

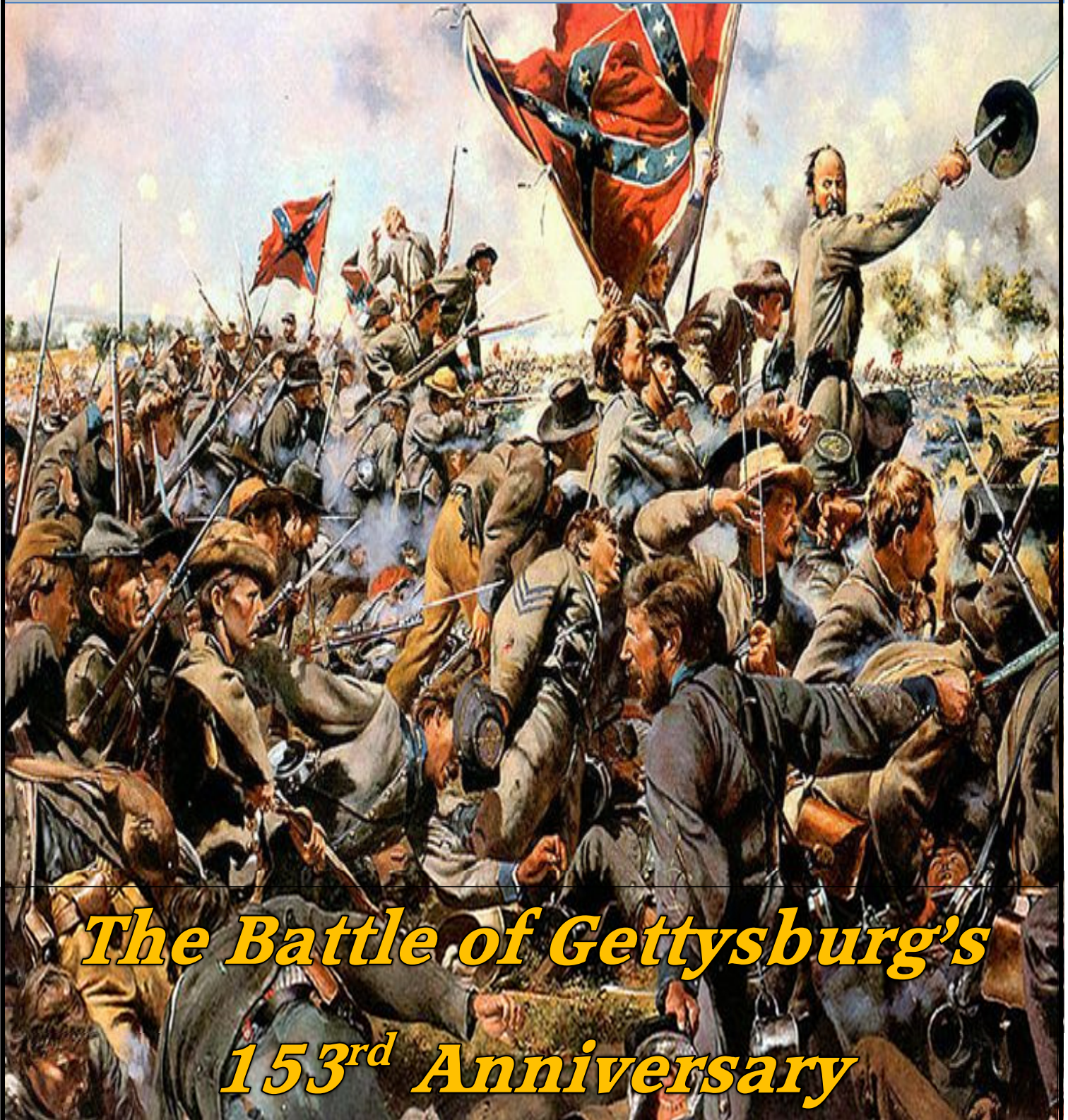


Camp Website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)



# *The Delta General*

Richard Dillon, Camp Commander



*The Battle of Gettysburg's  
153<sup>rd</sup> Anniversary*

July 2016, Volume 19, Issue 7

Dedicated to the memory of Brig. General Benjamin G. Humphreys



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## UPCOMING EVENTS

- Camp Meeting – Thursday, July 7, 2016, 7:00 PM at 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall in Indianola
- National SCV Reunion in Dallas, TX, July 13-17

### CAMP COMMANDER

Richard Dillon  
[rld846@gmail.com](mailto:rld846@gmail.com)

### EDITOR

Larry McCluney - (662) 453-7212  
[confederate@suddenlink.net](mailto:confederate@suddenlink.net)

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Brig. General Benjamin G. Humphreys  
Camp #1625, SCV  
website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)

## Camp News:

### Commander's Report – Richard Dillon

In case you were wondering when hot weather would get here, now you know.

I had intended to attend the Division Reunion, but I was a bit under the weather and did not attend. I received my registration package through the mail, though, and there were some interesting figures in the Adjutant's Report.

Since our Camp enjoys the luxury of having the Division Adjutant as one its members, I'm asking Dan to give our camp a synopsis of his report during our July meeting.

If you did not attend I'm sure you will find Dan's report interesting.

I look forward to seeing you in July.

### Camp Meeting, June, 2016

### Adjutant's Report – Larry McCluney

- Because the Camp adjutant was in Florida at the Florida Division Reunion on official AoT business there is no report to be recorded from the June meeting. Although, our camp was well represented by four delegates at the MS Division Reunion at Beauvoir this past June.

### Lt. Commander's Report – Brent Mitchell

At the time of publication, there was no report from the Lt. Commander.

### Ella Palmer Chapter, #9, OCR; President Sandra Stillman

Ladies,

July 13-17 is our Annual National OCR Reunion which will be held in Dallas, TX this year. Some of us will be attending to represent the state and our Chapter and we will need to discuss plans for this reunion.

I look forward to seeing each and everyone at our Chapter's meeting on July 7.

### Mechanized Cavalry Report

The SCVMC is now working with all States that have MC Annuals scheduled so that the dates will be changed to not conflict with our Division Annuals. We have more 1G members in the Division leadership than ever and that is where we need to be as SCV members. If I am not mistaken Mississippi Division Annual is always the first weekend of June and the Mechanized Cavalry Annual for 2016 will be 15-18 June 2016 at Cedar Key Florida, so start making plans for both now. Budget your time and money for these two events next year starting today even if you have to miss other events.

The following are the scheduled Annuals..... 2016 Florida (15-18 Jun 2016 at Cedar Key Florida); 2017 North Carolina 2018 South Carolina; 2019 Texas



### Happy Birthday General Forrest

The annual General Forrest Birthday observance will be held Sunday, July 10 at 2:00 pm at his tomb in Forrest Park, Memphis, TN. Bring a lawn chair. Reenactors that are participating are asked to be on hand by 1:00 PM for inspection of weapons and formation. The observance is very important that it is well attended with the attacks upon the tomb and the statue. Please make the effort to stand up for General Forrest and attend.



***TO THE POLITICALLY INCORRECT***  
*You are invited to attend the*  
**SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE**  
**&**  
**CONFEDERATE CEILIDH**

Sponsored by the equally politically incorrect Jones County Rosin Heels, SCV Camp #227

**August 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup>, 2016**

**Bethlehem Baptist Church, 838 Reid Rd., Laurel, MS.**

Featuring:

**Dr. Cary Kimbrell, Sr. Pastor Bethlehem Baptist Church**  
**Pastor Don Elbourne, Lakeshore Baptist Church, Bay St. Louis, MS**  
**and**  
**Dr. John "Roll Tide" Killian (3 time winner of MOSB Oratory contest)**

Our theme will be pro Flag and all three speakers, who are Southern Baptist preachers, will take to task, the leaders of today's SBC for calling the SBC Founders heretics,  
when they themselves are the heretics!

It is time to take on the "religious" leaders who have become Pawns of Satan!

*"(T)o tar the sacrifices of the Confederate soldier as simple acts of racism, and reduce the battle flag under which he fought to nothing more than the symbol of a racist heritage, is one of the great blasphemies of our modern age!" ("Main Currents In American Thought," 1928 by Vernon Louis Parrington, quoted in "Born Fighting: How The Scots-Irish Shaped America" page 225, by James Webb)*

**And it appears we have a great many blasphemers in the SBC!**

**Admission to the Conference and Ceildhi is \$15.00 per person  
or \$25.00 per family (extended). (Meals not included)**

Preachers and Office Holders are admitted FREE (They'll either enjoy it or they need it!)

**Proposed Program:**

Doors for the Conference will open at 6:00PM on Friday, August 19<sup>th</sup>

Program will begin at 7:00PM

Speakers

We Will Adjourn at 9:00PM

Doors Will Open at 8:30AM on Saturday, August 20<sup>th</sup>

Program Begins at 9:00AM

Speakers

12:00 LUNCH (Reservation Required)

1:00 Conference continues

Speakers

5:00PM Conference Program Adjourns

5:30PM DINNER (Reservation Required)

Door Prizes/Announcements

6:00 - 7:00 CONFEDERATE CEILIDH

Armed Confederates and Armed Scotsmen will POST THE COLORS  
and the ladies are invited to wear your period dresses.

Otherwise dress is casual

~Conference Ends ~



**SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE, August 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> Laurel, MS**  
Advanced registration is required for meals.

**YES WE'RE COMING!**

**PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY!**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

THERE WILL BE \_\_\_\_\_ OF US FOR LUNCH @ \$10.00 Ea.

THERE WILL BE \_\_\_\_\_ OF US FOR DINNER @ \$15.00 Ea.

CONFERENCE ADMISSION \_\_\_\_\_ \$25.00 for Family (We use the Southern  
"definition" of Family by the way)

CONFERENCE ADMISSION \_\_\_\_\_ \$15.00 For Individual

I want to purchase an ad in the Conference Program:

¼ Page \$25.00 \_\_\_\_\_ Includes admittance to conference for individual

½ Page \$50.00 \_\_\_\_\_ Includes admittance to conference for Family

Full Page \$100.00 \_\_\_\_\_ Includes admittance to conference for Family

Sponsorships \$250.00 and up \_\_\_\_\_ (Note, with a sponsorship, your admittance and  
meals (reservations must still be made) are covered and you have a free full page ad of your  
choosing!

HERE'S MY CHECK (No Cash Please!) FOR \_\_\_\_\_ (Postdated is OK) made out  
to Jones County Rosin Heels, Camp #227 SCV

**Note: We have to tell the Church how many meals to prepare by no later than 8:00am on Wednesday  
August 16<sup>th</sup>, so, PLEASE fill out the form and mail your check ASAP to:**

**SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE  
PO BOX 52  
LAUREL, MS #9440**

Rooms for those who wish to stay overnight, will be blocked until August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016 at the Comfort Suites in  
Laurel, on Leontyne Price Blvd (formerly Beacon Street) at a bargain rate of \$76.00.

Call 601-649-2620 for reservations. Be sure to mention you're attending the Southern Heritage  
Conference to Get the Low Rate!

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**

Contact: Carl Ford or John Cox  
509 Central Ave., Suite 246, Laurel, MS 39440.  
Phone: 601-649-1876 or Fax: 601-428-4478  
E-mail: [csaford@hotmail.com](mailto:csaford@hotmail.com)

~ **DEO VINDICE** ~

**PLEASE POST TO ALL SOUTHERN AND SCOTTISH SITES!**



## MISSISSIPPI DIVISION NEWS:

### Ole Miss plaque

Ole Miss placed a stone at the foot of the Confederate monument putting the monument in context. The context stone detailed the history of the monument placement, did not mention the university grays, did not detract from any meaning of the original monument, and detailed activities in the area of the monument during the riots of 1962. I do not agree with anything attempting to put context on a historical monument, they speak for themselves. With that said, I thought the wording of the context stone was not offensive. Because the context stone did not portray slavery as why the Southern Men went off to fight the invading Yankees, the haters of heritage led by the Ole Miss history department has proposed a new context stone to tell the Yankee fairy tale.

On the monument is a Greek inscription, the translation of the Greek inscription:

“‘Foreigner, go tell the Spartans that we lie here, obedient to their commands,’

This needs no context

### State Flag Petitions, Stand Fast Mississippi

Thanks to Bryan Skipworth for leading us in this effort.

This petition, if successful, will place initiative 58 on the ballot in 2018. Initiative 58 will place on the ballot an amendment to the Mississippi State Constitution which would make the State flag of 1894 the official flag of the state of Mississippi. This would forever take the state flag decision out of the hands of weak kneed politicians. With out this change to the Mississippi Constitution, it is just a matter of time before politicians bend to the will of our heritage haters.

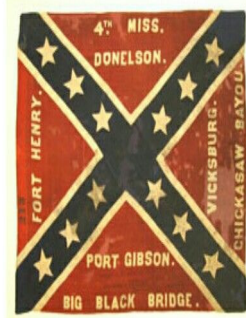
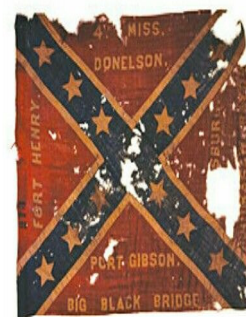
If you have not turned in any State Flag Petitions bring them to the June meeting so they can be turned in and counted. This is our strategy to protect our state flag for "ever". Time is running out and we are not tracking toward

### Flag Restoration

In many cases the old veteran's battle flags are our last physical link to their valor. Many of their flags are in possession of the State of Mississippi Archives and History. There they are rotting away to dust. It is up to us as decedents of these brave men to preserve their battle flags for our descendants to see. There are three funding activities. Direct donations, SCV car tags, and sale of coffee cups. Our camp has a supply of coffee cups. Ask me about cups.

### Changing the Name Against the Law

Our case against the University of Mississippi is still in the discovery stage. The Division Judge Advocate hopes to have a court date in 6 months or so. They can not be allowed to defile our confederate ancestors. This act was clearly illegal and part of a larger strategy to "cleanse" the South. The first reconstruction was not completely successful. We are not gone! They are back again..



## WILL YOU HELP SAVE OUR FLAG?

Ladies and gentlemen of Mississippi

Gentlemen of the SCV and their wives

We have three months, about 90 days remaining, in this petition drive. I know some have worked extremely hard and you must be tired. Your efforts are greatly appreciated. In the time remaining let's work even harder if that is possible. Let's encourage our neighbors, our fellow camp members and anyone that will help to get out and get signatures for Initiative 58. Each certified signature is very important. If possible, plan an event in your local community. Secure a location, set a date, run an ad in the local paper (send me a request and I will request reimbursement from the Heritage Defense Fund), set up flags, have music if possible and see if you can't draw a crowd. Now is not the time to quite. We can have a successful close out if only we get out and make our presents known. Try to work any and all events in your area. Festivals, Street Fairs, any event that is going to draw a crowd. Our ancestors gave their all in defense of Mississippi. Mississippi suffered the highest percent casualty rate of any state in the Confederacy. Mississippi units were in every major and most minor engagements during those four long years. Is it too much to ask for a little sweat now? This battle will end on October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016. The war will continue just in a different phase with different tactics.

It is now or never. Please get involved.

Joseph "Joe" Abbott, MS Div Heritage Committee Chairman



## Carl Ford's Take on the SBC Resolution on the Confederate Flag

While I mostly agree with CIC Kelly Barrow's comments on the SBC resolution, I think his closing remarks in which he referenced Hebrews 12:14 urging us to have "peace with all men" is capable of misunderstanding or didn't go far enough. The Bible tells us in 2 Corinthians 6: 14-18 not to be yoked with unbelievers, and Matthew 7: 16-20 tells us that by their fruits we shall know them.

Nancy and I are veterans of the inerrancy fight within the SBC decades ago at a time when the infidels were in charge of the seminaries and mission boards. We were on the winning side and for a while the SBC was on the right course. Now we find that the infidels are in charge again. The Cooperative Program is the root cause of the problem. Nowhere does the Bible tell us to fund our enemies.

When Al Mohler and Russell Moore first attacked our heritage by saying that the Founders were heretics because they had served as chaplains in the Confederate army, I had an understanding with my pastor that my tithe went 100% to the local church, with not a cent to the Cooperative Program. He assured me that my church gave the bare minimum to the Cooperative Program required to stay in the SBC and send messengers to the Convention.

I know the only inerrant history is in the Bible, but the politically correct "history" is a lie from Hell, and I am not obligated to support it. I suspect that many SBC pastors will be surprised at the reception they receive when they return to their congregations. If not, they should be. I suggest rather than leaving SBC churches, we should stay in and fight to regain our denomination. If your pastor approves of the resolution find a new SBC church. Have a discussion with your pastor about cutting the contributions to the Cooperative Program in your church's budget. Insist that your tithe be kept locally or go to causes in which you believe. All churches have designated giving to specific programs. If there is not one you approve of in your own church, you might designate to the Mississippi SCV's Heritage Defense Fund, or if you're not in Mississippi, to the SCV's Heritage Defense Fund.

If designated giving were done on a massive scale throughout the SBC, I think our pointy headed bureaucrats would get the message in short order. Resolutions could be passed in church business meetings condemning the SBC's liberal elite and their resolutions.

If your church will not forward your designated giving to the SCV's programs, you can always donate directly. I know we are instructed to tithe through our local church, but I don't think the Bible contemplates doing so if it is doing the Devil's work.

I know there are Southern Baptist churches with pastors who believe as we do, three of whom will speak at our Southern Heritage Conference August 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>. If you are not in a sympathetic SBC church, find one. The only solution is to starve the beast that has become the SBC Cooperative Program. Steve D. Lee did not exclude Southern Baptists nor give us an exemption when he gave his Charge.

Carl and Nancy Ford, Lifelong Southern Baptists

## National SCV News

### Letter from the Commander-in-Chief, Kelly Barrow

Compatriots and friends,

Below is the correct Charge given to the USCV in 1906 and it can also be found in our Constitution on pages 3 and 4.

[https://scv.secure-sites.biz/pdf/AIC-SCVCONSTITUTION-\(Revised-Nash\).pdf](https://scv.secure-sites.biz/pdf/AIC-SCVCONSTITUTION-(Revised-Nash).pdf). Over the years, there have been many variations and add-ons; however, this is the Official Charge and it "highly encouraged" that it should be the one used. How can we as an organization who defends the truth and fights revisionism but then in turn use a version of The Charge that is not true or historically accurate be taken seriously? Be sure your Division and its members use the correct 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."

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow, Commander-in-Chief

Sons of Confederate Veterans





121<sup>st</sup> National Reunion – Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Dallas, Texas – July 13-17, 2016  
Official Registration Form



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title/Position \_\_\_\_\_

SCV Camp or OCR Chapter Name & Number \_\_\_\_\_

(Check one) ☐ ANV ☐ AOT ☐ ATM ☐ OCR

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City & State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Guest/Spouse Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Registration and Meals**

Early Registration (Before Apr 1, 2016) (Only SCV members are required to pay registration fees) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 60.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Late Registration (After Mar 31, 2016) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 70.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Extra Reunion Medal Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 35.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\* Numbered Special Edition (#1-100) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 75.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Chaplain's Breakfast (Thursday) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 25.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Heritage Luncheon (Thursday) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 30.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (Friday) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 30.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Awards Luncheon (Friday) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 35.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

General Hood Breakfast (Saturday) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 25.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Debutante Luncheon (Saturday) (free for Debutantes; female guests only - \$35) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 35.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday) \$75 single/\$140 couple Qty \_\_\_\_\_ = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Tours**

Civil War Museum, Ft. Worth (Thursday) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 75.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ft. Worth Stockyards-TRANSPORTATION ONLY (Friday) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 30.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

JFK Memorial – Dealey Plaza, Dallas (Saturday) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 75.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestor Memorial (Recognition in Reunion program) Qty \_\_\_\_\_ x \$ 10.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Complete Ancestor Memorial form and include it with your registration.)

**NOTE: DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF MEMORIALS IS MAY 15.**

Total (check one) ☐ personal check ☐ \*\*PayPal ☐ Credit Card type, # & exp. \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(\*\*3% Fee will be added for PayPal and credit card payments) (PayPal/credit card payments will be accepted online or at the door. Cash will be accepted at the door. Checks will NOT be accepted at the door.)

- ❖ Medals are available while supplies last. Each registrant receives one Reunion medal. The purchase price of extra Reunion medals will be refunded if supplies run out. \*Special Edition Medals are numbered 1-100 and numbers will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis, as long as supplies last. If you would like a specific number(s), please make a note on your registration form.
- ❖ Meals, tours and numbered special edition medals will be available for at-the-door registration, as long as supplies last. To guarantee meal tickets, registration must be received by June 15, 2016.
- ❖ Payment via mail must be made with credit card, check, or money order, payable to: SCV Reunion 2016. Mail registration and other forms to: 2016 SCV Reunion, P. O. Box 633, Whitehouse TX 75791.
- ❖ Contact the host hotel, The Renaissance Richardson Dallas Hotel (900 East Lookout Drive, Richardson TX 75082), at 972-367-2000. Rates are \$119.00 per night. Ask for the "SCV Reunion Special Rate". All prices subject to state and local taxes.
- ❖ For more information about the reunion, contact Johnnie Holley (phone) 903-522-1904; Gary Bray (phone) 214-766-5639 or (email) scvreunion2016@gmail.com.
- ❖ For more information about registration, contact Dennis Brand (home) 903-566-3132, (cell) 903-360-7090, or (email) scvreunion2016@gmail.com.
- ❖ Reunion Website: <http://www.scv2016.org>

Revised 3/27/2016



121<sup>st</sup> National Reunion – Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Dallas, Texas – July 13-17, 2016  
Schedule of Events



**Wednesday, July 13, 2016**

Vendor Setup and Sales – Harmony Ballroom	8:00 am - 8:00 pm
Registration (SCV and OCR) – Symphony Ballroom Foyer	2:00 pm - 8:00 pm
GEC Meeting – Sonata Ballroom	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Reception – Symphony Ballroom Foyer (SCV and OCR)	5:30 pm - 8:30 pm

**Thursday, July 14, 2016**

Registration – Symphony Ballroom Foyer (both SCV and OCR)	7:00 am - 6:00 pm
Credentials – Encore Boardroom	8:00 am – 2:00 pm
Vendor Sales – Harmony Ballroom	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Chaplain's Breakfast – Symphony Ballroom (Speaker: Chaplain Don Majors)	7:00 am – 8:00 am
Opening Ceremonies – Eisemann Center	8:00 am – 8:30 am
*Business Session #1 – Eisemann Center	8:45 am – 12:30 pm
Heritage Luncheon – Symphony Ballroom (Speaker: Sam Allen, "A Black Man's View of the SCV")	12:30 pm – 1:30 pm
Tour – Civil War Museum	2:15 pm – 6:00 pm
Historical Presentation – Sonata Ballroom (Speaker: Scott Bowden, "Lee in Texas")	2:15 pm – 4:15 pm

**Friday, July 15, 2016**

Registration (both SCV and OCR) – Symphony Ballroom Foyer	7:00 am - 6:00 pm
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast – Symphony Ballroom (Speaker: Dr. James Newsom)	7:00 am – 8:00 am
Credentials – Encore Boardroom	8:00 am – 2:00 pm
Vendor Sales - Harmony Ballroom	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
*Business Session #2 – Eisemann Center	9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Confederation of States OCR Meeting (State Presidents only) – Sonata Ballroom	9:00 am - 12:00 pm
Awards Luncheon - Symphony Ballroom (Speaker: Jerry Patterson, Former Land Commissioner)	12:15 pm - 1:45 pm
Tour – Bus Transportation to Ft. Worth Stockyards (You will be on your own upon arrival.)	2:00 pm-10:30 pm
Historical Presentation – Sonata Ballroom (Speaker: Tom Cartwright, "Texas During the Atlanta Campaign")	2:30 pm - 4:00 pm
Entertainment and Oratory Contest – Symphony Ballroom	8:00 pm - 9:15 pm

**Saturday, July 16, 2016**

General Hood Breakfast – Symphony Ballroom (Speakers: Members of Hood's Brigade)	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Registration – Symphony Ballroom foyer (both SCV and OCR)	7:00 am – 9:00 am
Credentials - Encore Ballroom	8:00 am – 12:00 pm
OCR Meeting (All members) – Sonata Ballroom	8:00 am - 1:00 pm
Vendor Sales - Harmony Ballroom	8:00 am – 1:00 pm
Army Meetings (ANV, AOT, and ATM) – Symphony Ballroom	8:00 am - 9:15 am
*Business Session 3 – Eisemann Center	9:30 am – 12:00 pm
Debutante Luncheon (Rehearsal, Luncheon and Dance Lessons) - Symphony Ballroom	11:00 am - 3:00 pm
Tour – Dealey Plaza, Dallas	1:30 pm - 4:30 pm
Historical Presentation – Members of General Hood's Brigade - Symphony Ballroom	1:30 pm - 3:00 pm
GEC Meeting - Sonata Ballroom	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Commander-in-Chief's Reception – Symphony Ballroom Foyer	6:00 pm – 6:45 pm
Banquet, Debutante Presentation and Grand Ball – Symphony Ballroom	7:00 pm - 11:00 pm

**\*Only SCV members are allowed to attend the business sessions.**

Revised 3/27/2016

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



# A WIDOW AND THE GENERAL.

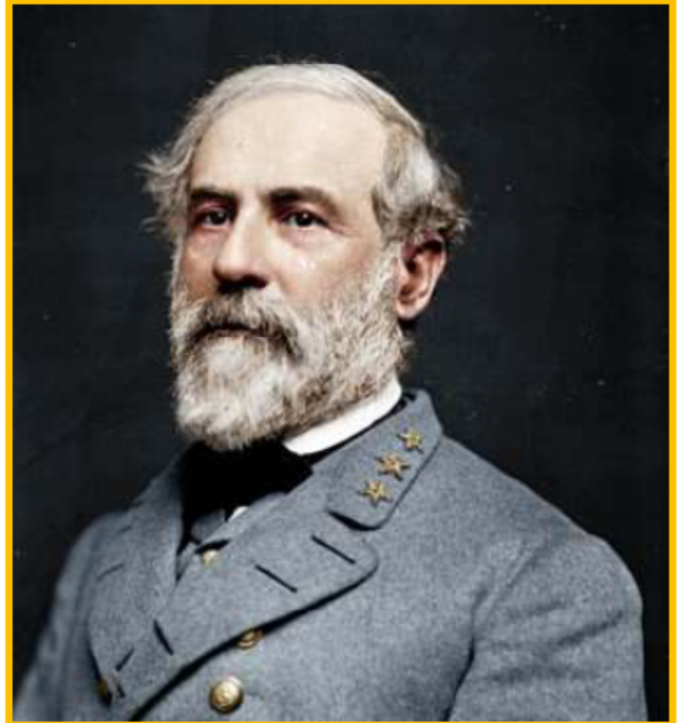


If we take a fresh look at those first few days, burnt into the annals of history, two people emerge from *Gettysburg*, apart from those well covered in the past. These two mark the battle indelibly on our minds and landscape.



A widow and a General, both displaced by the storm to come, both right at the heart of a torment we now know as the "*Battle of Gettysburg*" and both opposites in every conceivable way. The widow left us a legacy and a building, the General left us many regrets and too many dead.

General Robert E. Lee. (Portrait coloured by Madz Madsen.)



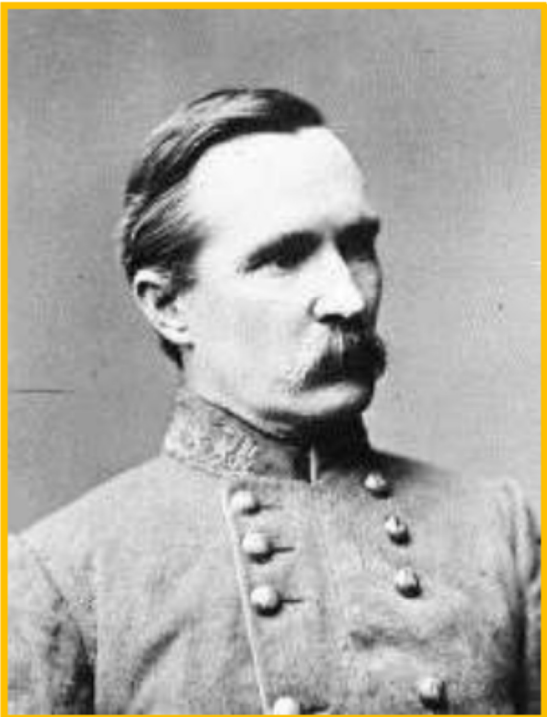
No! The General is not *Lee*! After a decisive Confederate win at the *Battle of Chancellorsville* in May General Robert E. Lee effectively and rightly argued that the best use of limited Confederate resources was to invade *Pennsylvania*; 'take the battle to the enemy.' Strangely this move was in the cause of peace not war. Early in June Lee began moving his army north hoping to find desperately needed supplies in rich *Pennsylvania* farmlands along the way. Neither General Lee nor General George Gordon Meade anticipated a battle at *Gettysburg*. Poor cavalry scouting on both sides meant the two armies operated in ignorance of each other's locations but by 30 June 1863 the two commanders coincidentally ordered their forces to converge on *Gettysburg*. Early morning, 1 July General John Buford's cavalry was awaiting the approach of Confederate infantry seen marching in wide columns from the direction of *Cashtown* to the northwest.



General Heth (pronounced 'hi:th) born near *Richmond* of "*Old Dominion*" stock, was a cousin of Maj. Gen. George Pickett. Heth's grandfather had been an officer in the *Revolution*. his father was an officer in the navy during the *War of 1812*. Heth was educated in private schools until accepting an appointment to *West Point* from President Tyler. There he proved himself disappointing, graduating last in a class of 1847 (the same class as boyhood friend, Powell Hill.) Heth however went on to become a dutiful soldier, spending the next fourteen years in frontier outposts, slowly compiling an impressive record and rising to the rank of *Infantry Captain*, (much like Custer for the Union.) Heth married in 1857, Hill was his groomsman.







**Lydia Leister** had a 9 acre farm on the corner of *Taneytown Rd* and *Hunt Avenue* that she'd purchased from *Henry Bishop* in March 1861 for the sum of \$900. *Lydia's* husband died in 1859 but the 1860 Census lists her as having five children ranging in age from 21 down to just 3. The farmhouse had been built in 1840 but the barn was much older and dated from 1800. She and *General Heth* have absolutely nothing in common, apart from the battle; neither were to meet or even know of each other, both occupied a few days in history that are amongst America's bloodiest and most disturbing.



**Heth** resigned his commission when *Fort Sumter* was fired upon and was immediately employed by *General Robert E. Lee* as *Acting Quartermaster General for the Virginia Army*. In those early days of mobilization for war, *Heth* only served as *Quartermaster* for about a month until the end of May 1861, in that short time he made a lasting impression on *Lee* who thereafter followed *Heth's* advancement as he did no other man.



As the last shots of the first day's battle at *Gettysburg* faded, night began to spread its dark wings and a contingent of weary Union officers rode into the yard of *Lydia Leister's* home. Situated directly behind *Cemetery Ridge*, this humble two-roomed house, with a stairway leading to a small loft was to serve as headquarters for the *Army of the Potomac*, a modest, wood framed building with a single fireplace.

*Widow Leister* made her living by working the small farm that included the log barn, a small orchard and vegetable gardens.



As mentioned in an earlier issue of *The Bugle International*, *Heth's* men were on the *Chambersburg Pike* heading towards *Gettysburg* by 5 o'clock on the morning of 1 July, marching directly towards *Lydia Leister's* farm but in reality totally unaware of what lay ahead. Strangely, an over-confident *Heth* placed his entire artillery to the front of his force. It was a reckless choice, one considered very unconventional and displaying *Heth's* inability to command. No officer places his artillery ahead of protecting Infantry and cavalry; what was he thinking? More than anything this displays a lack of knowledge of terrain and lack of intelligence of the enemy's movements; either way *Heth* obviously wasn't thinking. He was closely followed by *Archer's Brigade*, then *Davis*, *Pettigrew*, and *Brockenbrough*. At 7:30 cavalry outposts were spotted about three miles east of *Gettysburg* and the first shots of battle fired. The cavalry was slowly pushed back about a mile to *Herr Ridge*; when that was secured *Heth* deployed *Archer* to the south side, *Pike* and *Davis* the north side, both facing east. The artillery dutifully unlimbered on the crest, by this time it was 9:30 A.M and no one had any idea what was unfolding before them. While *Lydia* was still determined to stay on her farm at this stage, the sound of an advancing battle grew alarming as it escalated. She still had no idea of the forces gathering in the storm to come the next day but her decision to move was to prove very sound.



Meanwhile *Heth* gave battle lines an order to advance without bringing up the Division, another costly mistake. By the time his two Brigades worked their way across the shallow valley to their front and ascended *McPherson's Ridge* they were surprised to meet two newly arrived brigades of the crack *First Division, First Corps of the Army of the Potomac*. In this initial confrontation, lasting until about 11:30 A.M., *Archer's Brigade* was routed, losing about 600 men including many captured. Among them incredibly was *Brig. Gen. James J. Archer* himself. *Davis's* brigade fared no better, after a promising beginning, *Brig. Gen. Joe Davis* was thrown back with similar losses, including large numbers captured in the *Railroad Cut*. *Heth's* so called "*Shoe Expedition*" (now debunked as a myth) had turned into a foray that stumbled into disaster, disaster heaped upon itself by incompetence. *Heth's* poor judgment and recklessness forced *Lee's* hand, committing him to a battle he expressly wished to avoid until the army was concentrated and until he knew his enemy's strength and position.

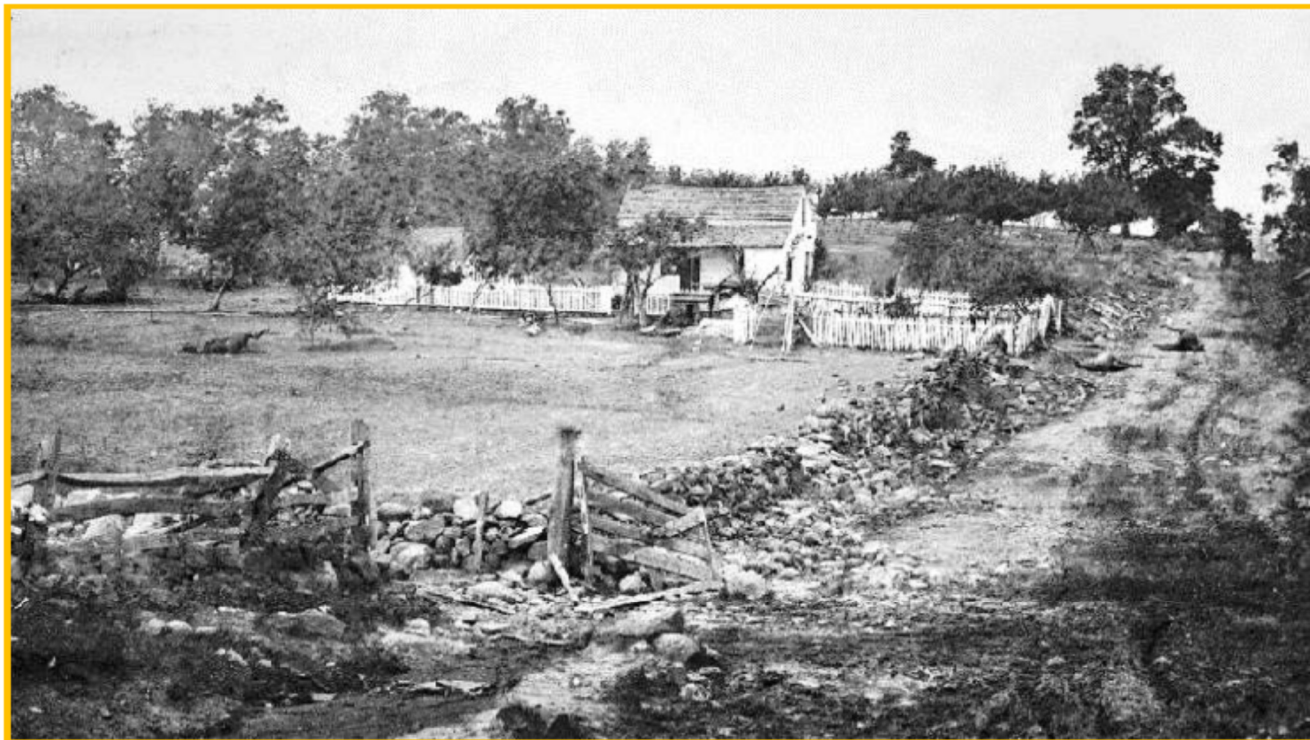


Gen. G. G. Meade. (Colour- COLESAIRCRAFT.COM)





here was a noontime lull in fighting; perhaps locals thought they were reprieved; no doubt *Lydia Leister* would have momentarily reconsidered her move. *Heth* sent back news to *Hill* and reformed his lines on *Herr Ridge*, bringing up *Pettigrew* and *Brockenbrough* and sending two damaged Brigades; now his weakest, to the flanks, *Archer* to the right and *Davis* to the left. The flanks are your most vulnerable positions in any battle, *Heth* should have selected stronger units for this task and put those divisions in reserve. Meantime *Rodes's Division* came up on *Oak Hill* and attacked Union defenders on *McPherson's Ridge* from the north; *Lee* had at last arrived with *Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill* to survey the situation. At 2:30 that afternoon, watching *Rodes* attack and seeing *Pender's Division* available to support *Heth's* men, *Lee* saw an opportunity and gave the order for *Heth* to renew the attack. *Heth* threw his division forward in a head-on assault in concert with *Rodes*. *Col. John Brockenbrough's Virginian's* struck the excellent Yankee "*Bucktail Brigade*" near the *Pike*, *Pettigrew's* Regiments met the "*Iron Brigade*" and another Union Brigade further south.



This photograph, by Alexander Gardner, July 1863, is from the middle of Taneytown Road facing north. The extensive damage to the stone and rail fences along the road and the white picket fences surrounding the house is plainly visible, as are the dead bloated horses, stripped of their bridles and saddles. Horses and other draft animals had about a 7-month life expectancy during the war, as many as 300,000 horses died. More than 3,000 horses were killed at Gettysburg alone. (Image restored and tinted by Editor.)



umours were rife in the township about the spread of approaching Confederates and a once bold *Lydia*, who had vowed so bravely she would not give up her farm, was now convinced by "*the drums of war*," (*the artillery*) the battle was on and for the safety of her children, quickly sought shelter with relatives on *Baltimore Pike*.



rom the onset, Confederates were meeting the Union's champions. Both sides suffered horribly in the desperate fighting raging on *McPherson's Ridge* over the next hour. Great holes were torn in *Heth's* lines, fighting and dying at distances of only a few paces from the Union's blazing muzzles (*one of Pettigrew's regiments alone lost 687 men*) but *Heth* neglected to ask for support from *Pender's Division* when it might have spared his men much unnecessary suffering. By the evening of 2 July, the widow *Leister's* picket fences had been partially knocked over, the gate was off its hinges and the stone wall tumbled in places; her treasured garden trampled by the passage of numerous courier horses, the bodies of some littered her fields. Surprisingly, many of the surrounding trees withstood the onslaught. *Leister's* food stores had been raided by hungry Union staff officers and headquarters guards and some of her furniture dragged out into the yard for use as writing desks. This home would play host to one of the most important meetings to take place during the battle. The barn, a single story frame and log barn close to the *Leister* farmhouse became a field hospital for wounded Union soldiers during the fighting. This small farm took on greater importance during the battle when *Union General George Gordon Meade* occupied the home and utilized the property as his headquarters for the *Army of the Potomac*. On the evening of 2 July 1863, *General Meade* held a famous *Council of War* in the humble house.



ow *Heth* too became a casualty, victim of a bullet that struck him in the head, cracking his skull. His life was supposedly saved because a couple of days earlier he'd obtained a new felt hat, one of dozens captured in *Cashtown*.



Unfortunately the hat was too large and came down over his ears, so his quartermaster doubled up a dozen or so sheets of paper and stuffed them inside the hat, ensuring a snug fit. *Heth* said, "I am confidently of the belief that my life was saved by this paper in my hat." As it was, *Heth* was knocked unconscious for a full 24 hours. Although he insisted groggily on sitting in on *Lee's* consultations with his officers the next day, his participation in the battle was over, his Brigades meanwhile had been shattered with nearly half the men in the Division cut down in *Heth's* clumsy ill-conceived head-on rushes.



In spite of *Heth*, the first day of battle was an undisputed victory for the Confederates. They came with greater numbers initially from the west and the north, pushing Union forces back through the town of *Gettysburg*. However, Union officers wisely directed their men to occupy the high ground south of town - on *Culp's Hill*, *Cemetery Hill*, *Cemetery Ridge* and *Little Round Top*. There they formed a long defensive line shaped like a fishhook. It would be extremely difficult to dislodge them from those heights with an internal line of defence. This classic line of defence forces the enemy to extend his external lines and therefore thinning his ranks. Any General on the Confederate side would see all the obvious warning signs. Enemy holding the high ground, internal lines of defence with open ground to the front, it's a killing field! *Longstreet* cautioned *Lee*.



While the last shots of the first day's battle on 1 July 1863 petered out and night began to fall it was then that the contingent of weary officers rode into the yard of *Lydia Leister's* home and found it vacant. Situated on *Taneytown Road* it was on the reverse slope of *Cemetery Ridge* just inside the fish hook curve of the Union line, making this humble home a perfect location for the headquarters of the *Army of the Potomac*. These men, staff officers of *General Meade*, commander of the *Army of the Potomac*, quickly sent messages to their commander.



"Stay and Fight it out." Meade's 'Council of War' in Leister's cigar smoke-filled house. (Painting by Don Stivers.)



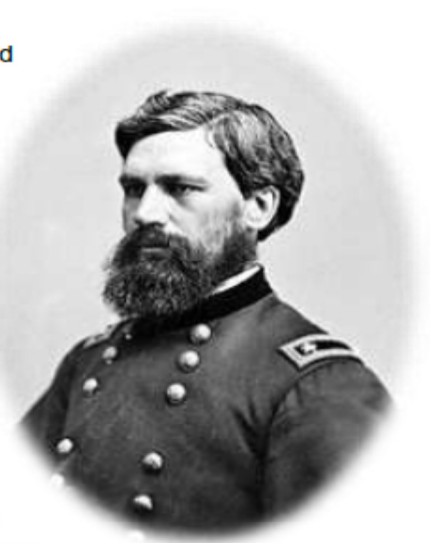
As stated, by the evening of 2 July, *Widow Leister's* farm was now trashed, there was little to make it significant to *Meade* but for the roof over his head and its prime location, right in the heart of the fishhook. It was that evening before the big battle, that *General Meade* held his now famous 'Council of War' in the *Leister* home. Oh how this writer wishes he could have been a fly on that wall. Seated at the table to make notes was *General Daniel Butterfield*, *Meade's* chief of staff. The air hung thickly with cigar smoke, so with my sensitivity to such things, this little fly would have had a persistent cough. One by one, *Meade's* Generals rode up and stepped into the small candlelit room: it became a Union army "Who's Who" of *Gettysburg*. *John Newton*, commander of *1st Corps* since the death of *General John Reynolds* 1 July. *John Gibbon* in charge of *2nd Corps*; *David B. Birney*, commanding *3rd Corps* after the wounding of another incompetent *General Daniel Sickles*. Also present were *General George Sykes*, whose *5th Corps* had seen so much of the fighting that day; *John Sedgwick* of the newly arrived *6th Corps*.





he commanding figure of *General Oliver Otis Howard 11<sup>th</sup> Corps*, straight backed and military to his spurs, entered the room with a salute to his General and fellow officers. Known as "*The Christian General*" because he tried to base his policy decisions on deep religious piety. *Oliver* was later given charge of the "*Freedmen's Bureau*" in mid-1865, with the mission to integrate freed slaves into Southern society and politics, this was during the second phase of the so called "*Reconstruction Era*." *Howard* took charge of labour policy, setting up a system requiring freed slaves to work on former plantation land under pay scales fixed and on terms negotiated by the Bureau with white land owners. *Howard's* Bureau was primarily responsible for the legal affairs of these freedmen. He attempted to protect freed blacks from hostile conditions but lacked authority and was repeatedly frustrated by *President Andrew Johnson*.

Oliver Otis Howard, "*The Christian General*." He may have helped freed slaves but he played a major part in exterminating American Indians. (Image Mathew Brady)



*Howard's* allies, *Radical Republicans*, won control of Congress in the 1866 elections and imposed "*Radical Reconstruction*," with the result that freedmen were given the vote at a time when white women had no such rights. With the help and advice of the Bureau, freed slaves joined *Republican* coalitions and won at the ballot boxes of most Southern States. *Howard* was also a leader in promoting higher education for freed slaves, most notably in founding *Howard University* in Washington and serving as President of the faculty 1867–73. After 1874, *Howard* commanded troops in the West, conducting a famous campaign against the long suffering *Nez Perce* tribe in 1877, his leadership against *Apaches* in 1872, the *Bannocks*, *Paiutes* in 1878 and against the *Sheepeaters* in 1879, all add up to a lengthy record of ethnic cleansing of native Americans. However he didn't achieve the fame in this regard as much as *George A. Custer* and *Nelson Miles*. When it comes to racial persecution, nothing in the South matches that conducted by the United States against its own Indigenous peoples. This disgraceful record is swept aside when condemning the South for its ownership of slaves. "*People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones-anon*"



ack to *Lydia's* farmhouse and the *War Council*, after *Howard* came *Brevet Major General Alpheus Williams*, sporting his dashing moustache, (what was later to be called 'a handlebar moustache'.)

Brevet Major General Alpheus Williams. His 'handlebar' moustache quite a showpiece. He proved a solid reliable General when 'chips' were down. (Image cleaned by Editor.)



*Alpheus Williams* of *12<sup>th</sup> Corps* and his Division missed the previous major battle for the *Army of the Potomac* at *Fredericksburg* because it was engaged in defending *Potomac River* in reserve. In *Chancellorsville* on 2 May when *Stonewall Jackson's* corps executed

its brilliant surprise flanking movement, it smashed into the right flank of the *Army of the Potomac*, severely damaging the unsuspecting *11<sup>th</sup> Corps*. The neighbouring Division, under *Williams*, entrenched itself hastily and was able to stop the Confederate advance before it overran the entire army but suffered 1,500 casualties in the process.



hroughout much of the war, *Williams* had two horses, one named "*Yorkshire*" and the other "*Plug Ugly*," *Yorkshire* being the more impressive of the two. *Williams* often preferred the larger *Plug Ugly* for more gruelling duty. During the *Battle of Chancellorsville* a Confederate shell landed in the thick mud underneath *Plug Ugly*, the subsequent explosion sent both horse and rider into the air. Remarkably, *Williams* was uninjured, and, perhaps most remarkably, the horse escaped with a few minor injuries. *Plug Ugly* eventually became too worn for further use, and in 1864 *Williams* sold him for \$50 and learned a short while later that the horse had died. *Plug Ugly* probably pined for his master. It's highly likely he had hitched his war horse *Plug Ugly* to the rail of *Leister's* farm.



*Williams* had arrived on the *Gettysburg* battlefield late in the afternoon of 1 July and occupied *Benner's Hill*, east of the town. The next day his Division took up positions on *Culp's Hill* on the right flank of the Union line. At this point, due to a command misunderstanding, *Henry Slocum* believed he was in command of the "*Right Wing*" of the army, consisting of both the *11<sup>th</sup>* and *12<sup>th</sup> Corps*. *Alpheus Williams* assumed temporary command of *12<sup>th</sup> Corps* and controlled it for the rest of the battle. *Brig. Gen. Thomas Ruger* took command of *Williams' Division*.





As General Slocum entered the room, he would no doubt have been looked on with scorn by at least one General present. While he was a dedicated officer who believed in standing his ground, many later believed he stood on it too long and called him "Slow Come," in disrespect. He was one of the youngest Major Generals in the Army and fought numerous battles in the Eastern Theatre, Georgia and the Carolinas but controversy arose from his conduct at Gettysburg where he was accused of indecision and a dilatory advance to the battlefield, earning him his derogatory nickname.

A dignified portrait of Major General Henry Slocum. (Modern colourisation artist unknown.) Nothing like battle to get the 'measure' of a man... in both width and length.-Editor.



In spite of his reluctance, or tardiness, Slocum achieved some fame after the war. In later years a steamship was named "General Slocum" and in 1904 was to be the scene of a disastrous fire on board with much loss of life. The paddle steamer was packed with mothers and children on a church trip when it caught fire in East River. More than a thousand people, mainly residents of East Village's huge German community,

perished. Most New Yorkers know of the S.S. General Slocum but not a great deal about the man. So why did his name land on an excursion boat associated with the greatest loss of life in the city? Prospect Park is home to a heroic bronze statue of Slocum on horseback in battle. Perhaps simply because he was a New Yorker.



After the war, he became a congressman from New York, then served as commissioner of public works for the city of Brooklyn. Fort Slocum in New York guarded the entrance to New York Harbour at Long Island Sound from 1867 to 1965 when it was deactivated by the US Army. All of this lay ahead of that moment on the Leister farm but it is rather intriguing that a man, held in some contempt by his peers, should be so honoured in later life and even in the following day's battle.



It's at this stage that another figure looms up out of the shadows and steps into the dimly candlelit room. Winfield Scott Hancock, his cavalry boots announcing his arrival on the porch with a firm stride. Hancock's command decisions had saved the day on the Union left. It will be his reputation as a war hero at Gettysburg, combined with his status as a Unionist and, strangely, a firm supporter of States' Rights that will make him a potential Presidential candidate. His noted integrity was counterpoint to the corruption of the era, as President Rutherford B. Hayes said, "... If, when we make up our estimate of a public man, conspicuous both as a soldier and in civil life, we are to think first and chiefly of his manhood, his integrity, his purity, his singleness of purpose, and his unselfish devotion to duty, we can truthfully say of Hancock that he was through and through pure gold." When the Democrats nominated Hancock for President in 1880, he ran a strong campaign but was narrowly defeated by Republican James A. Garfield. Yet another U.S. President who will be assassinated.



General Winfield Scott Hancock

Major General Gouverneur Warren. "The Savior."



Also present was an exhausted Gouverneur Warren, "Savior of Little Round Top," who slumped to the floor and fell asleep as the meeting began. Had the Confederates known of this meeting and Leister's farm, a few well directed artillery shells would have most likely won the battle and indeed the entire war for the South, such is the thin thread that always exists in any battle and such was the value of cavalry as scouts for General Lee, or secret intelligence so much a part of modern warfare today, with Cruise Missiles taking out such significant high commands in Iraq and Afghanistan. Communication was then, as it is now, a vital key to success in any war. Abraham Lincoln knew that only too well and so did Lee. Lincoln however had an extensive network of telegraph, Jeff Davis did not.



Gouverneur Kemble Warren (January 8, 1830 – August 8, 1882) was a war time engineer almost exclusively remembered for arranging the last-minute defence of, and often referred to as "The Hero of Little Round Top." His subsequent service as a corps commander and his remaining military career, it is said, lacked lustre and was ruined during the Battle of Five Forks when he was relieved of command of 5<sup>th</sup> Corps by Philip Sheridan who



claimed *Warren*, like *Slocum*, moved too slowly. A studious man, at the start of the *Gettysburg* campaign *Warren* advised *Hooker* on the routes the Army should take in pursuit of *Lee*. On the second day of the battle, it was *Warren* who initiated the defence of *Little Round Top*, correctly recognizing its significance on the left flank of the Union Army. He personally directed the Brigade of *Colonel Strong Vincent* to occupy it, just minutes before it was attacked. *Warren* suffered a minor neck wound during the Confederate assault but by taking a risk and ignoring traditional requirements of military order, his initiative saved the day. It didn't go unrecognised and he was promoted *Major General* after *Gettysburg* (August 8, 1863.)



*Warren* commanded *11th Corps* from August 1863 until March 1864, replacing the wounded *Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock* and distinguishing himself at the *Battle of Bristoe Station*. During the *Mine Run Campaign* *Warren's Corps* was ordered to attack *Lee's* army but he perceived a trap had been laid and refused the order from his *Gettysburg* commander *Maj. Gen. George G. Meade*. Although initially angry at *Warren*, *Meade* acknowledged that *Warren* had been correct. Upon *Hancock's* return from medical leave and the spring 1864 reorganization of the *Army of the Potomac*, *Warren* assumed command of *5th Corps* and led it through the *Overland Campaign*, *The Siege of Petersburg* and *Appomattox*.



On 2 July, opportunities had been gained and lost all over the battle field. Still not informed by *Stuart's* cavalry, Confederates struck blindly at both ends of the Union line. They hit hard, first at *Little Round Top* and then at *Culp's Hill* and *Cemetery Hill*; but with high ground and numerous craggy rock formations in their favour, Union troops defiantly held against these furious attacks. Confederate forces fell back and formed along *Seminary Ridge* again. Despite a severe battering *Army of the Potomac* still held all the key terrain on the battlefield however many Generals were shaken and unsure of what to do next. The question at hand was, could they stand another day of this punishment and was *Gettysburg* the right place to continue the battle? *General George Meade*, who had only been in command of the *Army of the Potomac* for five days, wanted information from his corps commanders concerning both the army's condition and their thoughts about its position. *Lieutenant Frank A. Haskell*, aide to *Brigadier General John Gibbon*, attended the council as acting corps commander of *2nd Corps*, "As the Generals came in - some sat, some kept walking or standing, two lounged upon the bed, some were constantly smoking cigars. And thus disposed, they deliberated whether the army should fall back from its present position to one in the rear which was thought to be stronger, should they attack the enemy on the morrow, wherever he could be found, or should they stand there upon the horse-shoe crest, still on the defensive, and await the further movements of the enemy-Lt. Frank Aretas Haskell, 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps." (Above right.)



*Meade* listened intently as his corps commanders reported conditions on their respective fronts and offered opinions as to what they thought Confederates may be devising the next day. Due to heavy casualties already sustained, all agreed they should wait for *General Lee* to attack them. Finally, *General Slocum* boldly stated, "Stay and fight it out!" Yes, the battle of all battles came down to that brief comment from a man who would come to be known as "Slow Come." After the battle, *Heth* was not to be publicly chided for his recklessness, however such lapses were somewhat common in the *Army of Northern Virginia* over those three confusing days. He may have avoided a reprimand because of his special relationship with *Lee*, either way it reveals a serious failure of *High Command*. *Heth* was back in the saddle and controlling his men by 7 July and directed the fight at *Falling Waters* as *Lee's* army, or what little was left of it, recrossed the *Potomac*. *Heth* commanded his division until the final surrender and briefly took command of the entire corps during the final winter while *Hill* was on sick leave. His endurance is as remarkable as his inability to make sound decisions but what often isn't factored into Confederate command is poor communications and supply. Men were often barefoot and uniforms in tatters. They were hungry and lacked a good supply of ammunition. Extremely difficult to pull a rabbit out of that hat. There were to be no magic tricks at *Gettysburg* but *Heth* enjoyed some miracles, apart from the paper in the hat, as he ground his men down towards the end of the war. Our local *New Zealand* veteran, buried in *Dunedin, New Zealand*, *Captain Sydney Herbert Davis* had the unfortunate distinction of serving with *Heth* through this turbulent time and *Heth's* story is his.



It is one thing to sit in judgement of people 150 odd years since the event, we cannot but wonder how we would have behaved in the same circumstances were we but thrust into them. Both *General Heth* and *Lydia Leister* were products of their times but somehow I find *Lydia's* contribution to history, with her humble cottage, worth far more than *Heth's* devotion to his Southern cause. On 3 July the *Leister* farm was immediately behind the point of the attack during a four hour cannonade by Confederate artillery, during this time the house was deluged with numerous over shots. One shell burst among the staff horses in the yard, while others carried away the steps and porch supports. Flying splinters became dangerous. When *Meade* saw some of his staff favouring the down range side of the flimsy house, the fearless, twice-wounded *Meade* joked with them about their imaginary shelter. For the sake of efficiency he eventually moved his staff a few hundred yards away to the nearby log barn. When it also became a target, they moved on to *12th Army Corps* Headquarters on *Powers Hill*, which was part of the Federal Army's series of signal stations.





After the battle was over, *Lydia Leister* was disheartened to find her home so severely damaged by artillery fire and seventeen dead bloated horses left in her yard, several of which had been burned around her favoured peach tree. Two tons of hay gone from the barn, the wheat trampled, her spring crop spoiled and most of her fences burnt. In 1865 she told a reporter that all she received in compensation for the damage was the proceeds from the sale of the bones of the dead horses, at fifty cents per hundred pounds. Leister vowed to return the farm to its former condition. She did so well in rebuilding the farm, no doubt aided by tourism, that she was able to purchase 7 more acres in 1868. In 1874, she built a large two story addition to her small home. *Widow Leister* then purchased a lot on *Emmitsburg Road* and had the 1874 two story addition of her old home moved to that lot. In 1888, aged 79, she sold the original property to the *Gettysburg Memorial Association* for \$3,000. The farm was leased to tenants until 1933 when the *National Park Service* assumed full responsibility for the property, ending the lease. Soon after moving into her new place she had built another addition to the house and lived there until her death in 1893.



*Eth* stayed true to his calling to the bitter end and was with *Lee* at the surrender. This is worth much in terms of devotion to duty, perhaps it is wrong to criticise a man for his failures and instead we should criticise the men who placed him in authority beyond his abilities. Both the General and the Widow have left us with much to think about and both left a mark on history, all be it reluctantly.

(Below the Leister farm today. Leister House, photo © by *Mike Kendra*, taken April 7, 2002.)



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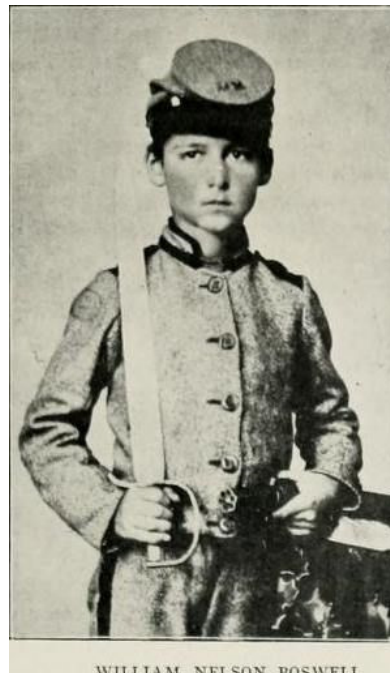
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# WAR BETWEEN THE STATES-STATISTICS

**T**he War Between the States was the bloodiest war ever fought on American soil. During an average day during the war, approximately 600 people were killed, by the end of the war, many more than the estimated 618,000 people had died. This is more Americans than WW1 and WW2, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War combined. If the names of the dead were organized similar to the names on the American Vietnam Memorial wall, the Civil War memorial would be over 10 times longer. During the War Between the States more than 2% of the population of North and South States were killed or had died, many suffered and lived with horrific wounds until they died. Those who died of their wounds after the war were not counted amongst the dead. This is equivalent to 6 million men today. While rifles were the deadliest weapons during the war, disease killed more men. Camps became breeding grounds for measles, chicken pox and mumps. Many soldiers had lived in virtual isolation before the war and were not exposed to numerous diseases that swept the bigger centres and cities. One million Union soldiers contracted malaria. Many of these are not accounted for in the official statistics of war. One in every 65 Federals and 1 of every 45 Confederates were killed in action, those executed, missing in action or captured and killed are not accounted for. The youngest soldier in the war was a 9-year-old boy from Mississippi. The oldest was an 80-year-old from Iowa. More than 10,000 soldiers serving in the Union Army were under 18. A soldier's chance of surviving the war on either side was about 1 in 4 that's 25% of all participants doomed never to return home alive. The war eradicated an entire generation of young men who should have been nation builders and fathers, artists and writers, teachers and doctors. It would be a long time before America recovered. Many argue the South still has not recovered. The war became known as *"The Boys War."*



WILLIAM NELSON BOSWELL.



**The Delta General**  
**Larry McCluney, Editor**  
**1412 North Park Dr**  
**Greenwood, MS 38930**

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