

Armistead, Lewis Addison ^[1]

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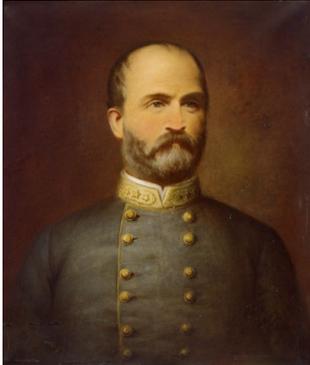


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Armistead, Lewis Addison

by Gertrude S. Carraway, 1979; Additional research provided by Kelly Agan; Revised December 2021

18 Feb. 1817–3 July 1863



Lewis Addison Armistead, portrait. Courtesy of the Virginia Historical Society.

^[2]Lewis Addison Armistead, *Confederate* ^[3] general, was born in New Bern, while his mother, Elizabeth Stanly, wife of army officer Walter Keith Armistead, was visiting her parents, former Congressman [John Stanly](#) ^[4] (1775–1833), son of [John Wright Stanly](#) ^[5], and Elizabeth Frank Stanly, daughter of Martin Frank (Franck) of [Jones County](#) ^[6].

The Armisteads had been in America since William Armistead came from Yorkshire, England, about 1735, to Virginia. William's grandson Henry resided in Gloucester County and married Martha Burwell. Their grandson John and his wife, Mary Baylor, were the parents of the "Military Armisteads."

Walter Keith Armistead (1785–1845), youngest son of John and Mary Armistead, was in military service, as were his four brothers. A member of the second graduating class at the U.S. Military Academy, [West Point](#) ^[7], he took part in the [War of 1812](#) ^[8] and the [Seminole War](#). ^[9] He became the army's chief engineer, and at the time of his death, with the rank of brevet brigadier general, was second in command of the army. One of Walter's brothers, Major George A. Armistead (1780–1818), was known as "the hero of Fort McHenry." He commanded the fort in September 1814, when, during its bombardment by the British Fleet, Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," designated by Congress in 1931 as the national anthem. After the battle, Major Armistead was breveted to lieutenant colonel, retroactive to 12 Sept. 1814.

Lewis Armistead, desiring to follow his father and uncles in an army career, was admitted 1 Sept. 1834 to the military academy. An untoward incident prevented his completing its courses. Another cadet, Jubal A. Early, later "a fire-eating soldier" for the Confederacy, is reported to have "insulted" him on the parade ground. At mess, in retaliation, Armistead cracked Early over the head with a plate and was, as a result, dismissed 15 Feb. 1836.

Still determined to carry on the family profession, he was graduated from a military school in North Carolina and on 10 July 1839 became a second lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment, U.S. Infantry, commanded by [Zachary Taylor](#) ^[10]. He fought against the Seminoles under General Taylor and also under his father, and in 1844 he was promoted to first lieutenant.

During the [Mexican War](#) ^[11] he led the storming party at Chapultepec, participated in other battles, and won a reputation for bravery and aggressive fighting. After the war he served fourteen years on the western frontier. In 1855 he was breveted captain and then promoted to major.

In the summer of 1860 he told a disconsolate friend, "I know but one country and one flag. Let me sing you a song and drive away your gloom." He sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." However, when the necessity for choice came, he did not hesitate to prefer the *Confederacy* ^[12]. At Los Angeles he presented his major's uniform to a friend [Winfield Scott Hancock](#) ^[12], then a captain and brevet major, with the remark, "Some day you may need this." They met later at [Gettysburg](#) ^[13].

Resigning from the U.S. Army on 26 May 1861, Armistead joined [General Albert Sidney Johnston](#) ^[14] and other officers who had resigned and journeyed with them across the continent from Vallecito to San Antonio, New Orleans, and Richmond. He entered Confederate service as a colonel at Richmond. On 1 Apr. 1862 he was commissioned brigadier general.

Displaying conspicuous gallantry, bravery, and coolness under fire at Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, and Sharpsburg, he was appointed provost marshal of the Confederate army. General [Robert E. Lee](#) ^[15] personally thanked him for the ability and efficiency with which he discharged the duties of that position.

On 3 July 1863, the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, the guiding point for the Confederate charge was a clump of trees just beyond a low stone wall. Putting his hat on the point of his sword, Armistead mounted his horse and called in stentorian tones for the men of his brigade to follow him through a rain of shot and shell toward the Union position on Cemetery Hill. [General George E. Pickett](#) ^[16], who directed the charge from a nearby house, was not present to lead his division. Two other generals were put out of action. Armistead automatically assumed leadership. His horse was shot from under him, but he dashed forward on foot and was the first to leap over the stone wall. Some thirty-odd yards beyond the wall, he laid his hand on a cannon, with the proud announcement, "This cannon is mine." But he was then riddled with bullets and fell, wounded. He was taken from the battlefield to a Union field hospital where it was determined that his wounds were not life-threatening, although he was badly wounded. Despite this, he died two days after the battle from what may have been infection and exhaustion.

His body was buried in a vault in St. Paul's cemetery at Baltimore, Md. A memorial plaque was dedicated there in recent years by the General Lewis Addison Armistead Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Washington, D.C.

General Armistead was married to Cecelia Lee Love, daughter of Richard H. Love of Fairfax County, Va; they had one son, Walker Keith, who married the granddaughter of Daniel Webster.

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Additional Resources:

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[3] <https://ncpedia.org/confederate-party>

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[9] http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/sem_war/sem_war1.htm

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