Subject
Campaign of Frank McDowell 1861,
including Battle of
Bull Run, Va.
1st Lecture at

Binghamton N.Y.

September 14th 1893

Subject:

The Campaign of

Major General McDowell

in 1861

including the first battle of Bull Run

on

Manassas

by

Capt. O. O. Howard

U.S. Army
It is wise for students to begin a review of the civil war, or of any considerable portion of it, by stating to themselves as concisely as possible the causes which led to the conflict.

All now admit that SLAVERY was the fundamental cause. Incident to slavery and an essential protection to its interests, was an interpretation of our NATIONAL CONSTITUTION in favor of state sovereignty, or state supremacy, which national men like WEBSTER and CLAY strenuously denied.

The majority of slave states and a large number of citizens of other states asserted the existence of state sovereignty in all matters which were not expressly conceded to the general government by the Constitution.

Admitting state sovereignty, according to this claim, the right of secession appeared to all the advocates of this view to be a logical conclusion. They claimed that secession was the natural remedy against abolitionism and the only resort of the slave states to withstand the constantly increasing opposition to slavery and slave-extension in this
country. - As long as the political power, or what was called "the BALANCE of POWER" could be preserved between the protectors of slavery and the opponents of the institution, a measure of peace prevailed; to this end when a free state was admitted to the Union, a slave state simultaneously came in; and there were also other checks and balances shrewdly devised and ably maintained.

The southern ultimatum hinged on the breaking of this rule, (this balance of power) which had been in the nature of a compact, avowed and unavowed, as compromises under the constitution.

At last a new party came into power, which was organized mainly to prevent the extension of slavery into new territories. The very organization of this party was regarded as a violation of the said compact or compromise, because, if that party should ever gain control of the nation, no more slave states, either in Texas, New Mexico or California would be admitted. Slaveowners saw clearly enough that under such an administration slavery was doomed.

The Republican party (this was the name of the new party) in the fall of 1860 elected its president, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In consequence of this election secession began.
committee — as to the position of the matter.

As to the question of the situation in the

situation between the various powers of the

opposition of the situation, a measure of peace

intended to bring and make a peace state more

profitable to the Union, a peace state immediately came to

and there were also other causes and patentee's

The connected with any material.

The connected with a situation in the previous

of the Union, the passage of a 33rd amendment to the

peace to the nature of a compromissed subject and

of compromissed matter to promote the extension of peace.

At least a new policy came into force, which was

organized matter to promote the extension of peace.

In the same manner, the new organization of

the new organization of the 33rd amendment was utilized to a situation of the state

became, it gave great strength to

even during the civil war, the situation, no more stable was

after the Texas, New Mexico, California would be

settled. Situations were clearly enough that under

such an administration settled the government.

The Republican Party ( file more the name of the town

party) at the latter, 1866 elections to the extent,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In correspondence of this election

successor's paper.
The attempt of the new administration which had to be made according to the law to protect and retain U.S. forts and other U.S. property, which were within or near the seceding states was withstood by organized opposition. In South Carolina the 12th of April 1861 at 4:30 A.M., a U.S. fort commanded by Major Robert Anderson and held by a small garrison was fired on by an organized division, which had all the appurtenances of war; this division was commanded by General BEAUREGARD, who, a prominent officer of the U.S. Engineers, had lately resigned from the army, in order to associate himself with the aiders and abettors of the secession movement.

The Government of the United States regarded this action of hostile troops as an action of rebellion against its authority, and the President called upon states for quotas of troops, 75,000 all told, with a view to suppress this "rebellion," recover U.S. property and re-establish the authority of the general government wherever it had been successfully overthrown.

Such is substantially the generally admitted statement of the causes and the inception of the great war through which we passed during the trying period of our history from 1861 - 65.
The attempt of the present administration to recover the
property of the United States was made known
in a message to the seceding states with satisfaction by
General Bragg on the 1st of April 1861 at A.M. 90 a.m.
U.S. Army, commanded by
Major General Anderson who held a small garrison
was driven on by an overwhelming invasion, which had all
the advantages of the high position of the city, as a result of which the
commission of the U.S. soldiers was instructed to leave their
positions in order to avoid any further resistance. The attack
made appears to be a secession movement.

The Government of the United States regarded
the collection of hostiles troops as an act of war
and by President
commanded the secessionists, and the President
ordered a search of the troops, under the "Repetition"
of the delegates to suppress the secession movement.

Know ye it to suppress the secession movement,
the enactment of the case was the incorporation of the
deed and to suppress the baseless rumors of the private
matter of our nation. From 1861 - 63.
General GRANT in his memoirs shows how the news of the attack upon and fall of Fort Sumpter and the President's call for 75,000 men were received and responded to in Illinois. He says: "As soon as the news of the call for Volunteers reached GALENA, posters were stuck up calling for a meeting of the citizens at the Court-house in the evening. Business ceased entirely; all was excitement; for a time there was no party distinctions; all were Union men, determined to avenge the insult to the national flag. In the evening the Court-house was packed. x x x x Speeches were in order, but it is doubtful whether it would have been safe just then to make other than patriotic ones. There were probably none in the house, however, who felt like making any other." Galena could not then be allowed more than one company (one hundred men). "The company was raised and the officers and Non-commissioned officers elected before the meeting adjourned."

"The ladies of Galena were quite as patriotic as the men. They could not enlist, but they conceived the idea of sending their first company to the field uniformed."

"In a few days the company was in uniform and ready to report at the State Capital for assignment."
These doings at Galena which are so simply described are a sample of the action of the people in every town and village of the Free States.

At the time Captain Grant was drilling the Galena company, your speaker was in another sort of community. It was West Point and the U. S. Military Academy. - There were then on duty as Staff Officers, instructors, and attached to the Engineer company twenty eight (28) Lieutenants including myself. Several of them had their families with them. Nine (9) came from slave-holding states, yet only two (2) of these joined the secessionists. There were eight (8) permanent professors and their families. Not one of these viewed the least in his loyalty to the Union. The feeling at the Academy as the news came pouring in, was intense, but it was of a different type from that which shook other places. One extract of a letter to my mother of February 11th 1861, exhibits a phase of the watching, the anxiety and the sentiment that prevailed.

"I am glad that Virginia and Tennessee have gone for the Union. We can do without the Gulf States. We will hardly miss them if we do not have war. Oh, that we may not be called to spill each others' blood!"
These troops of Catara people live so simply expected 
are a sample of the action of the people in every 
form any mistakes of the free states.

At the time Operation Grant was Gram the pipe 
Catara community. Zoll, started into the captivity of 
community. It was Wom. Per's and U. 2. Morley 
Agamend. There were three or four of them off.
cred. Information. By attempting to the Elizabeth and 
been formerly eight (8) [improperly indented] nearly 
near their own families with them. None of 
(2) came from Stone Point and states, nor only two 
(3) others. These are the Reconstruction \nonly the Union. The leading of the Union as the news 
came through in the interest, but it was with all 
and their from that point where stocks were placed. One 
example of a letter to a friend of Mr. Sherman. This 
1867, supports a change of the position. the machinery 
and the sentiment that presidential.

I am glad that Virginia and Tennessee have done 
for the Union. We can go without the Gulf States.
We will faithfully serve you as we do the land word of 
that we may not be called to spill each other.
It was the cry of hearts warmly attached to each other. "Oh, can't the statesmen fix up this quarrel somehow without civil strife!"

But when we began to divide—when Colonel HARDEE, who had been our Commandant, and FITZHUGH LEE an instructor in tactics resigned and went South and WARREN and MCCOY, two other prominent instructors left and entered the Volunteer service, and the secession-work kept on cropping more and more, and showed itself in military forays against the government forts, capturing the garrisons from Florida to Texas, the old Army Conservatism broke up, and the loyal became desirous to bear their part in recovering lost ground and in upholding the integrity and honor of the Nation.

The evacuation of Fort Sumter the 14th of April, however honorable to our troops, was a source of universal sorrow among us. In fact that deplorable event was the touchstone which separated the loyal and the disloyal. Under its influence all patriotic hearts at West Point, as elsewhere, were led to decision and unanimity; while on the other hand, the few seceders hastened away to join those who were already well organized and exhibiting intense exultation.
It was the duty of the Secretary of War to attend to the
affairs of the Department of War. However, a personal note
was issued to me by Mr. G. O. C. G. in the following

paragraph:

"Had we not been at war, I would have been able to
attend to the affairs of the Department."

Hardly had I been appointed as Secretary, when I

was called upon to attend to the affairs of the Department.

The Secretary of War, Mr. G. O. C. G., had requested that I

attend a conference with him and the President of the

United States. I was unable to attend due to my

commitments at the Department of War.

The Secretary of War had informed me that he would

be attending a conference with the President of the

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commitments at the Department of War.
and increasing defiance against the Administration.

As in all such revolutions there were many secession leaders who sprang to the front, made inflammatory harangues and who made their achievement at Sumter a successful cry in the words of the hour, "to fire the Southern heart."

National men at West Point from the North, South, East and West, gathered daily to read the startling accounts; to hear of Butler's movements; of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, so badly handled-some killed and many wounded-in Baltimore; of Washington in danger; of the killing of Colonel Ellisworth, the President's personal friend in Alexandria; and to repeat the published orders which showed a steady preparation on the one side and on the other for a great conflict.

Our ladies, who in a social way so much relieved the tedium of military routine, for once read the papers with eagerness and participated in all the excitements. Some particular of those from the Slave states took sides with a vexation and passion that could not be suppressed. We, who were together at West Point and daily looked into each other's faces with a hope to gather strength and resolution-in
view of such a struggle of brother against brother and friend against friend, were a type of the regular army. As waters of different temperatures put into the same vessel soon attain a medium temperature, so did our people, our loyal people of various feelings and sentiments in the army, come to a common understanding and expression. We belong to the whole nation; we do not want it divided; we propose to stand by it forever; but we hate civil strife; we will not be too eager to enter the lists in this conflict; certainly not simply for the sake of promotion. We do yet hope that the differences may be settled without further bloodshed.

Such was the spirit of the regular officers, even up to the time they were hurrying with new regiments to answer Mr Lincoln's call; on, on from East and West and North to the Capital of the Republic. There in early June 1861, General IRVIN MC. DOWELL under the old Veteran Commander General WINFIELD SCOTT, was marshalling the troops, fixing the fortifications and manning the defenses of WASHINGTON.
June 15, 1887

General United States Army

Washington, D.C.

To Major General W. R. Johnson, C. S. A.

I have the honor to inform you that the Army of the Tennessee is now in good condition and ready for active service.

The troops are under the command of Major General W. T. Sherman, and the advance of the army will be under the command of Major General E. P. Halleck.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Major General U. S. Grant, U. S. A.
For years the name IRVIN MC. DOWELL attached to

orders at every post, as Assistant Adjutant General had been, at evening parades a familiar sound. Those who had never seen him were surprised to find him tall and of full build. He was in perfect health and 43 years of age. His habitual deportment was that of a man self-absorbed, reticent and a little haughty. He had a twofold reputation in army circles usually condensed into these words: "He never drinks liquor, not even wine; he is the best read-man in the service." He had a good Mexican War record connected with Generals' Wool and Taylor, and was brevetted for gallantry at Buena Vista. May 14th 1861, the President had promoted him to Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and soon after assigned him to command the Army of North-East Virginia, afterward denominated the Army of the Potomac.

As Mc. Dowell was then believed to be the coming leader of our hosts, for SCOTT the Grand Figure which for half a century had filled the public eye, was too old and infirm; he, Mc. Dowell, engrossed the constant observation and remark of the Soldiers and Citizens.

During June under Colonel JOSEPH K. MANSFIELD, who
For several years, I know, Lieutenant-Colonel Domell, and his family. The family is quite small, and the Colonel is a man of great quietness. I have met him only at strategic points, and he has never seemed very especially to stand out. I have always found him very approachable, and a little formal. He appears to have a strong determination in matters of order and routine.

He has a quiet, thoughtful manner. He never gives in. He is the best man in the section.

He has a good record in the War. He served in the Army, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was wounded in the Armistice, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was wounded again in the Armistice, and was promoted to the rank of Major.

The Colonel has a great deal of experience in the Army, and is very popular with his men. He is a man of great energy and determination.
who had the local command of Washington and its vicinage — and officer remarkable for his Christian character — the District of Columbia became a vast camp. Number of Volunteer Regiments crowned every height; officers and soldiers in uniform crowded the streets. But there was not yet a semblance of an organized force. In fact in most things to the eye of a Mexican Veteran like our Washington was much irregularity and great confusion. Everybody talked; newspapers typical of every situation, published idle and abundant rumors as well as facts; reputations of large size were made and unmade in a day. There, at the great White House, sat Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet; there at the Department of War was his venerable Secretary SIMON CAMERON. Old General SCOTT came daily in his barouche low and large, to his office on 17th Street. He pointed to Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and St. Louis on the map, as he touched the finger-ends and the thumb-point, and then gradually closed his hand — while he said with frowning dignity: "That is the way to crush this rebellion." But who of these wise men knew just where to commence; or just what to do? ALEXANDRIA, across the POTOMAC, it is true, with its approaches was occupied by
(10)
soldiers, some of the best drilled, Col. HEINTZEL-MAN in command; but that already famous General P. T BEAUREGARD, had his headquarters only about 25 miles beyond at MANASSAS, while his outposts came within 7 miles of the Capitol. The stars and bars of that new Confederate flag were flung to the breeze within the range of view of several observatories of the Capitol, and boldly challenged our rulers to the desperate conflict which was destined to destroy or to estab-

lish the great republic.

The slave states were then more military than the free states. They organized a military force very quickly, and their president General Davis, graduated from personal and official acquaintance both junior, to choose for command. From the free states the governors came on to Washington with their troops; prominent citizens of every shade of opinion hurried to the Capital with their proposals; avaricious dealers, like birds of prey, hovered around the War Department, bent on swooping their fortunes. The White House, the public buildings, the numerous hotels and all private dwellings that would open their doors were thronged with excited people.
...some of the best artillery, Gen. RENIER...

...MAN 26th command; put打印 at Reach Zanesville, Gen. W.

BEAUREGARD... may his, no independent arms over 50 miles

 beyong of MANASSAS... the sates can parafrone just new

...of the Confederate... one of the peace. We're the

...of our own of enemy operations of the Confederacy

...patriotism and letters to the geassate

...conflict which we geassate to germinate... to exten.

...the great republic.

The slave states were thrown more militarily than

...the slave states. They were thrown a million force

...was a great. - and their decisions. Grey's Governor

...information to choose for command... to

...the slave states the Congresses came in to

...Warington... the power. Commerce. President of

...every stage of opposition limited to the Great... the price of

...from the government; constitutional. This price of

...peace... the War Department. Pape on

...empowering... the Weep House. The people

...Congress, the permanent nature and all principles

...complete peace and fame after their failure deal with

...with exactly because...
And permeating all this mass from high to low was a shrewd active, indefatigable secession-element; which weakened the arms of Columbia's friends and ever keeping her enemies well informed, inscrutably strengthened their hands and emboldened their hearts.

General McDowell visited the camps and watched the discipline and drill which Mansfield pushed forward through regular officers detailed as aids and assistants to the Colonel of regiments and Commanders of batteries. As soon the General deemed them fully prepared for field service, he formed them into brigades and had them marched to the south side of the Potomac. Thus the historic army of the Potomac at first called "the Army of N. E. Virginia" was brought together, and so put into positions as to occupy the high grounds in front of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, grounds already selected and pretty well fortified by the Engineer Corps of the Army. To unify his brigades, each consisting of four or five regiments, General McDowell formed five divisions. To wit: Tylers, Hunter's, Heintzelman's, Dixon's, and Runyon's; all except Runyon were old army officers, lately made Colonels. General Heintzelman's division to which Colonel Howard's Main and Vermont Brigade was attached.
ed held the left of this defensive line from the Manassas R. R. around southward to the Potomac; Runyon's kept Alexandria as a reserve; while the other divisions ranged along northward to and beyond Georgetown, covering and watching altogether a front-over 10 miles. The General had for mounted troops, only an escort of U.S. Cavalry, commanded by a regular officer, Major I. N. Palmer, only seven small troops, not to exceed 500 men for duty during this campaign. The effective force of General Beauregard was 21,833. This number was independent of General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S brigades, 6,200 strong, which at the time the battle was planned were in the Shenandoah valley; and according to General's Scott's promise to Mc. Dowell were to be watched and retained there by our Union General Patterson who confronted them. The Union soldiers were under the impression that Beauregard far exceeded Mc. Dowell in cavalry. This arm is not included in his summary of effective force; but in his report of the battle he incidental-ly includes Colonel J. E. B. Stuart, as one who deserves mention for his enterprise and ability as a Cavalry Commander. He remarks further: "Through his judicious reconnaissances of the country on our left
Oral history andomain of the commander. The remaining are under the command of the commander and the

In accordance with the order and as a matter of the commander. The remaining are under the command of the commander.
flank, he acquired information both of topographical features and the positions of the enemy of the utmost importance to the subsequent and closing movements of the day on that flank, and his services in the pursuit were highly effective."

Elsewhere the Confederate Colonel RADFORD is spoken of as commanding a brigade of Cavalry. He was Colonel of the 30th Virginia Cavalry, and we find his regiment and ten other Independent Cavalry companies as part of the Confederate Army of the Potomac.

While Stuart had the 1st Virginia Cavalry Regiment and formed part of the "Army of the Shenandoah", Radford must have had all the cavalry belonging to Beauregard's army proper, so it was denominated a brigade. When Johnston's head of column appeared, Stuart with the famous 1st Va. Cavalry began his work so highly commended. Radford reenacted the right flank and Stuart the left of Beauregard's BULL RUN defensive position.

Beauregard in his comments gives another clew to some of his advantages over McC. Dowell. Think of what these words mean: "Colonel TERRETT, the Commander of the intrenched batteries, Captain STERRETT, of the Confederate States Navy, and their officers made the most efficient possible preparations for the
The 'Confederate States' are declared independent of the Union of the United States, and for the purpose of making it manifest that this is the fact, we do hereby declare the existence of the Confederate States, and do hereby establish the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments thereof.

The Congress of the Confederate States shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The President of the Confederate States shall be elected by the States, and shall hold office for four years.

The Supreme Court of the Confederate States shall consist of a Chief Justice and Associate Justices.

The laws of the Confederate States shall be as follows:

1. A Constitution for the Confederate States, which shall be accepted by the States, and which shall be in force until otherwise determined by the States.

2. An Act for the establishment of a national bank, and for the regulation of foreign commerce.

3. An Act for the abolition of slavery, and for the protection of the rights of property.

4. An Act for the maintenance of law and order, and for the suppression of insurrection.

5. An Act for the establishment of a standing army, and for the regulation of the military and naval forces.

6. An Act for the promotion of education, and for the encouragement of science and literature.

7. An Act for the improvement of the internal improvements, and for the encouragement of manufactures.

8. An Act for the protection of the rights of property, and for the payment of debts.

9. An Act for the establishment of a postal system, and for the encouragement of the arts and sciences.

10. An Act for the prevention of frauds and abuses in the government, and for the protection of the rights of individuals.

The Confederate States are, and shall forever remain, free and independent nations, and are not subject to the jurisdiction and control of the United States, nor are they bound by any treaty or compact entered into with the United States, or with any foreign nation.
the desperate defence of that position (MANASAS) in extremity; and in this connection I regret my inability to mention the names of those patriotic gentlemen of Virginia, by the gratuitous labor of whose slaves the intrenched camp at Manassas had been mainly constructed, relieving the troops from that laborious service and giving opportunity for their military instruction."

With a good body of horse under Radford and a body of slaves used to hard work to make strong forts for the reserves, Beauregard before the arrival of Stuart and the Army of the Shenandoah that had proceeded, was surely well prepared with his effectives of 21,633 soldiers and 29 cannon to sustain a good defensive battle against the Union columns of 28,563 men and forty nine cannon.
The government's decision of your posture (MANAZAR)
in every respect; and in this connection I regret most
aptly to mention the names of those participants
developed of your lives, the characters of those figures who
must have suffered the internecine agony of Manazah and been
sincerely confirmed, understanding, and crave.<br><br>Taproom service and dining opportunities.

With heartfelt appreciation.

With a deep bow of thanks toward each and every of you;
Of whose need to your work to make sincere thanks you;
For the generous, fueuering effort to maintain of
strong and the Army of the government's fame and unity
occasion, more sincerely well perceived with the emphasis.
May at 10:00 continue my own command to maintain a
sound and free, united economy.
Before locating further Beauregard's brigades let us attempt a sketch of the battle-field and its vicinage.

Take C. C. COFFIN's way of illustrating which may be hard for a listener to follow, but is easy to a student with a pencil and sheet of paper before him. He uses a diagram. Out line a square ten inches on a side; an inch is for a mile. Regard the square as it lies before you as a map with the usual points of compass: North, South, East and West.

Draw a straight line across the square cutting it one inch from top on the east and two inches from the top on the left side; this represents the pike (or Warrenton turnpike). Now mark a point on the cross-line one inch from the east side, this point is CENTREVILLE; a point four inches further, the Stone Bridge over BULL RUN. Draw the ordinary crooked line through the stone bridge tending mainly, North-west and south-east and cutting bottom one inch from the east side; this represents the Bull Run. Let the middle point of the bottom be MANASAS. It is a hamlet. From this hamlet the railways branch. The Washington branch running easterly, crosses the Bull Run about a mile off at UNION MILLS.
Join Manassas with Centreville for a wagon road. It cuts Bull Run at MITCHEL'S FORD. Between the R.R. bridge at Union Mills and Mitchel's Ford are two other crossings, viz; McLEAN'S and BLACKBURN'S FORDS. Country roads go from Manassas across these fords and intersect roads that run into Centreville. From Blackburn's to Mitchel's is a cross-road west of Bull Run. Again from Manassas to the north-east goes the SUDLEY wagon-road, passing over the whole field; where it cuts the pike is the point where YOUNG'S BRANCH is crossed. This stream winds about the pike in a serpentine way making a loop south and then a loop north; then it passes down and joins Bull Run near the Stone Bridge. The Sudley road prolonged intersects the Bull Run at the extreme N.W. corner of our map; the point is named SUDLEY'S CHURCH. From here a road not very straight running N.Easterly and Southerly meets the Sudley Church and ford with Centreville, seven miles. This bending country-road crosses another famous stream, called CUB RUN close to the pike. Cub Run is a northern branch of Bull Run. It flows south and empties into the larger stream just below Mitchel's Ford. LEWIS' and BALL'S FORD are found between this confluence and the Stone Bridge.
YOUNG'S branch in its vagaries produces a ravine. The point where Young's branch, the pike and the Dudley road all meet is the "STONE HOUSE."

On a plateau, one half mile east of the Stone House and south of Young's Branch, at some little distance from the stream is the ROBINSON HOUSE. The HENRY HAND HOUSE is still further to the south-east.

There are few other historic places; passing westward along the pike from the Stone House, you rise out of the ravine of Young's Branch in less than a half mile you find the DOGAN HOUSE and farther on a short distance is GROVETON, a small hamlet. Still on for ten miles from Centreville is the village of GAINSVILLE. A few words more as to the character of this sweep of country. M. Dowell says of Centreville:

"A village of few houses, mostly on the west side of a ridge running north and south. The road from Centre to Manassas Junction runs along this ridge and crosses Bull Run about three miles from the former place. The Warrenton turnpike (or the pike) which runs nearly east and west goes over this ridge through the village and crosses Bull Run about four miles from it."

Along Bull Run and its two tributaries the country was for the most part wooded. The current was not rapid, but the banks were abrupt, often rocky and
YOUNG'S promotion to the important position of "STONE HOUSE"

The portrait we now possess, given by an old friend,

"YOUNG'S promotion to the important position of "STONE HOUSE"

On a plinth, one half mile east of the Stone House,

some notice of Young's promotion was made.

The house is still inhabited by the same family.

The house is still inhabited by the same family.

There are a few other historic buildings nearby.

You may approach the house from the Stone House in lesser time or by walking along the road from the house, you may approach the road from the Stone House, and return on a shorter distance.

A small deposit. Still on:

The same family.

A few miles from Cambridge is the village of

GASTONVILLE.

A few miles more, as to the character of

A small deposit of Cambridge.

A small deposit of Cambridge.

A ridge running north and south. The town from Cambridge

is not to be missed.

The Mallinson monument (on the right) marks the

location and may be missed.

The stone at the base of the monument is the first.

According to the old stones, the stone takes from

over the years and is not the same.

A stone pillar in the field is the prolongation of the monument.
precipitous. The stream could not be crossed with Artillery and Infantry and not easily with Cavalry except at the fords and bridges. The higher ground afforded plenty of quiet slopes and plateaus, but so many trees had been allowed to grow during the preceding decade that the farms appeared like little glades of more or less expanse in woodland. There were no prominent points like the Cemetery Hill on the one side and the Lutheran Seminary on the other at Gettysburg from which the whole battle-field could be surveyed. The two Generals worked out their plans mostly with maps and sketches with very little help from actual observation.

General Beauregard with his staff, his fort, his depot of supplies, his force of workmen and his reserve was, before the battle at Manassas. This is his disposition against McDowell: At UNION MILLS FORD EWELL'S Brigade of three (3) regiments; at MCLEAN'S FORD, JONE'S Brigade of three (3) regiments; at BLACKBURN'S FORD, LONGSTREET'S Brigade of five (5) regiments; above MITCHEL'S FORD, BOHNA'S Brigade of five (5) regiments; at LEWIS' FORD, COKE'S Brigade of portions of six (6) regiments; at STONE BRIDGE, EVAN'S Demi-Brigade of a regiment and a half which
constitutes the left of the line. EARLY'S Brigade of four (4) regiments was posted as a reserve in rear and support of Longstreet and Jones. All the above together with some seven (7) other regiments and portions not brigaded constituted Beauregard's Army of the Potomac." (See Nicolay.)  
RADFORD'S Cavalry Brigade watched beyond the right and Stuart's 1st Virginia, after it came, near the left. [First March, July 16, 1861]  
Let us now return to McDowell's Army. It had been before the movement toward Centreville and Bull Run pretty much an army on paper. Some of its regiments had just come from the north; some had not yet crossed the Long Bridge of the Potomac. The General for the sake of contracting his lines and grouping his divisions ordered a short march for the 16th of July. The first division (Tyler's) to Vienna; the 2nd division (Hunter's) to Little-river-pike; the 3rd division (Heintzelman's) to the Accotink Creek or Police at discretion. This march was made. One brigade Commander says about the Accotink: "When I came up I found I found a large number of men of the brigade proceeding mine sitting down and taking off their shoes, not to wade but for fear they might, like some ahead, slip off the narrow
bridge made of two logs side by side, and so wet that
socks. Regiment after regiment crossing at single
file thus straggled out so that each brigade before
mine took at least two hours in crossing a stream
which was fordable and not more than twenty yards
wide. My brigade was considerably irritated because
I made them march closed up, straight through the
shallow ford. But the men would not have been so
fresh and happy the next morning if they had been
three hours later in getting into camp. West Point
Officers, however, were too severe with the new
troops. Remembering MAHAN'S rule: not to imperil the
success of a campaign for fear of wetting the
soldiers' feet, they (for a few were present with
each brigade) showed unnecessary indignation, and
scolded the regimental officers harshly for thus
wasting important time.
An officer wrote home from his first camp:— "Two serious accidents have occurred in my brigade: Two men have carelessly shot themselves." So unused were they to handling rifles. In consequence of hearing much profanity he wrote: "I wish we had men who had more regard for the Lord; we might then expect his blessing."
Lecture,

GENERAL McDowell's CAMPAIGN including the BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

DUP LICATE COPY.
Gen'l O. O. HOWARD.

156
165 COLLEGE STREET,
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.
The orders of the 17th of June brought every command abreast of FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

General Howard in a Monograph said: "Gen'l. FRANKLIN and I encamped near each other upon a hill-side. We reclined before our camp-fire together and studied the news and orders just received. A thrill of excitement went through the whole brigade when WILCOX'S words from FAIRFAX STATION came: "The enemy fled on our coming without a shot." Wilcox took two prisoners from an Alabama and a Louisiana regiment.

At the Court House was Mc.Dowell himself, and three divisions near by. Tyler was a mile or more ahead on the Centreville pike. The Confederate out-post there had retired in haste as Tyler was getting behind it. But all the pickets were captured. Colonel Miles had four men wounded. General Mc.Dowell reported: "The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging which distressed all greatly."
The object of the 1st P.A. at Gruen's position at

commander of the FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE

General Hooker in a Monotone said: "Gen'l FRANKLIN

who I believe may be a general officer, upon a hill side. We

met a few minutes after our camps fences were together and

advanc'd to our rear, and oblig't to recross. I thought of

this being from FAIRFAX STATION about two miles

our own command appeared a shot. "We took two pri-

cesses from my brigade and a Confederate regiment.

At the Court House was M. D试卷 himself and

As the Court House was M. D试卷 himself and

the Centennial Pike. The Confederates cut the track.

and returned to those as they were roused by the

But all the quicker were captured. Colonel Miles had

"The 2nd week morning. General M. D. Powell reported: " The

exemplary conduct of the men forming itself in pursuing and pli-

" There was a sense of all around.

I dreaded nothing, so there is all right."

(2)
Thus generally a responsible soul, in a great crisis is grieved at the wrong doing of his agents.

General Mc. Dowell's general instructions from Fairfax Court House were few and comprehensive:

"Miles' division will go to Centreville; Tyler's division beyond Centreville on the road to Gainesville; Hunter's will get as near Centreville, as he can find water; while Heintzelman's will move to Little Rocky Run on the road hence to Centreville. A kind of Postscript gave a little zest to the General's message to Tyler: "observe well the roads to Bull Run and to Warrenton. Do not bring on an engagement, but keep up the impression that we are moving on Manassas."

In fact when that postscript was penned, Gen'l. Mc. Dowell had just changed his mind. To move on Manassas by a rapid push to his left, had been his plan. But he found the roads "too narrow and crooked for a large body to move over, and the distance around too great to admit of it with any safety." He might have added that his enemy expected that eastern approach and had deployed his troops to meet it. During the 18th of June as our troops were tramping along, a discouraging rumor ran down the
The Governor, a responsive sort, in a cliche crisis

To drive of the week's wind of the octean.

Weissell's General Interpretation from Paris.

A 73000 House note on an exaggerated.

"Miles's gratitude will go to General's; Three's.

"Cuba's Imports will go to Cuba's; Three's.

Little Harper's will go to Cuba's; Three's.

Little Harper's will go to Cuba's; Three's.

To a country deep in the fight, not to the game.

Weissell's 73000 House note on an exaggerated.

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Little Harper's will go to Cuba's; Three's.

Little Harper's will go to Cuba's; Three's.

To a country deep in the fight, not to the game.
the column, something of this form: "Tyler's defeated! He was too fast! He has exceeded his orders, and a disastrous check is the consequence!"

A fair reading however of the reports of Tyler and those of his brigade commanders, Colonel Richardson and others, will make military critics correct their severe judgments. Through McDowell did not intend so much, General Tyler understood his movement to be a reconnoissance in force. It was difficult to make it otherwise with fighting Colonel Richardson in front. Everything was so quiet when Tyler and Richardson came near Blackburn's Ford that they could hardly detect with glasses that Longstreet was there with batteries and five regiments and that Early was behind him with four more. Tyler brought forward Ayers' battery (5th Artillery) and supported it by Richardson's brigade the 2nd and 3rd Michigan, the 12th New York and the 1st Mass. regiments.

A few shots from the battery brought a battery response, and their infantry fire obtained quick and sharp retorts.

The 12th New York getting too far forward was attacked and driven back in disorder. Then Richardson begged to make a charge with other troops and carry
the enemy's position. Tyler very properly refused. He had reconnoitered. He had found the Confederates.
In doing so he had lost six lives and twenty six more disabled by wounds. This small affair at that time gave the morale to Beauregard's men. It was not a favorable beginning. Later in the war such a skirmish would have passed with scarcely a remark.

Saturday night (the 20th) all Mc.Dowell's divisions except Runyon's were grouped around Centreville. General J. E. JOHNSTON, had with his Army of the Shenandoah eluded PATTISON, passed to and embarked his infantry on the cars, part at a time.
He himself came on with the first train-load, arriving at Manassas the 20th of July, the Artillery escorted by Stuart's Cavalry marched. The last brigades and the marching column did not get to the field till the afternoon of the 21st, but all came soon enough to participate in the battle. After his arrival, though he is very modest about it, giving all credit to Beauregard, Johnston, being the senior in rank, took command and probably at the crisis of the battle saved the day. This General, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had more the genius for war than any other Confederate leader.
BEES's Confederate brigade was placed near at Lewis' Ford; "Stonewall" Jackson's midway between Ball's and Mitchel's Fords to help BONHAM.

HOLMES's brigade just up from AQUIA CREEK was sent to re-enforce the right; while the left at the Stone Bridge remained very slender and weak. Beauregard's plan which Johnston approved was to move forward pretty much from his right and attack McDowell before Patterson could join him. [McDowell's plan]

On Saturday night the 20th of July 1861, McDowell called together at his unpretentious Centreville tent, his Division and Brigade Commanders. He lay a large topographical map on the ground, the tent had no floor, and explained with care his excellent plan of battle. "Tyler hold the lower fords and the Stone Bridge; make proper demonstrations; Miles' division will be behind you at Centreville, as a reserve; Hunter, you go over Cub Run along the pike, then take that right hand country road and move up to Sudley Church, to the ford there over Bull Run. Cross and move down; when the next ford is reached Heintzelman will follow you and cross there. I hope to get Gainsville before Johnston's men can get there!" McDowell did not know that this wary
Confederate was already on hand with half of his force - with enough to raise the Confederate army to 30,000 and thus overbalance him in numbers. Still McClellan outweighed them in artillery.

Each brigade commander had a handsome camp with wood and water in plenty. McClellan had assembled his four regiments at the evening parade, all the men in close mass had uncovered their heads as the God of battles had been entranced for protection and guidance.

Tyler was to start at three A.M., the 21st, Hunter and Heintzelman at two thirty A.M. the divisions were much intermixed and could not be moved like three blocks of English regulars. In fact the brigades of Tyler did not clear the turning point on the pike just over Cub Run till five-thirty A.M. So Hunter waited, two mortal hours for Tyler; Heintzelman stood for an hour more with his head of column at the pike for Hunter's to pass. General Howard reported: - "My poor Brigade was rear of this moving column; it stood fully equipped from two-thirty till the sun was an hour high, with its head at the turnpike."

The fatigue from such a waiting coupled with the excitement always existing at such a time, weakened
Confederate re-occupation at Harpers Ferry.

Price - with economics to realize the Confederate aims to

20,000 and some Conspirators tried in summary. Still

M. Dowell arrested and freed, in Arlington.

Printer's Commission had a despatch and said it was

any matter in dispute. We find assembly gets to your ne-

ginmen of the government bound all the men. In cases

mass and concentration there becomes as the God of Battles.

Your plans are accepted for preparations and inauguration.

Teller more to suffer if freed. A.M. the last intervention

came heathenism at two hundred. A.M. the Quietness

more steel introduced and cannot be mowed. Time

whole process of national reparation. In face the pop-

degree of Teller at but not clear the6th hundred years.

we have been several cases of the party. Republican

Hunte no need of the moment. Reverse your Teller's meantime

seen enough for a good reason. General Hoam to be.

because - "My dear Price you are near of the mission

communicate in sealed letter & dispatch from your 9th-10th. Tell

cast in your own words, never to be passed on the same.

Dr."
many a strong man. All this bad management kept Hunter's back. Instead of beginning his attack at daylight, he was not in position across the Sudley Ford till after nine. Though excited the advance brigades were at first cheerful and hearty. They went swinging along singing "John Brown's Body" with a wonderful volume of sound. The rear brigades felt the hot sun extremely. The want of sleep troubled them more. All these new circumstances of war had nerved them to a tension that could not last, so that before the end of the second mile many fell out, sat, or lay down sick and faint by the road-side.

McDowell very soon ordered a slight change of plan, which added to the weariness of Heintzelman's men. He ordered them to follow Hunter all the way, seven miles to Sudley's Ford. He in person detained Howard's brigade at a blacksmith's shop, not more than a mile from the Cub Run crossing of the pike. This brigade he thus made a special reserve, for Hunter or for Tyler as the battle might demand. Here, with a thick forest in front within sound of the battle-field, Howard's Maine and Vermont men waited from eight o'clock till three in the afternoon.

McDowell with his staff and escort presented a fine appearance as they trotted off, working their way
through Wilcox and Franklin's moving columns of infantry, on, on, to the head of Hunter's command at Sudley Church. Here Burnside's handsome Rhode Island Brigade, to wit: Hunter's advance after his seven mile march had covered his front with skirmishers and was taking a rest. Now this large brigade was deployed under the eye of Mc. Dowell, and swept on near the Sudley and Manassas wagon-road down the gentle slopes, toward the valley of Young's Branch.

Evans with that Demi-brigade at the Stone Bridge began to suspect that Schenck and Sherman, the advance division of Tyler's there, were not in earnest in their assault; for they rattled away with their rifles, but did not more. He first sent a regiment, and then changed his whole front to the left and pushed over toward which Burnside was using as a guide. Evans posted his men as well as he could under cover of uneven ground and trees, but he did not have more than one thousand souls. The Battle

Mc. Dowell from high ground not far from Sudley's Ford had a fair view of the fields; for here was the largest opening among those woody farms and the country made a handsome picture with its rolling, variegated features sweeping off toward Manassas.
Here he saw the skirmishers begin their noisy work, and soon the main-lines were rapidly firing and the light batteries whirled into place commenced their more terrifying discharges.

"At nine fifteen, Evans writes, my command opened a vigorous fire, which caused the enemy (the Burnside Brigade) to halt in confused order. Enemy seemed to fall back; Major Wheat then made a charge with his whole battalion."

McDowell through his staff hastened Colonel Andrew Porter's large brigade to Burnside's support. Generals Johnston and Beauregard by eight o'clock were already on a commanding hill south of Mitchell's Ford. Their signal officer Captain Alexander detected the first skirmishers at Sudley's Ford about 9 A.M. Immediately General BEE, Colonel Hampton with his legion, and Colonel (Stonewall) Jackson were ordered to hasten to the left flank. Bee being nearest, spurred on by the firing, reached Evans first. He took that position strongly as a fort near the Henry House; located Imboden's battery and supported by his large brigade. But Evans was across the valley northward and calling loudly for nearer help. Bee, then sent most of his force to Evans support. Before an hour, all were driven back to
that Henry House; for Heintzelman's two brigades
were on the field and the troops at the Stone Bridge
were finding their way to Evan's new right flank.
Major Bee could not quite halt his Confederates at the Henry
House. They were going back when that indomitable
Jackson, having orders for Stone Bridge, here received
news of Bee's trouble; marched at once to his help. He put in his troops to the west of the Henry
House, supporting several batteries. Bee then rallied his men and returned to guard Jackson's right. This
was done at 11:30 A.M. Jackson called for Radford's and Stuart's cavalry to protect his left
flank. He commended Stuart most highly for his
promptness and successful charges which he made
against the national forces.
It is of no small interest after their histories have been written to notice how through this able management of General Johnston, Colonel Wade Hampton with his legion rendered Bee's retreat orderly and how Holmes and Jubal and Bohnham sent men and batteries to extend and defend the new line; and how Johnston's Chief of Artillery, PENDLETON, brought on his own and Pendleton's batteries; and how Johnston and Beauregard sped the four intervening miles from their "commanding hill" to the Henry House.

"We came not a moment too soon," says Johnston, "and our presence with them under fire and some example had the happiest effect on the spirit of the troops! After this important work and re-enforcement, General Johnston went to the Lewis House and there made his headquarters; for from that point he could see the approaches of Bull Run particularly those to the Stone Bridge; and he could watch the movements of his own troops.

On the Union side, misfortunes began to multiply. Hunter was severely wounded and left the field. Batteries that had been well managed lost their half horses; several regiments, broken by the fighting, were much mixed up and appeared like flocks and
It is of no use to prepare before you come. You have been instructed to prepare your equipment and arrive with your Federal Government's Department of Transportation, Office of Motor Vehicle, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of Motor Carrier Enforcement.

On the night before you arrive, be sure to have your equipment and your transportation. Be also sure to have your transportation prepared for the trip. Your transportation should be in perfect condition and ready to carry your equipment.

General Instructions:

- Be sure to have your transportation prepared for the trip.
- Be sure to have your equipment in perfect condition.
- Be sure to arrive on time.

Note:

- Be sure to check your transportation before you leave.
- Be sure to check your equipment before you leave.

Preparation:

- Be sure to have your transportation and equipment in perfect condition.
- Be sure to have your transportation prepared for the trip.
- Be sure to arrive on time.

Note:

- Be sure to check your transportation before you leave.
- Be sure to check your equipment before you leave.
to cover the valley and slopes without regularity or organization. Gen'l. Mc.Dowell sent Capt. Whipple of the Engineers for Howard's brigade. He was to lead it straight to the battle-field, but not knowing the cross-route he guided it by Sudley's Ford, six miles around instead of three miles across. Captain Munson of the Fifth Maine who made a detailed record wrote:

According to orders we started off in double time, but the heat of the day, the fatigue, the want of food, soon began to tell on the men. They first threw away their blankets, then their haversacks and canteens, and the most who kept on had nothing but their arms and ammunition. Numbers dropped out; the pace was decreased, but this did not stop the difficulty. Men fell out by tens and by twenties, and by the time we got to Bull Run about one half were absent. At this point a staff officer stood beside the road, who hurried up the troops saying: The rebels are running, and you had better hurry and get in if you want to have any fun.

General Howard when he crossed Sudley's Ford, saw Mc.Dowell and his small escort on high ground a few hundred yards off. He beheld Burnside's men with muskets gleaming in the sunshine between 2 and 3 P.M.
They had retired apparently from the front and resting on their arms; horses other troops scattered; ambulances in long columns groaning with the wounded. General Hunter in one of them; men with broken arms, faces bound up with bandages white and blood-stained; legs bruised; bodies pierced; such were walking or limping in irregular groups to the rear; shells were striking or hissing through the heated air. Away over toward the Warrant-on pike, and up thereby the Henry House, there was still a fitful rattling of musketry and an interrupted roar of heavier guns. "Send General Howard to the right to support Ricketts's battery." Capt. Fry of Mc. Dowell's staff brought these orders and led the way across the Young's Branch Valley to a hill not far from the Dogan House. In the little ravine north of this hill behind a fringe of trees, he formed his brigade in two lines - the 2nd Vermont and the 4th Maine in the first line; the 3rd and 5th Maine in the second. Before the action, when forming, Howard had his men march past him as he sat on his horse and observed them. Many looked up into his face and smiled. Then the first line swept on up the slope through the trees and out into an open space. The six guns of Rickett's battery were already lost.
the Captain wounded and captured, and one Lieutenant Douglas Rams killed. The battery 27 killed and wounded. Lieutenant Kirby covered with blood on a wounded horse was hurrying and endeavoring to save the caissons. What a battery to support! There was no visible foe, yet the wood a few hundred yards in front emitted a steady pattering of bullets all along its edge. Howard's first line began to fire. Soon he ordered up the 2nd line. Captain Munson says: "that the fire of their lines at first was heavy and silenced that of the enemy; but soon the bullets came thickly. He counted the ground near the right of his regiment, the 5th Maine, 17 slain.

New York Zouaves -- and saw other signs of the previous contest for that hill. A brigade and a battery were approaching from our right. Kirby Smith's the last from the Manassas cars. Howard then ordered his men back to the ravine to reform.

When the orders to retire were heard and repeated the officers along the lines, all faced and began quietly to descend the slope. They looked for supports, but saw nothing organized or solid behind them. Captain Heath of Waterville, Maine, of the 3rd walked by Howard's side, and the tears flooded his bright young face as he said: "My men
will not stay together; they will not obey me."
Other officers plead and threatened; surgeons pointed to the wounded and cried: "For God's sake don't leave us!" But the panic, like a virulent fever had begun. Nothing seemed to penetrate the minds of the Union men everywhere except the foolish shouts: "The enemy is upon us! We shall all be taken!" The heroic Heintzelman, grieved and angry, his broken arm in a sling kept repeating his sharp command to every officer he met: "Rally your command, Sir!" A partial rally one would see here and there in the throng which crossed the long Sudley road. The 14th Brooklyn had once quite a showy column and some others had a little display of form; but a fierce cry "The black horse cavalry are upon us!" dissipated even these brave companies all along into the woods that fringed the highway. At last all cool and self-possessed officers gave up particularly after artillery horses, cut loose from carriages, with riders ran races through the already over-excited crowd. These officers gave a new call and it was a thousand times repeated. "To the old camp at Centreville!" By the time our irregular masses came in sight of Cub Run - the sight of wagons stalled...
in the deep ford near the bridge which was itself
clogged and obstructed with broken vehicles; a few
shots of cannon fired west of them on the broad pike
carried the excitement beyond bounds. Men fled to
the fields and woods and mounted men pressed their
horses to the utmost speed, regardless of whom they
trampled under feet.

But they were not far from aid. The well formed
lines of Colonel Dixon Miles' reserves met every-
body who got beyond the Cub Run, and enabled brigade
commanders to gather their men once more at
Centreville. Thence they for the most part were able
to march them by regiments back to Fairfax Court
House and afterward to Alexandria and Washington.

So ended the first Bull Run.

General McDowell's entire loss was 451 officers and
men killed, 1011 wounded, and 1216 missing. Beaure-
gard's and Johnston's entire loss, as gathered from
Confederate tables, was 387 killed, 1582 wounded,
and thirteen missing.

It was at least after our Bull Run panic before much
reliance could be placed in our troops. In Alexan-
dria the second night the National had to put the men under
shelter in the empty houses. A dreadful rain-storm
had set in after the battle.
In the keep from near the ground we hear a slight
cooking and occasional happy sound of a clock. The
pieces of apparatus, flying near on the ground place
immediately the execution of a familiar promise. What, then to
the Jolson and moose with mountain men procession. First of all, the
departure of the mountain herd. Regardless of snow or rain,

comes together under the shelter of columns. That, the start, for

Tière of Caloosa Drive Mile. Necessity were enough.
both with hot peppers the Cape Fear, and especially Florida

without compensation, to deposits or in wills, once more, and all

Central Station. Therefore that for the most part more ample

General Mc. Donald's estimate loses over 650 dollars and
men killed. 1111 wounded, and 175 missing. Recovery
charges any James, estimate, entire loss as damage from

Confederate armies, more 38 killed, 1555 wounded,

any further compensation.

I was at last another one from Half Island before the west

In the second night we get to the other side river.

Everything can be placed in the rivers. To Texoma...

and set to another fate.
The rain poured down in torrents and flooded the roads and the streets of the city. Feeling that the army was unsafe with no advance-guard, some officers moved three regiments (the 3rd and 4th Maine and 2nd Vermont) out along Alexandria and Centreville pike, four miles, to Bush Hill, near Mrs. Scott's farm. The 5th Maine, having lost all its blankets, was allowed to remain in town for a while.

And now came the most trying period of the war to all patriotic hearts. The terrible discontent was aggravated and continued among the men. They distrusted their officers, high and low; many of them pleaded to go home; some mutinied; some deserted; some, worthless officers only encouraged the malcontents, while others feared them. Letters complaining of ill-usage filled the mails; the supplies for a time were short; spoiled clothing could not be immediately replaced; blankets and equipments were not forthcoming to fill the want; food was scarce and often poor; bread became mouldy and meat insufficient.

Counter-complaints attended with bitter charges, came to us from the homes far away. The military authority was unable to rectify these evils. Officers and men rushed into Washington.
The jam brooks come to perform and to spread the

joyes and the pleasures of the earth. Fester gown

with the dances within the companies-cheer. A

moment, if you will, to remember)

of the 12th and 14th Mobile and 9th Vermont.
The scene of the conflict was a battle of wills.

The forces of the 12th and 14th Mobile and

9th Vermont faced each other.

The 12th and 14th Mobile and 9th Vermont

aced to the plateau and allowed to remain.

in down for time.

And now came the great fighting beyond of the war to

come to a successful ending. The terrible conflict came

to a successful ending. The terrible conflict came

須行warfare and confusion among the men. Then as

a free people to some victory: some success:

some importance of acts as our unexpected the moment.

in 12th-Mobile the war: the supply for a

time more short. Sheltered covering came not to fame

across the mountain. Food and supplies were not

obtained. But we were became mortals any meat brought here.


deed was not. Of jeers and men marched into warfare-

from
and thronged the hotels, boarding houses and public
offices with saucy, idle, vagabondish crowds. In
many regiments even the arms were abused and allowed
to become unserviceable from rust. But, little by
little, the Quartermaster General, (the worthy, dil-
gent and able General Meigs) arranged to so supply
every want in the clothing line as soon as to relieve
every cause of grumbling; and in like manner the
loyal-hearted Commissary General—General George
Gibson—and his industrious assistants, before
long gave plenty of new bread and fresh meat, so
that the men became more contented and hopeful.

That first battle was in many respects similar to
that of the First Napoleon at Marengo. As the Austrians there came nigh to accomplishing a victo-
ry, striking the center and left of the French, drive-
ing back a corps and gaining much ground till late
in the day, so did General Johnston's last bri-
gade corresponds to Dessaix's corps, which came just
in time to push back the Austrian right and strike
an unexpected blow, and enable Napoleon to regain
the field and score a victory where he was almost
ready to own a defeat. But, fortunately for the
enemy's troops were as new as ours and there was no Napoleon on the ground to reap the fruits of disaster. 

I heard General Sherman once say when he had listened to a severe criticism of Patterson, McDowell and other early leaders, that we must not be too critical and hard, for we were all green in those days, and we have to learn by experience.

Yes, we were taught many lessons— for example, the indispensable need of organization; proper commanders, drill and discipline; how little things, like long waitings, or overhaste in marching, or overloading the men, so certainly foretold defeat; how essential it is to keep the men who fight in confidence and in heart; how and when to bring up the supports and reserves and use them to the best advantage.

One thing which affected us much was the saying so often heard that day: "It is Sabbath! The attacking party on the Sabbath is sure of defeat."

Whether this be the superstition or religion of the people, wise men will respect it, certainly as much as they do the old idea of the sailor that he must not sail from port on Friday. To violate this, demoralizes the sailor; to violate the Sabbath, weakens
The soldiers were come from the churches and Sunday-schools.

On the 27th of July, six days after the famous battle which the Confederates call Manassas and the Nationals First Bull Run, General GEORGE B. MC. CLELLAN assumed command of the Army.

THUS ENDED GEN'L. MC. DOWELL'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.
Gun M. Lavelle
Campaigns & Battles 18
Bull Run
1st Sect.