas became the flag of the State of Texas. This had a single white five-pointed star centred in a blue vertical bar running along the hoist, with two horizontal bars, the top in white and the bottom in red, running from the blue bar to the fly.

This flag was carried by a number of Texas units, such as the 1st and 2d Texas Infantry Regiments. That of the 1st Texas, made in Richmond, had only battle honours for SEVEN PINES in a semi-circle above the star and GAINES FARM in a semi-circle, the words in white, below the star. That of the 2d

Texas, which was made in Texas, appears to have had the word SECOND in a white semi-circle above the star, and the word TEXAS in a semi-circle below the star, which was also surrounded by an olive wreath.

Other Texas troops carried variations of the 'Bonnie Blue Flag, which bore a single star'. That carried by the 8th Texas Cavalry Regiment (Terry's Texas Rangers) had a blue field with a large white star, 9½ ins. in radius, in its centre. Made of bunting, the 23 in. by 33 in. flag had the unit designation TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS in yellow letters over the star.

The single white star of Texas was also used on regulation flags to indicate what state the troops represented. For example, a single white five-pointed star was placed on the centre circle, or 'moon', of a Hardee flag flown by the 6th and 15th Texas Infantry Regiment at the siege of Atlanta and battles of Franklin and Nashville.



The dark blue state standard of the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Regiment, officially the 204th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was made by Evans & Hassall in September 1864. The unit's regimental color was also made by Evans & Hassall and conformed to US Army regulations. (Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee)

Vermont

Vermont's state seal dates from 1821. On 20 October 1837 the state legislature adopted a state flag: basically the US national flag, with a single white star in the canton with the state seal painted or embroidered in its centre. However, most of the state's volunteer units received presentation regimental colors with some variation of the state seal worked on a field of a single colour, which they carried instead of the state flag. Most early examples of such presentation flags were white, but blue flags, like US Army regimental colors, later became more popular..

Vermont's seal, according to Wells, had 'A circular field, in the middle of which is a tall evergreen with fourteen branches—thirteen representing the original States, and the fourteenth or topmost the State of Vermont, supported by the others. Beneath a cloudless firmament, the Green Mountains are seen towering in the distance, and in the foreground are sheaves of wheat and a cow, indicative of an agricultural and grazing country,

affording the true sources of thrift and independence for an industrious population. The Green Mountains have ever been considered characteristic of the hardy race which inhabits that region. Around the margin of the field, in Roman capitals, the word "Vermont" occupies the upper half circle, and the words "Freedom and Unity" occupy the lower half.'

Virginia

On 30 April 1861 the legislature adopted an official state flag: 'The flag of the Commonwealth shall hereafter be made of bunting, which shall be a deep blue field, with a circle of white in the centre, upon which shall be painted or embroidered, to show on both sides alike the coat-of-arms of the state as described by the Convention of 1776, for one side (obverse) of the seal of the state.' Prior to this the state seal had been used on military flags, but the field had more often been white than blue.

The seal featured, according to Wells, 'On a white or silver field the Goddess of Virtue, the genius



1: 9th Massachusetts Light Artillery
2: Camp color, 108th NY Volunteer Inf.
3: Guidon, Co.G, 1st Penn. Cavalry



1



2



3

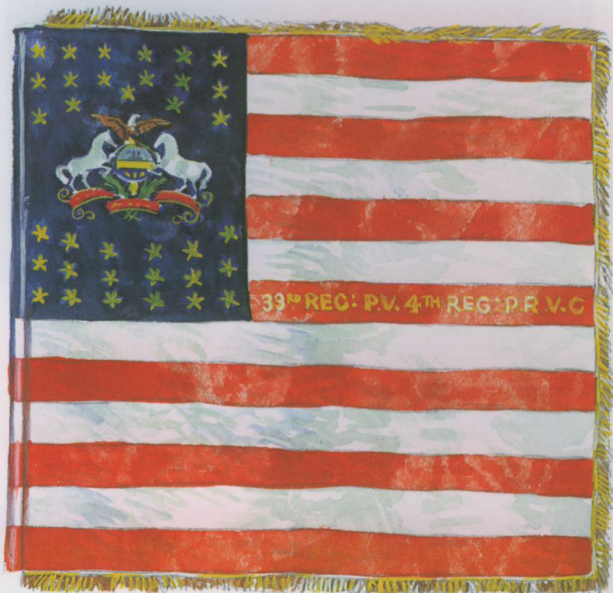


4

- 1: Co.E, 1st Maryland Cav. Regt.
- 2: 28th Virginia Inf. Regt.
- 3: 3d Regt. of N. Carolina State Troops
- 4: 1st Regt. of S. Carolina Rifles



1



2



3



4

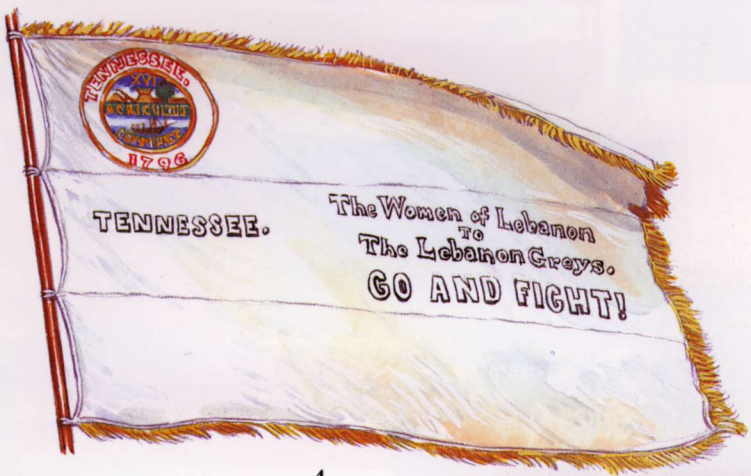
- 1: 6th Mass. Volunteer Militia Regt.
- 2: 33d Penn. Volunteer Inf. Regt.
- 3: 15th NY Volunteer Engineer Regt.
- 4: 7th New Jersey Volunteer Inf. Regt.



1



3



4



2

- 1: Georgia state flag
- 2: 1st and 3d Florida Inf. Regts
- 3: Alabama state flag
- 4: Co.H, 7th Tennessee Inf. Regt.



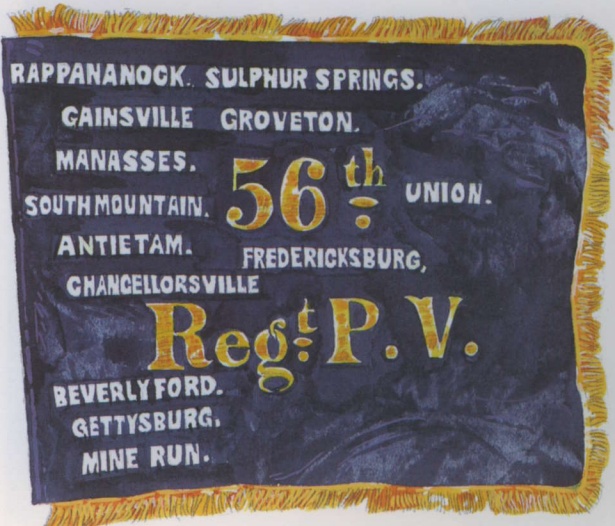
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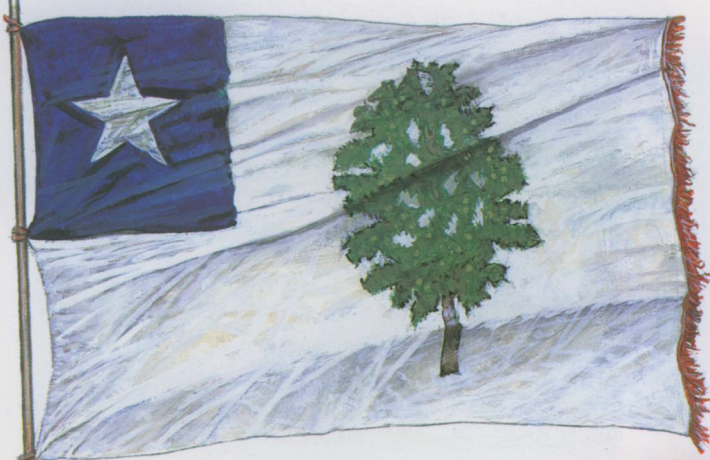


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4

1: 20th NY Volunteer Cav. Regt.
 2: 3d Massachusetts Vol. Cav. Regt.
 3: Guide marker
 4: Camp color, 56th Penn. Vol. Inf. Regt.



1

- 1: 3d Mississippi Inf. Regt.
- 2: Louisiana state flag
- 3: Co.K, 3d Louisiana Inf. Regt.
- 4: 1st Texas Inf. Regt.



2



3



4



1



2

- 1: 15th Wisconsin Inf. Regt.
- 2: 2d Wisconsin Inf. Regt.
- 3: 5th Minnesota Inf. Regt.
- 4: 1st Michigan Inf. Regt.



3



4



2



3



1

- 1: Co.A, 3d Mississippi Inf. Battalion
- 2: Co.K, 18th Mississippi Inf. Regt.
- 3: Co.A, 18th S. Carolina Hvy. Arty. Battalion

R. SCOLLINS

of the commonwealth, is represented, dressed like an Amazon, resting on a spear with one hand, and holding a sword in the other. She is in the act of trampling on Tyranny, represented by a man prostrate, a crown fallen from his head, a broken chain in his left hand, and a scourge in his right. On a label above the figure is the word "Virginia;" and beneath them is the motto, *Sic semper tyrannis*—"Thus we serve tyrants."

Captain Charles Blackford, 2d Virginia Cavalry, described a mass presentation of Virginia colors to her troops in Centreville on 30 October 1861: 'We had a great display this evening. All the Virginia regiments in striking distance of this place were collected around one of the forts and the State flags were presented to them by Governor Letcher. I suppose we had some ten thousand troops massed and all the generals, colonels and staff officers,

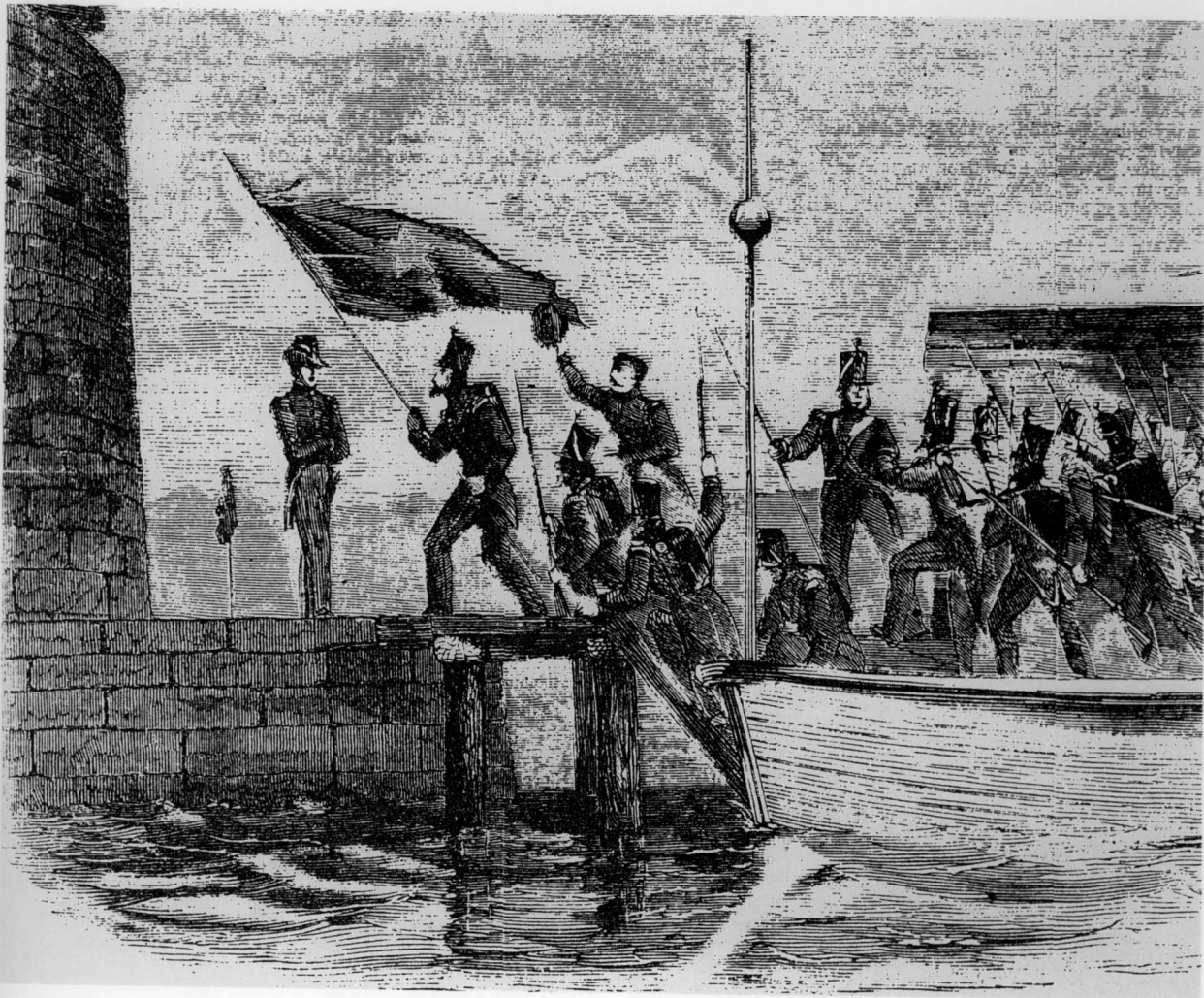
making quite an imposing show. The flags are very handsome and all alike, so every Virginia regiment fights under the same flag.'

Many Virginia troops appear to have used their state flags as their single color throughout the war, unlike most units from other Southern states. They are mentioned by at least one eyewitness at Gettysburg; while another eyewitness there mentions simply 'blue flags', which may have included North Carolina blue regimental colors as well as those from Virginia.

While, as Captain Blackford wrote, these flags were generally similar, there were some variations

Many of the first southern troops, such as these South Carolina militia troops occupying Castle Pickney outside Charleston just

prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, carried plain blue flags with a single white star in their centres.



among them. That of the 2d Virginia Infantry, for example, bore nothing other than the state seal with the motto above the figures and with no unit designation or even the state name. One of those presented to the 28th Virginia Infantry in the mass presentation of October 1861 had the state name VIRGINIA in white letters on a red riband above the figures, while the motto in white on a blue riband was placed under the figures.

Eleven flags made in early December 1863 for infantry and cavalry of the Army of Southwestern Virginia by Rosaline Hunter and John Varni had the state name in a blue riband above the figures and the

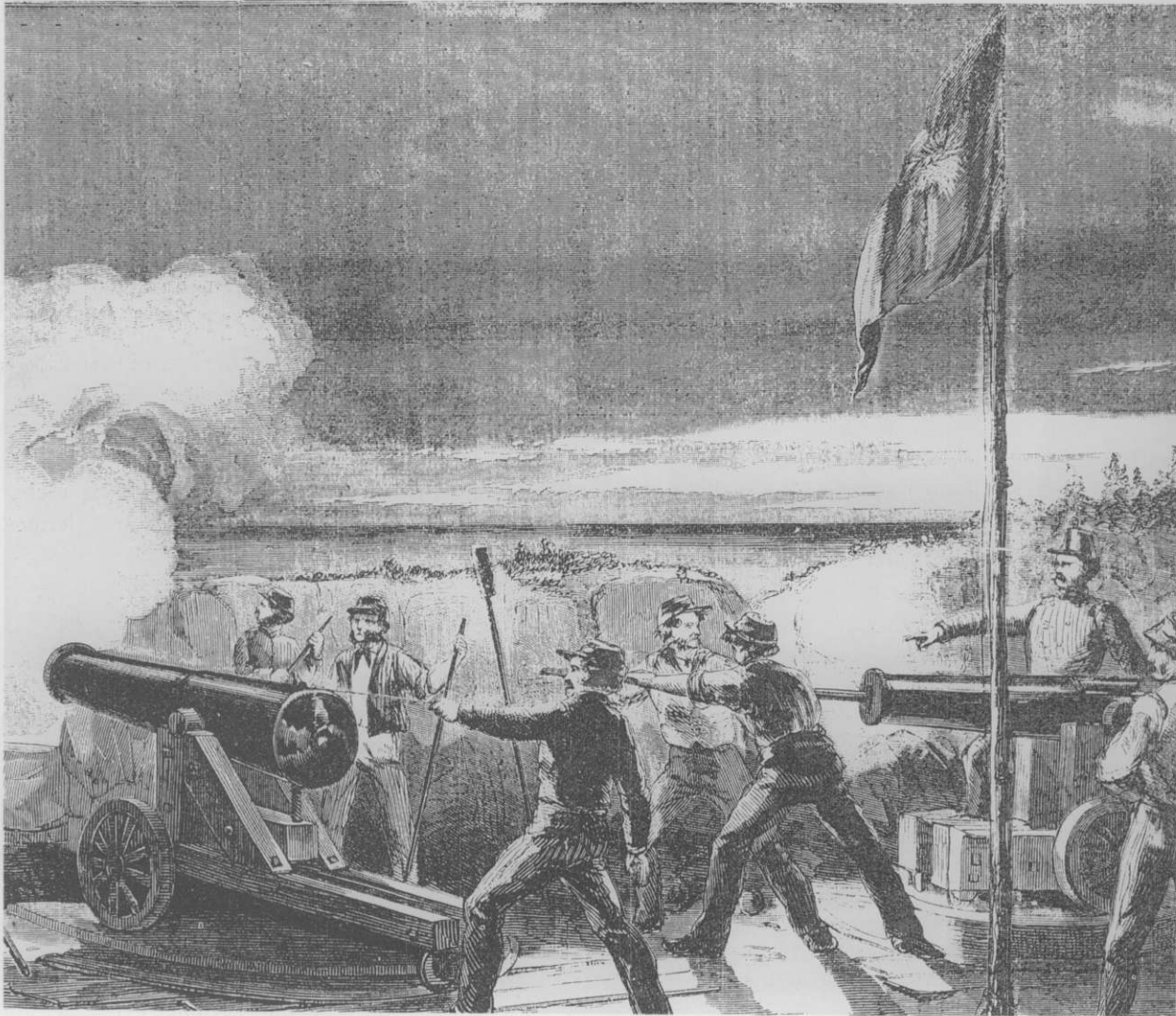
The South Carolina flag, as flown by this battery during the bombardment

of Fort Sumter, was a plain blue flag with a palmetto tree in its centre.

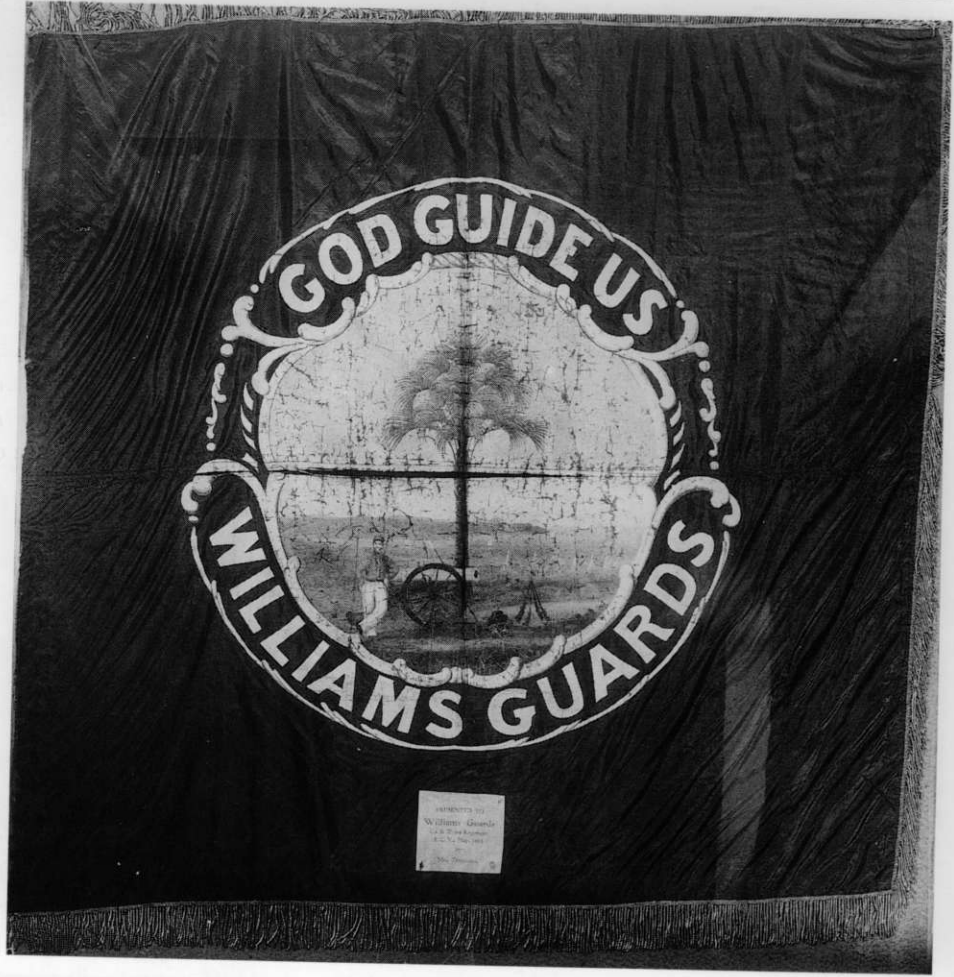
motto on a red riband below them. Letters were blue with white edging. The unit designation in red letters, e.g. 36th REGt. Va. VOLs., was placed on a white riband above the seal, while another white riband surrounding it bore battle honours in red.

West Virginia

West Virginia was created from what had been a part of Virginia on 20 June 1863, and its seal was adopted on 26 September 1863. While no official flag was named, the state legislature resolved on 28 January 1864 that the governor should present the 4th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment a flag 'adapted to their arm of the service' with 'the coat of arms of the state' and battle honours placed 'legibly thereupon'.



The palmetto tree with a soldier and cannon in natural colours against a dark blue field was painted on this flag of the Williams Guard, later Co. B, 3d South Carolina Infantry Regiment. (SC Confederate Relic Room and Museum, Columbia, South Carolina)



The seal was an escutcheon bordered in gold, with a rock bearing the date 'June/20/1863' in its centre. On flags, the seal was simply a scalloped oval with the rock in its centre. To the left of the rock stood a farmer wearing a green hunting shirt with red fringe and holding an axe; a sheath of wheat and several stalks of corn appeared behind the farmer. On the right stood a miner in a white shirt and trousers with a red waistcoat, holding a pickaxe. Both men wore black hats. An azure sky backed the upper half of the seal; two crossed rifles and the cap of liberty lay on the ground in front of the figures over the motto *Montani semper liberi*, 'Mountain men are always free', painted in gold letters on a red riband.

This seal, painted within a scalloped oval, was placed on the obverse of the dark blue regimental flags eventually issued to all West Virginia infantry and cavalry units. On the reverse was a spread eagle holding in its right talon a sheaf of arrows and in its

left an olive branch. The motto *E Pluribus Unio* was carried on a riband that passed through the eagle's beak. The tips of the eagle's wings were 44 inches apart. The unit designation, in gold Roman letters, was placed on a red riband under the seal and eagle; and gold battle honours were also placed on the flags. The 6 ft.-square flags had gold fringes.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin's state flag, a variation of the US Army regimental color in dark blue with the state seal on its obverse, was adopted on 25 March 1862. The national eagle as per US Army regulations was painted on the reverse. On state flags presented as regimental colors to Wisconsin infantry and cavalry the unit designation was painted on both sides in gold on a red riband under the seal or eagle.

The seal featured a shield in its centre, with a smaller red, white, and blue national shield within



The centre part with the painted state seal is missing from this dark blue flag of the Beaufort Artillery of South Carolina. (SC Confederate Relic Room and Museum)

that. A laurel wreath surrounded the national shield; a crossed shovel and pickaxe were at the bottom of the national shield, while an arm with a hammer was at the upper left and a plain anchor was at the upper right. Over the national shield was the motto *E Pluribus Unium* on a riband under a plough. At the left of the whole shield was a sailor in a black hat, white shirt, black tie, blue jacket, and white trousers. At the right was a yeoman in a red shirt, black hat, black breeches, and white stockings, holding a pickaxe. Under the shield were two cornucopia, while a badger appeared above the shield on a crest. The state motto FORWARD in a riband was placed above the badger. The entire seal was painted on a grey-blue circle edged in gilt.

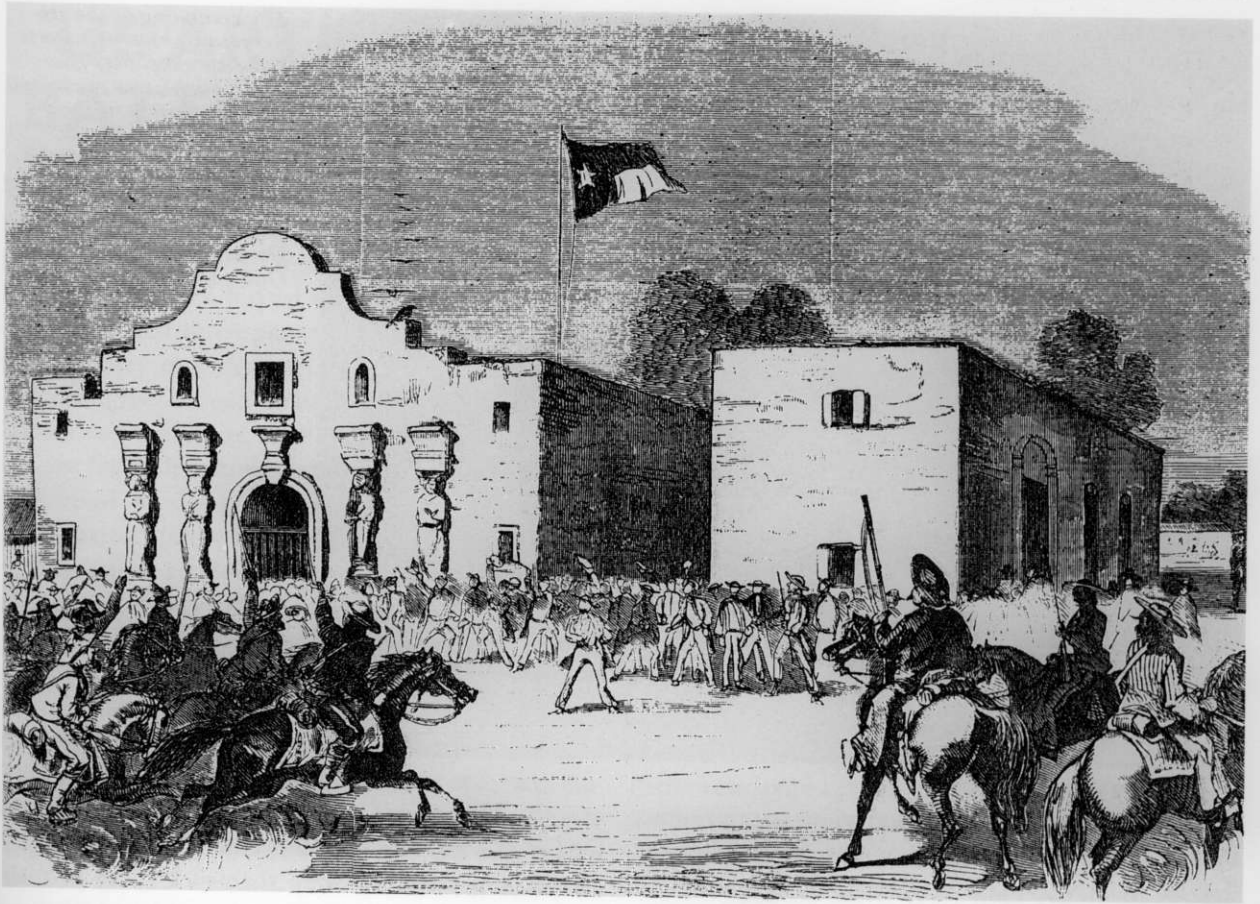
Regimental flags bearing these seals were issued to Wisconsin troops beginning in 1863, through the state. Prior to that, issued regimental colors to the 1st through 8th Infantry Regiments matched US Army regulations fairly closely; but those from the 9th to the 19th (the last regiment raised) bore a blue scroll

over the eagle with the gold word FORWARD. State seal regimental colors replaced these colors in 1863.

The first national colors issued to Wisconsin troops were made by Gilbert Hubbard & Co., Chicago, Illinois, and bore gold stars arranged 5,6,6,6,5. National colors made by this company in 1863 to replace worn ones had the stars first arranged 6,6,5,6,6,6, and later examples 6,5,6,6,6,6; the arrangement from 1865 on was in seven rows of five stars each.

US ARMY BRIGADE FLAGS

No special flags were authorised for brigades in either army. However, several brigades, through especially heroic actions or because of geographic uniqueness, soon adopted nicknames and personalities all their own. In the Confederate Army these included the



Stonewall Brigade from Virginia and the Texas Brigade. In the Union Armies there were Wilder's Lightning Brigade, the Regular Brigade, the Iron Brigade, the Irish Brigade, and several brigades bearing local designations such as the Vermont, the Excelsior, the Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), and the New Jersey Brigades. While the special Confederate brigades apparently did not carry unique flags, some Union brigades did.

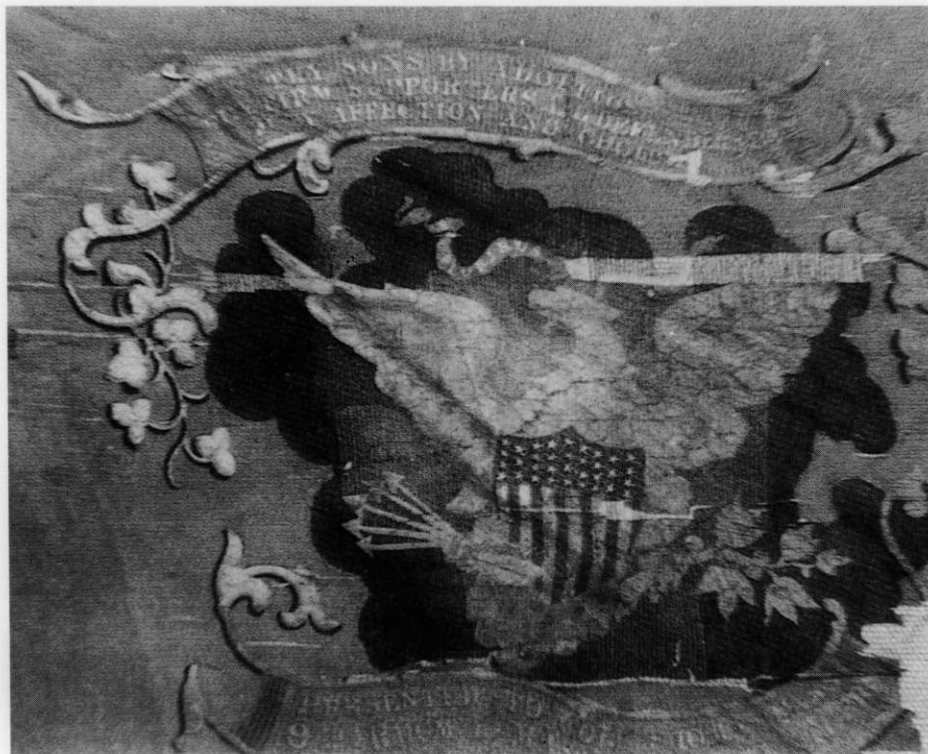
The **Iron Brigade** was the only brigade made up of Western regiments in the Army of the Potomac. It was organized in the summer of 1861 with the 2d and 6th Wisconsin Infantry and the 19th Indiana Infantry Regiments. They were joined by the 7th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment in October 1861, and still later by the 24th Michigan Infantry Regiment. The brigade was assigned to I Corps.

In 1863 citizens of the states represented in the brigade then living in Washington DC ordered a special presentation color for the brigade from Tiffany & Co., New York. According to the *New*

There is one error in this otherwise perfect picture of the Texas state flag flying over the Alamo in

1861—the red stripe should be under the white stripe. The canton is blue and the star is white.

York Times: "The flag is a regulation size and made of heavy dark blue silk. It is embellished by a handsome vignette of an eagle, shield and scroll motto, "E Pluribus Unium"—the same as on the ten dollar treasury note. The names of the principal battles in which the brigade has been engaged are handsomely worked, each on a separate scroll. The vignette, the scroll work, and the name of each regiment composing the brigade—the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, the Nineteenth Indiana, and the Twenty Fourth Michigan—are all worked in the flag with silk chenille, and the shading is most exquisitely done. A rich and heavy border adds to and completes the effect. The staff is mounted with a massive silver spear head. The flag is a gift of a number of gentlemen from the great states of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. It is a fit and elegant tribute to



The green flag of the 9th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (the Third Irish), was presented to the regiment in June 1861. It was the first of three Irish flags. Note the gold shamrocks around the American eagle. (Massachusetts State House, Bureau of State Office Buildings)

the heroism of one of the most glorious organizations in the entire army.' Battle honours were placed on the flag for GAINESVILLE, BULL RUN, SOUTH MOUNTAIN, ANTIETAM, FREDERICKSBURG and GETTYSBURG. It was presented to the brigade on 19 September 1863.

In November 1862, without orders, the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, Department of North Carolina adopted the designation '**The Red Star Brigade**' and began flying a red flag with a white canton bearing a red five-pointed star. This flag lasted only a few months.

The only regulation special brigade flag flown within the Army of the Potomac was that of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, V Corps, which was composed entirely of Regular Army officers and men. The Regular Brigade flag was originally red, from 24 March 1864; but on 30 April changed to blue, measuring some 18 ins. by 3 ft., with a white five-pointed star within a silver wreath on the field, and a silver fringe.

In the spring of 1862, during the Peninsula Campaign, the reporter George Alfred Townsend visited the Army of the Potomac's **Irish Brigade**. There he noted that 'Every adjunct of the place was

strictly Hibernian. The emerald green standard entwined with the red, white, and blue; the gilt eagles on the flag-poles held the shamrock sprig in their beaks; the soldiers lounging on guard had "69" or "88", the number of their regiments, stamped on a green hat-band . . .'

The brigade, part of the II Corps, initially included the 63d, 69th, and 88th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiments. After sending off the non-Irish 29th Massachusetts, the brigade was reinforced by the 28th Massachusetts and 116th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments, both also largely composed of Irish volunteers. It ceased to exist in June 1864, although a 2d Irish Brigade, with the same regiments save for the 116th and reinforced by several New York heavy artillery regiments, was created in November 1864.

The Irish Brigade did not carry a unique, brigade-wide flag; however, most of its regiments carried green flags, as Townsend mentioned, bearing Irish symbols—the harp and shamrocks. The one regiment which apparently did not carry a unique Irish flag was the 116th Pennsylvania, which carried only a Pennsylvania state color and a regulation regimental color.

US ARTILLERY BATTERY FLAGS

While the US Army regulations allowed flags to artillery regiments, there were none authorised for independent batteries. In practice batteries tended to serve away from a formal regimental headquarters, either assigned to corps artillery battalions, to support infantry organisations, or to artillery reserves. Yet, though other commands were able to put battle honours on their flags, artillery batteries had nothing to show for their histories, even though they had been authorised to do so by General Orders No. 19, Headquarters of the Army, 22 February 1862.

Volunteer artillery batteries first applied battle honours to their guidons, which were often of non-regulation design. However, batteries of Regular US Army regiments adopted an unofficial flag which was quite similar in design throughout the Eastern theatre. They were all generally some 3 ft. by 4 ft. with a 2-in. gold fringe. The field was red, save for that carried by F Battery, 5th Artillery Regiment, which was yellow. Battle honours were painted in rows on the silk fields in yellow or gold, usually in sans serif small capital letters. The design in the centre was a pair of crossed guns within a laurel wreath (not all flags had this wreath), with the Old English battery letter and regimental number arranged at the intersection of the gun tubes, as was regulation for the cap badge of the enlisted men. The

letters US were intertwined on top of the gun tubes at the intersection. Often the Old English letters US were placed on either side of the crossed guns. Grommets or buttonholes were placed along the hoist side for attachment to a lance.

These flags first appeared in late 1863 and early 1864. Their use appears to have been limited to the Armies of the Potomac, the James, and the Shenandoah.

FLAGS OF THE US COLORED TROOPS

Although the first fighting units of black troops were created in late 1862, it was not until early 1863 that 'large-scale recruiting for these units—eventually called US Colored Troops—began. Eventually, there were some 145 infantry, seven cavalry, 12 heavy artillery, one field artillery, and one engineer regiment.

National colors carried by these regiments appear to have conformed to regulation patterns. Regimental designations were usually applied to the seventh bar from the top, although the national color of at least the 84th USCT Infantry had the designation 84th. REG'T in Roman letters on the top bar and U.S. Colored Infantry in script letters on the third bar from the top. Battle honours were painted on the red bars under that.

While the color sergeant of the 108th USCT Infantry was photographed with a regulation regimental color, some other regiments appear to have carried presentation flags. The 26th USCT Infantry had a blue silk flag with a gold embroidered oak wreath around the Old English letters U.S. over the Roman capital letters COLORED TROOPS. The gold riband over the wreath was marked 26th. REGIMENT, while that under it bore the motto GOD AND LIBERTY.

However, the most elaborate regimental colors issued to USCT Infantry were acquired by Pennsylvania for the regiments recruited in that state. Each one bore a different scene painted by the

**Table B: US Regular
Artillery Battle Flags**

<i>Battery/Regiment</i>	<i>Variations from standard</i>
K/1st	No wreath, white lettering
L/1st	None
M/1st	Battle honours in alternating yellow and black
B-L/2d	Gold cords and tassels
D/2d	No wreath
K/2d	No wreath
M/2d	No wreath, no letters US on side of gun tubes
A/5th	Wreath around flag edge, dates top and bottom, no US around gun tubes
F/5th	Yellow field

talented black marine and landscape artist David B. Bowser. The reverse of each blue silk flag apparently always included the national symbol over a riband bearing the unit designation, e.g. 3rd. UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS. A riband above the eagle, which was placed within an oak-leaf wreath, bore e.g. PRESENTED BY A COMMITTEE OF LADIES OF PHILA. OCT. 1863, or PRESENTED BY COLORED CITIZENS OF PHILADa. AUG. 31, 1863. The obverse bore the same oak-leaf wreath and riband with the unit designation under it. The scene within the wreath was different for each regiment, however, as was the motto over it.

Flaherty, Thomas, ed., *Arms & Equipment of the Union*, Alexandria, Virginia, 1991
 Grebner, Constantine, *We Were The Ninth*, Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio, 1987
 Madaus, Howard M., 'The Conservation of Civil War Flags: The Military Historian's Perspective', *Papers presented at the Pennsylvania Capitol Preservation Committee Flag Symposium*, 1987, Harrisburg, 1987
 Sauers, Richard A., *Advance The Colors!*, Harrisburg, 1987-1992
 Todd, Frederick P., *American Military Equipage*, Vol. II, New York, 1983
 Wells, John G., *Well's Illustrated National Handbook*, New York, 1864

Table C: Pennsylvania US Colored Troops Regimental Colors

Regiment	Scene	Motto
3d	Columbia presenting a flag to a black soldier.	RATHER DIE FREEMEN THAN LIVE TO BE SLAVES
6th	Columbia speaking to a black soldier in combat gear; a black girl behind him applauds.	FREEDOM FOR ALL
22d	A black soldier bayonets a rebel corporal.	SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
24th	A black soldier on a hilltop receives emancipation from the hand of God.	LET SOLDIERS IN WAR BE CITIZENS IN PEACE
25th	A slave receives a rifle from the hand of Columbia.	STRIKE FOR GOD AND LIBERTY
45th	A black soldier holds a US flag in front of a bust of Washington.	One Cause, One Country
127th	A black soldier waves goodbye to Columbia.	WE WILL PROVE OURSELVES MEN

Sources

Cannon, Devereaux D., Jr., *The Flags of the Confederacy*, Memphis, Tennessee, 1988
 Crampton, William, *Flags of the United States*, New York, ndg
 Flaherty, Thomas, ed., *Arms & Equipment of the Confederacy*, Alexandria, Virginia, 1991

THE PLATES

A1: 9th Massachusetts Light Artillery

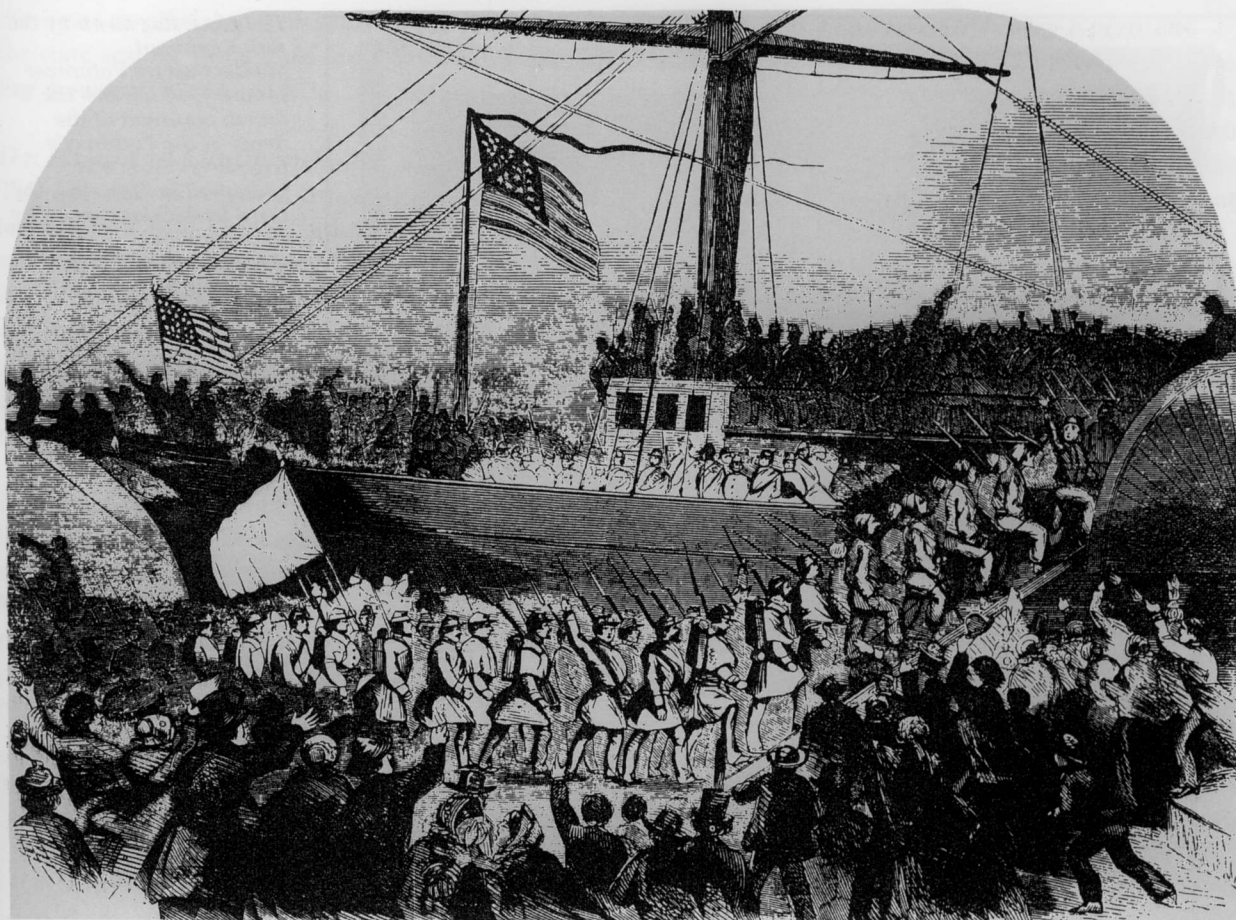
The guidon of the 9th Battery of Massachusetts Light Artillery bore not only battle honours but the state seal. The 9th was in the vanguard during the retreat of the III Corps at Gettysburg on 2 July 1863, retiring by prolong, firing canister to save the battery guns. One battery officer was killed and all the others wounded; half the enlisted men were killed or wounded, and all the horses shot down at the limbers.

A2: Camp color, 108th New York Volunteer Infantry

This non-regulation camp color or guidon was apparently presented to the regiment after Antietam in 1862. The guidon measures 30 ins. by 17 ins., with a centre stripe 6 ins. wide. Then camped at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, the 108th received new regimental colors at that time from the 'Ladies of Brighton, Monroe County, NY'. The regiment served in the II Corps from August 1862 until being mustered out on 28 May 1865.

A3: Guidon, Co.G, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry

The state-issued cavalry guidons incorporated the state seal with the company letter. This example was made by Horstmann Brothers & Co., and is the only one to survive of some 112 which the company made



under state contract. The 1st Cavalry carried blue state standards with the state seal over a regimental designation in a red riband. Officially the 44th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the 1st served in the Valley of Virginia in 1862 and thereafter was the Army of the Potomac.

B1: Co.E, 1st Maryland Cavalry Regiment (CSA)

The Winder Cavalry, later Co.E, was presented this standard by the ladies of Kent County, Maryland; it features the 1854 state seal in the canton of a Confederate First National Color. In the canton on the reverse is a circle of 11 five-pointed white stars with the motto HOPE IS OUR WATCHWORD, TRUTH OUR GUIDING STAR. The flag measures 27½ by 46½ inches.

B2: 28th Virginia Infantry Regiment

This regimental state color, made by J.R. Thompson

The 69th New York State Militia—a noted Irish regiment—was drawn leaving for the front 23

April 1861 carrying a green flag with a gold harp in its centre.

in Richmond, was presented to the regiment on 30 October 1861 as part of a general color presentation made to Virginia regiments located near Centreville, Virginia. The regiment lost almost half its officers and men at Gettysburg, surrendering three officers and 51 men at Appomattox.

B3: 3d Regiment of North Carolina State Troops

The first state-issued colors featured the basic design of the state flag, but with the regimental designation on the vertical bar; the silk flags measured 39 by 62 inches. The state insignia, with dates of 20 May 1775 and 20 May 1861 above and below a six-pointed silver star, is on the reverse. The 3d was organized in May 1861, surrendering only four officers and 53 men



The green flag flown by the 28th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which was the fourth regiment of the Army of the Potomac's Irish Brigade. It was presented in May 1864, the third Irish color carried by the regiment. (Massachusetts State House, Bureau of State Office Buildings)

at Appomattox after serving in all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia.

B4: 1st Regiment of South Carolina Rifles

This 26½ ins. by 46 ins. version of the state flag was made by Mrs. Alexander H. Mazyck and Mrs. Ellison Capers from two of their silk dresses (Mrs. Mazyck provided the white and Mrs. Capers the blue), with the gold lettering painted on. The flag was presented to the regiment on 4 October 1861, and was retired early. Also known as Orr's Rifles, the regiment went on to serve with the Army of Northern Virginia, finally surrendering nine officers and 148 men at Appomattox.

C1: 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Regiment

This typical state regimental color was carried by the 6th when the regiment was attacked by a pro-Southern mob in Baltimore on 19 April 1861. The regiment was the first to shed blood during the war.

C2: 33d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment

The unit was raised as the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. This is the second state

color, awarded on 17 December 1863; the first one, presented on 10 September 1862, had been worn out in service with the Army of the Potomac. This flag, measuring 71 ins. by 77½ ins., was made by Evans & Hassall.

C3: 15th New York Volunteer Engineer Regiment

As foot units, engineer regiments carried colors of the same style as infantry regiments. The 15th, one of only two volunteer engineer regiments in the Army of the Potomac, was given this presentation color, which was embroidered rather than painted.

C4: 7th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment

This national color was made under contract by Horstmann Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, for the state of New Jersey. The 7th was mustered in on 3 September 1861, serving in the III Corps until March 1864 when it was transferred to the II Corps. It was mustered out on 17 July 1865.

D1: Georgia state flag

This particular version of a Georgia state flag was presented to an unknown unit in 1861. Although

there was no official state flag, examples like this with the state seal on a blue field are typical. At least one flag, however, used a red field.

D2: 1st and 3d Florida Infantry Regiments

The 1st and 3d Florida Infantry Regiments were merged in a field consolidation in December 1862, serving as one unit until April 1865. The unit served in the Army of the Tennessee when this interesting and completely non-regulation variation of the Army of Northern Virginia battle flag was created for its use. It is typical of the way that the official flag was redesigned in a number of different styles in the field.

D3: Alabama state flag

Best known as the Secession Convention Flag, this state flag was rarely carried by troops in the field because its complexity of design which made it difficult to produce. The reverse features a cotton plant guarded by a rattlesnake over the motto NOLI ME TANGERE.

D4: Co.H, 7th Tennessee Infantry Regiment

This silk flag, measuring 58 ins. by 90 ins., was presented to the company on its formation in 1861. It places the state seal where the canton would be; such a placement was suggested for the version of the Confederate first national flag which was proposed as the official state flag.

E1: 20th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

This embroidered silk flag was made by Tiffany & Co., New York, as a non-regulation presentation flag for the regiment. It incorporates the colonel's name over the state seal. The regiment also carried a non-regulation national color made by Tiffany with the unit designation 'McClellan Cavalry' embroidered in script on the seventh bar, and '20th N.Y.V.C.' on the eighth bar.

An Irish Brigade flag, behind the mounted

officer, is pressed forward in this 1861 illustration.



SANTA ROSA ISLAND FLA. Oct 5
 FORT PICKENS, Nov 22 & 23 1861
 FORT PICKENS, LA. Jan 1st 1862
 PORTER BRIDGE, LA. April 3, 1863
 IRISH BEND, LA. April 14
 VERMILION BRIDGE
 FORT HUDSON, LA. May
 JACKSON, LA. June
 DONALDSONVILLE, LA. June
 PORT HUDSON, LA. July
 VERMILION BRIDGE
 CARTERS BAYOU LA. Oct 1863

RED RIVER EXPD LA. March 15
 HATTIERSVILLE, LA.
 SABINE CROSSING, LA. April
 PLEASANT HILL, LA.
 CANE RIVER FORT, LA.
 WOODVILLE, LA.
 SMITHFIELD, LA. Aug.
 WINCHESTER, VA.
 FISHER HILL, VA.
 MOUNT JEFFERSON, VA. Sept
 NEW MARKET, VA. Sept 2
 PORT ROBERT, VA.
 STRASBURG, VA.
 CEDAR CREEK

YORKTOWN
 WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 4 & 5 1862
 SALTERSVILLE
 HOGAN'S HOUSE, SE. 23
 ELLIOTT MILLS, 2
 LEACH STATION, 2

HALLTOWN, DC
 WARRENTON, NO
 WHEATMAN RAID, PA
 FORD, IN JULY 9
 FUNKS, IN 14
 FALLING WATER, IN AP 22
 CHESTER, IN
 BRADY STATION, IN UC 1
 MORTONS, IN UC 4
 STEVENSBURG, IN CT 1
 SOUTH MOUNTAIN, IN
 ANTIETAM, MD 17
 SHEPPARDSTOWN, MD 20

MECHANICSVILLE, VA
 CHICKOMINY, VA JUNE 27
 MALVERN HILL, VA JULY 1
 MALVERN HILL, VA
 SOUTH MOUNTAIN, VA
 ANTIETAM, MD 17
 SHEPPARDSTOWN, MD 20

BRADY STATION, IN UC 1
 MORTONS, IN UC 4
 STEVENSBURG, IN CT 1
 SOUTH MOUNTAIN, IN
 ANTIETAM, MD 17
 SHEPPARDSTOWN, MD 20

E2: 3d Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

The 3d received this painted standard on 21 February 1865 while it was camped near Pleasant Valley, Maryland. The flag was made by Charles O. Eaton of Boston. At that time the regiment was part of the reserve cavalry brigade, Army of the Shenandoah; prior to that it had been in the XIX Corps.

E3: Left general guide marker, 72d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment (?)

This painted general guide marker was owned by Thomas F. Longaker, who had been a lieutenant in Co. E, 72d PVI; it is therefore quite possible, but not certain, that this interesting flag belonged to that regiment of 'Fire Zouaves'. It is, however, typical of the wide variety of non-regulation guide markers and camp colors used.

E4: Camp color, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment

By regulation, infantry camp colors should have been white with a regimental number on them. Many were actually dark blue, and state names were also displayed. The officers of the 56th PVI also included battle honours on their camp colors.

Left, above *The battle flag of Battery L, 1st US Artillery Regiment.* (West Point Museum Collections)

Left, below *The battle flag of Batteries B and L, 2d US Artillery Regiment.* (West Point Museum Collections)

Right *The battle flag of Battery K, 1st US Artillery Regiment, lacked the usual wreath.* (West Point Museum Collections)

F1: 3d Mississippi Infantry Regiment

The 3d carried this state flag, which was made of silk, measuring 51 ins. by 74 ins., with a wool fringe; the tree is painted. The 3d served around Vicksburg, later being assigned to the Army of Tennessee.

F2: Louisiana state flag

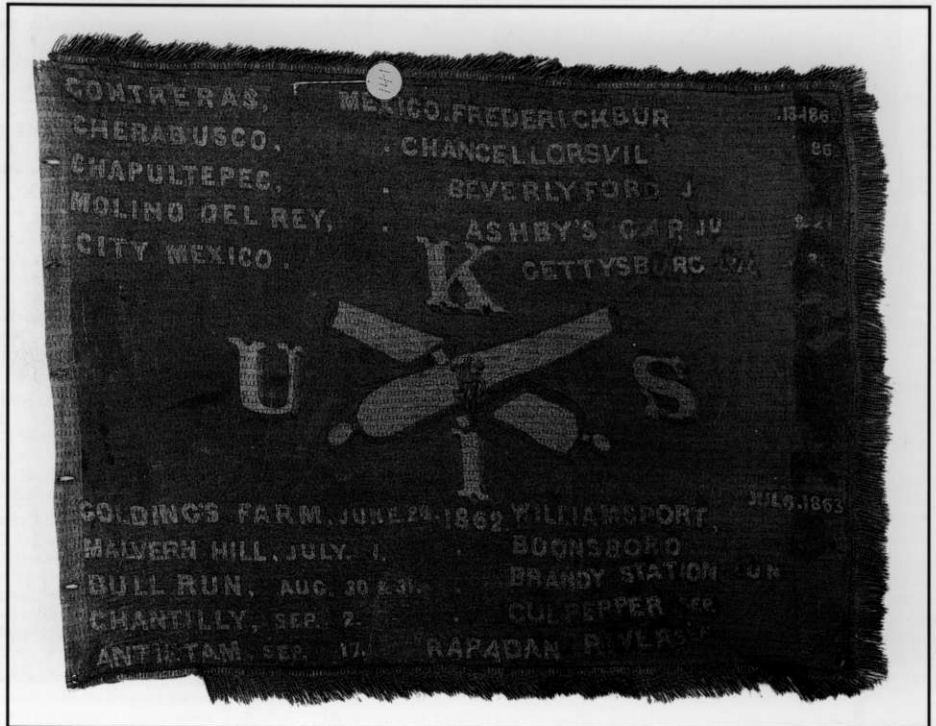
This particular version of the state flag, which measures 47½ ins. by 71 ins., was apparently an unknown unit's official color and was carried in action: the original, in the Texas State Archives, Austin, shows battle damage.

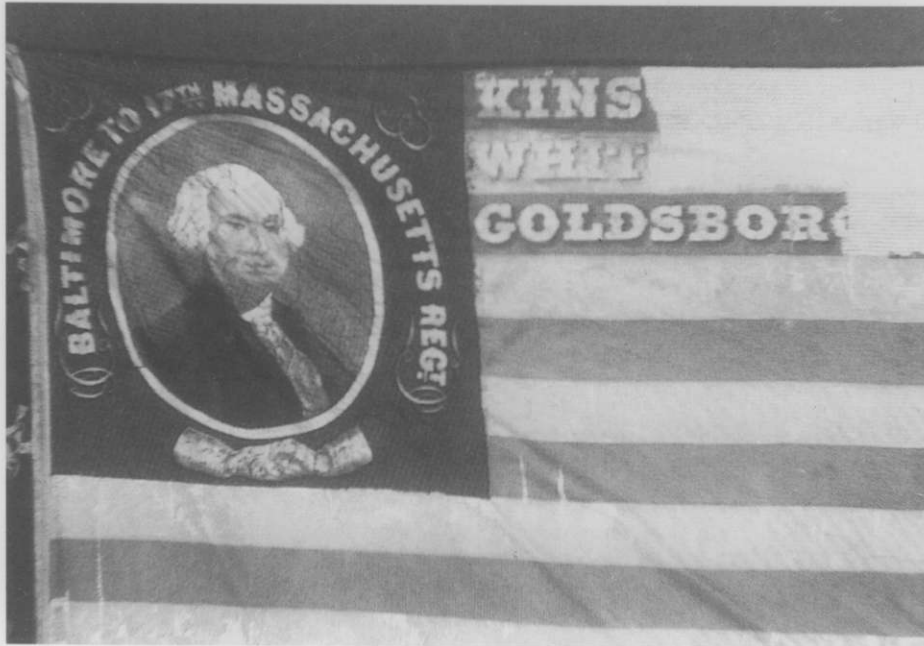
F3: Co. K, 3d Louisiana Infantry Regiment

The pelican feeding its young had long been the symbol of Louisiana, appearing on state buckles and buttons as well as flags. This silk flag, 61 ins. by 59 ins., has the motto SOUTHERN RIGHTS INVIOLEATE within a laurel and oak leaf wreath, under the unit designation PELICAN RIFLES painted in gold on a dark blue scroll on the reverse.

F4: 1st Texas Infantry Regiment

This version of the state flag was actually made in Richmond in the spring of 1861 by the colonel's daughter, Lula Wigfall. Made of silk with painted





Even national colors were often prepared with non-regulation designs. This national color was presented to the 17th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, by the loyal citizens of Baltimore, Maryland, in March 1862. The portrait of George Washington on the canton was done in natural colours. (Massachusetts State House, Bureau of State Office Buildings)



The American eagle was displayed in the canton of the national color carried by the 24th Michigan Infantry Regiment. Note the axehead on top of the flagpole. (US Army Military History Institute)

battle honours, it measures 56 by 55½ inches. The regiment was the only one of the Texas Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia to carry a state flag, although they were common among Texas troops in other commands.

G1: 15th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment

The national color of this almost wholly Norwegian regiment incorporates the lion of Norway, on the red shield, leaning against the US shield. The motto means 'for God and our land'.

G2: 2d Wisconsin Infantry Regiment

The reverse of this flag, which was made by George Hubbard & Co., Chicago, is of the same design save that the US coat of arms, with the eagle and riband, appears within the circle on the centre of the field in place of the state seal. The flag measures 76 ins. by 70¾ ins., plus a 2½ in. fringe.

G3: 5th Minnesota Infantry Regiment

This regimental color, which bears the state seal in the centre, was actually made by Horstmann Brothers & Co. in Philadelphia in late 1862. The regiment served in the Western theatre, against both Indians and Confederates.

G4: 1st Michigan Infantry Regiment

The state seal was used on a blue field, shortly before it became the official state flag, by the state's first infantry regiment. The regiment served first in the

III Corps, later in the V Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

H1: Co.A, 3d Mississippi Infantry Battalion

Typical of the unusual varieties of non-regulation flags carried by early war volunteer units. This unit suffered greatly at the Battle of Shiloh and was merged into the 33d Mississippi Infantry Regiment. The thistle and motto suggest a strong Scottish element among the men, as does the original unit designation 'Duncan Riflemen'. The color bearer wears the final 1861 state uniform; earlier versions had red, and later green trim.

H2: Co.K 18th Mississippi Infantry Regiment

This flag has much in common with the state flag, especially the tree and white field. Measuring 42 ins. by 43 ins., it is of hand-painted silk. The regiment served in the Army of Northern Virginia, eventually surrendering just one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and one private at Appomattox.

H3: Co.A, 18th South Carolina Heavy Artillery Battalion

This crude variation of the South Carolina state flag was flown at the siege of Fort Sumter at the beginning of the war by the Palmetto Guards, which later became Co.A of the 18th. Also known as the Siege Train Artillery Battalion, the unit served around Charleston until the approach of Sherman's forces, when it was converted into an infantry battalion.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Cette batterie dont le 'guidon' porte le sceau de l'état et les honneurs de bataille, a perdu la moitié de sa puissance à Gettysburg le 2 juillet 1863. A2 Le drapeau marqueur non-réglémentaire date apparemment d'après la bataille d'Antietam en 1862; il mesure 76,2 × 43,1 cm. A3 À partir du dernier exemple en existence du guidon de cavalerie 112 d'ordonnance d'état, fabriqué par les Frères Horstmann. A noter le sceau d'état et la lettre de la compagnie.

B1 Le sceau d'état de 1854 apparaît dans le canton du Confederate First National Color. La compagnie est connue en tant que 'Winder Cavalry', et le drapeau leur est présenté par les femmes de Kent County. B2 Cette couleur régimentale d'état est présentée en octobre 1861. Le régiment a perdu la moitié de ses forces à Gettysburg. B3 Drapeau d'état mais avec la désignation régimentale sur la barre verticale; le drapeau est en soie et il mesure 99 × 157,5 cm. B4 Une version du drapeau d'état fabriqué par deux femmes à partir de leurs robes bleues et blanches, les caractères sont dorés et le drapeau est présenté en octobre 1861.

C1 La 6ème, la première division à répandre le sang pendant la Guerre Civile, portait cette couleur lorsque une masse de Confédérés l'attaqua à Baltimore le 19 avril 1861. C2 Couleur de deuxième état, présentée le 17 décembre 1863. Cette unité était à l'origine le 1st Reg Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. C3 Drapeaux tapissés appartenant à une des deux seules unités de mécaniciens volontaires de l'armée du Potomac; étant des fantassins, les régiments de mécaniciens portent des drapeaux du style de l'infanterie. C4 Drapeau national fabriqué pour le New Jersey par les Frères Horstmann de Philadelphia.

D1 Exemple typique des drapeaux non-officiels portés par plusieurs unités de Georgie; dans certains cas on trouve que l'arrière plan du drapeau est rouge au lieu de bleu. D2 Unifié en décembre 1862, ce régiment a porté cette variation

Farbtafeln

A1 Diese Batterie, deren Standarte das Staatssiegel und Schlachtauszeichnungen zeigt, verlor ihre halbe Stärke bei Gettysburg am 2. Juli 1863. A2 Eine nicht-vorschriftsmäßige Kennzeichnungslage, wahrscheinlich aus der Zeit nach der Schlacht von Antietam 1862, im Ausmaß von 762 × 431 mm. A3 Nach dem einzigen erhaltenen Muster von 112 Kavallerie-Standarten, vom Staat herausgegeben, und hergestellt von der Firma Horstmann Brothers. Siehe Staatssiegel und Kompanie-Buchstaben.

B1 Das Staatssiegel von 1854 erscheint im Feld der ersten Konföderierten Nationalfahne. Die Kompanie wurde als 'Winder Cavalry' aufgestellt, und die Fahne wurde ihm von den Damen von Kent County übergeben. B2 Diese Regiments-Staatsfahne wurde im Oktober 1861 überreicht. Das Regiment verlor fast seine halbe Stärke bei Gettysburg. B3 Die Staatsfahne, aber mit der Regimentsbezeichnung auf dem vertikalen Streifen; sie bestand aus Seide und maß 990 × 1,574 mm. B4 Eine Version der Staatsfahne, angefertigt von zwei Damen aus deren weißen und blauen Kleidern, mit aufgemalter Goldinschrift; überreicht im Oktober 1861.

C1 Das 6. Regiment, das als erstes im Bürgerkrieg Blutzoll bezahlte, trug diese Fahne, als es in Baltimore am 19. April 1861 von einem Pro-Südstaaten-Mob angegriffen wurde. C2 Die zweite Staatsfahne, verliehen am 17. Dezember 1863. Die Einheit war ursprünglich das 1. Regiment des Pennsylvania Peace Corps. C3 Bestickte Galafahne von einer der insgesamt nur zwei freiwilligen Pionierseinheiten der Potomac-Armee; die Pioniere waren Fußsoldaten, und das Regiment hatte daher infanterieartige Fahnen. C4 Nationalfahne für New Jersey, angefertigt von Horstmann Brothers in Philadelphia.

D1 Typisches Beispiel für die inoffiziellen Fahnen verschiedener Regimenter aus

intéressante du drapeau de bataille de l'Armée de Northern Virginia pendant son service avec l'Armée de Tennessee. D3 Rarement porté par les troupes pendant une campagne à cause de sa complexité et les frais associés. D4 Le sceau d'état remplace le canton sur ce drapeau en soie qui mesure 147,3 × 228,6 cm.

E1 Drapeau en soie non-officiel fabriqué par Tiffany's, portant le nom du colonel sur le sceau d'état. E2 Faisant partie des réserves de l'Armée de Shenandoah, on présente ce régiment avec ce drapeau peint en février 1865. E3 Appartenant à un ancien officier de la 'Company E' de ce régiment, il est probable que ce drapeau soit un drapeau marqueur de l'unité des 'Fire Zouaves'. E4 Variation typique – d'habitude il est blanc et porte seulement le numéro du régiment.

F1 Drapeau d'état en soie mesurant 129,5 × 187,9 cm illustré d'un arbre. Cette unité a servi près de Vicksburg. F2 Ce drapeau a survécu à la bataille sans grands dommages mais on ne distingue plus l'unité. Ce drapeau mesure 120,6 × 180,3 cm. F3 La Louisiana porte toujours l'emblème du pélican. Ce drapeau en soie mesure 154,9 × 149,8 cm. F4 Voici le seul régiment du Texas Brigade dans l'Armée de Northern Virginia à porter un drapeau d'état. Cette version est fabriquée par la fille du colonel en 1861; en soie, illustrant les 'honneurs de bataille', ce drapeau mesure 142,2 × 140,9 cm.

G1 A noter l'emblème de lion de Norvège; ce régiment était composé presque entièrement d'immigrés norvégiens. G2 De l'autre côté du drapeau, le blason de l'US remplace le sceau d'état dans le cercle central. G3 Drapeau fabriqué par les Frères Horstmann à la fin de 1862. Ce régiment servait à l'ouest contre les Confédérés ainsi que les Indiens. G4 Ceci précède l'adoption du drapeau d'état officiel et est porté par le premier régiment d'infanterie d'état de l'Armée de Potomac.

H1 Drapeau non-officiel typique d'une unité volontaire au début de la guerre, les volontaires sont recrutés parmi les écossais; après de fortes pertes à Shiloh, on l'unifie avec la 33rd Mississippi Infantry Regiment. Cet uniforme est la dernière version d'état de 1861. H2 Peint à la main sur la soie et mesurant 106,6 × 109,22 cm, ce drapeau ressemble beaucoup au drapeau d'état. La 18ème servait avec l'Armée de Northern Virginia; au moment de la dernière capitulation à Appomattox, on y compte qu'un seul officier, un commandant et un seul soldat. H3 Variation rudimentaire du drapeau d'état, porté au siège de Fort Sumter en 1861.

Georgia; zumindest eine davon hatte ein rotes Feld anstatt eines blauen. D2 Das im Dezember 1862 zu einer Einheit verschmolzene Regiment trug diese interessante Version der Kriegsfahne der Armee von Northern Virginia, als das Regiment in der Armee von Tennessee diente. D3 Selten von den Truppen im Feld getragen – weil sie so komplex und kostspielig war. D4 Das Staatssiegel hat auf dieser Seidenfahne das Feld ersetzt; Ausmaß 1,47 × 2,28 m.

E1 Eine nicht-vorschriftsmäßige Seidenfahne, hergestellt von Tiffany, mit dem Namen des Oberst über dem Staatssiegel. E2 Als Teil der Reservekavallerie der Shenandoah-Armee erhielt dieses Regiment diese gemalte Fahne im Februar 1865. E3 Dies ist wahrscheinlich, aber nicht sicher eine Kennzeichnungsfahne dieser Einheit 'Fire Zouaves' – im Besitz eines ehemaligen Offiziers der Kompanie E des Regiments. E4 Typische Abweichung vom regulären Muster, das weiß und nur mit der Regimentnummer versehen war.

F1 Seidene Staatsfahne, 1,29 × 1,87 m, mit einem aufgemalten Baum. Die Einheit diente in der Nähe von Vicksburg. F2 Diese erhalten gebliebene Fahne zeigt Kampfbeschädigung, doch ihre Einheit ist nicht bekannt; 1,20 × 1,80 m. F3 Der Pelikan war seit langem ein Emblem von Louisiana. Seidenfahne, 1,54 × 1,49 m. Das war das einzige Regiment der Texas-Brigade mit einer Staatsfahne. Diese Version wurde von der Tochter des Oberst 1861 angefertigt; Seide, weiß aufgemalte Schlachtenauszeichnungen, 1,42 × 1,40 m.

G1 Siehe norwegisches Löwen-Emblem; das Regiment bestand fast ausschließlich aus norwegischen Einwanderern. G2 Auf der Fahnen-Kehrseite ersetzt das amerikanische Wappen das Staatssiegel im mittleren Kreis. G3 Eine von Horstmann Brothers Ende 1862 hergestellte Fahne. Das Regiment diente im Westen, sowohl gegen die Konföderierten wie gegen die Indianer. G4 Diese Fahne stammt aus der Zeit vor der Annahme der offiziellen Staatsfahne und wurde vom ersten Infanterieregiment des Staates in der Potomac-Armee getragen.

H1 Typische, nicht-vorschriftsmäßige Fahne einer frühen Freiwilligen-Einheit – in diesem Falle wahrscheinlich aus Schotten zusammengestellt; nach schweren Verlusten bei Shiloh wurde die Einheit dem 33. Mississippi-Infanterieregiment angeschlossen. Die Uniform ist die endgültige Staatsversion von 1861. H2 Handbemalte Seidenfahne, 1,04 × 1,09 m, ähnelt stark der Staatsfahne. Das 18. Regiment diente in der Armee von Northern Virginia; bei der endgültigen Kapitulation bei Appomattox wurden nur ein Offizier, ein Unteroffizier und ein Soldat registriert. H3 Grobe Version der Staatsfahne, die 1861 bei der Belagerung von Fort Sumter getragen wurde.

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- 151 Scots & Welsh Wars
- 94 The Swiss 1300-1500
- 136 Italian Armies 1300-1500
- 166 German Armies 1300-1500
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