

1: The 11th Alabama Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War | eBay

From inception to the final roll call, this regimental history traces the 11th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers from its creation to the Confederate surrender at Appomattox.

Confederate States of America – The Confederate States, officially the Confederate States of America, commonly referred to as the Confederacy, was a breakaway country of 11 secessionist slave states existing from to . It was never recognized as an Independent country, although it achieved belligerent status by Britain. A new Confederate government was established in February before Lincoln took office in March, after the Civil War began in April, four slave states of the Upper South – Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina – also declared their secession and joined the Confederacy. In spring , after four years of fighting which led to an estimated , military deaths, all the Confederate forces surrendered. Jefferson Davis later lamented that the Confederacy had disappeared in , Missouri and Kentucky were represented by partisan factions from those states, while the legitimate governments of those two states retained formal adherence to the Union. Efforts by certain factions in Maryland to secede were halted by federal imposition of law, while Delaware, though of divided loyalty. A Unionist government in parts of Virginia organized the new state of West Virginia. With the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1., the Union made abolition of slavery a war goal, as Union forces moved southward, large numbers of plantation slaves were freed. Many joined the Union lines, enrolling in service as soldiers, teamsters and laborers, the most notable advance was Shermans March to the Sea in late . Much of the Confederacys infrastructure was destroyed, including telegraphs, railroads, plantations in the path of Shermans forces were severely damaged. Internal movement became increasingly difficult for Southerners, weakening the economy and these losses created an insurmountable disadvantage in men, materiel, and finance. Public support for Confederate President Jefferson Daviss administration eroded over time due to repeated military reverses, economic hardships, after four years of campaigning, Richmond was captured by Union forces in April . Shortly afterward, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant, President Davis was captured on May 10., and jailed in preparation for a treason trial that was ultimately never held. By , the Compromise of ended Reconstruction in the former Confederate states, Confederate veterans had been temporarily disenfranchised by Reconstruction policy. The prewar South had many areas, the war left the entire region economically devastated by military action, ruined infrastructure .

2. Military Academy and colonel of a regiment during the Mexican War. In March , the Provisional Confederate Congress established a more permanent Confederate States Army, the better estimates of the number of individual Confederate soldiers are between , and 1., men. This does not include a number of slaves who were pressed into performing various tasks for the army, such as construction of fortifications. Since these figures include estimates of the number of individual soldiers who served at any time during the war. These numbers do not include men who served in Confederate naval forces, although most of the soldiers who fought in the American Civil War were volunteers, both sides by resorted to conscription, primarily as a means to force men to register and to volunteer. In the absence of records, estimates of the percentage of Confederate soldiers who were draftees are about double the 6 percent of Union soldiers who were conscripts. Confederate casualty figures also are incomplete and unreliable, one estimate of Confederate wounded, which is considered incomplete, is , These numbers do not include men who died from causes such as accidents. Other Confederate forces surrendered between April 16, and June 28., by the end of the war, more than , Confederate soldiers had deserted. The Confederacys government effectively dissolved when it fled Richmond in April, by the time Abraham Lincoln took office as President of the United States on March 4., the seven seceding slave states had formed the Confederate States. The Confederacy seized federal property, including nearly all U. Army forts, Lincoln was determined to hold the forts remaining under U. The Northern states were outraged by the Confederacys attack and demanded war and it rallied behind Lincolns call on April 15, for all the states to send troops to recapture the forts from the secessionists, to put down the rebellion and to preserve the Union intact. Four more slave states joined the Confederacy. The Confederate Congress provided for a Confederate army patterned after the United States Army and it was to consist of a large provisional

force to exist only in time of war and a small permanent regular army. Although the two forces were to exist concurrently, very little was done to organize the Confederate regular army, the Provisional Army of the Confederate States began organizing on April 1. Virtually all regular, volunteer, and conscripted men preferred to enter this organization since officers could achieve a rank in the Provisional Army than they could in the Regular Army.

3. Infantry – Infantry is the general branch of an army that engages in military combat on foot. As the troops who engage with the enemy in close-ranged combat, infantry units bear the largest brunt of warfare, Infantry can enter and maneuver in terrain that is inaccessible to military vehicles and employ crew-served infantry weapons that provide greater and more sustained firepower. In English, the 16th-century term Infantry describes soldiers who walk to the battlefield, and there engage, fight, the term arose in Sixteenth-Century Spain, which boasted one of the first professional standing armies seen in Europe since the days of Rome. It was common to appoint royal princes to military commands, and the men under them became known as *Infanteria*. Army, the closes with the enemy, by means of fire and maneuver, in order to destroy or capture him, or to repel his assault by fire, close combat. Marine Corps, the role of the infantry is to locate, close with, and destroy the enemy fire and maneuver. Beginning with the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century, artillery has become a dominant force on the battlefield. Since World War I, combat aircraft and armoured vehicles have become dominant. In 20th and 21st century warfare, infantry functions most effectively as part of a combined arms team including artillery, armour, Infantry relies on organized formations to be employed in battle. These have evolved over time, but remain a key element to effective infantry development and deployment, until the end of the 19th century, infantry units were for the most part employed in close formations up until contact with the enemy. This allowed commanders to control of the unit, especially while maneuvering. The development of guns and other weapons with increased firepower forced infantry units to disperse in order to make them less vulnerable to such weapons. This decentralization of command was made possible by improved communications equipment, among the various subtypes of infantry is Medium infantry. This refers to infantry which are heavily armed and armored than heavy infantry. In the early period, medium infantry were largely eliminated due to discontinued use of body armour up until the 20th century. In the United States Army, Stryker Infantry is considered Medium Infantry, since they are heavier than light infantry, Infantry doctrine is the concise expression of how infantry forces contribute to campaigns, major operations, battles, and engagements. It is a guide to action, not a set of hard, doctrine provides a very common frame of reference across the military forces, allowing the infantry to function cooperatively in what are now called combined arms operations. Doctrine helps standardise operations, facilitating readiness by establishing common ways of accomplishing infantry tasks, doctrine links theory, history, experimentation, and practice

4. The battle involved the largest number of casualties of the war and is often described as the wars turning point. After his success at Chancellorsville in Virginia in May, Lee led his army through the Shenandoah Valley to begin his second invasion of the North—the Gettysburg Campaign. Prodded by President Abraham Lincoln, Maj. Joseph Hooker moved his army in pursuit, but was relieved of command just three days before the battle and replaced by Meade. Elements of the two armies collided at Gettysburg on July 1, as Lee urgently concentrated his forces there, his objective being to engage the Union army. Low ridges to the northwest of town were defended initially by a Union cavalry division under Brig. John Buford, on the second day of battle, most of both armies had assembled. The Union line was out in a defensive formation resembling a fishhook. On the Union right, Confederate demonstrations escalated into full-scale assaults on Culp's Hill, all across the battlefield, despite significant losses, the Union defenders held their lines. The charge was repulsed by Union rifle and artillery fire, at great loss to the Confederate army, Lee led his army on a torturous retreat back to Virginia. Between 46, and 51, soldiers from both armies were casualties in the battle, the most costly in US history. Such a move would upset U. The invasion would allow the Confederates to live off the bounty of the rich Northern farms while giving war-ravaged Virginia a much-needed rest, in addition, Lees 72, man army could threaten Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and possibly strengthen the growing peace movement in the North. Thus, on June 3, Lees army began to shift northward from Fredericksburg, the Cavalry Division remained under the command of Maj. The Union Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Joseph Hooker, consisted of seven corps, a cavalry corps. The first major action of

the campaign took place on June 9 between cavalry forces at Brandy Station, near Culpeper, Virginia. Numerous raids were conducted and battles fought in attempts to cut off the Richmond, many of these battles caused the lengthening of the trench lines, overloading dwindling Confederate resources. Lee finally gave in to the pressure and abandoned cities in April, leading to his retreat and surrender at Appomattox Court House. The Siege of Petersburg foreshadowed the trench warfare that was common in World War I and it also featured the war's largest concentration of African American troops, who suffered heavy casualties at such engagements as the Battle of the Crater and Chaffins Farm. In March, Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to lieutenant general and was given command of the Union Army. He devised a strategy to apply pressure on the Confederacy from many points. Averell to operate against railroad supply lines in West Virginia, and Maj. Most of these failed, often because of the assignment of generals to Grant for political rather than military reasons. Butlers Army of the James bogged down against inferior forces under Gen. However, Crook and Averell were able to cut the last railway linking Virginia and Tennessee, on May 4, Grant and Meades Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan River and entered the area known as the Wilderness of Spotsylvania, beginning the six-week Overland Campaign. Grant spent the remainder of May maneuvering and fighting battles with the Confederate army as he attempted to turn Lees flank. Grant knew that his army and base of manpower in the North could sustain a war of attrition better than Lee. This theory was tested at the Battle of Cold Harbor when Grants army once again came into contact with Lees near Mechanicsville and he chose to engage Lees army directly, by ordering a frontal assault on the Confederate fortified positions on June 3. This attack was repulsed with heavy losses, Cold Harbor was a battle that Grant regretted more than any other and Northern newspapers thereafter frequently referred to him as a butcher. On the night of June 12, Grant again advanced by his left flank and he planned to cross to the south bank of the river, bypassing Richmond, and isolate Richmond by seizing the railroad junction of Petersburg to the south. While Lee remained unaware of Grants intentions, the Union army constructed a pontoon bridge 2, feet long, what Lee had feared most of all—that Grant would force him into a siege of Richmond—was poised to occur. This represented a change of strategy from that of the preceding Overland Campaign, Lee at first believed that Grants main target was Richmond and devoted only minimal troops under Gen. The Union faced secessionists in eleven Southern states grouped together as the Confederate States of America, the Union won the war, which remains the bloodiest in U. Among the 34 U. The Confederacy grew to eleven states, it claimed two more states, the Indian Territory, and the southern portions of the western territories of Arizona. The Confederacy was never recognized by the United States government nor by any foreign country. The states that remained loyal, including border states where slavery was legal, were known as the Union or the North, the war ended with the surrender of all the Confederate armies and the dissolution of the Confederate government in the spring of The war had its origin in the issue of slavery. The Confederacy collapsed and 4 million slaves were freed, but before his inauguration, seven slave states with cotton-based economies formed the Confederacy. Eight remaining slave states continued to reject calls for secession, outgoing Democratic President James Buchanan and the incoming Republicans rejected secession as illegal. Lincolns March 4, inaugural address declared that his administration would not initiate a civil war, speaking directly to the Southern States, he reaffirmed, I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the United States where it exists. I believe I have no right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. After Confederate forces seized numerous federal forts within territory claimed by the Confederacy, efforts at compromise failed, the Confederates assumed that European countries were so dependent on King Cotton that they would intervene, but none did, and none recognized the new Confederate States of America. Hostilities began on April 12., when Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter, while in the Western Theater the Union made significant permanent gains, in the Eastern Theater, the battle was inconclusive in — The autumn Confederate campaigns into Maryland and Kentucky failed, dissuading British intervention, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which made ending slavery a war goal.

2: Bibliography of American Civil War Confederate military unit histories - Wikipedia

From inception to the final roll call, this regimental history traces the 11th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers from its creation to the Confederate surrender at Appomattox. The work follows the 11th Alabama through various battles including Manassas, Fredericksburg, Salem Church and Gettysburg.

Griffin answers some questions about himself and the book. In addition, I have been a lecturer in Hebrew on the seminary level, and lectured as well on the College level. I have had the opportunity to study abroad at the University of Stellenbosch and the Queens University of Belfast. I hold a doctoral degree from New Orleans Theological Seminary. I am married with three children and four grandchildren, and Mobile, Alabama, is my hometown. What got you interested in studying Civil War? I have always been interested in the Civil War. I remember playing with Civil War soldiers as a kid and hearing my Grandma Griffin talking about our family Civil War stories. A few works stand out in my budding interest in the field: *A Narrative*, Douglas S. Other influential writers along my journey have been James M. McPherson, and James I. The Official Records and the many published works by the soldiers who fought in the war have fueled my passion. I was also greatly influenced in pursuing academic excellence while studying under Dr. What was the story you were trying to tell, and what did you want the reader to come away with after reading it? The work began on a personal note after discovering that several of my ancestors had fought in the 11th Alabama. It was out of researching their war records that the idea of researching the regiment was born. I wanted to open up the world of the men who fought in the 11th Alabama for both scholars and interested descendants. I wanted to tell the story of the men, their individual journeys from , and their lives after the war. The 11th Alabama is not simply the unfolding of the story of an individual Confederate infantry regiment, but the personal journey the reader takes with the soldiers as they sit around a camp fire, describe the carnage on the battlefield, or double-quick over an open field toward the enemy works. It is my hope that readers will come away with a greater appreciation for both the regiment and the soldiers who fought in the 11th Alabama. The 11th Alabama was one of the hardest fighting regiments in the Army of Northern Virginia. Readers will learn of the bravery, patriotism, and motives of many of the men who comprised the unit. What makes your study stand out “ what does it contribute to the literature that has not already been contributed? First of all, no definite work on the 11th Alabama had been written. A great deal of primary material accessed provides helpful information on the role played by the brigade during the war. The work provides specific details of battle developments previously undocumented. Third, the 11th Alabama contributes to understanding how the typical Confederate regiment was raised as well as the dialogue regarding the motives for fighting in Confederate service. Finally, the work has a strong biographical component. Personal stories are scattered throughout the book, and the final chapter examines the lives of the soldiers following Appomattox. The research and writing of the 11th Alabama took about seven years. A formidable obstacle in writing a regimental history is the time needed to visit and study key locations. In addition, necessary time allotment for travel to the locations containing necessary research materials provided a challenge. I found it surprising that so many extant original sources for the 11th Alabama became accessible in the project. The project was difficult to end. Academic research requires an exhaustive undertaking by the researcher which makes the decision to terminate a project difficult. Can you describe your research and writing process? Research began with the official muster rolls and Confederate service cards of the 11th Alabama available at the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, Alabama. I recorded the daily data on every single soldier for the entire war. The daily data provided rich personal information for cataloging the regimental developments throughout the war. A wealth of information for the book is contained in the Department of Archives and History at Montgomery, Alabama, as well as the W. Using the official muster rolls as a chronological guide for the book, the research and writing traced the developments of the regiment from the original mustering in of the individual companies until the final parole at Appomattox Court House. Information from the Official Records, personal biographical information, and any additional relevant information was inserted within the basic chronological framework. The foundational sources for the 11th Alabama included: In addition, the J. Online sites provided personal biographical

information on individual soldiers as well as information on the location of needed primary sources. I took the time to solicit information online from ancestors of the soldiers who served in the 11th Alabama, and in response received everything from letters to photographs. I understand the book has been reprinted. Can you talk about that process, how the decision was made, etc.? The publishers decided that the sales of the book through merited a reprint but in a different format. In the 11th Alabama was released in soft cover form at a reduced price. We hope that offering the book at the reduced price might generate more book sales. I am currently engaged in a new research project that I hope to publish upon its completion. I am studying the contributions of the citizens of Mobile, Alabama, to the Confederate war effort from The work focuses upon civilian efforts in support of the military. The work hopes to determine the how Mobilians contributed to the war effort in order to understand the diversity, development, and motivation of their labors.

11TH ALABAMA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT IN THE CIVIL WAR pdf

3: 11th Alabama Infantry | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The 11th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry was an infantry regiment that served in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War. The 11th Alabama was mustered in at Lynchburg, Virginia, on June 17,

Sketch of the Sixth Regiment, N. Stone Publishing Company, Regiment from to Oklahoma units[edit] Gaines, W. Louisiana State University Press, South Carolina units[edit] Andrews, W. Whittet and Shepperson, no date listed. A History of the 15th South Carolina Infantry, " History of Company G. Army and of Company E, Sixth S. Broadfoot Publishing Company, From Its Organization to the Close of the War. A of the 10th Regiment, So. Volunteers in the Army of the Confederate States. University of South Carolina Press, A Brief History and Roster. The Palmetto Riflemen, Co. B, Fourth Regiment, S. Hoyt and Keys, Company "A", 1st Regiment S. Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Simonton, Confederate States Army, " The State Company, Enlisted for the War: Pelican Publishing Company, History of the Fourth Regiment S. The History Press, Enlisted For the War: Volunteers, in the Army of the Confederates States. Historical Sketch of the Pee Dee Guards. A history of the Third South Carolina Infantry, " Tennessee units[edit] Allen, Williams Gibbs. Rhea County Historical and Genealogical Society, Reminiscences of William G. The Beleaguered Forty"First Tennessee. Todd and Gary W. Mercer University Press, The Williamson County Cavalry: Company C, Ninth Tennessee Infantry. White Mane Publishing Co. The Confederate Ninth Tennessee Infantry. University of Tennessee Press, We Were Spoiling for a Fight. Rebel Sons of Erin: Guild Press of Indiana, Brandon Printing Company, Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House, Lindsley, John Berrien, ed. The Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate: The Publication Committee, From the Flame of Battle to the Fiery Cross: The 3rd Tennessee Infantry with Complete Roster. Yucca Tree Press, Press of Paragon Printing Company, The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry Confederate: Hill Junior College Press, Between the Enemy and Texas: Texas Christian University Press, In the Saddle with the Texans: McWhiney Foundation Press, A Chronicle of the 3rd Texas Cavalry. The 8th Texas Cavalry. Carlock, Chuck, with V. North Richfield Hills, Texas: The Second Texas Infantry: From Shiloh to Vicksburg. The Adventures of a Tenderfoot: History of the Second Regt. Mounted Rifles and Co. Davis, James Henry, editor. Smith County Historical Society, The Dead Men Wore Boots: San Felipe Press, Embracing Roster and Casualties. University of Oklahoma Press, The First Texas Legion. A History of the 28th Texas Cavalry, " University of Arkansas Press, Greyhounds of the Trans"Mississippi. Louisiana State University, This Band of Heroes: The Neale Publishing Company, University of North Texas Press, Eugene Von Boeckmann, Lone Star Regiments in Gray. Virginia units[edit] Driver, Jr. Sun Job Printing Office, A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations, " The Giles, Allegheny and Jackson Artillery. The First and Second Rockbridge Artillery. When Men Only Dare to Go! Or The Story of a Boy Company. Jordan Virginia Artillery Fonerdan, C. The History of the Bedford Light Artillery. Buford Democrat Press, Under the Stars and Bars: Everett Waddey Company, Virginia Book Company, Morris, Orange, and King William Artillery.

4: 11th Regiment Alabama Infantry - WikiVisually

The 11th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry was an infantry regiment that served in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War.

5: The 11th Alabama Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War " McFarland

The 11th Alabama Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War Ronald G. Griffin From inception to the final roll call, this regimental history traces the 11th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers from its creation to the Confederate surrender at Appomattox.

6: Alabama Civil War Unit Bibliography - Eclectic Projects

11TH ALABAMA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT IN THE CIVIL WAR pdf

11th Alabama Infantry Confederate Regiments & Batteries > Alabama The 11th Alabama Infantry Regiment mustered 1, men during the Civil War, of whom were killed or mortally wounded and died of disease.

7: Civil War Resources On The Web

Get this from a library! The 11th Alabama Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War. [Ronald G Griffin] -- "From inception to the final roll call, this regimental history traces the 11th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers from its creation to the Confederate surrender at Appomattox.

8: 11th Regiment Alabama Infantry | Revolvy

This is a list of Alabama Civil War Confederate Units Infantry. 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (10th Regiment 2nd Volunteer Militia,;

9: 11th Regiment Alabama Infantry | Civil War Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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