Alabama Civil War Trail
Montgomery was considered as provisional capital of the Confederate States of America in 1861. In April of 1863, a number of forts and positions originated in Alabama. In 1865, some of the last battles fought in the war occurred on Alabama soil. From beginning to end, this fascinating period in American history on Alabama’s Civil War Trail.

Alabama Department of Archives & History
The Department of Archives and History houses one of the South’s largest collections of Civil War artifacts, maps, and other items. Included are flags, uniforms, weapons and equipment used by Alabama’s soldiers and soldiers as well as items used on the home front. These objects related to Civil War history will be accessible to thousands of documents, photographs and books.

Alabama State Capitol
Alabama’s former Capitol, which has been called “A Confederate Independence Hall,” served as the first Capitol of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865. The building was envisioned by Richard S. J. Oglesby, commander of the 14th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was erected primarily with a brick chimney to protect it from the Confederate Army's artillery. The building was later destroyed by fire during the Civil War.

Brewster Ironworks Historical State Park
The Confederates government purchased the farmhouse in 1861 and used it to house Confederate soldiers. During the American Civil War, the property was used as a hospital. In March 1863, the Union 167th Missouri Cavalry burned down the Brewster Homestead.

Brierfield Ironworks Historical State Park
The Confederates government purchased the farmhouse in 1861, and used it to house Confederate soldiers. During the American Civil War, the property was used as a hospital.

Civil War Attractions & Sites
By 1864, Mobile was the only open port on the Gulf of Mexico. Union Admiral David G. Farragut forced the Confederate Navy to evacuate Mobile Bay. On April 6, 1864, Federal forces entered Mobile Bay, formally capturing the Confederate fleet including its nationally famous ironclad CSS Virginia. Mobile’s victory enabled the army to commence siege operations against the fort which surrendered on April 12, 1865. (Photo by Evernote)

Fort Tyler
This fort, complete with Civil War era fortifications, is near the mouth of Mobile Bay. It is the only Civil War fort that stands today, and it was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962.

Gallant Pelham Statue
This statue of a Civil War soldier is located at the entrance of the community of Gallant in northern Alabama.

Historic Blakeley State Park
The first Civil War submarine, CSS Hunley, was launched here in 1864. The submarine was designed and built under the supervision of John Todd, a shipbuilder from Mobile. CSS Hunley was assigned to the Confederate submarine fleet and was manned by theCSS Hunley Museum.

Historic City of Selma
The city of Selma was the site of the largest battle in the Civil War, the Battle of Selma, on March 7-8, 1865. The battle ended with the Union victory. The city is now home to the Selma Tannehill Manufacturing Co., established in 1863, as a manufacturing center. Union troops destroyed the city in 1865.

Historic Fort Gaines
The historic Fort Gaines is one of the last remaining forts in the Mobile area. It is located on a peninsula facing Mobile Bay.

Historic Blakeley State Park
The CSS Hunley, one of the South’s most famous submarines, was built in Mobile in 1864. The submarine was assigned to the Confederate submarine fleet and was manned by the CSS Hunley Museum.

Historic Fort Morgan
The fort was built to defend the entrance to Mobile Bay. It was completed in 1865 and destroyed in 1865.

Historic Indian Springs
This historic town was established in 1820 as a spa and resort. It was once a major stop on the stagecoach route.

Pond Spring
This historic town was established in 1820 as a spa and resort. It was once a major stop on the stagecoach route.

Tecumseh
This historic town was established in 1820 as a spa and resort. It was once a major stop on the stagecoach route.

Tecumseh Cotton Mill
This historic town was established in 1820 as a spa and resort. It was once a major stop on the stagecoach route.
The War Between the States

Long after the last Civil War cannon boomed over Alabama, historic events with Confederate and Union influence continued to shape the state.

Alabama’s Recreational Events

The following flags can be found at the Department of Archives and History.

Joe Wheeler Plantation
Hillsboro • 256-867-8513 • Listing history every September

Old Baker Farm
Harpersville • 205-672-7209 • Fourth weekend in October

Recall LeGrande
Leighton • LaGrande College Site Park • 256-486-9234 • (Military demonstrations, no battle reenactments) May

September Skirmish
Decatur • Point Mallard Park • 256-350-2029 • Sat.-Sun. of Labor Day weekend

Siege of Bridgeport
Bridgeport • 256-495-3664 • Fourth weekend in March

Skirmish at Luxapalila
Woodland • 256-486-1935 • Fourth weekend in September

Tannehill skirmish
Tannehill • Tannehill State Park • 256-477-3511 • Sat.-Sun. of Memorial Day weekend

History Flags of the Confederacy

The Confederate States of America was recognized by the other members of the international community as the true government of the Southern states. The Confederacy’s government was designed to maintain order in its constituent states and to repel enemy forces. It was not designed to be a permanent government, and when the war ended, the Confederacy was dissolved.

The Stars and Bars

The first national flag of the Confederate States of America was adopted on March 4, 1861, by Congress. It was known as the “Stars and Bars” and consisted of a field of red, white, and blue stripes with a blue field containing white stars. The flag was later replaced by a new flag that was adopted on November 30, 1861. This new flag, known as the “Stars and Bars” or the “Southern Cross,” was eventually replaced by the “Stars and Bars” flag that was flown during the later part of the war.

The Confederate States of America

The Confederate States of America was a government established by the Southern states that seceded from the United States in 1861. The Confederate States of America was recognized as a sovereign nation by many foreign countries, but it was not recognized by the United States or the international community. The government of the Confederate States of America was headquartered in Montgomery, Alabama, but it was not a typical government in that it was not a permanent government. The Confederate States of America was dissolved when the war ended in 1865.

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