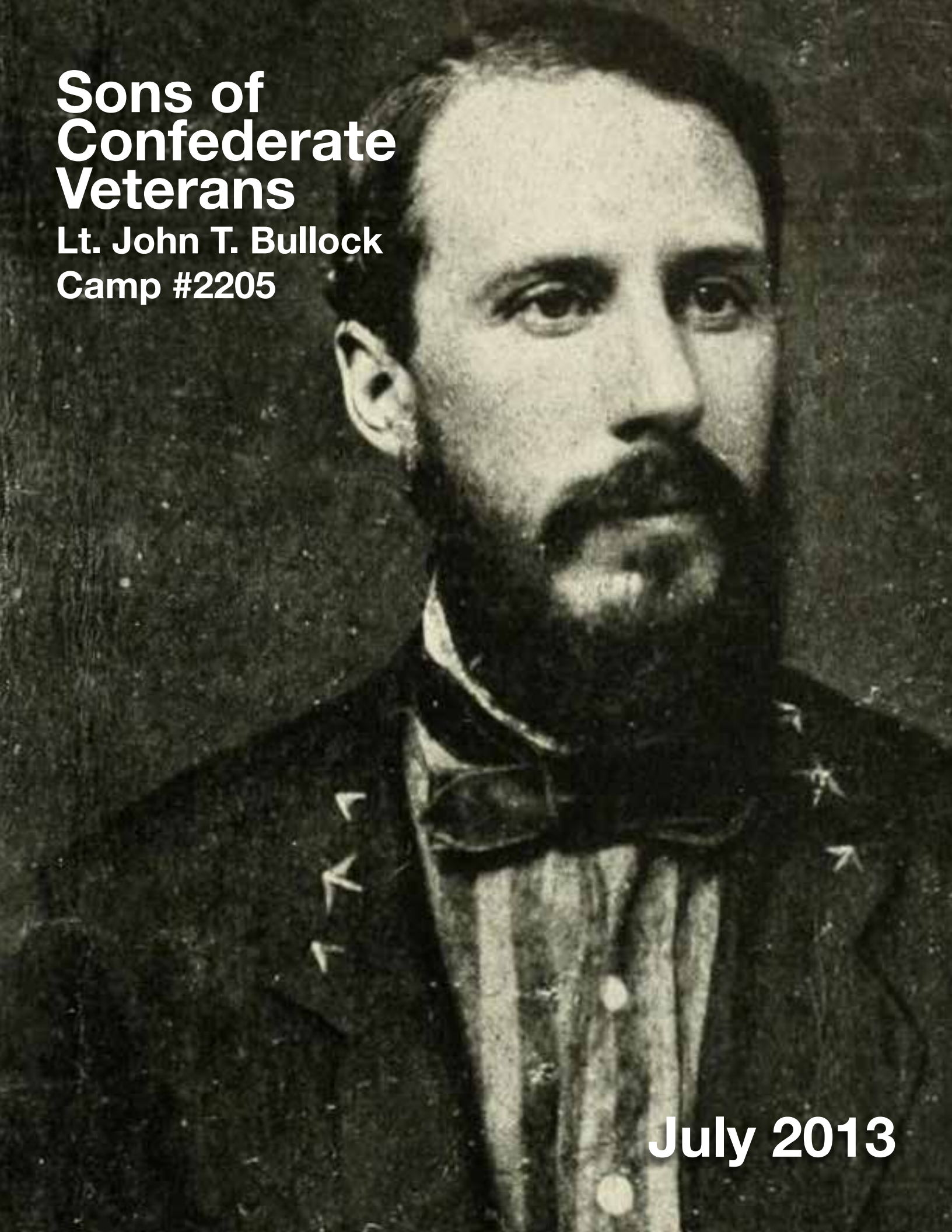
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. John T. Bullock Camp #2205



July 2013

CAMP OFFICERS

Commander
Joey Dickerson

1st Lieutenant Commander
Chris Powell

2nd Lieutenant Commander
Craig Pippen

Adjutant
George Kearney

Chaplain
Stanley Bennett

Color Sergeant
Randy Green

Historian
Frank Keller

Web Master
Allen Dew

Newsletter Editor
Michael DeBoe

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THE CHARGE

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Are you also ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself this greatness of soul? Not in the clamor of the crowded street. Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng. But in ourselves are triumph and defeat."

—Lt General Stephen Dill Lee

Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under GOD, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Salute to the Confederate Flag

I salute the confederate flag with affection, reverence and undying devotion to the cause for which it stands.

Salute to the NC Flag

I salute the flag of North Carolina and pledge love, loyalty, and faith.

CAMP NEWS

Next Meeting

When

Tuesday July 2, 2013 at 5:30pm

Where

Bob's Barbecue in Creedmoor, NC

Book Donations

Members of the John T. Bullock S.C.V. Camp #2205 from Stem, NC have recently donated the following books to our local libraries,

"General Leonidas Polk, C.S.A., The Fighting Bishop", [Polk's mother was a Warren County, North Carolina native] by Judith Lee Hallock, donated to the North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, North Carolina.

"The Years Of Anguish, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1861--1865", by The Fauquier County Civil War Centennial Committee, donated to the North Carolina Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, North Carolina.

"Bushwackers! The Civil War In North Carolina, Volume II, The Mountains", by William R. Trotter, donated to the Local History Room, Perry Memorial Library, Henderson, North Carolina.

"Immortal Captives, The Story Of Six Hundred Confederate Officers And The United States Prisoner Of War Policy", by Mauriel Phillips Joslyn, donated to the Local History Room, Perry Memorial Library, Henderson, North Carolina, in honor of Benjamin Franklin Ayscue, Company G, 47th North Carolina Regiment.

Upcoming Division Events

August 3rd 2013

Summer Division Executive Council meeting starts at 9:30am in Sanford, NC.

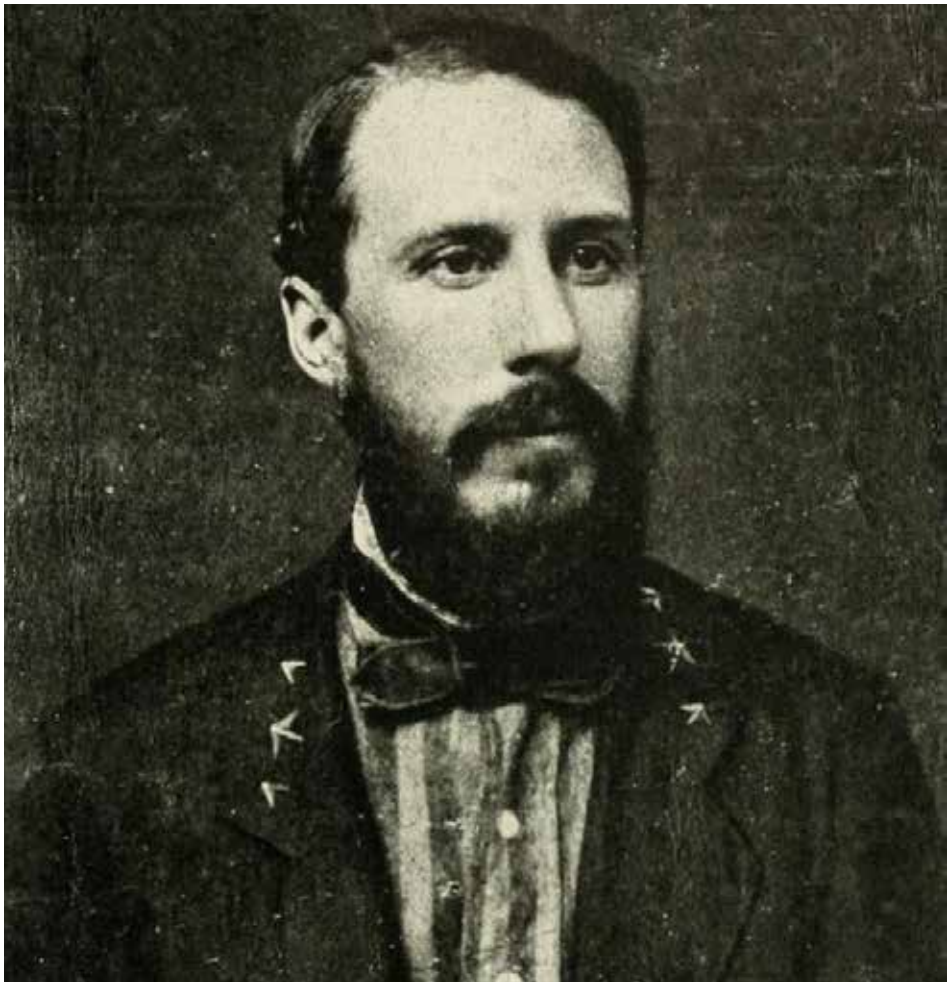
November 2, 2013

Flag Dedication Ceremony at the NC Museum of History at 2pm.

A LOOK AT LAST MEETING

At last month's meeting, we had the pleasure of hearing Division Commander Thomas Smith and camp member Mark Pace speak. Here are some images of the two giving their speeches, and some really interesting images of items that Mr. Smith has collected throughout his years hunting for artifacts.

COLONEL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER



At the Battle of Gettysburg, PA
By Jack M. Travis "Colonel Black Jack"

The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville, Virginia, in May of 1863, was due to General Stonewall Jackson's brilliant flank attack on the Union right. This victory gave General Lee and the Confederate Government great confidence. They now felt that winning the war was in their grasp. Unfortunately, the Battle of Chancellorsville was won at a great cost to General Lee and the South. General "Stonewall" Jackson, who was General Lee's "right arm", was mortally wounded.

COLONEL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER

General Lee and the Confederate high command determined that now was the opportune time to attempt another Northern invasion to cross the Potomac and fight the Yankees on their own turf. The Army of Northern Virginia was also compelled to move in order to feed over 80,000 men and 800,000 horses, mules, and oxen. The farm lands of Virginia were depleted and could no longer support the Army. So, entering the Pennsylvania rich farm lands could serve this purpose extremely well.

When the Battle of Chancellorsville was over, Alexander's Battalion encamped near Milford Station, Virginia. However, Colonel E. P. Alexander and his wife, "Miss Teen" Mason were staying at the very comfortable home of Mrs. Woolforks. The Woolforks' three sons were members of Alexander's Battalion.

Meanwhile, General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia started their march north by June 17th. Colonel Alexander's Battalion made their way up the Shenandoah Valley and into Pennsylvania. On Saturday, June 27, 1863, Colonel Alexander was at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His battalion was now made up of:

·Ashland (VA) Artillery Two Napoleons, Two 10-pdr Parrotts
·Bedford (VA) Artillery Four 3-inch Ordnance Rifles
·Brooks (SC) Artillery Four 12-pdr Howitzers
·Madison (LA) Artillery Two 12-pdr, Four 24-pdr Howitzers
·Parker's (VA) Artillery Four 3-inch Ordnance Rifles
·Taylor's (VA) Artillery Four 12-pdr Napoleons

General Lee received word that President Lincoln had replaced Union General Hooker with General George Meade. General Meade ordered the Union Army across the Potomac and northward to intercept the Confederates. General Lee decided now was the time to unite his army. Lee and his staff searched their maps for a convenient location to concentrate the army. Gettysburg was chosen as the site because of the excellent convergence of roads.

COLONEL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER

General Longstreet's First Corps of Artillery rested in Chambersburg until June 30, 1863. General Longstreet's official Chief of Artillery was an older gentleman by the name of James B. Walton. Colonel Walton always rode his large cold-black stallion named "Rebel". He was also a founding member of the famed Washington Artillery of New Orleans, Louisiana. However, General Lee and General Longstreet were well aware of the skills of their young genius artillery officer, Colonel E. P. Alexander.

A quote from Colonel Alexander states the tension between Walton and other artillery officers as they march to Gettysburg:
"Now, when different commanders march together it is custom of service to let them alternate in having the lead on successive days for the march is easier, & the camp earlier, with choice of ground. But Walton, somehow, ignored that custom and always gave his own Battalion the lead. At this camp some of my Captains became indignant & wished me to protest but I re-fused. Moody prepared to go over & challenge one of Walton's Captains, but I objected to any one taking any notice whatever of the matter, to which all at last agreed, consoling them-selves by saying that would get in front when the fighting began. My rela-tions with Walton were always very pleasant and friendly, I really suppose his never giving us the lead was merely from inadvertence & of course I never complained. But we had ample revenge at Gettysburg as well duly appear."

On June 29, 1863, the day before Lee made his decision to move to Gettysburg, General A. P. Hill, gave General Henry Heth permission to go into Gettysburg to investigate the rumor that a supply of shoes was in the town. On June 30, 1863 Heth sent a brigade to Gettysburg and was surprised to find that three thousand Union cavalry had just occupied the town. This force was commanded by General John Buford. The remainder of Heth's command and General William D. Pender's twelve thousand man division arrived at Gettysburg. The Battle of Gettysburg was under way as both armies converged on the town.

COLONEL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER

At four o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, Colonel Alexander and the First Corps Artillery left their camp near Greenwood and marched thirteen miles to bivouac at Marsh Creek, four miles from Gettysburg. At dawn on July 2nd, Alexander's battalion marched four miles, arriving very near the battlefield between six and eight in the morning, Colonel E. P. Alexander led on the column of First Corps guns. General Longstreet had ordered him to keep out of sight of the Federal signal tower on top of Little Round Top. Colonel Alexander followed the Chambersburg Road before turning off into open fields leading to Marsh Creek. His command then followed the course of that stream until they reached a small hill, located less than a few hundred yards from the Black Horse Tavern. Alexander stopped the column there. If they had proceeded over the hill, they would be spotted by the Yankee signal tower on Little Round Top. The bright young Colonel found a way to advance by easing the guns along the banks of the Marsh Creek at a point where it meandered just north of the Curran farm and avoiding Union eyes on Little Round Top. Going a few hundred yards by this route, the Artillery cut back to the road and galloped past the plank farm toward the back of Willoughby Run. They then proceeded to a shallow gully, close to a schoolhouse between the run and wooden area opposite the Emmitsburg Road. About midday, Colonel Alexander rode back to collect the other battalions that had remained with General Longstreet's main column.

A quote from Colonel Alexander: "As soon as we halted Colonel Walton rode on to the front to report our presence to General Longstreet. In about a half hour he returned, & riding up to me, told me that General Longstreet wished to report to him in person. I could but feel sorry for Walton, who evidently felt himself overslaughed & that I was going practically put in charge of the artillery on the field. And, as I rode off to the front, he stopped with his Battalion & dismounted & I saw him no more that day."

This unexpected change of artillery command for the First Corps was a very unpleasant issue between Walton and Alexander for many years after the War. Colonel Alexander rode to the front and found Longstreet with

COLONEL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER

General Lee. They were surrounded by numerous staff officers and generals reconnoitering the battlefield and the town".

Another quote from Alexander: "In Gen. Lee's presence Longstreet pointed out the enemy's position & said that we would attack his left flank. He told me to take command of all the artillery on the field, for the attack, & suggested that I go at once, first, & get an idea of the ground, & then go & bring my own Battalion up. But he told me to leave the Washington Artillery, in bivouac where they were. And he specially cautioned me to keep all movements carefully out of view of the signal station whose flags we could see wig-wagging on Little Round Top. In ten minutes after I reported, I had my orders, & was off to examine all the roads leading to the right & front, & to get an understanding of the enemy's position & how & where we could best get at it."

Alexander, after careful examination of the ground, began to place the First Corps Artillery Battalions. Major Henry's Battalion was then placed at the far right flank of the Confederate line. To the left of Henry's Battalion was Colonel Cabell's Battalion, with Alexander's Battalion to the left of Cabell. By 3:30 in the afternoon of July 2, 1863, Union General Daniel Sick-les had moved his third Corps without orders to a position which would virtually give the Confederates the opportunity to destroy him. From the Peach Orchard to Little Round Top, it became "Artillery Hell." Henry's Battalion became hotly engaged in an artillery duel with Hazlett's Battery on Little Round Top. Cabell was firing into Sickles' left flank, in support of Confederate General John Hood's division. Alexander could see the desperate fight in the Peach Orchard, Wheat Field, and Plum Run line. General McLaws' division now began their attack at this time. Alexander's moment of "Artillerist's Heaven" had come. He ordered his Battalion of six batteries to limber up their guns. Placing himself at the head of the Battalion, he stood up in his stirrups and yelled, "Charge!"

"The Charge" by Colonel Alexander was a superb example of artillery battlefield tactics and drill. Teams of men and horses were dashing under

spur and whip across an open field in perfect line of order under the fire of Federal shelling while officers and men were whirling their guns into position; the gun trails clearing the pintle hooks of the limbers and the crews throwing themselves with all speed upon their pieces. From Little Round Top all down the Union line; Alexander gave the maximum artillery demonstration from his guns to support the Confederate infantry movements upon the Union line.

There were 54 guns under the command of Colonel Alexander. These guns were engaged to destroy General Sickles' salient. They were composed of 18 guns from Alexander's Battalion, 18 guns of Captain Henry's Battalion, and another 18 guns from Colonel Cabell's Battalion. Alexander pushed his battalion very close to Sickles' line during the charge because of the unreliability of Confederate artillery ammunition, due to the lack of graphite. This type of gun powder made Confederate projectiles unstable at long distances. This secret compound was unknown to the south, but was discovered and used by Lammont DuPont & Company, a northern gun powder manufacturer. An overwhelming amount of Confederate artillery shells and case shot were defective: an estimated 70% to 80%. The graphite gun powder secret was revealed after the war.

The Union chief of artillery, General Henry J. Hunt from Michigan, and a graduate of West Point class of 1839, was a superb artillery commander. He skillfully countered Alexander with the use of his superior artillery organization, reserve artillery, and better artillery tactics. During the battle, a mini ball passed between Alexander's legs, ripping his pants and slightly skinning his knee, but he was unharmed. However, Alexander's dark bay horse, Dixie, was wounded and out of action. The Confederate artillery under Alexander's command had a hot and active day of dueling with the Yankees. The Confederates managed to drive the Union line back. By nightfall, it was too dark to keep up the artillery fire with any effect. The exchange of blue and gray artillery compliments for the day was over.

The simultaneous attacks that General Lee had planned for July 2nd

did not materialize as he wished. Instead, a series of fragmented and uncoordinated Confederate attacks took place at Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge as well as at Little Round Top. These attacks took place hours apart and failed to dislodge the Union defenders in crucial areas of the battlefield. How-ever, the Confederates did meet with great success by pushing the Federals from the Wheatfield, Peach Orchard, Devil's Den, and The Valley of Death. General Lee's overwhelming confidence in his men gave him great faith in his decision to attack the Union center, which he believed was the weakest point in the Union line. On Friday night, July 3, 1863, Union Commander General George Meade held a council of war with his staff and corps commanders and they all decided to stay and fight at Gettysburg and maintain their excellent defensive position with the added strength of interior lines. These decisions made by Generals Lee and Meade would unknowingly result in one of the most famous days in the annals of American military history.

After the decision of both armies to give each other additional compliments for another day, Colonel Alexander knew he had the task of getting his battalions up and ready. The men were exhausted as was Alexander. Many of the cannoneers were suffering from over exposure to heat from the very hot July weather. The men would remove their shirts to give them-selves some relief from their perspiring bodies caused by the very laborious work of keeping their guns in action. Serving on a gun crew was physically and mentally stressful. They would be splattered with blood and body fragments from their comrades who were killed or wounded by the enemy's counter artillery fire. The cannoneers had to be in excellent physical condition to withstand the rigors of battle and there was no time for them to rest. The artillery commanders were given orders by Colonel Alexander to get their battalions ready for battle.

The following orders came from Alexander: "Check your primers and refill your ammunition chest. Clean and swab your powder-fouled tubes and vents with hot water. Inspect your carriages with special attention to axles, wheels, and poles; repair or replace if needed. Make sure your rammers,

vent picks, and lanyards and thumbstalls are in good working order. Water and feed all your artillery horses before your men eat."

Colonel Alexander also had the unfortunate duty of replacing the cannoneers and artillery horses that were killed or wounded during the battle that day. Harness had to be repaired and refitted for the new animals and he had to find the men to replace the battery casualties. He obtained these men from the infantry units. The battery captains that were killed or out of action were replaced by young lieutenants, some of who had misgivings about their new duty. Fortunately, it was a bright moonlit night which helped facilitate all the necessary movements. By one o'clock, Colonel Alexander had most prepared for the morning orders and was now able to get a little sleep for himself. He found two fence rails for support and his saddle for a pillow, with dead Union men and horses all around; he was able to get two hours of much needed sleep.

At three o'clock he was up, placing his battalions into positions with 75 guns ordered by General Longstreet and Pendleton to support the infantry attack on the Union Center. He also replaced his wounded horse Dixie with a shorter and lighter colored bay named Meg. With a fresh horse and battalions ready for action, he awaited his orders.

His orders were as follows: "First to give the enemy the most effective cannonade possible. It was not meant simply to make noise, but to try and cripple him-to tear him limbless, as it were, if possible. Drive off the enemy or greatly demoralize him." General Longstreet also ordered that the Washington artillery be brought up to join in the bombardment."
Colonel Alexander noted that he thought the ground was very unfavorable for his artillery battalions because it was too open and exposed. The Union commanders could view all of his movements, horses, limbers, and caissons. The enemy could answer with superior ammunition, bigger and better quality guns. He could not hide anything from them. Alexander estimated the distance to the Union line generally be over 1,200 yards. He had only enough ammunition for an hour bombardment of the Union line.

COLONEL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER

Alexander knew he had very little ammunition to waste and he must save some in the event of a Union counter at-tack.

Colonel Alexander was observing the movements of the Union artillery with his special telescope when he was approached by General William Nelson Pendleton, General Lee‘s chief of artillery. General Pendleton, a West Pointer, was a good friend of General Lee‘s and an Episcopal minister. He was recognized as a good organizer and a fine southern gentleman but he was also regarded as a very poor chief of artillery. Such being the case, Alexander had a free hand with Longstreet‘s artillery. By this time, both men knew that General George Pickett and General James Pettigrew would be in command of the charge on the Union Line. General Pickett was a Virginian, a West Pointer, and a Division Commander in Longstreet‘s 1st Corps. General James Pettigrew was a North Carolinian and a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He commanded a division in General A. P. Hill‘s 3rd Corps. General Pickett was placed in overall command of the charge. As General Pendleton and Alexander were riding along inspecting Alexander‘s placement of his guns to support the charge, Pendleton informed Alexander that Colonel R. L. Walker, chief of artillery, 3rd Corps, had nine 12-pdr Howitzers that he could not use because of their short range of fire. Pendleton asked if Alexander could make use of them. He jumped at the chance and had an excellent idea for their use. Major Richardson and his nine Howitzers soon appeared and waited for Colonel Alexander to place them. Alexander and a courier, Private Arthur Catlett, positioned Richardson in “the bit of woods”: to hide them from Union view. Alexander‘s idea was to follow Pickett‘s infantry in the charge to give close artillery support by blowing holes in the fence line along the Emmitsburg Pike and also firing into the stone wall that protected the Union infantry and artillery. This would help the Confederate infantry to break the Yankee line. Time would tell if this would come to fruition.

After all the hot and laborious work of placing the First Corps guns in position, Alexander was begrimed, coatless, and sweat drenched the symbols of his rank barely visible on the collar of his gray shirt. He limped as a result of

his wounded knee. All was ready for the bombardment. Captain M. B. Miller of the Washington Artillery and his two 12-pdr Napoleons were placed near the Klingel farm to serve as the signal guns to start the cannonade.

General Longstreet had argued all morning for the army to redeploy and take a defensive position on the ground of their choosing. However, General Lee insisted on the frontal assault. Alexander knew that Longstreet was looking for any excuse to stop or hold up Picket's charge. By one in the afternoon, Longstreet personally gave the order for Captain Miller's signal guns to fire. One of the Napoleon guns misfired and was quickly made ready and fired. Thus started the largest cannonade that ever occurred on the North American continent. The ground shook like an earthquake and the thunderous noise could be heard for several miles. The roaring and rumbling tempest was more terrifying than a thunderstorm. The gun smoke was so thick that Alexander could not see the effect of his guns with his telescope.

General Hunt ordered that his artillery was to hold their fire as much as possible to save his ammunition for the impending Confederate infantry attack that the federals knew was coming. However, some exchange of artillery firing did occur. General Hunt now removed eighteen guns from the center of his line to trick the Confederates into believing that the Union artillery was withdrawing and to encourage the Confederate infantry to begin their charge. These eighteen guns most likely came from Major T. W. Osborne's brigade.

At 1:35 p.m., Colonel Alexander, seeing that the eighteen Union guns were being removed and his ammunition running lower by the minute sent a note to General Pickett. It read, "for God's sake come quick or I can't support you." During the cannonade, General Longstreet and Alexander had an exchange of messages. Longstreet wanted Alexander to make the decision as to when Pickett was to make his attack. However, Alexander gracefully handed that decision back to Longstreet. Alexander now sent Catlett to bring up Major Richardson and his nine Howitzers. Catlett returned after being gone for a long time and reported that Richardson had disappeared.

COLONEL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER

Now Alexander's excellent plan to give Pickett close artillery support was lost. Major Richard-son had moved his guns without orders because of heavy Yankee shelling of his position but did not inform Alexander of his position. Colonel Alexander was also told that General Pendleton had moved the ammunition wagon train and Alexander's caissons could not find these wagons in order to refill the limber ammunition boxes. General Pendleton failed to send courier to tell Alexander the new location of the wagons.

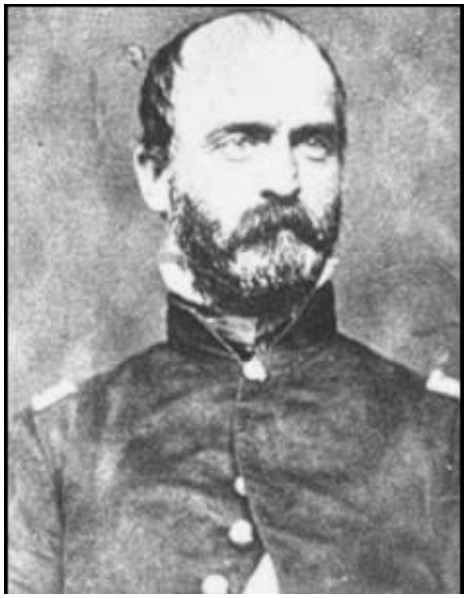
By 2:00 p.m. Alexander halted his cannonade so General Pickett could now form up and get ready to start their ill fated charge. Suddenly, at the far right flank of the Confederate line, Yankee cavalry appeared under the command of General E. J. Farnsworth. Colonel Alexander swiftly ordered Captain Reilly's battery of Major Henry's battalion to swing their guns to their right in order to stop Farnsworth's cavalry. This was done with great effect by Captain Reilly's North Carolina battery, killing General Farnsworth and repelling the cavalry attack.

The Confederate commanders and artillery could only watch as Pickett's men were slaughtered on the open fields by the Union artillery. From Little Round Top to the Union Center, it was a killing ground for the Union guns. Hunt's trick worked. He brought up his eighteen guns to the center that helped mow down the Confederates like blades of grass. General Hunt had resisted pressure that would have expanded his ammunition for the attack. By the time the Confederate infantry reached the Union stone wall and broke into the Union lines, over 60% were lost before the others limped back to their lines. Generals Lee, Longstreet,, and Colonel Alexander prepared for a Union counter attack that never came. The army of northern Virginia and its artillery had to redeploy back across the Potomac River and into Virginia for its safety. They feared that General Meade might follow up with a massive attack on their rear lines. As if God was weeping for the thousands of men killed, it rained for days after the battle. Un-fortunately, Colonel Alexander lost his hat and had to use a bandana to wrap around his head to keep himself dry. Colonel Alex-ander would now play a major role in commanding the Confederate artillery until the war's end, becoming a Brigadier General.

COLONEL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER

In conclusion, that at the Battle of Gettysburg, the cannoneers on both sides served their guns with skill and brav-ery. The Union artillery had superior leadership, commanders, and artillery organization. The Union also had better quality am-munition, faster means of transporting supplies, and a greater number of cannons that were manufactured with excellent metals and skilled workmanship. However Colonel Alexander and the brave men of the Confederate artillery made a great showing de-spite all these vast disadvantages.

GENERAL LEWIS ADDISON ARMISTEAD



By Craig Pippen

Born on February 18, 1817 in the home of his great-great grandfather in New Bern, NC was Lewis Addison Armistead. His father, Walker Armistead and his mother Elizabeth Stanly, descended from the English people and had been on the North American Continent since colonial times. Walker Armistead was a veteran of the War of 1812. Armistead's uncle, Major George Armistead, was in command at Fort McHenry during the attack that yielded the Star Spangled Banner. Lewis followed in these footsteps, and attended the U. S. Military Academy in West Point, NY. Lo, as he was called by his friends, did not graduate. He resigned his position at West Point after an incident in which he smashed a plate over Jubal Early's head. It is also noted that Lewis Armistead was not doing very well academically and this may have been another reason for his resignation.

With his father's influence and status, Armistead was given a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1844. Also in 1844, Armistead married Cecillia Lee Love. They had two children. Lo then served in Arkansas. After serving in the Oklahoma Territory at Fort Washita, Armistead joined the Mexican American War. There he fought in numerous engagements and eventually

GENERAL LEWIS ADDISON ARMISTEAD

was brevetted a major for his actions in the Battle of Chapultepec where he was wounded. After the conflict ended, Armistead was sent to Kentucky to recruiting duty. There in April of 1850, while stationed at Jefferson Barracks, his daughter died of illness. His family was then transferred to Fort Dodge where in December 1850 his wife Cecillia died as well. 1852 brought more bad news for Lewis Armistead and his son, as their family home in Virginia burned to the ground destroying everything. Lo and his son went back to Virginia to help the family rebuild. During this time period, he met and married his second wife, Cornelia T. Jamison. They both travelled west when Armistead returned to duty in the middle of 1853. Lewis and his new wife travelled in the west from various posts. They had a son named Lewis B. Armistead who died in December, 1854 and is buried next to his sister at Jefferson Barracks. His second wife died from cholera in 1855. Armistead, now promoted to captain, served in the Nebraska and Kansas Territories from 1855-1858. He took part in the Mohave Expedition in 1858-1859.

Armistead was in command of a small detachment in San Diego at the outbreak of the Civil War. There, he served with Winfield Hancock who was a quartermaster in Los Angeles. Armistead and Hancock became good friends before the war and ultimately fought each other on the field of battle. He travelled east and offered his services to the State of Virginia where he received a commission as a major before being given command of the 57th Virginia Regiment as its Colonel. April 1, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general, and in this rank he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the division of Benjamin Huger. He led the brigade in the Seven Pines Battle. When Robert E. Lee took command of the Army of Northern Virginia, Armistead remained a brigade commander and fought in the Seven Days Campaign before leading the charge up Malvern Hill. He was with the Army at Second Bull Run and Sharpsburg. Armistead was appointed as the Provost Marshal during the Maryland Campaign and tasked with catching deserters. General Armistead was then sent to command a brigade in Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps. They did not participate in the Chancellorsville Battle due to being in southeastern Virginia around Suffolk.

GENERAL LEWIS ADDISON ARMISTEAD

Armistead travelled north with Pickett's Division and the Army of Northern Virginia arriving in Gettysburg on the evening of the 2nd of July, 1863. In the third day of battle, Armistead and Pickett's Division made a direct frontal assault on the center of the Union lines. In this charge, Lewis Armistead led his brigade to the Union lines. There, with his hat upon his sabre, he was shot and mortally wounded. His brigade fell back soon after his wounding and the High Tide of the Confederacy passed. Armistead was attended to by Captain Henry Bingham, a fellow Mason and was taken to the Spangler Farm house. Lewis Armistead's wounds were believed to be non-mortal. However, he succumbed to infection related to the injuries he received while leading his brigade against the lines occupied by his friend, General Winfield Scott Hancock. He is buried in Baltimore, MD at the Old Saint Paul's Cemetery. The Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial at Gettysburg, PA depicts a wounded Lewis Armistead and Captain Henry Bingham in the moments after Armistead was wounded