

1: 28th Virginia INF

The 28th Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment was an infantry regiment raised in Virginia for service in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. It fought mostly with the Army of Northern Virginia.

Mustered in Confederate service for one year dated 1 July, Company A Blue Ridge Rifles: Company B Craig Rifles: Company D Craig Mountain Boys: Company E 1st Clifton Greys: Company E 2nd Piedmont Rifles: Company F Botetourt Spring Rifles: Company G Bedford Greys: Company K 2nd Breckinridge Infantry: Sources "This has been a big day in Salem. The th Regiment was out in full force; besides which, the Salem Flying Artillery, Roanoke Greys, and two other volunteer companies, not fully organised, were all on parade, giving our town a lively appearance. They are commanded by Capt. Allen, a graduate of the Institute; Madison P. Deyerle, also from the Institute, 1st Lieutenant; Chas. Burwell, 2d, and Wm. This company will be one hundred strong, and will embrace a fine body of soldiers. Salem, 4th May, "There are a large number of troops encamped here at present, embracing the two South Carolina regiments; another regiment, under Col. Preston, arrived this evening. The Confederate Veteran, Volume What did we fight for? Organisation of 28th Virginia Infantry, 20 May, Organisation of 28th Virginia Infantry, 20 August, Series I, Volume 2 Serial No.

2: 28th Virginia Infantry Battle Flag captured at Gettysberg | Museum Collections Up Close : www.engancher.com

The 28th Virginia participated in most of the major eastern campaigns. As a part of Longstreet's corps, Pickett's division, they fought at 1st and 2nd Manassas, Seven Day's battles, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Siege of Richmond and Petersburg and the retreat to Appomattox.

Kershaw 2nd South Carolina Infantry- Col. Kennedy w , Lt. Gaillard 3rd South Carolina Infantry- Col. Maffett 7th South Carolina Infantry- Col. Henagan 15th South Carolina Infantry- Col. William DeSaussure k , Maj. Semmes mw , Col. Goode Bryan 10th Georgia Infantry- Col. Weems 50th Georgia Infantry- Lt. Francis Kearse mw , Maj. McClashan 51st Georgia Infantry- Col. Edward Ball 53rd Georgia Infantry- Col. Humphreys 13th Mississippi Infantry- Col. Carter k 17th Mississippi Infantry- Col. Holder w , Lt. Fiser w 18th Mississippi Infantry- Col. Griffin w , Lt. Luse c 21st Mississippi Infantry- Col. Wofford 16th Georgia Infantry- Col. Goode Bryan 18th Georgia Infantry- Lieut. Ruff 24th Georgia Infantry- Col. Manly Pulaski Georgia Artillery- Capt. Fraser mw , Lt. Furlong 1st Richmond Howitzers- Capt. Carlton w , Lt. Garnett k , Maj. Peyton 8th Virginia Infantry- Col. Eppa Hunton w 18th Virginia Infantry- Lt. Carrington 19th Virginia Infantry- Col. Henry Gantt w , Lt. Ellis mw 28th Virginia Infantry- Col. Allen k , Lt. William Watts 56th Virginia Infantry- Col. Stuart mw , Lt. Williams k , Lt. Skinner 3rd Virginia Infantry- Col. Callcote k 7th Virginia Infantry- Col. Patton mw , Lt. Flowerree 11th Virginia Infantry- Maj. Kirkwood Otey w 24th Virginia Infantry- Col. Aylett w 9th Virginia Infantry- Maj. Owens mw 14th Virginia Infantry- Col. Hodges k , Lt. William White 38th Virginia Infantry- Col. Edmonds k , Lt. Whittle w 53rd Virginia Infantry- Col. Aylett w , Lt. Stribling Hampden Virginia Artillery- Capt. Caskie Richmond Fayette Artillery- Capt. Macon Lynchburg Virginia Artillery- Capt. Hood w , Brig. Sheffield 4th Alabama Infantry- Col. Scruggs 15th Alabama Infantry- Col. Hill 44th Alabama Infantry- Col. Perry 47th Alabama Infantry- Col. Campbell 48th Alabama Infantry- Col. Robertson 3rd Arkansas Infantry- Col. Manning w , Lt. Taylor 1st Texas Infantry- Col. Work 4th Texas Infantry- Col. Key w , Maj. Bane 5th Texas Infantry- Col. King Bryan w , Maj. Anderson w , Lt. William Luffman 7th Georgia Infantry- Col. White 8th Georgia Infantry- Col. Towers 9th Georgia Infantry- Lt. Mounger k , Maj. George Hillyer 11th Georgia Infantry- Col. Little w , Lt. William Luffman w , Maj. McDaniel w , Capt. Mitchell 59th Georgia Infantry- Col. Benning 2nd Georgia Infantry- Lt. Harris k , Maj. Shepherd 15th Georgia Infantry- Col. Hodges 20th Georgia Infantry- Col. Jones k , Lt. Alexander Ashland Virginia Artillery- Capt. Gilbert Madison Louisiana Artillery- Capt. Moody Virginia Richmond Battery- Capt. Parke Virginia Bath Battery- Capt. Eshleman 1st Company- Capt. Squires 2nd Company- Capt. Richardson 3rd Company- Capt. Miller 4th Company- Capt. Joe Norcom w , Lt. Hays 5th Louisiana Infantry- Maj. Alexander Hart w , Capt. Biscoe 6th Louisiana Infantry- Lt. Joseph Hanlon 7th Louisiana Infantry- Col. Penn 8th Louisiana Infantry- Col. Alcibiades DeBlanc w , Maj. Lester 9th Louisiana Infantry- Col. Hoffman 49th Virginia Infantry- Lt. Catlett Gibson 52nd Virginia Infantry- Lt. Avery mw , Col. Godwin 6th North Carolina Infantry- Maj. Tate 21st North Carolina Infantry- Col.

3: Civil War History of the 28th Virginia Infantry Regiment | eBay

February: Took part in Longstreet's Suffolk Expedition, missing the Battle of Chancellorsville. July Battle of Gettysburg. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Robert C. Allen and brought men to the field.

Painter, James Barney, and William H. Letters of James Barney Painter. Painter writes about Confederate camp life and battles in which he participated, particularly 1st and 2nd Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He describes mutilation of Union dead after 1st Bull Run, his refusal to fight under the proposed black flag of "no quarter," rations, wages, and hard marching, and advises his brother to stay out of the army. Also contains a letter from another soldier in the regiment, William H. A Touch of History: Botetourt County Historical Society, The journal covers the year , but may actually have been written later. Transcript made in by James D. Imprint from letter of transmittal. Anne Linebarger Snuggs Papers. Seven letters, February October , from Thomas James Linebarger , while he was a Confederate captain with the 28th North Carolina Regiment in Virginia, to his sister, Anne Linebarger, discussing casualties and fighting, especially in the Wilderness Campaign; T. Spoils to the Victor?: Ownership of the 28th Virginia Battle Flag. Wilson Civil War Letter and Diary, Virginia Military Institute Archives, One letter, March , discussing activities of his unit on the march in North Carolina; discusses supplies, food, surrounding countryside. Also diary [fragment, some pages missing] kept by Wilson during the Gettysburg Campaign, covering period 25 June through 3 July. Wilson was killed in action on July 3. These items are part of the Nathaniel C.

4: 19th Virginia Infantry - Wikipedia

28th Virginia Infantry Regiment. 1, likes · 19 talking about this. 28th Virginia Infantry Regiment, CSA Organized in Lynchburg, Va in June

It is unknown what they wore in the pre-war years. One record says they wore uniforms similar to the Continentals of the American Revolution, while one report claims they wore red battleshirts with red fezzes when they participated in a shooting competition in . The Albemarle Rifles were formed in , by William T. The pre-war uniform consisted of Gray frock coats with blue trim and blue trousers. The other two companies, the Southern Guard and the Sons of Liberty, consisted of students from the University of Virginia. They became known as the Charlottesville-University Battalion. The two student companies were disbanded, while the Monticello Guard and the Albemarle Rifles were mustered into service on May 12, at Culpeper Court House. The other eight companies arrived later in the months. The nicknames of the companies of the regiment are as follows: They were organized on May 5, They wore blue frock coats and trousers, along with white leather goods. The blue was according to the Virginia Militia Regulations of . According to the Scottsville Register, published April 20, , they were referred to as the Howardsville Blues. They left with Company C to join the war. The light blue designated the wearer as an infantryman. The men of the 19th were also issued brown leather accouterments: According to most records, the 19th Virginia leather goods varied throughout the war, often adopting black leather or anything at one time. Shell jackets are like frock coats, only without the skirt end, and ends just below the waist. The 19th Virginia was also greatly supplied by the Charlottesville Mills at Charlottesville, Virginia. They constantly supplied the 19th with frock coats, but into and , grey dye was harder to find, so butternut substituted. Of course, like much of the Confederate Army, uniforms may have also varied, using anything they could find. Combat Record[edit] The 19th Virginia became part of a brigade alongside the 8th , 18th , and 28th Virginia infantry regiments. The 56th Virginia Infantry later joined the brigade as well. The brigade later became known as the "Gamecock Brigade" for its fierce fighting and extreme bravery. The Fifth Brigade, stationed along the banks of the Bull Run , was tasked with " Although Cocke was a West Point graduate and wealthy planter, the regiment had long been under the practical command of Lieutenant Colonel John Bowie Strange, a VMI graduate who had founded the Albemarle Military Academy and who would die on campaign in . Strange had his men dig trenches to fortify their position the previous night. Colonel Strange called out to his sergeant major during the shooting: I am without orders, What shall I do? Thompson had been a farmer before the war, and the bullet entered his head. He was 21 years old. Five more men were wounded as the 19th deployed in time to see the Federal Army routed from the field. Although few, if any, men of the 19th actually fired their weapons during the battle, the regiment would forever say that First Manassas was their official trial by fire. Afterwards, the chase ended, and the 19th returned to Lewis Ford by the way of the Federal retreat, covered by blankets, oilclothes, overcoats, haversacks, and muskets abandoned by Federal troops. There the men learned how to drill and live like soldiers. They took their turn on the picket line and were occasionally involved in skirmishes. Camplife became the order of business, as they set up winter camp near Fairfax Court House, Virginia, in October, Companies and battalion drill were frequent, as were inspections and parades. The soldiers enjoyed the uneventful days of winter camp. Along with card playing and sport playing, they enjoyed the sermons of Reverend John H. Griffin of Company H. Griffin soon became the regimental chaplain. Along with picket duty and drill, the 19th also built trenchments on the high points around Fairfax. Gilmer of Company described the 19th positions as "impenetrable to the enemy," and noted in his diary that the slaves who also took part were paid the same as the soldiers . While on picket duty, Philip St. He never returned to his command, as on December 26, , he committed suicide by a single shot from a pistol into his mouth. The regiment broke winterquarters on March 8, , and marched south toward Culpeper. They camped outside Warrenton, Virginia, on March 10, then at Amissville on the 12th. They halted at Orange Court House on March . The 19th had marched miles over the past two weeks, minus five days of rest. During the next two weeks, the 19th was drilled hard by Lieutenant Colonel Strange. While at camp at Orange, new recruits

arrived to the regiment. Company I reported to have received 22 new recruits. Jones wrote in a letter to his wife that, "camp life is a very hard life to one that is not bin been used to it On April 16, the regiment arrived on the Richmond line for the purpose of defending the Confederate capitol against the advance of Federal Major General George B. After the suicide of General Cocke on December 26, , the 19th Virginia was brigaded with the 8th, 18th, and 28th Virginia Infantry Regiments and the brigade was placed under the command of Brigadier General George Pickett and designated the Third Brigade of the Second Division, which was commanded by Major General James Longstreet. One man was killed and 15 captured from Company E and no men lost from Company B. They were replaced by Companies A and I the next day. They evacuated their positions on April 29, being replaced by the 19th Mississippi. Lieutenant Colonel John B. Strange replaced Rust as colonel, and Major Henry Gantt was promoted to lieutenant colonel. The brigade, including the 19th, drove the Federals to a pine thicket. The 19th then faced to the east, with the 18th Virginia to the left, and the 19th Mississippi and 17th Virginia to the left, and the 28th Virginia came up in reserve [9] The 19th then came under heavy fire from the Federals in the pine thicket. The 19th began to fall back, but General Pickett and Lieutenant Colonel Gantt rallied the men and ordered them up. Later in the day, the 19th fixed bayonets and charged the Federal position. During the charge, the 19th captured a battery of seven guns and over Federals. One of the men to reach the guns first, Sergeant Alexander Hoffman of Company A, was killed beside the guns. After 8 pm, the 19th returned to Williamsburg and stayed there for the night. The 19th had 7 men killed, 44 wounded, and 2 missing. The regiment stacked its arms and waited for orders, when a volley fired their direction sent them scurrying back into formation. The 19th was halted and ordered to lie down and maintain silence when a large body of Federal infantry was found completely behind them, while another body of Federals advanced directly to their front. Assuming themselves surrounded, the 19th lay still and waited until the Federals to their front were nearly on top of them before they stood and delivered a volley that stopped the Federals cold. In less than "eight minutes," as William Wood would later carefully note, the Federal line fell back at a "quick route step. A Union officer walked in front of the units, and shouted to the Confederates, "Who are you all! The 19th, insulted by this comment, rose up and fired a volley into the Federals, killing the officer, who is believed to be Colonel James Miller of the 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers. The 19th lost 20 percent of its strength. As it advanced, elements of the regiment temporarily stopped due to the viciousness of the Federal fire, but were quickly rallied and sent forward again. The regiment helped break the strong Federal line and drive it back in considerable confusion. General Pickett was wounded in the attack, and Colonel Eppa Hunton of the 8th Virginia took control of the brigade though some reports indicate Colonel Strange of the 19th Virginia took temporary command. After a short fire-fight, the Federals were driven back. Colonel Strange apparently took temporary command of the brigade during this advance. On August 30, at 4: The Brigade then drove on, and helped drive Union reinforcements off Chinn Ridge. About men were killed or wounded, among them was Lieutenant Colonel Henry Gantt. The 19th Virginia began the campaign with men and officers, a substantially smaller number than the they had taken to First Manassas hardly 15 months earlier. This smaller figure was due to battle casualties as well as disease and heavy rates of desertion prior to crossing the Potomac into Maryland. The regiment, commanded by Captain B. Brown and Lieutenant William N. Wood the author of Reminiscences of Big I held its position for 2 hours, even though its men were spread out in a skirmish line formation. The brigade reformed at the western base of the hill and prepared for a final stand, but Confederate reinforcements under A. The 19th Virginia suffered 8 casualties during its defense of Cemetery Hill out of a total strength of 50 men. The day after the battle, so many stragglers returned to the brigade that it marched back atop Cemetery Hill with nearly twice as many men as it had the previous day. The command withdrew with the rest of the army on September 18 through 19 back into Virginia. The division was posted in the center of the Confederate lines during the Battle of Fredericksburg from December 11â€”14, , but did not participate in the fighting. Longstreet succeeded in the first two purposes, but ultimately failed to destroy or capture the Federal army in the area. Since military woolen blankets were in short supply, many men were issued sections of carpet or rug that the quartermaster had in plenty. As the artillery bombardment commenced and the fire returned by the Federal artillery, the Confederates hugged the ground on the slope of Seminary Ridge and waited for the order to advance. Federal artillery on Little Round Top

fired shots that enfiladed the Confederate line, causing terrible damage. The ball hit him squarely in the face; Lieutenant Colonel E.

5: 28th Virginia Infantry: a Virtual Cemetery - Find A Grave

Note: The 28th Virginia Infantry was ordered to Mitchell's Ford, on the Bull Run River, by Special Orders No, Paragraph II, Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, Prince William County, Virginia, on 20 June, , and a battalion of the 28th Virginia Infantry, under the command of Major R C Allen, was stationed.

6: 28th Virginia Infantry - Wikipedia

Home page of the 28th Virginia Infantry Camp

7: 28th Virginia Infantry Regiment

28th Virginia Infantry Battle Flag Captured at Gettysburg Objects Curator Matt Anderson takes a look at the Virginia battle flag captured by the 1st Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg on July 3,

8: 28th Virginia Infantry | Civil War Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The 19th Virginia became part of a brigade alongside the 8th, 18th, and 28th Virginia infantry regiments. The 56th Virginia Infantry later joined the brigade as well. The brigade later became known as the "Gamecock Brigade" for its fierce fighting and extreme bravery.

9: The 28th Virginia Infantry Regiment, C.S.A.

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

*Beans James Francis Davis Seafloor sping and subduction worksheet Power of subconscious mind book in gujarati
Balanced and restorative justice Spss data analysis and interpretation TIPS FOR THE SURVEILLANT AND READING
THE ENVIRONMENT Tale of Naughty Mal and Other Donkey Stories Money Under the Table Laboratory Guide to
Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy Report on maritime standards and controls Bioanalytical chemistry
for life and health sciences Basic Principles of Plates and Slabs Object oriented modeling and design michael blaha
james rumbaugh And change answers. Examinees cannot go back and change answers from previous Dragon unbound
katie macalister Antique maps and their cartographers Lart de mener les conveersations 6. The Trigonometric
Functions. Representing Kurds : a brief history of Kurds and Kurdistan in ethnography Call of the wild chapter questions
Reading, Writing and Learning in ESL: A Resource Book for K-12 Teachers Napoleon the great andrew roberts An
Egyptian childhood Compliance programs and the corporate sentencing guidelines Innovative saltwater flies
Horticulturalists, fishermen, and coffee growers Institute for propaganda analysis The Alabaster Cross Managing by
Measuring V. 2. Vibrational energy. What difference does all this make to those struggling with various temptations?
Arris cable modem manual Cat 2007 question paper with solutions Surgical management of intraocular tumors. Hamlyn
guide to shells of the world How the World Can Be the Way It Is Microfinance: innovations in product delivery Book lists
for boys : realistic fiction Research questions on rivers water polluted 3, 2, 1 number fun*