

THIS SERIES WILL BE COMPLETE IN THIRTY PARTS.

No. 3.

MARCH 29, 1897.

PEOPLE'S SERIES, ISSUED WEEKLY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS

VOL. 1.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$12.00 PER ANNUM.

THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL EDITION

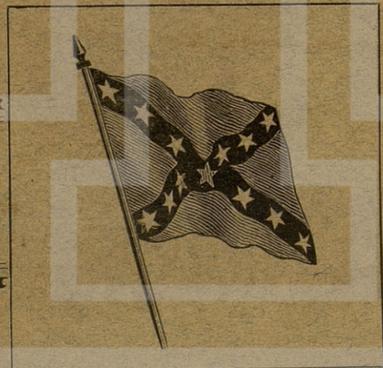
OF THE

CONFEDERATE

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IN THE

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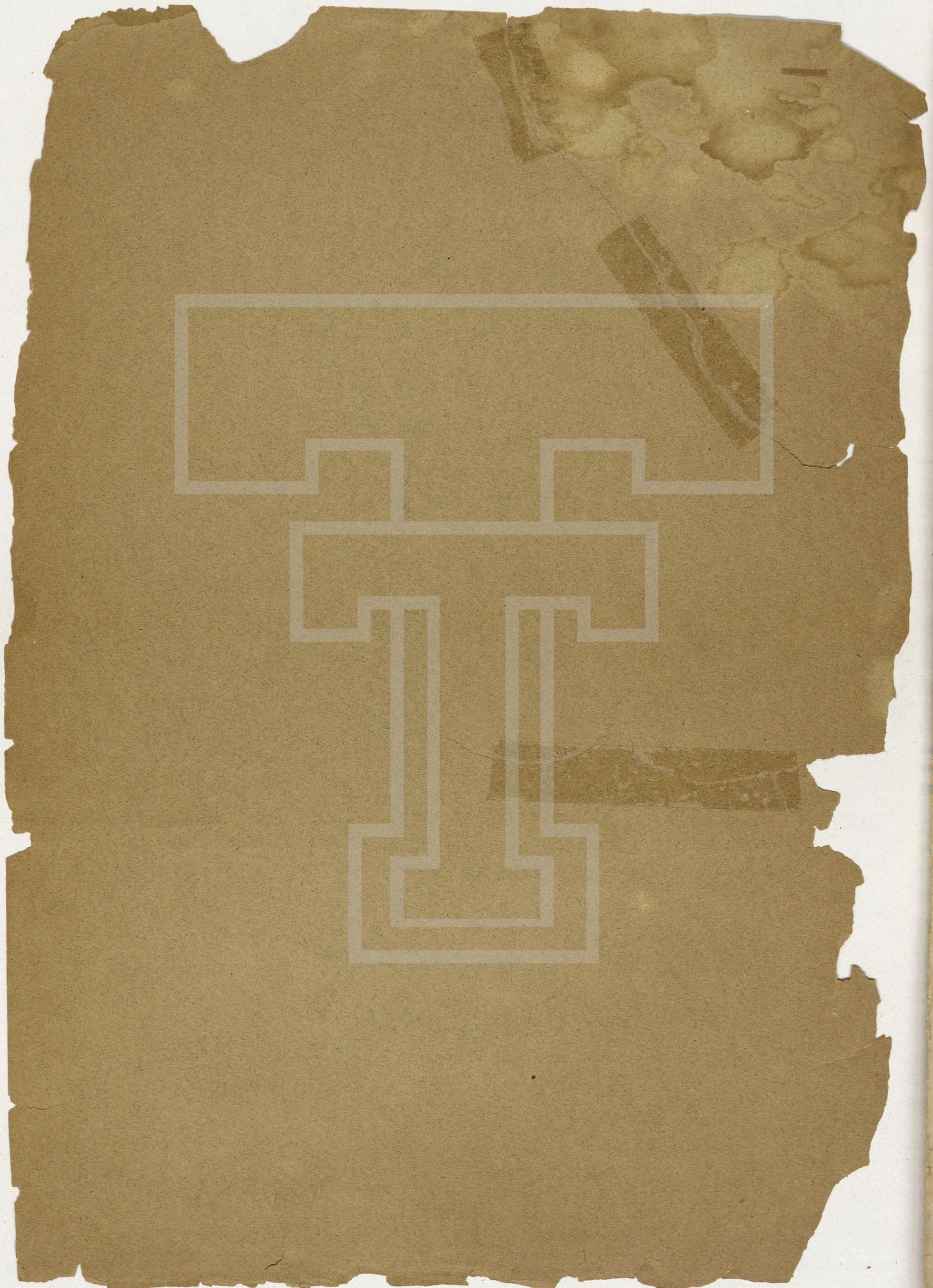


WAR

1861-1865.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY:
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING COMPANY,
1897.

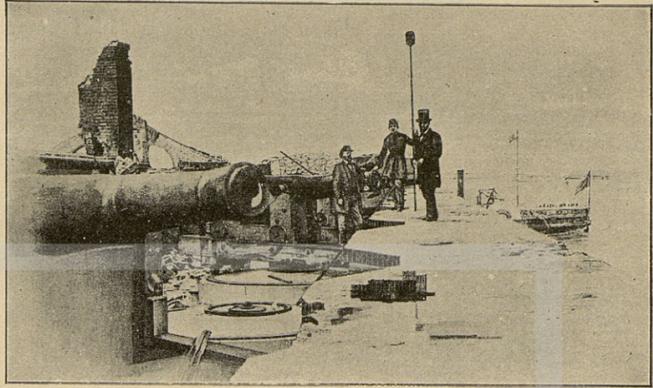
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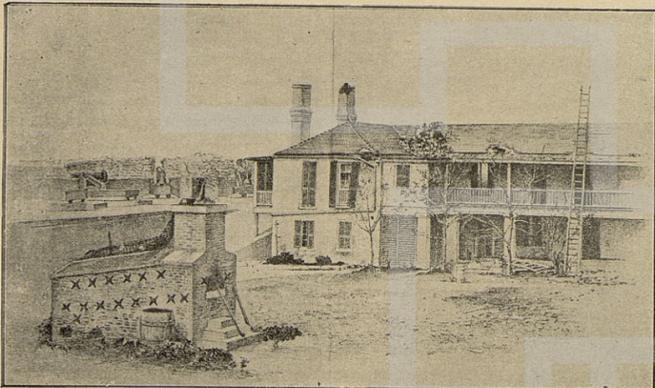
INTERIOR VIEWS OF FORTS MOULTRIE AND SUMTER, APRIL 15-16, 1861.



BARRACKS ON NORTH FACE OF PARADE, FORT MOULTRIE, APRIL 16, 1861.



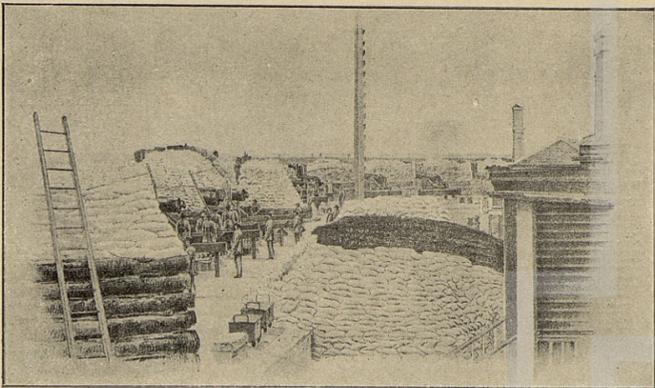
VIEW OF TERRE-PLEIN AND PARAPET OF EASTERN FLANK OF FORT SUMTER. Also showing traverse constructed to counteract enfilading fire.



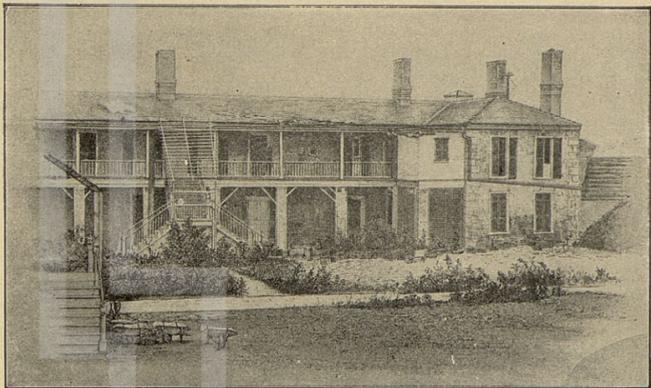
PARADE OF FORT MOULTRIE, SHOWING SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF BARRACKS, ETC., APRIL 16, 1861.



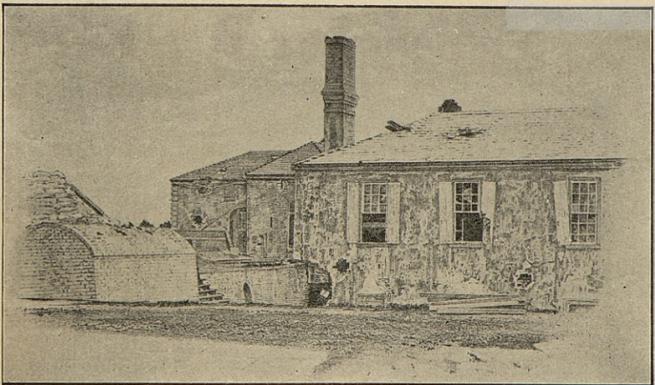
WESTERN BARRACKS, FORT MOULTRIE, SEEN FROM PARAPETS, SHOWING THE BACK OF THE BUILDINGS, APRIL 16, 1861.



CHANNEL FACE AND SOUTHWESTERN ANGLE OF THE RAMPARTS OF FORT MOULTRIE, APRIL 16, 1861.



OFFICERS' QUARTERS, EASTERN PORTION OF PARADE, FORT MOULTRIE, APRIL 16, 1861.



NORTHWESTERN ANGLE OF FORT MOULTRIE. Interior of ramparts back of western barracks, Western side of citadel, brick traverse for protection of magazine, sand bags covering magazine, April 16, 1861.



VIEW OF TERRE-PLEIN OF THE GORGE OF FORT SUMTER. SHOWING GUNS ON BARBETTE, APRIL 15, 1861.

[The above are from old and original photographs.]

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS
AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA., FEB. 18, 1861.

Gentlemen of Congress of the Confederate States of America:

CALLLED to the difficult and responsible station of Executive Chief of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to aid and guide me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the patriotism and virtue of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a provisional government to take the place of the present one, and which, by its great moral and physical powers, will be better able to contend with the difficulties which arise from the conflicting incidents of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office for which I have

disturbed. The agency through which they have communicated with foreign powers has been changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations.

Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from any disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty—moved by no intention or design to invade the rights of others—anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations—if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. We are doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others. There can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measure of defense which may be required for their security. Devoted to agricultural pursuits, there chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country. Our policy is peace, and the freest trade our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest and that of all those to whom we would sell and from whom we would buy, that

the integrity and jurisdiction of our territory be assailed, it will but remain for us with a firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessings of Providence upon a just cause.

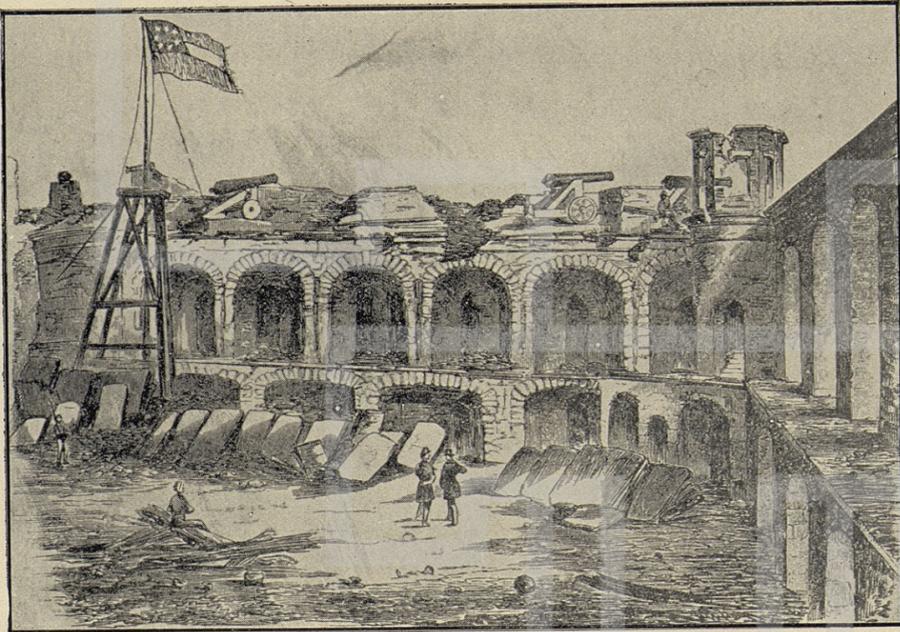
As a consequence of our new constitution, and with a view to meet our anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the several branches of the executive departments having special charge of our foreign intercourse, financial and military affairs, and postal service. For purposes of defense, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed, disciplined army, more numerous than would be usually required for a peace establishment.

I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to those objects be built up. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a constitution differing only in form from that of our forefathers, in so far as it is explanatory of their well known intents, freed from sectional conflicts, which have so much interfered with the pursuits of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the government we have instituted. For this your constitution has made adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, our reunion with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of this Confederacy, it is necessary that there should be so much homogeneity as that the welfare of every portion be the aim of the whole. When this homogeneity does not exist, antagonisms are engendered which must and should result in separation.

Actuated solely by a desire to protect and preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the secession of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the great staple which constitutes our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by external force, which would obstruct shipments to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from which we have separated, a policy so injurious to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated even by the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us; but if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of our enemy.

Experience in public stations of subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred on me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price of official elevation. You will have many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you will not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to a cause that has my highest hopes and most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction—one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duties required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts, not the system, of our government. The constitution formed by our fathers is the constitution of the "Confederate States." In their exposition of it, and in the judicial constructions it has received, it has a light that reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the just interpretations of that instrument,



INTERIOR OF FORT SUMTER AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT. [From an old drawing.]

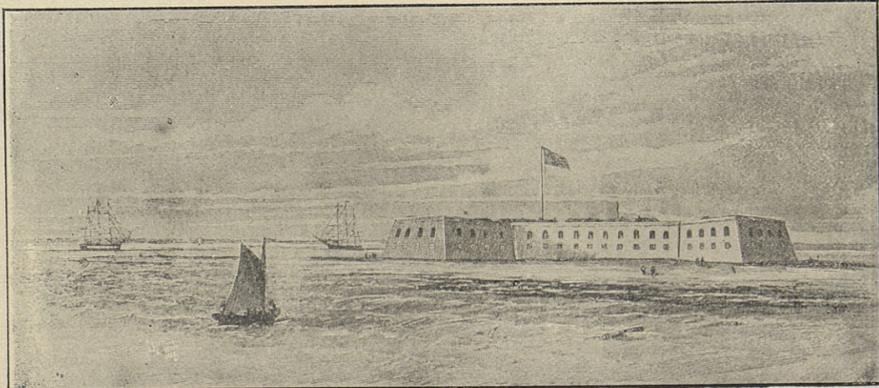
been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to the enjoyment of that separate and independent existence which we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Providence, we intend to maintain.

Our present position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that government rests upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish a government whenever it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established. The declared purposes of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn were to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity; and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now comprising this Confederacy it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and had ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, an appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as they were concerned the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they, as sovereign, were the final judges each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government of our fathers, in its spirit and in those rights inherent in it, which were solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which have been affirmed and re-affirmed in the Bills of Rights of the several States. When they entered into the Union of 1789, it was with the undeniable recognition of the power of the people to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of that government, whenever, in their opinion, its functions were perverted and its ends defeated. By virtue of this authority, the time and occasion requiring them to exercise it having arrived, the sovereign States here represented have seceded from that Union, and it is a gross abuse of language to denominate the act rebellion or revolution. They have formed a new alliance, but in each State its government has remained as before. The rights of person and property have not been

there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between us and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the Northwestern States of the American Union.

It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good will and kindness between them and us. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment and inflame the ambition of these States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have now entered upon our career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued.

Through many years of controversy with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to separation, and henceforth our energies must be devoted to the conducting of our own affairs, and perpetuating the Confederacy we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and



FORT PICKENS, ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND, PENSACOLA BAY, 1861. [Reproduced from an old sketch.]

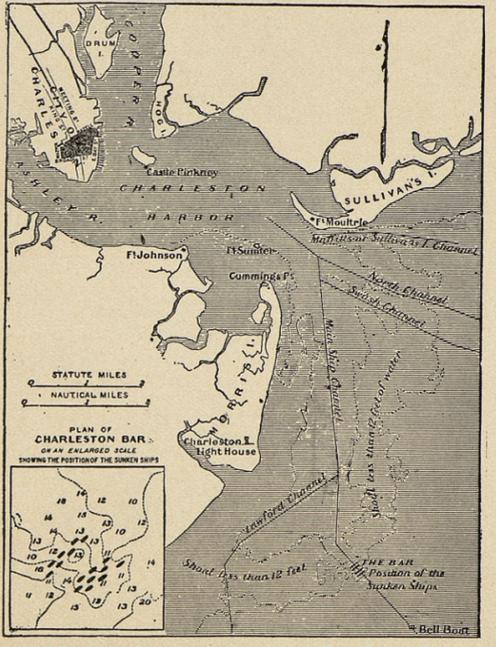
and ever remembering that all public offices are but trusts, held for the benefit of the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope that by due diligence in the discharge of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good will and confidence which welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous in perilous times to look around upon a people united in heart, who are animated and actuated by one and the same purpose and high resolve, with whom the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, but can not prevent their progressive movements. Sanctified by justice and sustained by a virtuous people, let me reverently invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which by HIS blessing they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and with the continuance of HIS favor, ever to be gratefully acknowledged, let us look hopefully forward to success, to peace and to prosperity.

SINKING OF THE STONE FLEET AT THE ENTRANCE OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The United States Government, in order to blockade the Southern harbors without the presence of a large force of armed vessels, determined to purchase a fleet of old vessels of large tonnage, load them with stones, sail them to the mouths of the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, and then sink them in the channels. They would thus seal the cities to future commerce.

On the 20th of November, 1861, there sailed from the harbor of New Bedford, Mass., a fleet of twenty-five vessels for this purpose, averaging 335 tons each. They cost the United States Government \$50,000. The following are the names of the vessels purchased:

1861.	NAME.	PORT.	TONS.
October 16	Ship Ceres	New London	356
"	Bark Tenedos	New London	245
"	Ship Lewis	New London	308
"	Bark Fortune	New London	292
"	Ship Robin Hood	Mystic	395
October 17	Ship Archer	New Bedford	322
"	Bark Cossack	New Bedford	354
"	Bark Amazon	Fairhaven	318
"	Bark Frs. Henrietta	New Bedford	407
October 18	Bark Garland	New Bedford	243
October 21	Bark Harvest	Fairhaven	314
"	Bark America	Edgartown	329
"	Ship Timor	Sag Harbor	280
"	Ship Meteor	Mystic	324
October 22	Ship Rebecca Sims	Fairhaven	400
October 23	Ship L. C. Richmond	New Bedford	341
"	Ship Courier	New Bedford	381
"	Ship Maria Theresa	New Bedford	330
"	Ship Kensington	New Bedford	357
"	Ship Herald	New Bedford	274
October 28	Ship Potomac	Nantucket	356
"	Bark Peter Demill	New York	300
"	Ship Phoenix	New London	400
November 1	Bark Leonidas	New Bedford	231
"	Bark South America	New Bedford	666
Twenty-five vessels	Total tons		8,376
Average tonnage			335



Plan of Charleston Harbor, showing position of Forts, Sunken Ships, etc.

The fleet arrived off Charleston early in December, and sixteen of the vessels were got into position as indicated on the map, the plugs previously prepared knocked out, and the ships, with sails set and flags flying, gradually sank out of sight, leaving but the upper rigging to view.

PENSACOLA HARBOR, 1861.

PENSACOLA BAY possesses rare properties as a harbor. It is accessible to large vessels; the bar is near the coast, and the channel across it short and easily passed. The harbor is perfectly land-locked and the roadstead very capacious. There are excellent positions within for repairing, building and launching vessels, and for docks and dockyards.

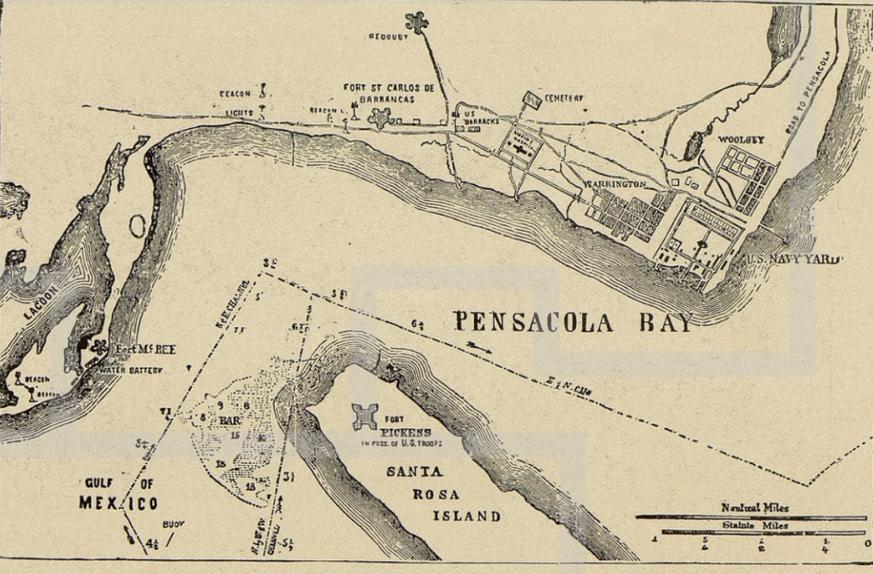
The supply of good water was abundant. The advantage in connection with the position of the harbor as regards the coast induced the United States Government to select it as a naval station and a place of rendezvous and repair.

Pensacola Bay, fortified as it was, with all its ordnance in position and properly garrisoned, was deemed impreg-

Captain Joseph Watson. There were at the yard, subject to the command of Commodore Armstrong, the United States storeship Supply, with two 30-pounders and thirty-eight men, and the steamer Wyandotte, with six 32's and eighty men.

THE FIRST DAY OF REAL WAR IN THE SOUTH.

The rapidly moving events preliminary to the actual opening of the greatest drama of modern times had keyed the proud and enthusiastic people of Charleston to a high pitch of excitement. That they would triumph in the end no one doubted. That their cause was just none disputed. Looking back and reflecting upon that splendid gallantry which, on the same theater nearly a hundred years before,



NAVY YARD AT PENSACOLA, FLA., SANTA ROSA ISLAND, GULF AND BAY FORTS, 1861.

nable, except by a long and hazardous siege by an overwhelming and well-appointed land force, and, it was said by an enthusiastic writer of the time, "could defy all the navies of the world combined till it filled the harbor's mouth with the carcasses of sunken ships."

Fort Pickens is situated on Santa Rosa Island, the west of which is at the mouth of Pensacola Bay, and completely shuts out Pensacola from the sea.

The fort was a first-class pentagonal bastioned work, built of stone, brick and bitumen, with covert ways, dry ditch, glacis and outworks complete. Its walls were forty feet in height by twelve feet in thickness, and were embrasured for two tiers of guns in bomb-proof and one tier of guns *en barbette*. The guns from this point radiated to every point of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire in the ditches and at every angle of approach.

The work was begun in 1838 and finished in 1853. When on a war footing its garrison consisted of 1,260 soldiers. Its armament in January, 1861, consisted of: In bastion, twenty 24-pound howitzers; casemate, two 42-pounders, sixty-four 32-pounders, fifty-nine 24-pounders; in barbette, twenty-four 8-inch howitzers, six 18-pounders, twelve 12-pounders, one 10-inch columbiad, mounted, and four 10-inch mortars in bad order.

The possession of this work by the Confederates was, of course, of the first importance, for unless they could occupy it it would secure to the United States troops a base of operations along the whole Gulf coast, and keep open a road into the heart of the South, which could not be obstructed by any fixed fortifications. An enemy holding Fort Pickens could rendezvous a naval force there, and keep up a blockade of all ports of the Gulf unless it could be met on the sea.

The fort was only approachable by land on one side, and, owing to the openness of the country, which was but a barren bed of sand, a party attacking from that quarter would be very much exposed.

Fort Barrancas was built as a powerful defense of the entrance of the harbor, but neither its construction nor position was adapted to resist a strong land attack. It stood upon the same shore with Fort McRee, a mile and a quarter further up the bay.

The navy yard is situated upon the same shore of the bay with Forts McRee and Barrancas, about a mile and a half above the latter; at the outbreak of the war it was under the command of Commodore James Armstrong, the next officer in rank at the yard being Commander Ebenezer Farrand, who afterward resigned and entered the Confederate States Navy. The disposable force at the yard consisted of seventy sailors, or "ordinary men," as they are termed, and forty-eight marines, commanded by

had immortalized their ancestors, they felt no doubt of the ultimate issue in defense of what they conceived to be the right. The negotiations between General Beauregard and Major Anderson were known and discussed by all shortly after the accomplishment of each step taken, and when word was received of the determination of President Lincoln to provision Fort Sumter it was readily perceived that a conflict was inevitable. The die had been cast, the gage of battle tendered, and it was not declined. And when the sun set on the evening of that memorable 11th of April the hearts of the people beat with apprehensive solicitude as to what the morrow might bring. All the preparations for a struggle had been completed at the batteries and in the forts whose guns pointed toward Sumter. The people of Charleston slept lightly, many of them not closing their eyes at all, so wrought up were they by the fast-crowding events of the past few days.

They were startled from their slumbers when, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning, the guns of Fort Johnson opened on Sumter. The dread reveille, booming across the bay and rolling far into the back country, was the signal for a great rush of the population to the water front, where they might view the sublime spectacle of a bombardment. With tearful eyes, beating hearts and many prayers for their safety the mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts of Charleston had sent their loved ones forth to the field of combat, adjuring them, even as the women of Sparta did, to be brave and true. They felt no doubt of the fact that they would prove themselves worthy and brave sons of a noble people, but with this pride and confidence was mixed that natural solicitude and fear for the safety of loved ones.

Hope and enthusiasm at once gave place to fear and depression, and the booming of the guns and mortars of Moultrie, Fort Johnson and Cummings Point stirred every heart with the keenest sense of martial ardor. Under this intense strain they forgot the cravings of hunger, and all day long they watched the progress of the fight. The shades of evening brought a lull in the conflict, which was now only kept up during the night by an occasional gun. The intense strain and excitement of the previous twenty-four hours had exhausted nature, and the people of Charleston slept soundly. They knew that the morrow would likely bring forth yet greater events, but they were getting accustomed to exciting scenes and began to view them with more philosophic composure. There was no division in sentiment. Every heart was in accord, every thought attuned to the one idea of success. Their gallant ones at the batteries, with smoke-begrimed faces but undiminished ardor, were to them heroes indeed, worthy of and entitled to their deepest love and adoration.

BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL,

JUNE 10, 1861.

BY

COLONEL (AFTERWARD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL) D. H. HILL.

FIRST NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY,
YORKTOWN, June 12, 1861.

IN obedience to orders from the colonel commanding, I marched on the 6th inst., with my regiment and four pieces of Major Randolph's battery, from Yorktown, on the Hampton road, to Bethel church, nine miles from Hampton. We reached there after dark on a wet night and slept without tents. Early on the morning of the 7th I made a reconnoissance of the ground, preparatory to fortifying.

I found a branch of Back River on our front and

We had not a single man killed or wounded. Colonel Magruder came up that evening and assumed command.

On Sunday, the 9th, a fresh supply of tools enabled us to put more men to work, and when not engaged in religious duties the men worked vigorously on the intrenchments. We were aroused at 3 o'clock on Monday morning for a general advance upon the enemy, and marched three and a half miles, when we learned that the foe, in large force, was within a few hundred yards of us. We fell back hastily upon our intrenchments and awaited the arrival of our invaders. Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, of the Third Virginia Regiment, having come with some one hundred and eighty men, was stationed on the hill on the extreme right, beyond the creek, and Company G of my regiment was also thrown over the stream to protect the howitzer under Captain Brown.

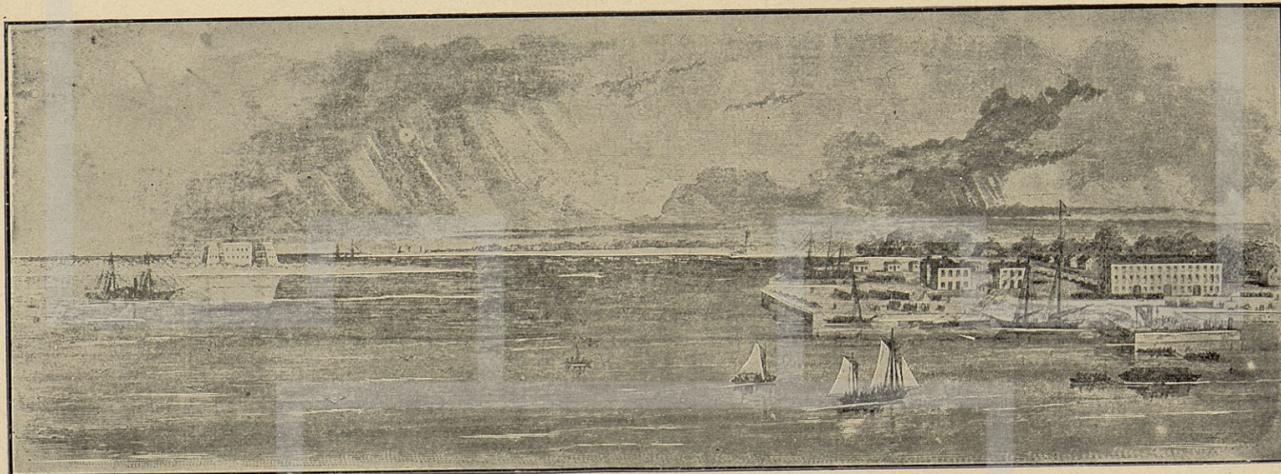
Captain Bridgers, of Company A, First North Carolina Regiment, took post in the dense woods beyond and

musket range during the day, except under cover of woods, fences or paling.

Under cover of the trees he moved a strong column to an old ford some three-quarters of a mile below, where I had placed a picket of some forty men. Colonel Magruder sent Captain Worth's company, of Montague's command, with one howitzer, under Sergeant Crane, to drive back this column, which was done by a single shot from the howitzer.

Before this a priming wire had been broken in the vent of the howitzer commanded by Captain Brown, which rendered it useless.

A force estimated at 1,500 was now attempting to outflank us and get in the rear of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart's small command. He was accordingly directed to fall back, and the whole of our advanced troops were withdrawn. At this critical moment I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Lee to call Captain Bridgers out of the swamp, and ordered him to reoccupy the nearest advanced work, and I ordered



Fort Pickens. Fort McRee. Navy Yard.
PANORAMIC VIEW OF PENSACOLA BAY.—THE NAVY YARD AND FORTS, 1861. [From an old sketch.]

encircling our right flank. On our left was a dense and almost impassable wood, except about one hundred and fifty yards of old field. The breadth of the road, a thick wood and narrow, cultivated field covered our rear. The nature of the ground determined me to make an inclosed work, and I had the invaluable aid of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, of my regiment, in its plan and construction. Our position had the inherent defect of being commanded by an immense field immediately in front of it, upon which the masses of the enemy might be readily deployed. Presuming that an attempt would be made to carry the bridge across the stream, a battery was made for its especial protection, and Major Randolph placed his guns so as sweep all the approaches to it.

The occupation of two commanding eminences beyond the creek and on our right would have greatly strengthened our position, but our force was too weak to admit of the occupation of more than one of them. A battery was laid out on it for one of Randolph's howitzers. We had only twenty-five spades, six axes and three picks, but these were busily plied all day and night of the 7th and all day on the 8th. On the afternoon of the 8th I learned that a marauding party of the enemy was within a few miles of us. I called for a party of thirty-four men to drive them back. Lieutenant Roberts, of Company F of my regiment, promptly responded, and in five minutes his command was en route.

I detached Major Randolph with one howitzer to join them, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, requested and was granted permission to take command of the whole. After a march of five miles they came across the marauders, busy over the spoils of a plundered house. A shell soon put the plunderers to flight, and they were chased over New Market bridge, where our little force was halted, in consequence of the presence of a considerable body situate on the other side.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lee brought in one prisoner. How many of the enemy were killed and wounded is not known. None of our command was hurt. Soon after Lieutenant-Colonel Lee left a citizen came dashing in with the information that seventy-five marauders were on the Back River road.

I called for Captain McDowell's company (E), of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, and in three minutes it was in hot pursuit. Lieutenant West, of the Howitzer Battalion, with one piece, was detached to join them, and Major Lane, of my regiment, volunteered, dispersed and chased the wretches over the New Market bridge, this being the second race on the same day over the New Market course, in both of which the Yankees reached the goal first. Major Lane brought in one prisoner. Reliable citizens reported that two cart loads and one buggy load of wounded were taken into Hampton.

to the left of the road. Major Montague, with three companies of his battalion, was ordered up from the rear and took post on our right, beginning at the church and extending along the entire front on that side.

This fine body of men and the gallant command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart worked with great rapidity, and in an hour had constructed temporary shelters against the enemy's fire.

Just at 9 o'clock A. M. the heavy columns of the enemy were seen approaching rapidly and in good order, but when Randolph opened upon them at 9:15 their organization was completely broken up. The enemy promptly replied with his artillery, firing briskly but wildly. He made an attempt at deployment on our right of the road under cover of some houses and paling. He was, however, very promptly driven back by our artillery, a Virginia company—the Life Guards—and Companies B and G of my regiment. The enemy attempted no deployment within

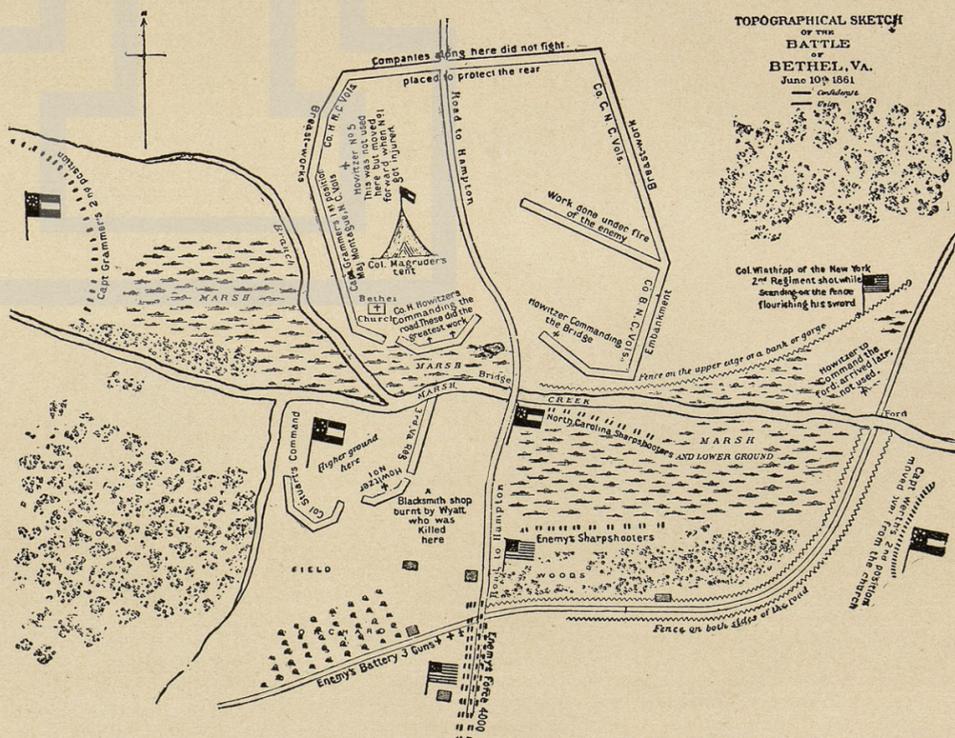
Captain Ross, Company C, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, to the support of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart.

These two captains, with their companies, crossed over to Randolph's battery under a very heavy fire in a most gallant manner. As Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart had withdrawn, Captain Ross was detained at the church, near Randolph's battery. Captain Bridgers, however, crossed over and drove the zouaves out of the advanced howitzer battery and reoccupied it.

It is impossible to overestimate this service. It decided the action in our favor.

In obedience to orders from Colonel Magruder, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart marched back, and in spite of the presence of a foe ten times his superior in number resumed in the most heroic manner possession of his intrenchments.

A fresh howitzer was carried across and placed in the



MAP OF THE BATTLE FIELD OF BIG BETHEL, JUNE 10, 1861.

battery, and Captain Avery, of Company G, was directed to defend it at all hazards. We were now as secure as at the beginning of the fight, and as yet had no man killed. The enemy, finding himself foiled on our right flank, next made his final demonstration on our left. A strong column, supposed to consist of volunteers from different regiments, and under command of Captain Winthrop, aide-camp to General Butler, crossed over the creek and appeared at the angle on our left. Those in advance had put on our distinctive badge of a white band around the cap, and they cried out repeatedly, "Don't fire." This ruse was practiced to enable the whole column to get over the creek and form in good order. They now began to cheer most lustily, thinking that our work was open at the gorge, and that they could get in by a sudden rush. Companies B and C, however, dispelled the illusion by a cool, deliberate and well-directed fire. Colonel Magruder sent over portions of Companies G, C and H of my regiment to our support; and now began as cool firing on our side as was ever witnessed.

The three field officers of the regiment were present, and but few shots were fired without their permission, the men repeatedly saying, "May I fire?" "I think I can bring him." They were all in high glee, and seemed to enjoy it as much as boys do rabbit shooting. Captain Winthrop, while most gallantly urging on his men, was shot through the heart, when all rushed back with the utmost precipitation.

So far as my observation extended, he was the only one of the enemy who exhibited even an approximation to courage during the whole day.

The fight at the angle lasted but twenty minutes. It completely discouraged the enemy, and he made no further effort at assault. The house in front, which had served as a hiding place for the enemy, was now fired by a shell from a howitzer, and the outhouses and palings were soon in a blaze. As all shelter was now taken from him, the enemy called in his troops and started back for Hampton. As he had left sharpshooters behind him in the woods on our left, the dragoons could not advance until Captain Hoke, of Company K, First North Carolina Volunteers, had thoroughly explored them.

As soon as he gave the assurance of the road being clear, Captain Douthatt, with some one hundred dragoons, in compliance with Colonel Magruder's orders, pursued. The enemy in his haste threw away hundreds of canteens, haversacks, overcoats, etc.; even the dead were thrown out of the wagons. The pursuit soon became a chase, and for the third time the enemy won the race over the New Market course.

The bridge was torn up behind him, and our dragoons returned to camp. There were not quite 800 of my regiment engaged in the fight, and not one-half of these drew trigger during the day.

All remained manfully at the post assigned them, and not a man in the regiment behaved badly. The companies not engaged were as much exposed, and rendered equal service with those participating in the fight. They deserve equally the thanks of the country. In fact, it is the most trying ordeal to which soldiers can be subjected, to receive a fire which their orders forbid them to return. Had a single company left its post our works would have been exposed, and the constancy and discipline of the unengaged companies can not be too highly commended.

A detachment of fifteen cadets from the North Carolina Military Institute defended the howitzer under Lieutenant Hudnall, and acted with great coolness and determination. The Confederates had in all 1,200 men in the action.

The enemy had the regiments of Colonel Duryee (Zouaves), Colonel Carr, Colonel Allen, Colonel Bendix and Colonel Wardrop (Massachusetts), from Old Point Comfort, and five companies of Phelps' regiment from Newport News. We had never more than 300 actively engaged at any one time.

The Confederate loss was eleven wounded—of these, one mortally. The enemy must have lost some 300. I could not, without great disparagement of their courage, place their loss at a lower figure.

* * * * *
D. H. HILL,
Colonel First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

CITY POINT, on the James River, was the landing for transports with soldiers released from Northern prisons on parole. One day a most woe-begone and emaciated "Johnny" sat swinging his shoeless feet from a barrel, awaiting his turn, when a pompous Federal major remarked, to no one in particular: "It isn't far to Richmond?" "Reck'n et's near onto three thousin' mile," drawled Johnny, weakly. "Nonsense! you must be crazy!" replied the officer, staring. "Wal, I ent a-recknin' edzact," was the slow reply. "Jest thought so, kinder." "Oh, you did! And why, pray?" "'Cause it took'n youens nigh onto foore years to git thar from Washington," was the settled retort.

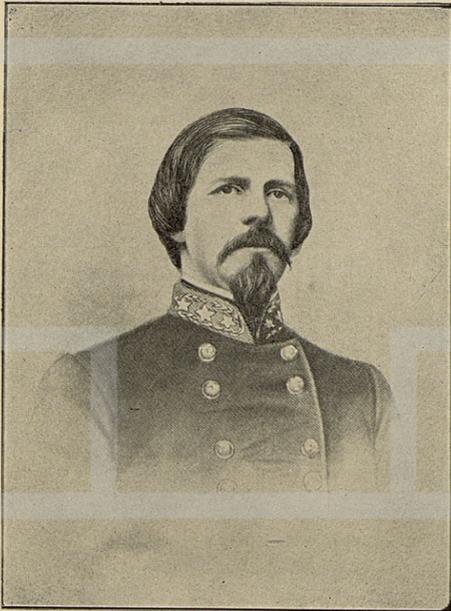
BATTLE OF MANASSAS (BULL RUN)

JULY 21, 1861.

BY

GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Army of the Potomac (afterward First Corps).HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE
POTOMAC,
MANASSAS, Oct. 14, 1861.

BEFORE entering upon a narrative of the general military operations in the presence of the enemy on the 21st of July I propose, I hope not unseasonably, first to recite certain events which belong to



BRIG.-GEN. BARNARD E. BEE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Killed at the Battle of First Manassas, July 21, 1861.

the strategy of the campaign, and consequently form an essential part of the history of the battle.

Having become satisfied that the advance of the enemy, with a decidedly superior force, both in numbers and war equipage, to attack or turn my position in this quarter, was immediately impending, I dispatched, July 13th, one of my staff, Colonel Chestnut, of South Carolina, to submit for the consideration of the President a plan of operations as follows: I proposed that General Johnston should unite the bulk of the Army of the Shenandoah with that of the Potomac, then under my command, leaving sufficient forces to garrison his strong works at Winchester and to guard the fine defensive passes of the Blue Ridge, and thus hold General Patterson in check. At the same time Brigadier-General Holmes was to march hither with all of his command not essential for the defense of the position of Acquia Creek. These junctions having been effected at Manassas, an immediate impetuous attack of our combined armies upon General McDowell was to fol-

low as soon as he approached my advanced positions at and around Fairfax Courthouse, with the inevitable result, as I submitted, of his complete defeat and the destruction or capture of his army. This accomplished, the Army of the Shenandoah, under General Johnston, increased with a part of my forces and rejoined, as he returned, by the detachments left to hold the mountain passes, was to march back rapidly into the valley, fall upon and crush Patterson with a superior force wheresoever he might be found. This I confidently estimated could be achieved within fifteen days after General Johnston should march from Winchester to Manassas. Meanwhile I was to occupy the enemy's works on this side of the Potomac, if, as I anticipated, he had been so routed as to enable me to enter them with him; or, if not, to retire again for a time within the lines of Bull Run with my main force. Patterson having been virtually destroyed, then General Johnston would re-enforce General Garnett sufficiently to make him superior to his opponent, General McClellan, and able to defeat that officer. This done, General Garnett was to form an immediate junction with General Johnston, who was forthwith to cross the Potomac into Maryland with his whole force, arouse the people as he advanced to the recovery of their political rights and the defense of their homes and families from an offensive invader, and then march to the investment of Washington in the rear, while I resumed the offensive in front. This plan of operations, you are aware, was not accepted at the time, from considerations which appeared so weighty as to more than counterbalance its proposed advantages.

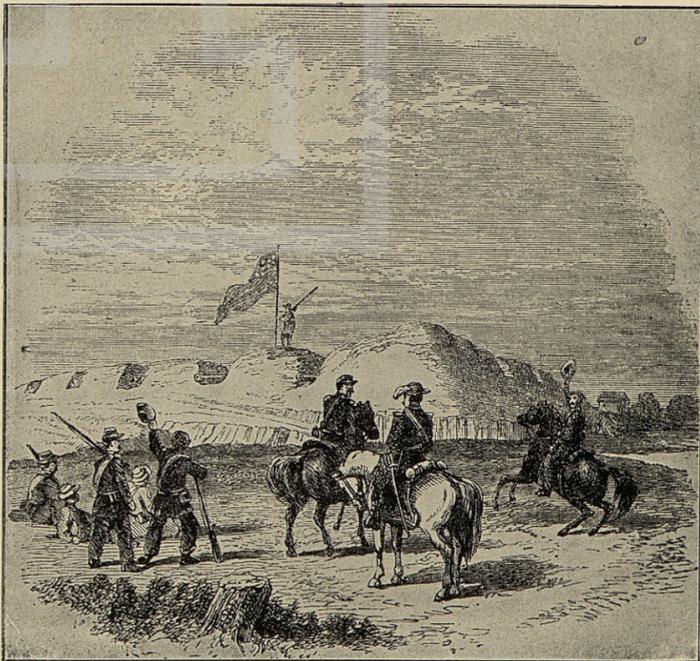
Informed of these views, and of the decision of the War Department, I then made my preparations for the stoutest practicable defense of the line of Bull Run, the enemy having now developed his purposes by the advance on and occupation of Fairfax Courthouse, from which my advance brigade had been withdrawn.

The War Department having been informed by me by telegraph, on the 17th of July, of the movement of General McDowell, General Johnston was immediately ordered to form a junction of his army corps with mine, should the movement in his judgment be deemed advisable. General Holmes was also directed to push forward with two regiments, a battery and one company of cavalry.

In view of these propositions, approaching re-enforcements modifying my plan of operations so far as to determine on attacking the enemy at Centreville as soon as I should hear of the near approach of the two re-enforcing columns, I sent one of my aids, Colonel Chisolm, of South Carolina, to meet and communicate my plans to General Johnston, and my wish that one portion of his forces should march by the way of Aldie, and take the enemy on his right flank and in reverse at Centreville. Difficulties, however, of an insuperable character, in connection with means of transportation and the marching condition of his troops, made this impracticable, and it was determined our forces should be united within the lines of Bull Run, and thence advance to the attack of the enemy.

General Johnston arrived here about noon on the 20th of July, and being my senior in rank, he necessarily assumed command of all the forces of the Confederate States then concentrating at this point. Made acquainted with my plan of operations and dispositions to meet the enemy, he gave them his entire approval, and generously directed their execution under my command.

In consequence of the untoward detention, however, of



A PORTION OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS ON MUNSON'S HILL.

some 5,000 of General Johnston's army corps, resulting from the inadequate and imperfect means of transportation for so many troops at the disposition of the Manassas Gap Railroad, it became necessary, on the morning of the 21st, before daylight, to modify the plan accepted to suit the contingency of an immediate attack on our lines by the main force of the enemy, then plainly at hand.

The enemy's forces, reported by their best-informed journals to be 55,000 strong, I had learned from reliable sources, on the night of the 20th, were being concentrated in and around Centreville and along the Warrenton Turnpike road to Bull Run, near which our respective pickets were in immediate proximity. This fact, with the conviction that, after his signal discomfiture on the 18th of July before Blackburn's Ford—the center of my lines—he would not renew the attack in that quarter, induced me at once to look for an attempt on my left flank, resting on the Stone Bridge, which was but weakly guarded by men, as well as but slightly provided with artillery.

In view of these palpable military conditions, by 4:30 A. M. on the 21st of July I had prepared and dispatched orders directing the whole of the Confederate forces within the lines of Bull Run, including the brigades and regiments of General Johnston, which had arrived at that time,

two companies of the Eleventh Mississippi, Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell; the Second Mississippi, Colonel Falkner, and Fourth Alabama, with Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments, Colonel Gartrell and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner—in all 2,732 bayonets. Bonham's brigade, as before, held Mitchell's Ford, its right near Longstreet's left, its left extending in the direction of Cocke's right. It was organized as at the end of the 18th of July, with Jackson's brigade, as before said, as a support.

Cocke's brigade, increased by seven companies of the Eighth (Hunton's), three companies of the Forty-ninth (Smith's) Virginia regiments, two companies of cavalry, and a battery under Rogers of four 6-pounders, occupied the line in front and rear of Bull Run, extending from the direction of Bonham's left, and guarding Island, Ball's and Lewis' Fords, to the right of Evans' demi-brigade, near the Stone Bridge, and its left covered a farm ford about one mile above the bridge.

Stuart's cavalry, some 300 men, of the Army of the Shenandoah, guarded the level ground extending in rear from Bonham's left to Cocke's right.

Two companies of Radford's cavalry were held in reserve a short distance in rear of Mitchell's Ford, his left extending in the direction of Stuart's right. Colonel Pen-

and Ayres' batteries; that is, 900 men and two 6-pounders confronted by 9,000 men and thirteen pieces of artillery, mostly rifled) with several pieces of artillery in his immediate front, I at once ordered him, as also General Cocke, if attacked, to maintain their position to the last extremity.

In my opinion the most effective method of relieving that flank was by a rapid, determined attack with my right wing and center on the enemy's flank and rear at Centreville, with due precautions against the advance of his reserves from the direction of Washington. By such a movement I confidently expected to achieve a complete victory for my country by 12 M.

These new dispositions were submitted to General Johnston, who fully approved them, and the orders for their immediate execution were at once issued.

Brigadier-General Ewell was directed to begin the movement, to be followed and supported successively by Generals D. R. Jones, Longstreet and Bonham, respectively, supported by their several appointed reserves. The cavalry, under Stuart and Radford, were to be held in hand, subject to future orders and ready for employment, as might be required by the exigencies of battle.

About 8:30 A. M. General Johnston and myself transferred our headquarters to a central position, about half a



HUMOROUS SIDE OF WAR. THE STAMPEDE AT THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS (BULL RUN). [Sketched by an English artist at the time.]

to be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice. At that hour the following was the disposition of our forces: Ewell's brigade, constituted as on the 18th of July, remained in position at Union Mills Ford, its left extending along Bull Run in the direction of McLean's Ford, and supported by Holmes' brigade, Second Tennessee and First Arkansas regiments, a short distance to the rear—that is, at and near Camp Wigfall. D. R. Jones' brigade, from Ewell's left, in front of McLean's Ford and along the stream to Longstreet's position. It was unchanged in organization and was supported by Early's brigade, also unchanged, placed behind a thicket of young pines a short distance in the rear of McLean's Ford. Longstreet's brigade held its former ground at Blackburn's Ford, from Jones' left to Bonham's right at Mitchell's Ford, and was supported by Jackson's brigade, consisting of Colonels James F. Preston's Fourth, Harper's Fifth, Allen's Second, the Twenty-seventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Echols, and the Thirty-third (Cummings') Virginia regiments, 2,611 strong, which were posted behind the skirting of pines to the rear of Blackburn's and Mitchell's Fords; and in rear of this support was also Barksdale's Thirteenth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, which had lately arrived from Lynchburg. Along the edge of a pine thicket, in rear of, and equidistant from, McLean's and Blackburn's Fords, ready to support either position, I had also placed all of Bee's and Bartow's brigades that had arrived, namely:

dleton's reserve battery of eight pieces was temporarily placed in rear of Bonham's extreme left. Major Walton's reserve battery of five guns was in position on McLean's farm, in a piece of woods in rear of Bee's right.

Hampton's Legion of six companies of infantry, 600 strong, having arrived that morning by the cars from Richmond, was subsequently, as soon as it arrived, ordered forward to a position in the immediate vicinity of the Lewis house as a support for any troops engaged in that quarter.

The effective force of all arms of the Army of the Potomac on that eventful morning, including the garrison at Camp Pickens, did not exceed 21,833 and twenty-nine guns. The Army of the Shenandoah, ready for action on the field, may be set at 6,000 men and twenty guns. (That is, when the battle began. Smith's brigade and Fisher's North Carolina came up later, and made total of Army of the Shenandoah engaged, of all arms, 8,334. Hill's Virginia regiment, 550 men, also arrived, but was posted as reserve to right flank.) The brigade of General Holmes mustered about 1,265 bayonets, six guns, and a company of cavalry about ninety strong.

Informed at 5:30 A. M. by Colonel Evans that the enemy had deployed some 1,200 men (these were what Colonel Evans saw of General Schenck's brigade of General Tyler's division and two other heavy brigades, in all over 9,000 men and thirteen pieces of artillery—Carlisle's

mile in rear of Mitchell's Ford, whence we might watch the course of events. Previously, as early as 5:30, the Federalists in front of Evans' position (Stone Bridge) had opened with a large 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun, and thirty minutes later with a moderate, apparently tentative, fire from a battery of rifled pieces, directed first in front of Evans and then in the direction of Cocke's position, but without drawing a return fire and discovery of our positions, chiefly because in that quarter we had nothing but eight 6-pounder pieces, which could not reach the distant enemy.

As the Federalists had advanced with an extended line of skirmishers in front of Evans, that officer promptly threw forward the two flank companies of the Fourth South Carolina Regiment and one company of Wheat's Louisiana Battalion, deployed as skirmishers to cover his small front. An occasional scattering fire resulted, and thus the two armies in that quarter remained for more than an hour, while the main body of the enemy was marching his devious way through the Big Forest to take our forces in the flank and rear.

By 8:30 A. M. Colonel Evans, having become satisfied of the counterfeit character of the movement on his front, and persuaded of an attempt to turn his left flank, decided to change his position to meet the enemy, and for this purpose immediately put in motion to his left and rear six companies of Sloan's Fourth South Carolina Regiment,

Wheat's Louisiana battalion's five companies, and two 6-pounders of Latham's battery, leaving four companies of Sloan's regiment under cover as the sole immediate defense of the Stone Bridge, but giving information to General Cocke of his change of position and the reasons that impelled it.

Following a road leading by the old Pittsylvania (Carter) mansion, Colonel Evans formed in line of battle some four hundred yards in rear, as he advanced, of that house, his guns to the front and in position, properly supported, to its immediate right. Finding, however, that the enemy did not appear on that road, which was a branch of one leading by Sudley Springs Ford to Brentsville and Dumfries, he turned abruptly to the left, and marching across the fields for three-quarters of a mile, about 9:30 A. M. took a position in line of battle, his left, Sloan's companies, resting on the main Brentsville Road in a shallow ravine, the Louisiana Battalion to the right, in advance some two hundred yards, a rectangular copse of wood separating them, one piece of his artillery planted on an eminence some seven hundred yards to the rear of Wheat's battalion and the other on a ridge near and in the rear of Sloan's position, commanding a reach of the road just in front of the line of battle. In this order he awaited the coming of the masses of the enemy, now drawing near.

In the meantime, about 7 o'clock A. M., Jackson's brigade, with Imboden's and five pieces of Walton's battery, had been sent to take up a position along Bull Run, to guard the interval between Cocke's right and Bonham's left, with orders to support either in case of need, the character and topographical features of the ground having been shown to General Jackson by Captain D. B. Harris, of the Virginia Engineers, of this army corps. So much of Bee's and Bartow's brigades, now united, as had arrived, some 2,800 muskets, had also been sent forward to the support of the position of the Stone Bridge.

The enemy, beginning his detour from the turnpike at a point nearly halfway between Stone Bridge and Centreville, had pursued a tortuous, narrow trace of a rarely used road through a dense wood the greater part of his way until near the Sudley Road. A division under Colonel Hunter, of the Federal regular army, of two strong brigades, was in the advance, followed immediately by another division, under Colonel Heintzelman, of three brigades and seven companies of regular cavalry and twenty-four pieces of artillery, eighteen of which were rifled guns. This column as it crossed Bull Run numbered over 16,000 men of all arms by their own accounts.

Burnside's brigade, which here, as at Fairfax Courthouse, led the advance, at 9:45 A. M. debouched from a wood in sight of Evan's position some five hundred yards distant from Wheat's battalion. He immediately threw forward his skirmishers in force and they became engaged with Wheat's command and the 6-pounder gun under Lieutenant Leftwich. The Federalists at once advanced—as they reported officially—the Second Rhode Island Regiment Volunteers with its vaunted battery of six 13-pounder rifled guns. Sloan's companies were then brought into action, having been pushed forward through the woods. The enemy, soon galled and staggered by the fire and pressed by the determined valor with which Wheat handled his battalion until he was desperately wounded, hastened up three other regiments of the brigade and two Dahlgren howitzers, making in all quite 3,500 bayonets and eight pieces of artillery opposed to less than 800 men and two 6-pounder guns. Despite the odds this intrepid command of but eleven weak companies maintained its front to the enemy for quite an hour and until General Bee came to their aid with his command. The heroic Bee, with a soldier's eye and recognition of the situation, had previously disposed his command with skill. Imboden's battery having been admirably placed between the two brigades, under shelter, behind the undulations of a hill about one hundred and fifty yards north of the now famous Henry house and very near where he subsequently fell mortally wounded, to the great misfortune of his country, but after deeds of deliberate and ever-memorable courage. Meanwhile the enemy had pushed forward a battalion of eight companies of regular infantry and one of their best batteries of six pieces (four rifled), supported by four companies of marines, to increase the desperate odds against which Evans and his men had maintained their stand with an almost matchless tenacity. General Bee, now finding Evans sorely pressed under the crushing weight of the masses of the enemy, at the call of Colonel Evans threw forward his whole force to his aid across a small stream (Young's Branch and Valley), and engaged the Federalists with impetuosity, Imboden's battery at the time playing from his well-chosen position with brilliant effect with spherical case, the enemy having first opened

on him from a rifled battery (probably Griffin's) with elongated cylindrical shells which flew a few feet over the heads of our men and exploded in the crest of the hill immediately in rear.

As Bee advanced under a severe fire he placed the Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments, under the chivalrous Bartow, at about 11 A. M., in a wood of second-growth pines, to the right and front of, and nearly perpendicular to, Evan's line of battle; the Fourth Alabama to the left of them along a fence, connecting the position of the Georgia regiments with the rectangular copse in which Sloan's South Carolina companies were engaged and into which he also threw the Second Mississippi. A fierce and destructive conflict now ensued. The fire was withering on both sides, while the enemy swept our short thin lines with their numerous artillery, which, according to their official reports, at this time consisted of at least ten rifled guns and four howitzers. For an hour did these stout-hearted men of the blended commands of Bee, Evans and Bartow breast an unintermitting battle storm, animated surely by something more than ordinary courage of even the bravest men under fire. It must have been indeed the inspiration of the cause and consciousness of the great stake at issue which thus nerved and animated one and all to stand unawed and unshrinking in such extremity.

Two Federal brigades of Heintzelman's division were now brought into action, led by Rickett's superb light battery of six 10-pounder rifled guns, which, posted on an



CONFEDERATE TROOPS PASSING ARLINGTON MILL ON ITS WAY TO MUNSON'S HILL.

eminence to the right of the Sudley Road, opened fire on Imboden's battery—about this time increased by two rifled pieces of the Washington Artillery under Lieutenant Richardson, and already the mark of two batteries, which divided their fire with Imboden and two guns under Lieutenants Davidson and Leftwich, of Latham's battery, posted as before mentioned. At this time confronting the enemy we had still but Evans' eleven companies and two guns, Bee's and Bartow's four regiments, the two companies, Eleventh Mississippi, under Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, and the six pieces under Imboden and Richardson. The enemy had two divisions of four strong brigades, including seventeen companies of regular infantry, cavalry and artillery, four companies of marines and twenty pieces of artillery. Against this odds, scarcely credible, our advance position was still for awhile maintained and the enemy's ranks constantly broken and shattered under the scorching fire of our men; but fresh regiments of the Federalists came upon the field. Sherman's and Keyes' brigades of Tyler's division, as is stated in their reports, numbering over 6,000 bayonets, which had found a passage across the run about 800 yards above the Stone Bridge, threatened our right.

Heavy losses had now been sustained on our side, both in numbers and in the personal worth of the slain. The Eighth Georgia Regiment had suffered heavily, being exposed, as it took and maintained its position, to a fire from the enemy, already posted within a hundred yards of their front and right, sheltered by fences and other cover. It was at this time that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner was severely wounded, as also several other valuable officers. The adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Branch, was killed, and the horse of the regretted Bartow was shot under him. The Fourth Alabama also suffered severely

from the deadly fire of the thousands of muskets which they so dauntlessly confronted under the immediate leadership of Bee himself. Its brave colonel (E. J. Jones) was dangerously wounded and many gallant officers fell, slain or *hors de combat*.

Now, however, with the surging mass of over 14,000 Federal infantry pressing on their front, and under the incessant fire of at least twenty pieces of artillery, with the fresh brigades of Sherman and Keyes approaching, the latter already in musket range, our lines gave back, but under orders from General Bee. The enemy, maintaining their fire, pressed their swelling masses onward as our shattered battalions retired. The slaughter for the moment was deplorable, and has filled many a Southern home with lifelong sorrow. Under this inexorable stress the retreat continued until arrested by the energy and resolution of General Bee, supported by Bartow and Evans, just in rear of the Robinson house, and Hampton's Legion, which had been already advanced and was in position near it. Imboden's battery, which had been handled with marked skill, but whose men were almost exhausted, and the two pieces of Walton's battery, under Lieutenant Richardson, being threatened by the enemy's infantry on the left and front, were also obliged to fall back. Imboden, leaving a disabled piece on the ground, retired until he met Jackson's brigade, while Richardson joined the main body of his battery near the Lewis house.

As our infantry retired from the extreme front the two 6-pounders of Latham's battery before mentioned fell back with excellent judgment to suitable positions in the rear, where an effective fire was maintained upon the still advancing lines of the Federalists, with damaging effect, until their ammunition was nearly exhausted, when they, too, were withdrawn in the near presence of the enemy and rejoined their captain.

From the point, previously indicated, where General Johnston and myself had established our headquarters, we heard the continuous roll of musketry and the sustained din of the artillery, which announced the serious outburst of the battle on our left flank, and we anxiously but confidently awaited similar sounds of conflict from our front at Centreville, resulting from the prescribed attack in that quarter by our right wing.

At 10:30 A. M., however, this expectation was dissipated, from Brigadier-General Ewell informing me, to my profound disappointment, that my orders for his advance had miscarried, but, in consequence of a communication from General D. R. Jones, he had just thrown his brigade across the stream at Union Mills. But, in my judgment, it was now too late for the effective execution of the contemplated movement, which must have required quite three hours for the troops to get into position for the attack. Therefore it became immediately necessary to depend on new combinations and other dispositions suited to the now pressing exigency. The movement of the right and center, already begun by Jones and Longstreet, was at once countermanded, with the sanction of General Johnston, and we arranged to meet the enemy on the field upon which he had chosen to give us battle.

Under these circumstances our reserves not already in movement were immediately ordered up to support our left flank, namely, Holmes' two regiments and battery of artillery, under Captain Lindsey Walker, of six guns, and Early's brigade. Two regiments from Bonham's brigade, with Kemper's four 6-pounders, were also called for, and with the sanction of General Johnston, Generals Ewell, Jones (D. R.), Longstreet and Bonham were directed to make a demonstration to their several fronts, to retain and engross the enemy's reserves, and any forces on their flank and at and around Centreville. Previously our respective chiefs of staff, Major Rhett and Colonel Jordan, had been left at my headquarters to hasten up and give directions to any troops that might arrive at Manassas.

These orders having been duly dispatched by staff officers, at 11 A. M. General Johnston and myself set out for the immediate field of action, which we reached in the rear of the Robinson and Widow Henry's houses at about 12 M., and just as the commands of Bee, Bartow and Evans had taken shelter in a wooded ravine behind the former, stoutly held at the time by Hampton with his legion, which had made a stand there after having previously been as far forward as the turnpike, where Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, an officer of brilliant promise, was killed, and other severe losses were sustained.

Before our arrival upon the scene General Jackson had moved forward with his brigade of five Virginia regiments from his position in reserve and had judiciously taken post below the brim of the plateau, nearly east of the Henry house, and to the left of the ravine and woods occupied by the mingled remnants of Bee's, Bartow's and Evans'

commands, with Imboden's battery and two of Stanard's pieces placed so as to play upon the oncoming enemy, supported in the immediate rear by Colonel J. F. Preston's and Lieutenant-Colonel Echols' regiments, on the right by Harper's and on the left by Allen's and Cummings' regiments.

As soon as General Johnston and myself reached the field we were occupied with the reorganization of the heroic troops, whose previous stand, with scarce a parallel, has nothing more valiant in all the pages of history, and whose losses fitly tell why at length their ranks had lost their cohesion.

It was now that General Johnston impressively and gallantly charged to the front with the colors of the Fourth Alabama Regiment by his side, all the field officers of the regiment having been previously disabled. Shortly afterward I placed S. R. Gist, Adjutant and Inspector-General of South Carolina, a volunteer aid of General Bee, in command of this regiment, and who led it again to the front as became its previous behavior.

As soon as we had thus rallied and disposed our forces I urged General Johnston to leave the immediate conduct of the field to me, while he, repairing to Portici, the Lewis house, should urge re-enforcements forward. At first he was unwilling; but reminded that one of us must do so, and that properly it was his place, he reluctantly, but fortunately, complied; fortunately, because from that position, by his energy and sagacity, his keen perception and anticipation of my needs, he so directed as to insure the success of the day.

As General Johnston departed for Portici Colonel Bartow reported to me with the remains of the Seventh Georgia Volunteers, Gartrell's, which I ordered him to post on the left of Jackson's line in the edge of the belt of pines bordering the southeastern rim of the plateau, on which the battle was now to rage so long and so fiercely.

Colonel William Smith's battalion of the Forty-ninth Virginia Volunteers having also come up by my orders, I placed it on the left of Gartrell's, as my extreme left at the time. Repairing then to the right, I placed Hampton's Legion, which had suffered greatly, on that flank, somewhat to the rear of Harper's regiment, and also the seven companies of the Eighth (Hunton's) Virginia Regiment, which, detached from Coker's brigade by my orders and those of General Johnston, had opportunely reached the ground. These with Harper's regiment constituted a reserve to protect our right flank from an advance of the enemy from the quarter of the Stone Bridge, and served as a support for the line of battle which was formed on the right by Bee's and Evan's commands, in the center by four regiments of Jackson's brigade, with Imboden's four 6-pounders, Walton's five guns (two rifled), two guns (one piece rifled) of Stanard's and two 6-pounders of Roger's battery, the latter under Lieutenant Heaton, and on the left by Gartrell's reduced ranks and Colonel Smith's battalion, subsequently re-enforced, Falkner's Second Mississippi Regiment, and by another regiment of the Army of the Shenandoah, just arrived upon the field—the Sixth (Fisher's) North Carolina. Confronting the enemy at this time, my forces numbered at most not more than 6,500 infantry and artillery, with but thirteen pieces of artillery and two companies (Carter's and Hoge's) of Stuart's cavalry.

The enemy's force now bearing hotly and confidently down on our position, regiment after regiment of the best equipped men that ever took the field according to their own official history of the day, was formed of Colonels Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions, Colonels Sherman's and Keyes' brigades of Tyler's division, and of the formidable batteries of Ricketts, Griffin and Arnold (regulars) and Second Rhode Island and two Dahlgren howitzers—a force of over 20,000 infantry, seven companies of regular cavalry and twenty-four pieces of improved artillery. At the same time perilous heavy reserves of infantry and artillery hung in the distance around the Stone Bridge, Mitchell's, Blackburn's and Union Mills Fords, visibly ready to fall upon us, and I was also assured of the existence of other heavy corps at and around Centreville and elsewhere within convenient supporting distances.

Fully conscious of this portentous disparity of force, as I posted the lines for the encounter, I sought to infuse into the hearts of my officers and men the confidence and determined spirit of resistance to this wicked invasion of the homes of a free people which I felt. I informed them that re-enforcements would rapidly come to their support and that we must at all hazards hold our posts until re-enforced. I reminded them that we fought for our homes, our firesides and for the independence of our country. I urged them to the resolution of victory or death on that field. These sentiments were loudly cheered wheresoever proclaimed, and I then felt reassured of the unconquerable spirit of that army, which would enable us to wrench victory from the host then threatening us with destruction.

Oh, my country! I would readily have sacrificed my life and those of all the brave men around me to save your honor and to maintain your independence from the

degrading yoke which those ruthless invaders had come to impose and render perpetual; and the day's issue has assured me that such emotions must have animated all under my command.

In the meantime the enemy had seized upon the plateau on which Robinson's and the Henry houses are situated—the position first occupied in the morning by General Bee before advancing to the support of Evans. Rickett's battery of six rifled guns, the pride of the Federalists, the object of their unstinted expenditure in outfit, and the equally powerful regular light battery of Griffin, were brought forward and placed in immediate action after having, conjointly with the batteries already mentioned, played from former positions with destructive effect upon our forward battalions.

The topographical features of the plateau, now become the stage of the contending armies, must be described in outline. A glance at the map* will show that it is inclosed on three sides by small water courses which empty into Bull Run within a few yards of each other a half-mile to the south of the Stone Bridge. Rising to an elevation of quite one hundred feet above the level of Bull Run at the bridge it falls off on three sides to the level of the inclosing streams in gentle slopes, but which are furrowed by ravines of irregular direction and length and studded with clumps and patches of young pines and oaks. The general direction of the crest of the plateau is oblique to the course of Bull Run in that quarter and to the Brentsville and Turnpike Roads, which intersect each other at right angles. Immediately surrounding the two houses before mentioned are small open fields of irregular outline not exceeding one hundred and fifty acres in extent. The houses, occupied at the time, the one by the Widow Henry and the other by the free negro Robinson, are small wooden buildings, the latter densely embowered in trees and environed by a double row of fences on two sides. Around the eastern and southern brow of the plateau an almost unbroken fringe of second-growth pines gave excellent shelter for our marksmen, who availed themselves of it with the most satisfactory skill. To the west, adjoining the fields, a broad belt of oaks extends directly across the crest on both sides of the Sudley Road, in which during the battle regiments of both armies met and contended for the mastery. From the open ground of this plateau the view embraces a wide expanse of woods and gently undulating open country of broad grass and grain fields in all directions, including the scene of Evans' and Bee's recent encounter with the enemy, some twelve hundred yards to the northward.

In reply to the play of the enemy's batteries our own artillery had not been either idle or unskillful. The ground occupied by our guns, on a level with that held by the batteries of the enemy, was an open space of limited extent behind a low undulation just at the eastern verge of the plateau, some five or six hundred yards from the Henry house. Here, as before said, thirteen pieces, mostly 6-pounders, were maintained in action; the several batteries of Imboden, Stanard, Pendleton (Rockbridge Artillery) and Alburts, of the Army of the Shenandoah, and five guns of Walton's and Heaton's section of Rogers' battery, of the Army of the Potomac, alternating to some extent with each other and taking part as needed, all from the outset displaying that marvelous capacity of our people as artillerymen which has made them, it would appear, at once the terror and admiration of the enemy. As was soon apparent the Federalists had suffered severely from our artillery and from the fire of our musketry on the right and especially from the left flank, placed under cover, within whose galling range they had been advanced; and we are told in their official reports how regiment after regiment thrown forward to dislodge us was broken, never to recover its entire organization on that field.

In the meantime, also, two companies of Stuart's cavalry (Carter's and Hoge's) made a dashing charge down the Centreville and Sudley Road upon the Fire Zouaves, then the enemy's right on the plateau, which added to their disorder wrought by our musketry on that flank. But still the press of the enemy was heavy in that quarter of the field, as fresh troops were thrown forward to outflank us, and some three guns of a battery, in an attempt to obtain a position, apparently to enfilade our batteries, were thrown so close to the Thirty-third Regiment, Jackson's brigade, that that regiment springing forward seized them, but with severe loss, and was subsequently driven back by an overpowering force of Federal musketry.

Now, full 2 o'clock P. M., I gave the order for the right of my line, except my reserves, to advance to recover the plateau. It was done with uncommon resolution and vigor, and at the same time Jackson's brigade pierced the enemy's center with the determination of veterans and the spirit of men who fought for a sacred cause; but it suffered seriously. With equal spirit the other parts of the line made the onset and the Federal lines were broken and swept back at all points from the open ground of the plateau. Rallying soon, however, as they were strongly re-enforced by fresh regiments, the Federalists returned, and by weight of numbers pressed our lines back,

recovered their ground and guns and renewed the offensive.

By this time, between 2:30 and 3 o'clock P. M., our re-enforcements pushed forward, and directed by General Johnston to the required quarter, were at hand just as I had ordered forward, to a second effort for the recovery of the disputed plateau, the whole line, including my reserve, which at this crisis of the battle I felt called upon to lead in person. This attack was general, and was shared in by every regiment then in the field, including the Sixth (Fisher's) North Carolina Regiment, which had just come up and taken position on the immediate left of the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment. The whole open ground was again swept clear of the enemy, and the plateau around the Henry and Robertson houses remained finally in our possession, with the greater part of Ricketts' and Griffin's batteries, and a flag of the First Michigan Regiment, captured by the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Echols, of Jackson's brigade.

This part of the day was rich with the deeds of individual coolness and dauntless conduct, as well as well-directed embodied resolution and bravery, but fraught with the loss to the service of the country of lives of inestimable preciousness at this juncture. The brave Bee was mortally wounded at the head of the Fourth Alabama and some Mississippians. In the open field near the Henry house, a few yards distant, the promising life of Bartow, while leading the Seventh Georgia Regiment, was quenched in blood. Colonel F. J. Thomas, acting chief of ordnance, of General Johnston's staff, after gallant conduct and most efficient service, was also slain. Colonel Fisher, Sixth North Carolina, likewise fell, after soldierly behavior at the head of his regiment, with ranks greatly thinned.

Withers' Eighteenth Regiment, of Coker's brigade, had come up in time to follow this charge, and, in conjunction with Hampton's Legion, captured several rifled pieces, which may have fallen previously in possession of some of our troops, but if so had been recovered by the enemy. These pieces were immediately turned and effectively served on distant masses of the enemy by the hands of some of our officers.

While the enemy had thus been driven back on our right entirely across the turnpike and beyond Young's Branch on our left, the woods yet swarmed with them, when re-enforcements opportunely arrived in quick succession and took position in that portion of the field. Kershaw's Second and Cash's Eighth South Carolina regiments, which had arrived soon after Withers', were led through the oaks just east of the Sudley-Brentsville Road, brushing some of the enemy before them, and taking an advantageous position along and west of that road, opened with much skill and effect on bodies of the enemy that had been rallied under cover of a strong Federal brigade posted on a plateau in the southwest angle formed by intersection of the turnpike with the Sudley-Brentsville Road. Among the troops thus engaged were the Federal regular infantry.

At the same time Kemper's battery, passing northward by the Sudley-Brentsville Road, took position on the open space, under orders of Colonel Kershaw, near where an enemy's battery had been captured, and was opened with effective results upon the Federal right, then the mark also of Kershaw's and Cash's regiments. Preston's Twenty-eighth Regiment, of Coker's brigade, had by that time entered the same body of oaks, and encountered some Michigan troops, capturing their brigade commander, Colonel Wilcox.

Another important accession to our forces had also occurred about the same time, 3 o'clock P. M. Brigadier-General E. K. Smith, with some 1,700 infantry of Elzey's brigade, of the Army of the Shenandoah, and Beckham's battery, came upon the field from Camp Pickets, Manassas, where they had arrived by railroad at noon. Directed in person by General Johnston to the left, then so much endangered, on reaching a position in rear of the oak woods south of the Henry house and immediately east of the Sudley Road, General Smith was disabled by a severe wound, and his valuable services were lost at that critical juncture; but the command devolved upon a meritorious officer of experience, Colonel Elzey, who led his infantry at once somewhat further to the left, in the direction of the Chinn house, across the road, through the oaks skirting the west side of the road, and around which he sent the battery under Lieutenant Beckham. This officer took up a most favorable position near that house, whence with a clear view of the Federal right and center, filling the open fields to the west of the Brentsville-Sudley Road, and gently sloping southward, he opened fire with his battery upon them with deadly and damaging effect.

Colonel Early, who by some mischance did not receive orders until 2 o'clock which had been sent him at noon, came on the ground immediately after Elzey, with Kemper's Seventh Virginia, Hays' Seventh Louisiana and Barksdale's Thirteenth Mississippi regiments. This brigade, by the personal direction of General Johnston, was marched by the Holkam house across the fields to the left, entirely around the woods through which Elzey had

* Map not found.



BATTLE OF MANASSAS (BULL RUN), JULY 21, 1861.

From an original painting, copyrighted by Kurz & Allison, Chicago, Ill.

passed, and, under a severe fire, into a position in line of battle near Chinn's house, outflanking the enemy's right.

At this time, about 3:30 P. M., the enemy, driven back on their left and center, and brushed from the woods bordering the Sudley Road, south and west of the Henry house, had formed a line of battle of truly formidable proportions, of crescent outline, reaching on their left from vicinity of Pittsylvania (the old Carter mansion), by Mathews' and in rear of Dogan's, across the turnpike near to Chinn's house. The woods and fields were filled with their masses of infantry and their carefully preserved cavalry. It was a truly magnificent, though redoubtable spectacle as they threw forward in fine style, on the broad, gentle slopes of the ridge occupied by their main lines, a cloud of skirmishers, preparatory for another attack.

But as Early formed his line and Beckham's pieces played upon the right of the enemy, Elzey's brigade, Gibbon's Tenth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart's First Maryland, and Vaughn's Third Tennessee regiments, Cash's Eighth and Kershaw's Second South Carolina, Wither's Eighteenth and Preston's Twenty-eighth Virginia advanced in an irregular line, almost simultaneously, with great spirit, from their several positions upon the front and flanks of the enemy in their quarter of the field. At the same time, too, Early resolutely assailed their right flank and rear. Under this combined attack the enemy was soon forced, first, over the narrow plateau in the southern angle, made by the two roads so often mentioned, into a patch of woods on its western slope, thence back over Young's Branch and the turnpike into the fields of the Dogan farm and rearward, in extreme disorder, in all available directions toward Bull Run. The rout had now become general and complete.

About the time that Elzey and Early were entering into action a column of the enemy (Keyes' brigade of Tyler's division) made its way across the turnpike between Bull Run and the Robinson house, under cover of a wood and brow of the ridges, apparently to turn my right, but was easily repulsed by a few shots from Latham's battery, now united and placed in position by Captain D. B. Harris, of Virginia Engineers, whose services during the day became his character as an able, cool and skillful officer, and from Alburtis' battery, opportunely ordered by General Jackson to a position to the right of Latham, on a hill commanding the line of approach of the enemy, and supported by portions of regiments collected together by the staff officers of General Johnston and myself.

Early's brigade, meanwhile, joined by the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, of Coker's brigade, pursued the now panic-stricken, fugitive enemy. Stuart, with his cavalry, and Beckham, had also taken up the pursuit along the road by which the enemy had come upon the field that morning, but soon, cumbered by prisoners who thronged his way, the former was unable to attack the mass of the fast-fleeing, frantic Federalists. Wither's, R. T. Preston's, Cash's and Kershaw's regiments, Hampton's Legion and Kemper's battery also pursued along the Warrenton Road by the Stone Bridge, the enemy having opportunely opened a way for them through the heavy abatis which my troops had made on the west side of the bridge several days before; but this pursuit was soon recalled, in consequence of a false report which unfortunately reached us that the enemy's reserves, known to be fresh and of considerable strength, were threatening the position of Union Mills Ford.

Colonel Radford, with six companies of Virginia cavalry, was also ordered by General Johnston to cross Bull Run and attack the enemy from the direction of Lewis' house. Conducted by one of my aids, Colonel Chisolm, by the Lewis Ford to the immediate vicinity of the Suspension Bridge, he charged a battery with great gallantry, took Colonel Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, a prisoner, and captured the Federal colors of that regiment, as well as a number of the enemy. He lost, however, a promising officer of his regiment, Captain Winston Radford.

Lieutenant-Colonel Munford also led some companies of cavalry in hot pursuit, and rendered material service in the capture of prisoners, and of cannon, horses, ammunition, etc., abandoned by the enemy in their flight. Captain Lay's company of the Powhattan Troops and Utterback's Rangers, Virginia Volunteers, attached to my person, did material service under Captain Lay in rallying troops broken for the time by the onset of the enemy's masses.

During the period of the momentous events, fraught with the weal of our country, which were passing on the blood-stained plateau along the Sudley and Warrenton Roads, other portions of the line of Bull Run had not been void of action of moment and of influence on the general result.

While Colonel Evans and his sturdy band were holding at bay the Federal advance beyond the turnpike the enemy made repeated demonstrations with artillery and infantry upon the line of Coker's brigade, with the serious intention of forcing the position, as General Schenck admits in his report. They were driven back with severe

loss by Latham's (a section) and Roger's four 6-pounders, and were so impressed with the strength of that line as to be held in check and inactive, even after it had been stripped of all its troops but one company of the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, under Captain Duke, a meritorious officer; and it is worthy of notice that in this encounter of our 6-pounder guns, handled by our volunteer artillerists, they had worsted such a notorious adversary as the Ayre's (formerly Sherman's) battery, which quit the contest under the illusion that it had weightier metal than its own to contend with.

The center brigades, Bonham's and Longstreet's, of the line of Bull Run, if not closely engaged, were, nevertheless, exposed for much of the day to an annoying, almost incessant fire of artillery of long range; but by a steady, veteran-like maintenance of their positions they held virtually paralyzed all day two strong brigades of the enemy, with their batteries (four) of rifled guns.

As before said, two regiments of Bonham's brigade—Second and Eighth South Carolina Volunteers—and Kemper's battery took a distinguished part in the battle. The remainder—Third (Williams') and Seventh (Bacon's) South Carolina Volunteers, the Eleventh (Kirkland's) North Carolina Regiment, six companies of the Eighth Louisiana Volunteers, Shields' battery, and one section of Walton's battery, under Lieutenant Garnett—whether in holding their post or taking up the pursuit, officers and men, discharged their duty with credit and promise.

Longstreet's brigade, pursuant to orders prescribing his part of the operations of the center and right wing, was thrown across Bull Run early in the morning, and under a severe fire of artillery was skillfully disposed for an assault of the enemy's batteries in that quarter, but was withdrawn subsequently, in consequence of the change of plan already mentioned and explained. The troops of this brigade were, First (Major Skinner), Eleventh (Garland's), Twenty-fourth (Lieutenant-Colonel Hairston), Seventeenth (Corse's), Virginia regiments; Fifth North Carolina (Lieutenant-Colonel Jones), and Whitehead's company of Virginia cavalry. Throughout the day these troops evinced the most soldierly spirit.

After the rout, having been ordered by General Johnston in the direction of Centreville in pursuit, these brigades advanced nearly to that place when, darkness intervening, General Bonham thought it proper to direct his own brigade and that of General Longstreet back to Bull Run.

General D. R. Jones early in the day crossing Bull Run with his brigade, pursuant to orders indicating his part of the projected attack by our right wing and center on the enemy at Centreville, took up a position on the Union Mills and Centreville Road, more than a mile in advance of the run. Ordered back, in consequence of the miscarriage of the orders to General Ewell, the retrograde movement was necessarily made under a sharp fire of artillery.

At noon this brigade, in obedience to new instructions, was again thrown across Bull Run to make demonstration. Unsupported by other troops, the advance was gallantly made until within musket range of the enemy's force—Colonel Davies' brigade, in position near Rocky Run—and under the concentrated fire of their artillery. In this affair the Fifth (Jenkins') South Carolina and Captain Fontaine's company of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment are mentioned by General Jones as having shown conspicuous gallantry, coolness and discipline under a combined fire of infantry and artillery. Not only did the return fire of the brigade drive to cover the enemy's infantry, but the movement unquestionably spread through the enemy's ranks a sense of insecurity and danger from an attack by that route on their rear at Centreville, which served to augment the extraordinary panic which we know disbanded the entire Federal army for the time.

This is evident from the fact that Colonel Davies, the immediate adversary's commander, in his official report, was induced to magnify one small company of our cavalry which accompanied the brigade into a force of 2,000 men; and Colonel Miles, the commander of the Federal reserves at Centreville, says the movement caused painful apprehensions for the left flank of their army.

General Ewell, occupying for the time the right of the line of Bull Run, at Union Mills Ford, after the miscarriage of my orders for his advance upon Centreville, in the afternoon was ordered by General Johnston to bring up his brigade into battle, then raging on the left flank. Promptly executed as this movement was, the brigade, after a severe march, reached the field too late to share the glories as they had the labors of the day. As the important position at the Union Mills had been left with but a slender guard, General Ewell was at once ordered to retrace his steps and resume his position, to prevent the possibility of its seizure by any force of the enemy in that quarter. Brigadier-General Holmes, left with his brigade as a support to the same position in the original plan of battle, had also been called to the left, whither he marched with the utmost speed, but not in time to join actively in the battle. Walker's rifled guns of the brigade, however, came up in time to be fired with precision and decided execution at the

retreating enemy, and Scott's cavalry, joining in the pursuit, assisted in the capture of prisoners and war munitions.

This victory, the details of which I have thus sought to chronicle as fully as were fitting an official report, it remains to record, was dearly won by the death of many officers, and men of inestimable value, belonging to all grades of our society. In the death of General Bernard E. Bee the Confederacy sustained an irreparable loss, for, with great personal bravery and coolness, he possessed the qualities of an accomplished soldier and an able, reliable commander. Colonels Bartow and Fisher, and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, of Hampton's Legion, in the fearless command of their men, gave earnest of great usefulness to the service had they been spared to complete a career so brilliantly begun. Besides the field officers already mentioned as having been wounded while in the gallant discharge of their duties, many others also received severe wounds, after equally honorable and distinguished conduct, whether in leading their men forward or in rallying them when overpowered or temporarily shattered by the largely superior force to which we were generally opposed.

The conduct of General Jackson also requires mention as eminently that of an able, fearless soldier and sagacious commander—one fit to lead his efficient brigade. His prompt, timely arrival before the plateau of the Henry house, and his judicious disposition of his troops, contributed much to the success of the day. Although painfully wounded in the hand, he remained on the field to the end of the battle, rendering invaluable assistance.

Colonel William Smith was as efficient as self-possessed and brave. The influence of his example and his words of encouragement were not confined to his immediate command, the good conduct of which is especially noticeable, inasmuch as it had been embodied but a day or two before the battle.

Colonels Harper, Hunton and Hampton, commanding the reserve, attracted my notice by their soldierly ability, as with their gallant commands they restored the fortunes of the day at a time when the enemy, by a last desperate onset with heavy odds, had driven our forces from the fiercely contested ground around the Henry and Robinson houses. Veterans could not have behaved better than these well-led regiments. High praise must also be given to Colonels Coker, Early and Elzey, brigade commanders; also to Colonel Kershaw, commanding for the time the Second and Eighth South Carolina regiments. Under the instructions of General Johnston these officers reached the field at an opportune, critical moment, and disposed, handled and fought their respective commands with sagacity, decision and successful results, which have been described in detail.

Colonel J. E. B. Stewart likewise deserves mention for his enterprise and ability as a cavalry commander. Through his judicious reconnoissance of the country on our flank he acquired information, both of topographical features and the positions of the enemy, of the utmost importance in the subsequent and closing movements of the day on that flank, and his services in the pursuit were highly effective.

Captain E. P. Alexander, Confederate States Engineer, gave me seasonable and material assistance early in the day with his system of signals.

It must be permitted me here to record my profound sense of my obligations to General Johnston for his generous permission to carry out my plans, with such modifications as circumstances had required. From his services on the field as we entered it together, already mentioned, and his subsequent watchful management of the re-enforcements as they reached the vicinity of the field, our countrymen may draw the most auspicious auguries.

While glorious for our people, and of crushing effect upon the morale of our hitherto confident and overweening adversary, as were the events of the battle of Manassas, the field was won only by stout fighting, and, as before reported, with much loss.

The actual loss of the enemy will never be known; it may now only be conjectured. Their abandoned dead, as they were buried by our people where they fell, unfortunately were not enumerated; but many parts of the field were thick with their corpses as but few battlefields have ever been. The official reports of the enemy are studiously silent on this point, but still afford us data for an approximate estimate. Left almost in the dark in respect to the losses of Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions, first, longest and most hotly engaged, we are informed that Sherman's brigade, Tyler's division, suffered in killed, wounded and missing 609; that is about eighteen per cent of the brigade. A regiment of Franklin's brigade (Gorman's) lost twenty-one per cent; Griffin's (battery) loss was thirty per cent; and that of Keyes' brigade, which was so handled by its commander as to be exposed only to occasional volleys from our troops, was at least ten per cent. To these facts add the repeated references in the reports of the more reticent commanders to the "murderous" fire to which they were habitually exposed, the

"pistol range" volleys and galling musketry of which they speak as scourging their ranks, and we are warranted in placing the entire loss of the Federalists at over 4,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. To this may be legitimately added as a casualty of the battle the thousands of fugitives from the field who have never rejoined their regiments, and who are as much lost to the enemy's service as if slain or disabled by wounds. These may not be included under the head of missing, because in every instance of such report we took as many prisoners of those brigades or regiments as are reported missing.

A list appended exhibits some 1,460 of their wounded and others who fell into our hands and were sent to Richmond: namely, three colonels, one major, thirteen captains, thirty-six lieutenants, two quartermasters, five surgeons, seven assistant surgeons, two chaplains, fifteen citizens, and 1,376 enlisted men. Some were sent to other points, so that the number of prisoners, including wounded who did not die, may be set down as not less than 1,600.

twenty miles of their base of operations, has been converted into one virtually besieged and exclusively occupied for months in the construction of a stupendous series of fortifications for the protection of its own capitol.

In conclusion it is proper, and doubtless expected, that through this report my countrymen should be made acquainted with some of the sufficient causes that prevented the advance of our forces and prolonged vigorous pursuit of the enemy to and beyond the Potomac. The War Department has been fully advised long since of all those causes, some of which are only proper to be here communicated. An army which had fought as ours on that day, against uncommon odds, under a July sun, most of the time without water, and without food except a hastily snatched, scanty meal at dawn, was not in condition for the toil of an eager, effective pursuit of an enemy immediately after battle.

On the following day an unusually heavy, unintermitting fall of rain intervened to obstruct our advance with

- SECOND BRIGADE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. S. EWELL.
Fifth Alabama; Sixth Alabama; Sixth Louisiana.
- THIRD BRIGADE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. R. JONES.
Seventeenth Mississippi; Eighteenth Mississippi; Fifth South Carolina.
- FOURTH BRIGADE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. LONGSTREET.
Fifth North Carolina; First Virginia; Eleventh Virginia; Seventeenth Virginia.
- FIFTH BRIGADE.
COLONEL P. ST. GEORGE COCKE.
First Louisiana battalion; Eighth Virginia, seven companies; Eighteenth Virginia; Nineteenth Virginia; Twenty-eighth Virginia; Forty-ninth Virginia, three companies.



GENERAL THOMAS J. ("STONEWALL") JACKSON AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN (FIRST MANASSAS), JULY 21, 1861. [Produced from a Photograph of an Oil Painting.]

Besides these, a considerable number who could not be removed from the field died at several farmhouses and field-hospitals within ten days following the battle.

To serve the future historian of this war, I will note the fact that among the captured Federalists are officers and men of forty-seven regiments of volunteers, besides from some nine different regiments of regular troops, detachments of which were engaged. From their official reports we learn of a regiment of volunteers engaged, six regiments of Miles' division and five regiments of Runyon's brigade from which we have neither sound nor wounded prisoners. Making all allowances for mistakes, we are warranted in saying that the Federal army consisted of at least fifty-five regiments of volunteers, eight companies of regular infantry, four of marines, nine of regular cavalry, and twelve batteries of forty-nine guns. These regiments at one time numbered in the aggregate 54,140, and average 964 each. From an order of the enemy's commander, however, dated July 13th, we learn that one hundred men from each regiment were directed to remain in charge of their respective camps. Some allowance must further be made for the sick and details, which would reduce the average to 800 men.

Added to these results may rightly be noticed here that by this battle an invading army, superbly equipped, within

reasonable prospect of fruitful results. Added to this, the want of a cavalry force of sufficient numbers made an efficient pursuit a military impossibility.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CONFEDERATE FORCES AT THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS (BULL RUN).

Organization at the dates indicated of the Confederate forces, combined at the battle of Manassas, under the command of Brigadier-General Johnston, C. S. A.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (AFTERWARD FIRST CORPS), JULY 21, 1861.*

- BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD.
- FIRST BRIGADE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. L. BONHAM.
Eleventh North Carolina; Second South Carolina; Third South Carolina; Seventh South Carolina; Eighth South Carolina.

- SIXTH BRIGADE.
COLONEL J. A. EARLY.
Thirteenth Mississippi; Fourth South Carolina; Seventh Virginia; Twenty-fourth Virginia.

TROOPS NOT BRIGADED.

Seventh Louisiana; Eighth Louisiana; Hampton Legion (S. C.); Thirtieth Virginia cavalry; Harrison's battalion, cavalry; independent companies (ten), cavalry; Washington (La.) battalion, artillery.

ARTILLERY.

Kemper's battery; Latham's battery; Loudoun battery; Shields' battery; Camp Pickens companies.

"ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH" (JOHNSTON'S DIVISION), JUNE 30, 1861.†

- BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
- FIRST BRIGADE.
COLONEL T. J. JACKSON.
Second Virginia; Fourth Virginia; Fifth Virginia; Twenty-seventh Virginia; Pendleton's battery.

*From a field return of that date, but dated September 25, 1861. †From return of that date.

SECOND BRIGADE.
COLONEL F. S. BARTOW.
Seventh Georgia; Eighth Georgia; Ninth Georgia; Duncan's Kentucky battalion; Pope's Kentucky battalion; Alburts' battery.

THIRD BRIGADE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL B. E. BEE.
Fourth Alabama; Second Mississippi; Eleventh Mississippi; First Tennessee; Imboden's battery.

FOURTH BRIGADE.
COLONEL A. ELZEY.
First Maryland (battalion); Third Tennessee; Tenth Virginia; Thirteenth Virginia; Grove's battery.

NOT BRIGADED.
First Virginia Cavalry; Thirty-third Virginia.

TROOPS OF THE SHENANDOAH ARMY ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 25, 1861.

Colonel: In accordance with your request I send you a list of the regiments actually in the battle of the 21st of July, 1861:

JACKSON'S BRIGADE—Second Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. H. Allen commanding; Fourth Virginia Regiment, Colonel James F. Preston commanding; Fifth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Kenton Harper commanding; Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Echols commanding, Colonel Gordon absent; Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, Colonel A. C. Cummings commanding.

UNDER GENERAL BEE, consisting of a part of his own and a part of Colonel Bartow's brigade—Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments, Bartow's; Second Mississippi Regiment, Fourth Alabama Regiment, Sixth North Carolina Regiment, and two companies Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, Bee's.

E. K. SMITH'S BRIGADE—Colonel Elzey's Tenth Virginia Regiment, Third Tennessee Regiment, and First Maryland Regiment.

BATTERIES IN ACTION—Colonel Pendleton's, four pieces; Captain Imboden's, four pieces; Captain Alburts', four pieces; Captain Stanard's, four pieces, and Lieutenant Beckham's, four pieces.

CAVALRY—Colonel J. E. B. Stuart's, with twelve companies.

I can not furnish the strength of the regiments, companies, etc. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS G. RHETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLONEL THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
First Corps, Army of the Potomac.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (CONFEDERATE), JULY 21, 1861.*

FIRST CORPS.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.	
COMMAND.										
First Louisiana Battalion	8	5	13	2	48	60				
Seventh Louisiana	3	23	26							
Thirteenth Mississippi	3	6	9							
Seventeenth Mississippi	1	0	1							
Eighteenth Mississippi	2	2	4							
Fifth North Carolina	1	3	4							
Second South Carolina	5	6	11							
Fourth South Carolina	10	9	19	6	96	111				
Fifth South Carolina	3	23	26							
Eighth South Carolina	5	5	10							
Hampton Legion	19	6	25	2	121	146				
First Virginia	9	1	10	6	6	12				
Seventh Virginia	9	1	10	47	30	77				
Eighth Virginia	6	23	29	1	4	5				
Seventeenth Virginia	1	3	4							
Eighteenth Virginia	1	1	2							
Nineteenth Virginia	1	1	2							
Twenty-eighth Virginia	1	4	5							
Forty-ninth Virginia	1	9	10							
Artillery.										
Alexandria Light Artillery	1	2	3							
Latham's	1	1	2							
Loudoun	1	3	4							
Washington (La.)	1	2	3							
Cavalry.										
Thirtieth Virginia	2	3	5	4	9	13				
Hanover	1	1	2	3	4	7				
Total	6	99	105	29	490	624	12	636		

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (CONFEDERATE), JULY 21, 1861.*

SECOND CORPS.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.	
COMMAND.										
Fourth Alabama	4	36	40	6	151	197				
Seventh Georgia	1	18	19	12	122	153				
Eighth Georgia	3	38	41	6	153	200				
First Maryland	1	1	2	5	1	6				
Second Mississippi	4	21	25	3	79	108				
Eleventh Mississippi	1	7	8	21	10	31				
Sixth North Carolina	1	22	23	4	46	73				
Third Tennessee	1	1	2	3	3	6				
Second Virginia	3	15	18	3	69	90				
Fourth Virginia	1	30	31	100	131	162				
Fifth Virginia	1	6	7	47	53	60				
Tenth Virginia	1	18	19	122	141	160				
Twenty-seventh Virginia	1	18	19	101	146	165				
Thirty-third Virginia	1	44	45							
Total Second Corps	19	263	282	34	1029	1111	1	1346		
Total First Corps	6	99	105	29	490	624	12	636		
Grand Total	25	362	387	63	1519	1735	13	1982		

* Compiled from the several reports and returns. The First Corps was known as the Army of the Potomac; the Second, as the Army of the Shenandoah.

STRENGTH OF THE UNION ARMY AT BATTLE OF MANASSAS (BULL RUN), JULY 21, 1861.

(As reported by Confederate authority.)

Burnside's brigade	4,272
Porter's brigade	4,453
Wilcox's brigade	3,810
Franklin's brigade	2,115
Howard's brigade	4,030
Sherman's brigade	4,452
Keyes' brigade	3,230
Schenck's brigade	3,060
Richardson's brigade	3,920
Davies' brigade	4,120
Blenker's brigade	3,022
Runyon's division	6,392
Unattached infantry	6,085
Unattached artillery	270
Total	54,140

THOMAS JORDAN, Ass't Adjutant General.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR LETCHER OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 3, 1861.

The sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia having been denied, her territorial rights assailed, her soil threatened with invasion by the authorities at Washington, and every artifice employed which could inflame the people of the Northern States and misrepresent our purpose and wishes, it becomes the solemn duty of every citizen of this State to prepare for the impending conflict. These misrepresentations have been carried to such an extent that foreigners and naturalized citizens, who but a few years ago were denounced by the North and deprived of essential rights, have now been induced to enlist into regiments for the purpose of invading this State, which then vindicated those rights and effectually resisted encroachments which threatened their destruction. Against such a policy, and against a force which the Government at Washington, relying upon its numerical strength, is now rapidly concentrating, it becomes the State of Virginia to prepare proper safeguards. To this end, for these purposes, and with a determination to repel invasion, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by authority of the Convention, do hereby authorize the commanding general of the military forces of this State to call out and cause to be mustered into the service of Virginia, from time to time, as the public exigencies may require, such additional number of volunteers as he may deem necessary.

To facilitate this call the annexed schedule will indicate the places of rendezvous, at which the companies called for will assemble upon receiving orders for service. Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 3d day of May, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor,
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ABSTRACT FROM FIELD RETURN, FIRST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC (CONFEDERATE), JULY 21, 1861. [DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.]

COMMANDS.	General and Staff Officers.	INFANTRY.		CAVALRY.		ARTILLERY.		REMARKS.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	4	211	4,070					This table shows the actual strength of Confederate forces on the battlefield of Manassas.
Second Brigade	4	133	2,307					
Third Brigade	4	128	1,989					
Fourth Brigade	3	160	2,364					
Fifth Brigade	3	208	3,065					
Sixth Brigade	3	261	2,350					
Seventh Louisiana		44	773					
Eighth Louisiana		43	803					
Hampton Legion		27	627					
Thirtieth Virginia				34	642			
Harrison's Battalion, three companies				13	106			
Troops (ten) of cavalry				38	545			
Washington (La.) Artillery					19	201		
Kemper's Battery					4	76		
Latham's Battery					3	86		
Loudoun's Battery					3	82		
Shields' Battery					18	275		
Camp Pickens (heavy artillery)								
Total	22	1,215	18,354	85	1,383	51	775	

AGGREGATES.

Infantry	19,569
Cavalry	1,468
Artillery	826
Total	21,863

ABSTRACT FROM FIELD RETURN OF THE TROOPS (OF FIRST CORPS, CONFEDERATE) ENGAGED AT THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS. [DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.]

COMMANDS.	General Staff.	INFANTRY.		CAVALRY.		ARTILLERY.		Guns.	REMARKS.*
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
First Brigade		83	1,444						Second and Eighth South Carolina regiments.
Fifth Brigade	3	208	3,065						First Special Louisiana Battalion, seven companies; Eighth Virginia, three companies; Forty-ninth Virginia, and the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-Eighth Virginia regiments.
Sixth Brigade	3	117	1,655						Thirteenth Mississippi, Fourth South Carolina and Seventh Virginia regiments.
Seventh Louisiana		54	773						} Not more than 500 of the Cavalry engaged on the 21st. } 6-pounders—two rifled, three smooth-bore. } 6-pounders, smooth-bore.
Eighth Louisiana, six companies		27	481						
Hampton Legion, six companies		27	600						
Thirtieth Virginia, ten companies				34	642				
Cavalry, eight troops				29	444				
Washington Artillery, one company					4	56	5		
Kemper's Battery					4	76	4		
Latham's Battery					4	86	4		
Loudoun's Battery					3	55	4		
Total	6	516	8,018	63	1,086	15	273	17	Aggregate, 9,994.

* The returns of Casualties show losses in organizations not embraced in this return.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS (BULL RUN)

JULY 21, 1861.

BY

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

Commanding Confederate Armies of the Shenandoah and Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE, October 14, 1861.

I ASSUMED command at Harper's Ferry on the 23d of May. The force at that point then consisted of nine regiments and two battalions of infantry, four companies of artillery, with sixteen pieces without caissons, harness or horses, and about three hundred cavalry. They were, of course, undisciplined, several regiments without accoutrements, and with an entirely inadequate supply of ammunition.

I lost no time in making a complete reconnoissance of the place and its environs, in which the chief engineer, Major (now Brigadier-General) Whiting, ably assisted. The result confirmed my preconceived ideas. The position is untenable by any force not strong enough to take the field against an invading army and to hold both sides of the Potomac.

It is a triangle, two sides being formed by the Potomac and the Shenandoah, and the third by Furnace Ridge itself, the only defensible position; which, however, required, for its adequate occupation, double our numbers and was exposed to enfilade and reverse fires of artillery from heights on the Maryland side of the river. Within that line the ground was more favorable to an attacking than to a defending force. The Potomac can be easily crossed at many points above and below, so that it is easily turned. It is twenty miles from the great route into the Valley of Virginia from Pennsylvania and Maryland by which General Patterson's approach was expected. Its garrison was thus out of position to defend that valley or to prevent General McClellan's junction with General Patterson. These were the obvious and important objects to be kept in view. Besides being in position for them, it was necessary to be able on emergency to join General Beauregard.

I was employed until the 15th of June in continuing what had been begun by my predecessor, Colonel (now Major-General) Jackson—the organization, instruction and equipment of the troops, and providing means of transportation and artillery horses. The river was observed from the Point of Rocks to the western part of the county of Berkeley, the most distant portions by the indefatigable Stuart with his cavalry. General Patterson's troops were within a few hours of Williamsport, and General McClellan's, in Western Virginia, was supposed to be approaching to effect a junction with Patterson, whose force was reported by well-informed persons to be 18,000 men.

On the morning of the 16th intelligence was received that General Patterson's army had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport; also that the United States force at Romney had fallen back. A courier from Richmond brought a dispatch authorizing me to evacuate Harper's Ferry at my discretion. The army was ordered to gain the Martinsburg turnpike by a flank movement to Bunker Hill, in order to place itself between Winchester and the expected advance of Patterson. On hearing of this the enemy recrossed the river precipitately.

Intelligence from Maryland indicating another movement by Patterson, Colonel Jackson with his brigade was sent to the neighborhood of Martinsburg to support Colonel Stuart. The latter officer had been placed in observation on the line of the Potomac with his cavalry, his unceasing vigilance and activity relied on to repress the small incursions of the enemy, to give intelligence of invasions by them, and to watch, harass and circumscribe their every movement. Colonel Jackson was instructed to destroy such of the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as could not be brought off, and to have as much of it as could be made available to our service brought to Winchester.

Major Whiting was ordered to plan defensive works, to have some heavy guns and navy carriages mounted. About 2,500 militia, under Brigadier-General Carson, were called out from Frederick and the neighboring counties to man them.

On the 2d of July General Patterson again crossed the Potomac. Colonel Jackson, pursuant to instructions, fell back before him. In retiring he gave him a severe lesson in the affair at Falling Waters. With a battalion of the Fifth Virginia Regiment (Harper's) and Pendleton's battery of field artillery he engaged the enemy's advance. Skillfully taking a position where the smallness of his force

was concealed, he engaged them for a considerable time, inflicted a heavy loss, and retired when about to be outflanked, scarcely losing a man, but bringing off forty-five prisoners.

Upon this intelligence the army, strengthened by the arrival of General Bee, and Colonel Elzey, and the Ninth Georgia Regiment, was ordered forward to the support of Jackson. It met him at Darkesville, six miles from Martinsburg, where it took up a position for action, as General Patterson, it was supposed, was closely following Colonel Jackson. We waited for him in this position four days, hoping to be attacked by an adversary at least double our numbers, but unwilling to attack him in a town so defensible as Martinsburg, with its solid buildings and inclosures of masonry. Convinced at last that he would not approach us, I returned to Winchester, much to the disappointment of our troops, who were eager for battle with the invaders. Colonel Stuart, with his cavalry, as usual remained near the enemy.

Before the 15th of July the enemy's force, according to the best intelligence to be obtained, amounted to about 32,000. Ours had been increased by eight Southern regiments. On the 15th of July Colonel Stuart reported the advance of General Patterson from Martinsburg. He halted, however, at Bunker Hill, nine miles from Win-



GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

chester, where he remained on the 16th. On the 17th he moved to his left to Smithfield. This created the impression that he intended to attack us on the south, or was merely holding us in check while General Beauregard should be attacked at Manassas by General Scott. About one o'clock on the morning of July 18th I received from the government a telegraphic dispatch informing me that the Northern army was advancing upon Manassas, then held by General Beauregard, and directing me, if practicable, to go to that officer's assistance, after* sending my sick to Culpeper Courthouse. In the exercise of the discretion conferred by the terms of the order, I at once determined to march to join General Beauregard. The best service which the Army of the Shenandoah could render was to prevent the defeat of that of the Potomac. To be able to do this it was necessary, in the first instance, to defeat General Patterson or to elude him. The latter course was the most speedy and certain, and was, therefore, adopted. Our sick, nearly 1,700 in number, were provided for in Winchester. For the defense of that place the militia of Generals Carson and Meem seemed ample, for I thought it certain that General Patterson would follow my movement as soon as he discovered it. Evading him by the disposition made of the advance guard, under Colonel Stuart, the army moved through Ashby's Gap to Piedmont, a station of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Hence the infantry were to be transported by the railway, while the cavalry and artillery were ordered to continue their march.

I reached Manassas about noon on the 20th, preceded by the Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments and by Jackson's brigade, consisting of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third Virginia regiments. I was accompanied by General Bee, with the Fourth Alabama, the Second and two companies of the Eleventh Mississippi. The president of the railroad company had assured me that the remaining troops should arrive during the day. I found General Beauregard's position too extensive, and the ground too densely wooded and intricate, to be learned in the brief time at my disposal, and therefore determined to rely upon his knowledge of it and of the enemy's positions. This I did readily from full confidence in his capacity.

His troops were divided into eight brigades, occupying the defensive line of Bull Run. Brigadier-General Ewell's was posted at the Union Mills Ford; Brigadier-General D. R. Jones' at McLean's Ford; Brigadier-General Longstreet's at Blackburn's Ford; Brigadier-General Bonham's at Mitchell's Ford; Colonel Cocke's at Ball's Ford, some three miles above, and Colonel Evans, with a regiment and battalion, formed the extreme left at the Stone Bridge. The brigades of Brigadier-General Holmes and Colonel Early were in reserve in rear of the right. I regarded the arrival of the remainder of the Army of the Shenandoah during the night as certain, and Patterson's junction with the Grand Army on the 22d as probable.

During the evening it was determined, instead of remaining in the defensive positions then occupied, to assume the offensive and attack the enemy before such a junction. General Beauregard proposed a plan of battle, which I approved without hesitation. He drew up the necessary order during the night, which was approved formally by me at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 21st. The early movements of the enemy on that morning and the non-arrival of the expected troops prevented its execution. General Beauregard afterward proposed a modification of the abandoned plan—to attack with our right while the left stood on the defensive. This, too, became impracticable, and a battle ensued different in place and circumstances from any previous plan on our side.

Soon after sunrise on the morning of the 21st a light cannonade was opened upon Colonel Evans' position. A similar demonstration was made against the center soon after, and strong forces were observed in front of it and of the right. About eight o'clock General Beauregard and I placed ourselves on a commanding hill in rear of General Bonham's left. Near nine o'clock the signal officer, Captain Alexander, reported that a large body of troops was crossing the Valley of Bull Run some two miles above the bridge. General Bee, who had been placed near Colonel Cocke's position, Colonel Hampton, with his legion, and Colonel Jackson, from a point near General Bonham's left, were ordered to hasten to the left flank. The signal officer soon called our attention to a heavy cloud of dust to the northwest and about ten miles off, such as the march of an army would raise. This excited apprehensions of General Patterson's approach.

The enemy, under cover of a strong demonstration on our right, made a long detour through the woods on his right, crossed Bull Run two miles above our left, and threw himself upon the flank and rear of our position. This movement was fortunately discovered by us in time to check its progress, and ultimately to form a new line of battle nearly at right angles with the defensive line of Bull Run.

On discovering that the enemy had crossed the stream above him, Colonel Evans moved to the left with eleven companies and two field-pieces to oppose his advance, and disposed his little force under cover of the wood near the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and the Sudley Road. Here he was attacked by the enemy in immensely superior numbers, against which he maintained himself with skill and unshrinking courage. General Bee, moving toward the enemy, guided by the firing, had, with a soldier's eye, selected the position near the Henry house, and formed his troops upon it. They were the Seventh and Eighth Georgia, Fourth Alabama, Second Mississippi, and two companies of the Eleventh Mississippi, with Imboden's battery. Being compelled, however to sustain Colonel Evans, he crossed the valley and formed on the right, and somewhat in advance of his position. Here the joint force, little exceeding five regiments with six field-pieces, held the ground against about fifteen thousand United States troops for an hour, until, finding themselves outflanked by the continually arriving troops of the enemy, they fell back to General Bee's first position, upon the line of which Jackson, just arriving, formed his brigade and Stanard's battery. Colonel Hampton, who had by this time advanced with his legion as far as the turnpike, rendered efficient service in maintaining the orderly character of the retreat

* This word erased from some official copies of the report. See Mr. Davis' indorsment accompanying this account of battle.

from that point; and here fell the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, his second in command.

In the meantime I waited with General Beauregard, near the center, for the full development of the enemy's designs. About 11 o'clock the violence of the firing on the left indicated a battle, and the march of a large body of troops from the enemy's center toward the conflict was shown by clouds of dust. I was thus convinced that his great effort was to be made with his right. I stated that conviction to General Beauregard, and the absolute necessity of immediately strengthening our left as much as possible. Orders were accordingly at once sent to General Holmes and Colonel Early to move with all speed to the sound of the firing, and to General Bonham to send up two of his regiments and a battery. General Beauregard and I then hurried at a rapid gallop to the scene of action, about four miles off. On the way I directed my chief of artillery, Colonel Pendleton, to follow with his own and Albutis' batteries.

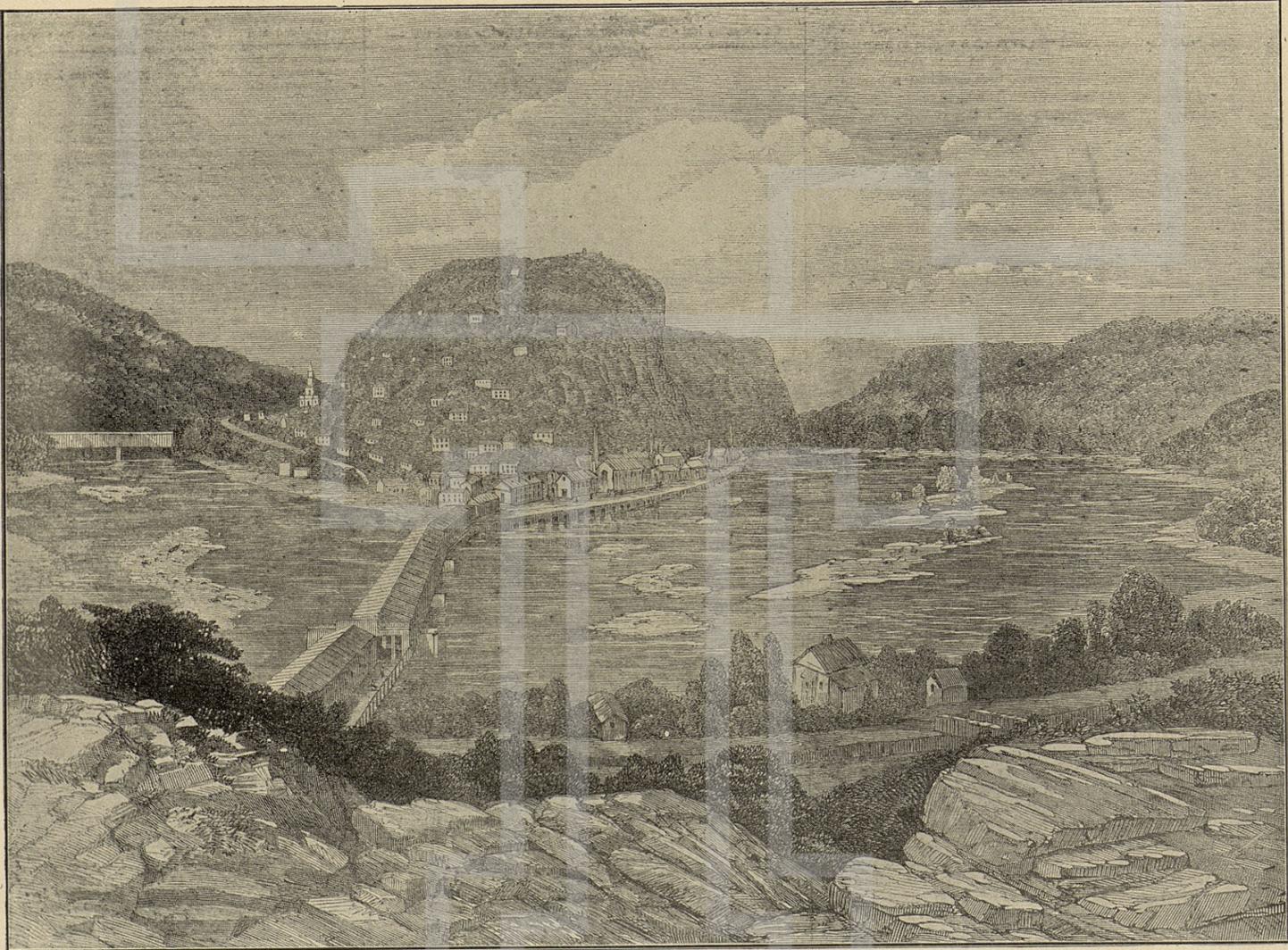
We came not a moment too soon. The long contest against five-fold odds, and heavy losses, especially of field

having no competent field officer, I placed under the command of one of my staff, Colonel F. J. Thomas, who fell while gallantly leading it against the enemy. These reinforcements were all sent to the right to re-establish more perfectly that part of our line. Having attended to these pressing duties at the immediate scene of conflict, my eye was next directed to Colonel Cocke's brigade, the nearest at hand. Hastening to his position, I desired him to lead his troops into action. He informed me, however, that a large body of the enemy's troops beyond the stream and below the bridge threatened us from that quarter. He was, therefore, left in his position.

My headquarters were now established near the Lewis house. From this commanding elevation my view embraced the position of the enemy beyond the stream and the approaches to the Stone Bridge, a point of especial importance. I could also see the advances of our troops far down the valley in the direction of Manassas, and observe the progress of the action and the maneuvers of the enemy.

We had now sixteen guns and two hundred and sixty

Adjutant-General's office galloped from Manassas to report to me that a United States army had reached the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, was marching toward us, and then but three or four miles from our left flank. The expected reinforcements appeared soon after. Colonel Cocke was then desired to lead his brigade into action to support the right of the troops engaged, which he did with alacrity and effect. Within a half hour the two regiments of General Bonham's brigade (Cash's and Kershaw's) came up, and were directed against the enemy's right, which he seemed to be strengthening. Fisher's North Carolina Regiment was soon after sent in the same direction. About 3 o'clock, while the enemy seemed to be striving to outflank and drive back our left, and thus separate us from Manassas, General E. K. Smith arrived with three regiments of Elzey's brigade. He was instructed to attack the right flank of the enemy, now exposed to us. Before the movement was completed he fell severely wounded. Colonel Elzey, at once taking command, executed it with great promptitude and vigor. General Beauregard rapidly seized the opportunity thus afforded him,



HARPER'S FERRY, 1861.

officers, had greatly discouraged the troops of General Bee and Colonel Evans. Our presence with them under fire and some example had the happiest effect on the spirit of the troops. Order was soon restored and the battle re-established, to which the firmness of Jackson's brigade greatly contributed. Then, in a brief and rapid conference, General Beauregard was assigned to the command of the left, which, as the younger officer, he claimed, while I returned to that of the whole field. The aspect of affairs was critical, but I had full confidence in the skill and indomitable courage of General Beauregard, the high soldierly qualities of Generals Bee and Jackson and Colonel Evans, and the devoted patriotism of their troops.

Orders were first dispatched to hasten the march of General Holmes', Colonel Early's and General Bonham's regiments. General Ewell was also directed to follow with all speed. Many of the broken troops, fragments of companies and individual stragglers, were reformed and brought into action with the aid of my staff and a portion of General Beauregard's. Colonel (late Governor) Smith with his battalion, and Colonel Hunton with his regiment, were ordered up to re-enforce the right. Colonel Smith's cheerful courage had a fine influence not only upon the spirit of his own men, but upon the stragglers of the troops engaged. The largest body of these, equal to about four companies,

cavalry, and a little above nine regiments of the army of the Shenandoah and six guns, and less than the strength of three regiments of that of the Potomac, engaged with about 35,000 United States troops, among whom were fully 3,000 of the old Regular Army. Yet this admirable artillery and brave infantry and cavalry lost no foot of ground. For nearly three hours they maintained their position, repelling five successive assaults by the heavy masses of the enemy, whose numbers enabled him continually to bring up fresh troops as their preceding columns were driven back. Colonel Stuart contributed to one of these repulses by a well-timed and vigorous charge on the enemy's right flank with two companies of his cavalry.

The efficiency of our infantry and cavalry might have been expected from a patriotic people accustomed like ours to the management of arms and horses, but that of the artillery was little less than wonderful. They were opposed to batteries far superior in the number, range and equipment of their guns, with educated officers and thoroughly instructed soldiers. We had but one educated artilleryman, Colonel Pendleton, that model of a Christian soldier, yet they exhibited as much superiority to the enemy in skill as in courage. Their fire was superior both in rapidity and precision.

About 2 o'clock an officer of General Beauregard's

and threw forward his whole line. The enemy was driven back from the long-contested hill, and victory was no longer doubtful.

He made yet another attempt to retrieve the day. He again extended his right with a still wider sweep to turn our left. Just as he reformed to renew the battle Colonel Early's three regiments came upon the field. The enemy's new formation exposed his right flank more even than the previous one. Colonel Early was, therefore, ordered to throw himself directly upon it, supported by Colonel Stuart's cavalry and Beckham's battery. He executed this attack bravely and well, while a simultaneous charge was made by General Beauregard in front. The enemy was broken by this combined attack. He lost all the artillery which he advanced to the scene of the conflict. He had no more fresh troops to rally on, and a general rout ensued.

Instructions were instantly sent to General Bonham to march by the quickest route to the turnpike to intercept the fugitives, and to General Longstreet to follow as closely as possible upon the right. Their progress was checked by the enemy's reserve and by night at Centerville. Schenck's brigade made a slight demonstration toward Lewis' Ford, which was quickly checked by Holmes' brigade, which had just arrived from the right. His artillery,

under Captain Walker, was used with great skill. Colonel Stuart pressed the pursuit on the enemy's principal line of retreat, the Sudley Road. Four companies of cavalry, under Colonel Radford and Lieutenant-Colonel Munford, which I had held in reserve, were ordered to cross the stream at Ball's Ford to reach the turnpike, the line of retreat of the enemy's left. Our cavalry found the roads encumbered with dead and wounded (many of whom seemed to have been thrown from wagons), arms, accoutrements and clothing.

A report came to me from the right that a strong body of United States troops was advancing upon Manassas. General Holmes, who had just reached the field, and General Ewell, on his way to it, were ordered to meet this unexpected attack. They found no foe, however.

Our victory was as complete as one gained by infantry and artillery can be. An adequate force of cavalry would have made it decisive. It is due, under Almighty God, to the skill and resolution of General Beauregard, the admirable conduct of Generals Bee, E. K. Smith and Jackson, and of Colonels (commanding brigades) Evans, Cocke, Early and Elzey, and the courage and unyielding firmness of our patriotic volunteers. The admirable character of our troops is incontestably proved by the result of the battle, especially when it is remembered that little more than 6,000 men of the Army of the Shenandoah with sixteen guns, and less than 2,000 of that of the Potomac with six guns, for full five hours successfully resisted 35,000 United States troops with a powerful artillery and a superior force of regular cavalry. . . . The brunt of this hard-fought engagement fell upon the troops who held their ground so long with such heroic resolution. The unfading honor which they won was dearly bought with the blood of many of our best and bravest. Their loss was far heavier in proportion than that of the troops coming later into action.

Every regiment and battery engaged performed its part well. The loss of the Army of the Potomac was 108 killed, 510 wounded and twelve missing. That of the Army of the Shenandoah was 270 killed, 979 wounded and eighteen missing. Total killed, 378; wounded, 1,489; missing, thirty. That of the enemy could not be ascertained. It must have been four or five thousand.

Twenty-eight pieces of artillery, about 5,000 muskets, and nearly 500,000 cartridges, a garrison flag and ten colors were captured on the field or in the pursuit. Besides these, we captured sixty-four artillery horses with their harness, twenty-six wagons, and much camp equipage, clothing and other property abandoned in their flight.

It will be remarked that the three Brigadier-Generals of the Army of the Shenandoah were all wounded. I have already mentioned the wound of General Smith. General Jackson, though painfully wounded early in the day, commanded his brigade until the close of the action. General Bee, after great exposure at the commencement of the engagement, was mortally wounded just as our re-enforcements were coming up.

The apparent firmness of the United States troops at Centreville, who had not been engaged, which checked our pursuit; the strong forces occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington and Alexandria; the certainty, too, that General Patterson, if needed, would reach Washington with his army of thirty thousand men sooner than we could, and the condition and inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provisions and transportation, prevented any serious thoughts of advancing against the capital. It is certain that the fresh troops within the works were in number quite sufficient for their defense. If not, General Patterson's army would certainly re-enforce them soon enough. . . .

J. E. JOHNSTON, *General*.

(INDORSEMENT.)

The telegram referred to by General Johnston in this report as received by him "about one o'clock on the morning of the 18th of July" is inaccurately reported. The following is a copy:

RICHMOND, July 17, 1861.

General J. E. Johnston, Winchester, Va.:

General Beauregard is attacked. To strike the enemy a decisive blow, a junction of all your effective force will be

needed. If practicable make the movement, sending your sick and baggage to Culpeper Courthouse, either by railroad or by Warrenton. In all arrangements exercise your discretion.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

The word "after" is not found in the dispatch before the words "sending your sick," as is stated in the report, so that the argument based on it requires no comment. The order to move "if practicable" had reference to General Johnston's letters of 12th and 15th July, representing the relative strength and positions of the enemy under Patterson and of his own forces to be such as to make it doubtful whether General Johnston had the power to effect the movement.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ORIGIN OF THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG.

(SEE FLAG NO. 2, PAGE 5.)

[The facts concerning the origin of the battle flag contained in this article are derived from a speech by General Beauregard before a special meeting of Louisiana Division, Army of Northern Virginia Association, December 6, 1878.—EDITOR.]

This banner, the witness and inspiration of many victories, which was proudly borne on every field from

enemy. General Beauregard was momentarily expecting help from the right, and the uncertainty and anxiety of this hour amounted to anguish.

Still the column pressed on. Calling a staff officer, General Beauregard instructed him to go at once to General Johnston, at the Lewis house, and say that the enemy were receiving heavy re-enforcements, that the troops on the plateau were very much scattered, and that he would be compelled to retire to the Lewis house and there reform—hoping that the troops ordered up from the right would arrive in time to enable him to establish and hold the new line.

Meanwhile, the unknown troops were pressing on. The day was sultry, and only at long intervals was there the slightest breeze. The colors of the mysterious column hung drooping on the staff. General Beauregard tried again and again to decide what colors they carried. He used his glass repeatedly, and handing it to others begged them to look, hoping that their eyes might be keener than his.

General Beauregard was in a state of great anxiety, but finally determined to hold his ground, relying on the promised help from the right, knowing that if it arrived in time victory might be secured, but feeling also that if the mysterious column should be Federal troops the day was lost.

Suddenly a puff of wind spread the colors to the breeze. It was the Confederate flag—the stars and bars! It was Early with the Twenty-fourth Virginia, the Seventh Louisiana, and the Thirteenth Mississippi. The column had by this time reached the extreme right of the Federal lines. The moment the flag was recognized Beauregard turned to his staff right and left, saying, "See that the day is ours!" and ordered an immediate advance. In the meantime Early's brigade deployed into line and charged the enemy's right—Elzey, also, dashed upon the field—and in one hour not an enemy was to be seen south of Bull Run.

While on this field and suffering this terrible anxiety, General Beauregard determined that the Confederate soldier must have a flag so distinct from that of the enemy that no doubt should ever again endanger his cause on the field of battle.

Soon after the battle he entered into correspondence with Colonel William Porcher Miles, who had served on his staff during this day, with a view to securing his aid in the matter, and proposing a blue field, red bars, crossed, and gold stars.

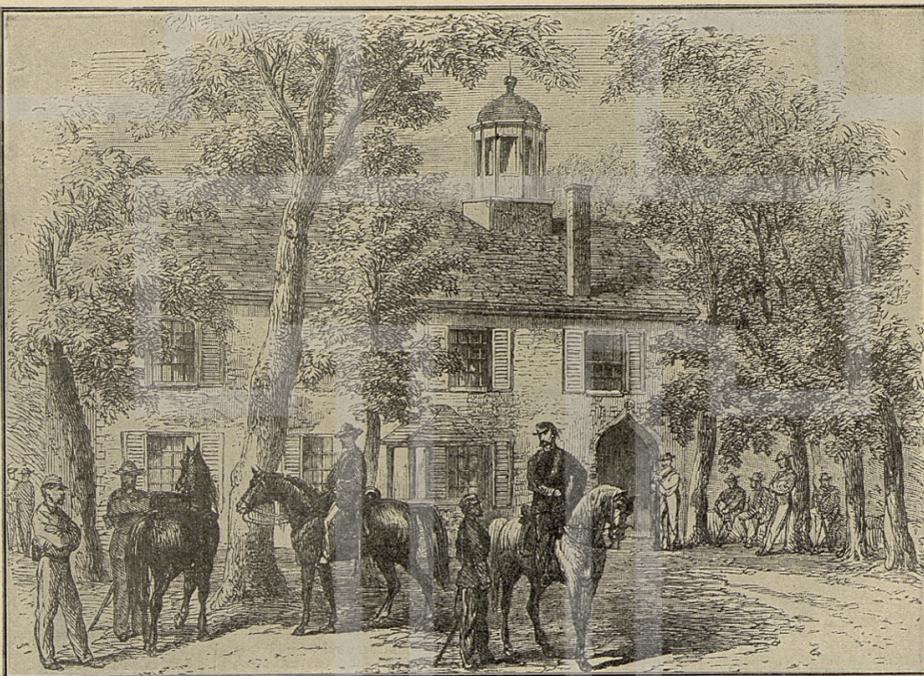
They discussed the matter at length. Colonel Miles thought it was contrary to the law of heraldry that the ground should be blue, the bars red, and the stars gold. He proposed that the ground should be red, the bars blue, and the stars white.

General Beauregard approved the change, and discussed the matter freely with General Johnston. Meanwhile it became known that the design for a flag was under discussion, and many designs were sent in. One came from Mississippi; one from J. B. Walton and E. C. Hancock, which coincided with the design of Colonel Miles. The matter was freely discussed at headquarters, till, finally, when he arrived at Fairfax Courthouse, General Beauregard caused his draughtsman (a German) to make drawings of all the various designs which had been submitted. With these designs before them the officers at headquarters agreed on the famous old banner—the red field, the blue cross, and the white stars. The flag was then submitted to the War Department, and was approved.

The first three flags received were made from "ladies' dresses" by the Misses Carey, of Baltimore and Alexandria, at their residences and the residences of friends, as soon as they could get a description of the design adopted. One of the Misses Carey sent the flag she made to General Beauregard. Her sister sent hers to General Van Dorn, who was then at Fairfax Courthouse. Miss Constance Carey, of Alexandria, sent hers to General Joseph E. Johnston.

General Beauregard sent the flag he received at once to New Orleans for safe keeping. After the fall of New Orleans, Mrs. Beauregard sent the flag by a Spanish man-of-war, then lying in the river opposite New Orleans, to Cuba, where it remained till the close of the war, when it was returned to General Beauregard, who presented it for safe-keeping to the Washington Artillery at New Orleans.

CARLTON MCCARTHY.



FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE. HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

Manassas to Appomattox, was conceived on the field of battle—lived on the field of battle—and on the last fatal field ceased to have place or meaning in the world.

But the men who followed it, and the world which watched its proud advance or defiant stand, see in it still the unstained banner of a true and generous people, whose deeds have outlived their country, and whose final defeat but added luster to their grandest victories.

It was not the flag of the Confederacy, but simply the banner—the battle flag—of the Confederate soldier. As such it should not share in the condemnation which our cause received, or suffer from its downfall. The whole world can unite in a chorus of praise to the gallantry of the men who followed where this banner led.

It was at the battle of Manassas, about 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 21st of July, 1861, when the fate of the Confederacy seemed trembling in the balance, that General Beauregard, looking across the Warrenton turnpike, which passed through the valley between the position of the Confederates and the elevations beyond occupied by the Federal line, saw a body of troops moving toward his left, and the Federal right. He was greatly concerned to know, but could not decide, what troops they were—whether Federal or Confederate. The similarity of uniform and of the colors carried by the opposing armies, and the clouds of dust, made it almost impossible to decide.

Shortly before this time General Beauregard had received from the signal officer, Captain Alexander, a dispatch saying that from the signal station in the rear he had sighted the colors of this column, drooping and covered with the dust of journeyings, but could not tell whether they were the stars and stripes or the stars and bars. He thought, however, that they were probably Patterson's troops arriving on the field and re-enforcing the

ARMY OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI

FROM JULY 25 TO AUGUST 11, 1861,

INCLUDING

THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK

(OAK HILLS, OR SPRINGFIELD),

AUGUST 10, 1861.

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL STERLING PRICE,
Commanding Missouri State Guards.HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
SPRINGFIELD, MO., August 12, 1861.

I SUBMIT the following report of the operations of the army under my command at and immediately preceding the battle at Springfield.* I began to move my command from its encampment on Cowskin Prairie, in McDonald county, on July 25th, toward Cassville, in Barry county, at which place it had been agreed upon between Generals McCulloch, Pearce and myself that our respective forces, together with those of Brigadier-General McBride, should be concentrated, preparatory to a forward movement.

We reached Cassville on Sunday, July 28th, and on the next day effected a junction with the armies of Generals McCulloch and Pearce. The combined armies were then put under marching orders, and the first division, General McCulloch commanding, left Cassville on August 1st, upon the road to this city. The second division, under General Pearce, of Arkansas, left on August 1st; and the third division, Brigadier-General Steele, of this State, commanding, left on August 2d. I went forward with the second division, which embraced the greater portion of my infantry, and encamped with it some twelve miles northwest of Cassville.

The next morning a messenger from General McCulloch informed me that he had reason to believe that the enemy was in force on the road to Springfield, and that he should remain at his then encampment on Crane Creek until the second and third divisions of the army had come up. The second division consequently moved forward to Crane Creek, and I ordered the third division to a position within three miles of the same place. An advance guard of the army, consisting of six companies of mounted Missourians, under command of Brigadier-General Rains, was at this time (Friday, August 2d), encamped on the Springfield road, about five miles beyond Crane Creek. About 9 A. M. of that day General Rains' pickets reported to him that they had been driven in by the enemy's advance guard, and that officer immediately led forward his whole force, amounting to nearly 400 men, until he found the enemy in position some three miles on the road. He sent back at once to General McCulloch for re-enforcements, and Colonel McIntosh, C. S. A., was sent forward with 150 men; but a reconnoissance of the ground having satisfied the latter that the enemy did not have more than 150 men on the ground, he withdrew his own and returned to Crane Creek. General Rains soon discovered, however, that he was in presence of the main body of the enemy, numbering, according to his estimate, more than 5,000 men, with eight pieces of artillery, and supported by a considerable body of cavalry. A severe skirmish ensued, which lasted several hours, until the enemy opened their batteries on us and compelled our troops to retire. In this engagement the greater portion of General Rains' command, and especially that part which acted as infantry, behaved with great gallantry, as the result demonstrates, for our loss was only one killed (Lieutenant Northcut) and five wounded, while five of the enemy's dead were buried on the field, and a large number are known to have been wounded.

Our whole forces were concentrated the next day near Crane Creek, and during the same night the Texas regiment, under Colonel Greer, came up within a few miles of the same place. Reasons which will be hereafter assigned induced me, on Sunday, the 4th inst., to put the Missouri forces under the direction, for the time being, of General McCulloch, who accordingly assumed the command-in-chief of the combined armies. A little after midnight we took up the line of march, leaving our baggage trains, and expected to find the enemy near the scene of the late skirmish; but we found as we advanced that he was retreating rapidly toward Springfield. We followed him hastily about seventeen miles to a place known as Moody's Spring, where we were compelled to halt our forces, who were already nearly exhausted by the intense heat of the weather and the dustiness of the roads.

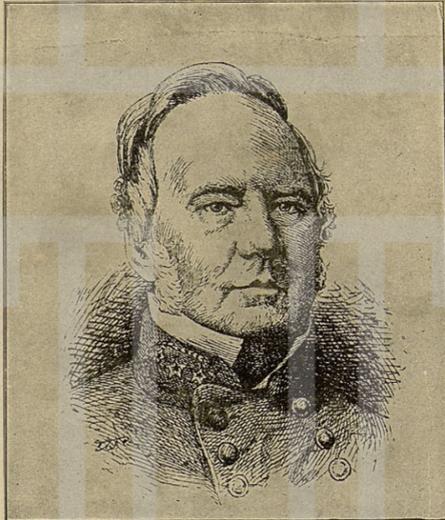
Early the next morning we moved forward to Wilson's Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, where we encamped. Our forces were here put in readiness to meet the enemy, who was posted at Springfield to the number of about 10,000. It was finally decided to march against

him in four separate columns at 9 o'clock that night, so as to surround the city and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. The darkness of the night and a threatened storm caused General McCulloch, just as the army was about to march, to countermand this order and to direct that the troops should hold themselves in readiness to move whenever ordered. Our men were consequently kept under arms till toward daybreak, expecting momentarily an order to march.

The morning of Saturday, August 10th, found them still encamped at Wilson's Creek, fatigued by a night's watching and loss of rest.

About 6 o'clock I received a messenger [message] from General Rains that the enemy was advancing in great force from the direction of Springfield, and was already within two or three hundred yards of the position where he was encamped with the second brigade of his division, consisting of about 1,200 mounted men, under Colonel Cawthorn. A second messenger came immediately afterward from General Rains to announce that the main body of the enemy was upon him, but that he would endeavor to hold him in check until he could receive re-enforcements. General McCulloch was with me when these messengers came, and left at once for his own headquarters to make the necessary disposition of our forces. I rode forward instantly toward General Rains' position, at the same time ordering Generals Slack, McBride, Clark and Parsons to move their infantry and artillery rapidly forward. I had ridden but a few hundred yards when I came suddenly upon the main body of the enemy, commanded by General Lyon in person. The infantry and artillery, which I had ordered to follow me, came up immediately, to the number of 2,036 men, and engaged the enemy.

A severe and bloody conflict ensued, my officers and



MAJ.-GEN. STERLING PRICE, OF MISSOURI.

men behaving with the greatest bravery, and with the assistance of a portion of the Confederate forces successfully holding the enemy in check. Meanwhile, and almost simultaneously with the opening of the enemy's batteries in this quarter, a heavy cannonading was opened upon the rear of our position, where a large body of the enemy, under Colonel Sigel, had taken position in close proximity to Colonel Churchill's regiment, Colonel Greer's Texan Rangers and 679 mounted Missourians, under command of Colonel Brown and Lieutenant-Colonel Major. The action now became general, and was conducted with the greatest gallantry and vigor on both sides for more than five hours, when the enemy retreated in great confusion, leaving their commander-in-chief, General Lyon, dead upon the battlefield, over 500 killed, and a great number wounded.

The forces under my command have possession of three 12-pounder howitzers, two brass 6-pounders and a great quantity of small arms and ammunition, taken from the enemy; also the standard of Sigel's regiment, captured by Captain Staples. They have also a large number of prisoners.

The brilliant victory thus achieved upon this hard-fought field was won only by the most determined bravery and distinguished gallantry of the combined armies, which fought nobly side by side, in defense of their common rights and liberties, with as much courage and constancy as were ever exhibited upon any battlefield.

Where all behaved so well it is invidious to make any distinction, but I can not refrain from expressing my sense of the splendid services rendered under my own eyes by the Arkansas infantry, under General Pearce, the Louisiana regiment of Colonel Hebert, and Colonel Churchill's regiment of mounted riflemen. These gallant officers and their brave soldiers won upon that day the lasting gratitude of every true Missourian.

This great victory was dearly bought by the blood of many a skillful officer and brave men of my army.

Among those who fell mortally wounded upon the battlefield none deserve a dearer place in the memory of Missourians than Richard Hanson Weightman, colonel commanding the first brigade of the second division of the army. Taking up arms at the very beginning of this unhappy contest, he had already done distinguished services at the battle of Rock Creek, of the lamented Holloway (*sic*), and at Carthage, where he won unfading laurels by the display of extraordinary coolness, courage and skill. He fell at the head of his brigade, wounded in three places, and died just as the victorious shout of our army began to rise upon the air. Here, too, died in the discharge of his duty Colonel Benjamin Brown, of Ray county, President of the Senate, a good man and true. Brigadier-General Slack's division suffered severely. He himself fell dangerously wounded at the head of his column.

Of his regiment of infantry, under Colonel John T. Hughes, consisting of about 650 men, thirty-six were killed, seventy-six wounded, many of them mortally, and thirty are missing. Among the killed were C. F. Bennett, adjutant of the regiment, Captain Blackburn and Lieutenant Hughes.

Colonel Rives' squadron of cavalry, dismounted, some 234 men, lost four killed and eight wounded. Among the former were Lieutenant-Colonel Austin and Captain Engart.

Brigadier-General Clark was also wounded. His infantry, 200 men, lost and killed seventeen, and wounded seventy-one. Colonel Burbridge was severely wounded; Captains Farris and Halleck and Lieutenant Haskins were killed.

General Clark's cavalry, together with the Windsor Guards, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Major, who did good service. They lost six killed and five wounded.

Brigadier-General McBride's division, 605 men, lost, twenty-two killed, sixty-seven severely wounded and fifty-seven slightly wounded. Colonel Foster and Captains Nichols, Dougherty, Armstrong and Mings were wounded while gallantly leading their respective commands.

General Parsons' brigade, 256 infantry and artillery, under command, respectively, of Colonel Kelly and Captain Guibor, and 406 cavalry, under Colonel Brown, lost, the artillery, three killed and seven wounded; the infantry, nine killed and thirty-eight wounded; and the cavalry, three killed and two wounded. Colonel Kelly was wounded in the hand. Captain Coleman was mortally wounded, and has since died.

General Rains' division was composed of two brigades. The first, under Colonel Weightman, embracing infantry and artillery, 1,306 strong, lost not only their commander, but thirty-four others killed and one hundred and eleven wounded. The second brigade, mounted men, Colonel Cawthorn commanding, about 1,200 strong, lost twenty-one killed and seventy-five wounded. Colonel Cawthorn was himself wounded, and Major Charles Rodgers, of St. Louis, adjutant of the brigade, was mortally wounded, and died the day after the battle. He was a gallant officer, and at all times vigilant and attentive to his duties, and fearless upon the field of battle.

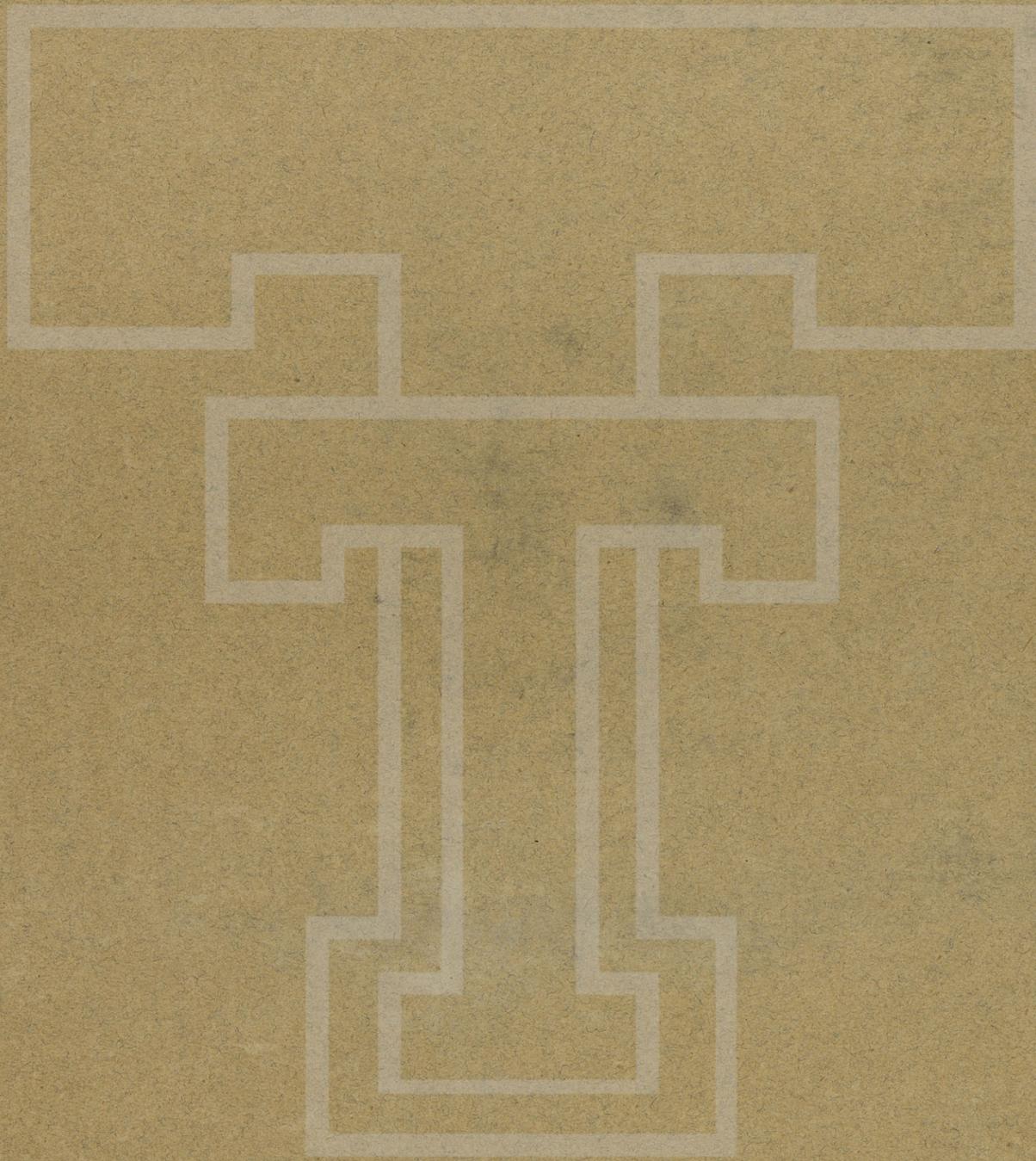
Your excellency will perceive that our State forces consisted only of 5,221 officers and men; that of those no less than one hundred and fifty-six died upon the field, while five hundred and seventeen were wounded. These facts attest more powerfully than words can the severity of the conflict and the dauntless courage of our brave soldiers.

It is also my painful duty to announce the death of one of my aids, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Allen, of Saline county. He was shot down while communicating an order, and we left him buried on the field. I have appointed to the position thus sadly vacated Captain James T. Cearnel, in recognition of his gallant conduct and valuable services throughout the battle as a volunteer aid. Another of my staff, Colonel Horace H. Brand, was made prisoner by the enemy, but has since been released.

* * * * *
STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding Missouri State Guards.

DR. J. L. BURROWS was everywhere, in the hospitals, in camp or on the march, cheering the living, comforting the dying or exhorting the sinner, and no man was dearer to the Confederate soldier than Dr. Burrows. On one occasion he preached on the subject that the victory was not always with the strong, and took for illustration the story of David and Goliath, but the war soon after demonstrated that victory was with the side having the most men and cannon. The plowshare and pruning-hook epoch succeeded the siege of cannon and sword, and the revered doctor was one day accosted by a citizen whose halting step proclaimed that he had been a soldier. After introducing himself the ex-soldier, with a merry twinkle of the eye, asked the doctor this question, over which he still unsatisfactorily broods: "Say, doctor, what about that David and Goliath story?"

* This report is printed from official copy, and it has been impossible to verify the names of individuals or organizations.



PROSPECTUS.

The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War.

The publication of "The Soldier in Our Civil War," "Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War," and the "Pictorial Battles of the War," the three greatest and most stupendous "Pictorial Histories" ever published in this or any other country, renders necessary a companion volume giving the Confederate side of the late Civil War.

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That will illustrate the "Confederate Soldier in the Civil War" will number over ONE THOUSAND, and will cover a space considerably over 30,000 square inches, costing over \$25,000. Are from sketches made by a corps of artists who followed the fortunes of the armies, and who justly rank among the heroes of the war, braving every hardship and peril of the war, often under fire, and in the most dangerous positions during the battles in the business of their vocation. They will represent portraits of the President and Vice-President of the Confederacy, members of the Cabinet and department officers, signers of the Constitution of the Confederacy, governors of the seceding States, officers of the army and navy, faithful and authentic sketches of places of note, battles, sieges, charges, camp life, bombardments, naval engagements, conflicts, gunboats, cruisers, rams, blockade runners, etc.

To the veteran these engravings will recall memories of familiar faces, of his life on the tented field or quarter-deck, of many a hard fought battle, of marches, bivouacs, camp fire, and the numerous scenes and incidents peculiar to the daily life of a soldier or sailor, while to his children and the present generation they will convey the reality of war with a vividness that nothing else can convey.

For fifteen years the editors have been collecting material and data for this work, the search has accumulated for them manuscript, archives, photographs, etc., inaccessible to any other persons. They bring to the execution of the work much experience, and a reputation for accuracy and sincerity, without prejudice or passion, so closely and earnestly have they studied their subject, and arranged their matter, that they are more masters of their subject than any men living.

It would be impossible to indicate the full contents of the book in the limited space on this circular; we, however, give below

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. FOUNDATION and Formation of the Confederacy and the Secession of the Southern States and the prominent part taken by President Jefferson Davis, members of the Cabinet and governors of the seceding States.
2. ORDINANCES of Secession of the Southern States, including Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—tables showing dates of secession and the votes thereon.
3. CONSTITUTIONS of the Confederate States; dates of the Ratification of the Constitution by the different States; names of the signers of the Constitution (with portraits).
4. GOVERNORS of the Southern (Confederate) States, 1861-1865, with terms of office (portraits).
5. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, names of Senators and Members of the house, from each State and Territory, in the Provisional, First and Second Congresses.
6. THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY, State, Post Office, War, Navy, Justice and Patent Office departments.
7. Confederate Notes, Bonds, etc.
8. BATTLES OF THE WAR, from the firing on Fort Sumter to the surrender at Appomattox, Sieges, Charges, Skirmishes, Marches, etc., as described by Generals R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, A. S. Johnston, J. E. Johnston, Beauregard and others.
9. THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY, from the laying of the first keel to the sinking of its last vessel. Naval Engagements, Bombardments, Blockade Running, Operations of Cruisers and Privateers by Admirals Franklin Buchanan, Raphael Semmes, Captains Waddell, Mitchell, Bullock and others.
10. ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS of the Confederate States Army and Navy, and their commands (with portraits), compiled from the original archives of the Confederate Government.
11. NAVAL OFFICERS, Vessels, etc., in the Confederate service 1861-65.
12. ALPHABETICAL LIST of 2,261 battles of the Civil War.
13. IMPORTANT BATTLES of the Civil War, with dates, names of Corps, Divisions or Regiments engaged, and the Generals of both armies killed or wounded, also giving number of killed, wounded and missing, and the names of opposing commanders.
14. FEDERAL VESSELS destroyed by the Confederate Cruisers Alabama, Nashville, Olustee, Florida, Tallahassee, Shenandoah, Sumter, etc., etc.
15. ARMIES, Corps and Geographical Commands in the Confederate States.
16. ORGANIZATION (or Roster) of all the Confederate Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, etc., and the names of officers and the important battles of the war.
17. THE CONFEDERATE NAVY, giving names of vessels and their commanders; also names of the officers of the navy. Statistics of the Cost, Losses, Captures, and the Services of the Confederate Navy during the Civil War.
18. UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, Virginia Veterans, Tennessee Bivouacs and other organizations.
19. CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS erected in the different parts of the United States.
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21. ABSTRACTS and returns from the Confederate armies and a vast accumulation of statistical and historical matter too lengthy to enumerate on this circular.

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