

SCENARIO ORDER OF BATTLE

1ST MANASSAS



BROTHER against BROTHER

the drawing of the sword



23. HISTORICAL BATTLE OVERVIEWS

23.1. BATTLE OF FIRST MANASSAS/FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN: AN INTRODUCTION TO WAR (JULY 21, 1861)

by Bill Battle

INTRODUCTION

War is not a spectator event.

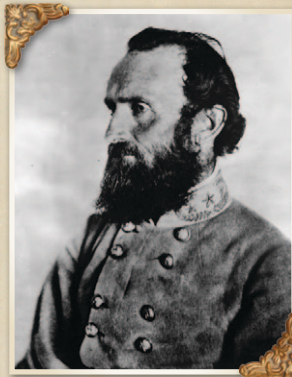
Just ask the fine citizens of Washington, D.C. who took the Sunday carriage ride down to Manassas July 21, 1861. They expected a picnic. They got a panic: "Never did an American army take to the field so convinced of its righteousness, so confident of success, yet so deluded as to the price that success would exact, as did the armies of 1861," wrote John Hennessy in his work *The First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence July 18-21, 1861*.

If there were any romantic notions of war as a grand adventure, they were snuffed out in the first major engagement of the eastern theater of the Civil War. Also snuffed out at Bull Run, the Northern name for the battle, were notions that the Confederacy was a fly-by-night organization. Indeed, for the Federals, this war would last longer than the time needed to march to Richmond.

For the young Confederate nation, the battle at Manassas vindicated the belief that the fledgling nation could defend itself against the tyranny of the Federal government.

On the field, men and their leaders learned hard lessons about the conduct of 19th-century warfare. Many commanders were still learning the rudiments of leading large elements of men. Tactical maneuvers tended to be crude and clumsy. Flanks were left uncovered, and many men became casualties as their leaders learned on the job. The battle also helped to pioneer rail movement of men and reportedly was one of the first where the use of the signal corps played a role in sending important information.

It has been hypothesized that the fight in northern Virginia could have been the only one of the war had the Confederates organized a proper pursuit element to cut off any Federal retreat: thus even the victors still had significant room for improvement.



On the Federal side, a battle plan which looked good on paper did not work on the battlefield. On the Confederate side, the battle saw the first tactical movement of troops by railroad, enabling the Army of the Shenandoah to help turn the tide of battle with its critical and well-timed arrival. The Confederacy also found a hero in the former Virginia Military Institute professor, Thomas J. Jackson, who earned his everlasting nickname "Stonewall" during this engagement. Many other men who were to become important leaders for each side

saw action in this initial major engagement of the eastern theater.

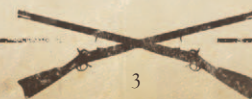
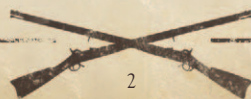
The battle also started another Civil War practice. The warring sides each gave the battle a unique name. In the South, this fight became "First Manassas." In the North, it was the "First Battle of Bull Run." (The Confederacy instead attached the name Bull Run to the skirmish at Blackburn's Ford July 18, the first action of the campaign, and one fought over a crucial crossing of that creek.)

So just how unprepared for war were these men? One could just look at the soldiers.

Federal Col. Israel Richardson, leading the 4th Brigade of the 1st Division, travelled with his wife and her beehive. With no wind, the Confederate national flag "Stars and Bars" looked almost exactly like the Federal "Old Glory."

Troops from Wisconsin came into battle wearing gray. Some Virginians (including Col. Jackson) were dressed in blue. Both sides had Zouave units, soldiers dressed like troops from North Africa, leading to incidents of mistaken identity by both sides.

The First Minnesota Regiment of Col. Samuel P. Heintzelman's Third Division (Col. W.B. Franklin's First Brigade) wore red shirts with no coats. They made fine





A pair of Zouaves

The 4th South Carolina actually fired on the 1st Special Louisiana Battalion, which returned fire before venting its wrath on the approaching Federals.

Most units had colorful nicknames at the company level, typically telling of the home areas which had produced the units. There were many "Rifles," or "Guards," or "Sharpshooters" etc. Perhaps the most famous was Wheat's 1st Special Louisiana Battalion, part of Col. Nathan "Shanks" Evans' 7th Brigade, Army of the Potomac. Led by Maj. Chatman Wheat, the Louisiana Tigers took their name from Co. B, the Tiger Rifles of Orleans Parish, commanded by Capt. Alexander White. (Wheat was an interesting character. A Virginia native, he had fought in Mexico with a Tennessee unit. He continued as a mercenary, fighting in Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Italy.)

Colorful would be an understatement for this rough group from Louisiana. When preparing for war, many of the men had bold statements written on their hats. "Tiger in Search of Abe" was one, noted by a New Orleans reporter. Others included "Tiger Never Says Die" and "Tiger Bound for the Happy Land." The reporter wrote, "The Tiger Rifles will surely make their mark as well as the rest when they get into action."

Other Confederate nicknames included Co. G, 11th North Carolina (later 21st North Carolina State Troops) Volunteers (Town Fork Invincibles), Co. G of the 3rd South Carolina (Laurens Briars), Co. A of the 8th Louisiana (Creole Guards), Co. H of the 5th Alabama (Warrior Guards), Co. I of the 6th Alabama

targets. Some from the 79th New York (The New York Highlanders) went into battle wearing plaid kilts and glengarry hats. Many had changed into regular uniforms prior to the campaign. One captain changed during the match after an embarrassing incident while chasing a pig. The 39th New York of the 5th Division's 4th Brigade went under the name "Garibaldi Guards."

That certainly made things difficult to identify friend and foe, as both sides later found out.

(Raccoon Roughs), Co. D of the 17th Mississippi (Rough and Readies) and Co. H of the 4th Alabama (Lauderdale Volunteer Dragoons). The 6th Louisiana Regiment of Col. Richard Ewell's 2nd Brigade, Army of the Potomac, was the Irish Brigade (a name that was shared with a more famous northern brigade). The artillery include the famed Washington Artillery of New Orleans.

The unit which later became famous as the Stonewall Brigade consisted of men from the Shenandoah Valley. The 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th and 33rd Virginia regiments, with support from the Rockbridge Artillery, was formed into Jackson's brigade after the capture of Harpers Ferry by Virginia militia in April 1861.

The regiments in this noted command had nicknames. There were the "Innocent 2nd," which reportedly earned its name for not pillaging on marches. The "Harmless 4th" had good camp demeanor. The "Bloody 27th" originally earned its nickname from an unruly contingent, but later paid for it with a large number of casualties in battle. The "Lousy 33rd" got its nickname from being the first unit in the brigade to be infected with lice.

With most of its troops coming from Washington College, Co. I of the 4th Virginia was named the Liberty Hall Volunteers. The 5th Virginia had a boy-company of German immigrants, in which 84 of the original 87 members were 18 years of age or under when they enlisted. That included the unit's captain. The 33rd Virginia had the Emerald Guards, a company of Irish immigrants.

On the Federal side, there was the 69th New York Militia, an Irish unit, which served side-by-side with the 79th New York (Highlanders) in Col. William T. Sherman's 3rd Brigade. The 11th New York (1st New York Fire Zouaves or Ellsworth's Zouaves) had suffered one casualty even before moving out: their commander, Col. Elmer Ellsworth, was killed by Arlington's Marshall House Inn owner James Jackson while trying to remove the Confederate flag flying there May 24, 1861, in an incident sparking outrage throughout the North.

BEFORE THE BATTLE

More than three months had passed since the first major shooting incident between the new Confederate States of America and the United States of America had occurred at Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor. In Washington, D.C., President Abraham Lincoln and his supporters chafed as the Confederacy became stronger each day. They needed action, and not just some skirmish like Big Bethel in the Virginia peninsula or anything in the West, which was too far away to be noticed by the newspapers and foreign powers.

On the other side, Confederate President Jefferson Davis gained confidence each day that the Federal armies did not march south. The Confederacy had a capable military force led by men who learned their trade as professional soldiers at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Many of these men had seen battle against the Mexicans, Indians and others. But this was the first time they would face foes who had been fellow citizens just months prior.

The Angel of Death already was visiting both sides before any weapons were fired in anger. Many soldiers on both sides never saw the death and carnage on the battlefield. Instead, camp diseases took lives well before the men marched into battle. Training accidents also led to casualties. And most were naive when it came to combat.

THE COMMANDERS

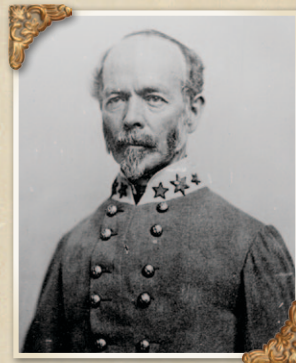
The Confederate forces were led by a pair of commanders.

Brig. Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard led the Confederate Army of the Potomac, which held ground near Manassas Junction, and just before the battle he was joined by Brig. Gen. Joseph Johnston and his Army of the Shenandoah, arriving by rail.

The fight on July 21 was not the first of the war for Beauregard, who oversaw the siege on Fort Sumter, but it was the first time Beauregard had commanded a large force in arms. The Louisiana native had briefly been superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy earlier in 1861, but was removed after a few days due to his Southern sympathies. If Beauregard did not have his mind made up

as to where to go, that probably influenced the 1838 West Point graduate. Beauregard had served with distinction during the Mexican War, but when war came again, this time he was wearing Confederate gray. For his service at Manassas, Beauregard was promoted from brigadier general in the Provisional Confederate Army to full general in the Regular Confederate Army in a battlefield promotion.

Johnston, who had been the quartermaster general before his resignation from the U.S. Army, commanded the



Confederate Army of the Shenandoah. He oversaw its transfer, by railroad, to the Manassas area after disengaging the Federal forces under Maj. Gen. (of Pennsylvania volunteers) Robert Patterson. Arriving there, he took local command from Beauregard. Johnston had a distinguished career in the U.S. Army. Graduating in the West Point Class of 1829, along with Robert E. Lee, Johnston received both wounds and brevets in action against the Seminoles and the Mexicans. Johnston received his promotion

to full general Aug. 31, 1861 to rank from July 4, 1861. That placed him fourth among Confederate generals behind Samuel Cooper, Albert S. Johnston and Robert E. Lee.

On the Federal side, Brig. Gen. Irwin (sometimes listed as Irvin) McDowell led the Federal forces. A classmate of Beauregard's at West Point, McDowell graduated a bit lower in the final order in 1838. Leading such a raw and untested army was new to McDowell. According to Hennessy, he had never been in direct command of a force more than eight men prior to his assignment to head the Federal army.



This army had been so hastily assembled from regular army forces and state-raised units that it did not even have an official name at that time. It represented the Federal Department of Northeastern Virginia. The Federal forces were even more of a hodgepodge. They included the best artillery the U.S. Army had to offer at the time among its regulars. But after that, there were a mix of units. Some of the regiments were those called up by President Lincoln from the various states to put down the rebellion. Some of these units were three-month volunteers, units raised in hopes that the war would have a fast ending. Some of the regiments had signed up for up to three years of duty. Some of the men had previous military experience. But for most,

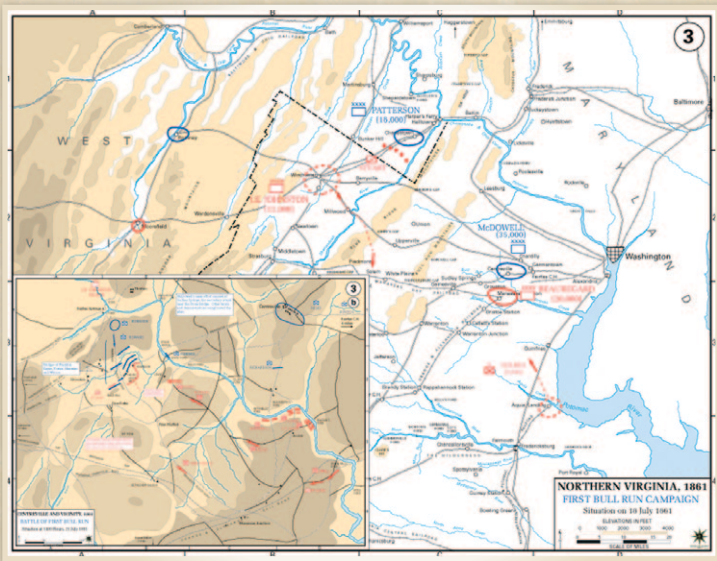
the intense drilling leading up to the expedition south was the first time they had been involved in anything like that.

"It is true your men are green, but so are the Confederates," an anxious President Abraham Lincoln is famously reported to have said. "You are all green together."

THE CONFEDERATES PREPARE

Called Tudor Hall prior to its selection as a defensive position by the Confederates, the area between Bull Run Creek and Manassas Junction consisted of many houses of one or two stories and small farms of at least 100 acres. The area was selected as a defensive area for many reasons. Beauregard did not like the position, but had little choice in the matter.

"Although the position at the time was strategically of commanding importance to the Confederates, the mere terrain was not only without natural defensive advantages, but, on the contrary, was absolutely unfavorable," recalled Beauregard.



Map showing position of forces on July 18, 1861, three days before the battle (Prepared by West Point Military Academy)

Beauregard considered as advantages being close to the Federal army as it was assembling near Washington, D.C. and the potential for easy supply and reinforcement. However, he felt the Bull Run to be a poor defensive position.

"But on the other hand, Bull Run, a petty stream, was of little or no defensive strength; for it abounded in fords, and although for the most part its banks were rocky and abrupt, the side from which it would be approached offensively in most places commanded the opposite ground," he wrote.

The major reason to choose the Tudor Hall area, then, was not the area's terrain, but the need for protection of the vital railroad link at Manassas Junction, from which the Manassas Gap Railroad's rail line led to the Shenandoah Valley and the breadbasket of Virginia. This would prove crucial in transporting both men and food for the Confederacy. The Manassas Gap met up with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, a vital link for reinforcements from the south. To defend this junction, the Confederates needed to fortify the Tudor Hall area. To supplement this defensive area, the Confederates established outposts closer to Washington. Milledge Bonham's brigade was posted at Fairfax Courthouse. Brig. Gen. Richard Ewell's brigade was at Sangster's Station. These outposts were meant to be abandoned when the Federals decided to march. And when the Confederate forces in those locations pulled back, it gave another false signal of easy victory to the Federals. Beauregard had advance warning of the Federal offensive from spy Rose Greenhow.

Drawing by Léon Joseph Frémaux showing position of Confederate Capt. F.B. Schaeffer's artillery battalion near Lewis's Ford



Beauregard had a force of 21,883 effectives when the Federals moved and he had positioned them to cover all seven crossings of the Bull Run between the Stone Bridge on the macadamized Warrenton Turnpike and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Bridge at Union Mills. The brigade of Col. Nathan "Shanks" Evans covered the Stone Bridge on the Warrenton Turnpike. Troops under Col. Philip St. George Cocke guarded the Lewis Ford and Ball's Ford. Cavalry under Col. R.C.W. Radford watched the Island Ford. Downstream from Bonham and Longstreet were Brig. Gen. D.R. Jones at McLean's Ford and Brig. Gen. Richard Ewell at the Union Mills Ford, site of a railroad bridge.

Beauregard felt the main Union thrust would come at Mitchell's Ford on the Manassas-Centreville Road, the most direct route for the Federals aiming at seizing Manassas Junction. The Confederate numbers increased as Johnston was able to break away from Patterson and start sending his men to Manassas Junction via railroad several units at a time. Also, other reinforcements were brought up to add to the defensive line. Most of the men arrived July 19-20, with those serving under Brig. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith (known as Kirby Smith) arriving on the day of battle itself. Organization never was a strong point of the Confederacy and Beauregard was starting to feel the sting of a lack of train cars to transport men to Manassas. Upon further investigation, several train cars were found to be loaded with luggage and sitting unused. Beauregard did not want to use those cars and force his soldiers to remove their luggage.

Other units moved to reinforce Beauregard. The brigade of Brig. Gen. Theophilus Holmes marched from Fredericksburg. The Hampton Legion took a long train ride to the battlefield on the Orange and Alexandria, arriving in time to lose 121 men (19 killed, 100 wounded, 2 missing) in the conflict.

Beauregard's final plan was to hit the Federal left with his men from the area of Blackburn's Ford towards the right end of his line. Once the Federals there were broken, the idea was to advance on Centreville and cut off the Federal line of supply. Beauregard had other problems, though. He thought the Federal army was 20,000 men stronger than it actually was – not the last time during the war that a commander would make such an error in judgment. And Johnston convinced him to take some of the troops he intended to use in his original plan and reinforce the left.

Beauregard's original plan was to wait for McDowell to advance through Centreville. Then, Johnston's command would advance through Ashby's Gap and through Aldie, Virginia, hitting the Federal right flank. When McDowell had to turn to face the new threat, Beauregard's army would advance and wedge

the Federals in the vice between armies, winning the campaign – and, he hoped, the war. Unfortunately for Beauregard, Johnston had other ideas on how to bring his troops into the battle. Johnston's history-making movement would squash Beauregard's plan.

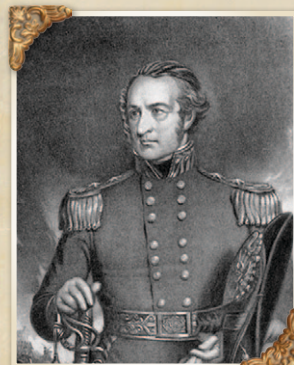
THE MARCH SOUTH

McDowell and his 35,000-man army left the comforts of Washington, D.C., July 16. "On to Richmond!" they shouted at times. Many had written "Richmond or Hell!" on their hats. The army, estimated at 28,452 effectives, was reported to be the largest field army ever assembled on the continent up to that time.

To say the Federals were spoiling for a fight was an understatement. While in camp, the Federal army was jittery. More men were lost at night to trigger-happy camp guards than anything else. It was reported that nine men were shot on one anxious night. On the road, nearly every thicket heavy enough to possibly mask the enemy was scrutinized. When the Federals found the abandoned campsites of the Confederate advanced outposts, they felt victory was at hand. And it was not long before some of the eager Federals started to pillage the Virginia countryside near Germantown, Virginia.

"They would not keep in ranks, order as much as you pleased. They were not used to denying themselves much," said McDowell.

McDowell's master plan was to send three columns into battle. Two columns were to engage the Confederates at Bull Run. The third was to swing around the Confederate right, cutting the railroad link with Richmond and threatening the Confederate rear. At the most, he figured this could rout the Confederates. At the very least, it would make the Rebels give up their position close to the Federal capital. A key to the plan was the force watching the Shenandoah Valley under Maj. Gen. Patterson, who had commanded at that grade during the Mexican War and was leading the Pennsylvania volunteers, which could keep Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah tied up and unable to reinforce Beauregard. Patterson had 18,000 men to Johnston's 8,864.



Patterson felt he was doing everything possible to make sure Johnston did not leave the Valley. And he felt the Confederates were reinforcing Johnston, when the exact opposite was true. Patterson's failure to do his simple task and keep Johnston from uniting with Beauregard led to the end of his long Federal military career.

It should be noted that neither side employed maximum force in the battle. The Confederates were forced to keep some troops covering Manassas Junction and others the Shenandoah Valley. Most of these troops did not get into the action July 21, but were close enough to provide support if needed.

By July 18, the Federals had reached Centreville, where the advance temporarily stopped. Brig. Gen. Theodore Runyon and his 4th Division was detached with 5,000 men to cover the Federal rear. Runyon's division contained four 90-day regiments and it was unknown whether they would stay and fight. Also left behind was Col. Louis Blenker's 1st Brigade of Col. Dixon Miles' 5th Division. Later, this force – still fresh – helped to cover the retreat.

AN UNPLANNED FIRST FIGHT: BLACKBURN'S FORD

Also on the 18th, troops under Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler and his 1st Division 4th Brigade of Col. Israel Richardson skirmished with Confederates guarding Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford. Tyler's force marched through Centreville early that morning, seeing more abandoned Confederate camp sites and hearing from the locals tales of the Confederates retreating in force. Confident that he had chased the entire Rebel army, he continued toward the Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford, despite orders to the contrary specifically *against* bringing about a general engagement with the enemy.

Tyler selected 40 men each from the 2nd Michigan, the 3rd Michigan, the 1st Massachusetts and the 12th New York and placed Capt. Robert Brethschneider of the 2nd Michigan in charge of this light infantry battalion. A cavalry squadron and two 10-pound rifles were added to give the advance unit some extra strength. This unit moved toward Bull Run and was followed by the rest of the brigade.

Seeing both Blackburn's Ford and Mitchell's Ford, Tyler opted to operate against the former, having a more advantageous position due to the terrain. Nonetheless, in the clash against Brig. Gen. James Longstreet's troops Tyler's probing attack could not dislodge the Confederates.

Brig. Gen. Richard Ewell's 2nd Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, positioned nearby, was not actively engaged, but waited for action along the

banks of Bull Run. This did nothing but reinforce Beauregard's thought that the main battle would happen close by at Mitchell's Ford, where he had stationed a heavy fortified force with artillery support.

Tyler's men tarried a bit longer than planned. While Tyler felt like pulling back after discovering that the ford was guarded by numerous and capable Confederate troops. Disengaging the men, who were caught up in the heat of first combat, proved to be tougher. Eventually, a misunderstood order sent the 12th New York to the rear and opened the flanks of sibling regiments. That started a general retreat. Longstreet, pushed by the Federals, ordered a charge across the stream. Like the Federal pullout, this also proved to be a slow and tedious affair which never got going. By this time, Confederate reinforcements from Col. Jubal Early's brigade started to arrive. Eventually, Tyler pulled back. An artillery duel between Federal pieces and some of the celebrated Washington Artillery of New Orleans finished the day's fighting. A small battle, the Confederates were ecstatic with the results. Tyler withdrew all the way to Centreville, much to the chagrin of McDowell, who had wanted him to stay south of that town. As a result, Tyler's men would have to cover the same ground three days later. In the end, Richardson's brigade was only lightly engaged on the 21st – though the green troops might have disagreed with such a characterization.

"It was the most decided down-right whipping the Yankees ever received on Virginia soil," reported a soldier of Longstreet's 1st Virginia Infantry.

THE BATTLE PLAN TAKES SHAPE

The first skirmish caused McDowell to change his battle plans. Originally, he had wanted to go around the Confederate right and cut off the railroad junction. By surveying the situation, McDowell found out that this was not possible: the roads just would not support such a move, as they were closer to being small trails through the woods. And, thanks to Tyler and Richardson, he knew the Confederates had the most direct route to Manassas Junction well-guarded. Instead, McDowell decided to test the other flank for an opening. But first his men had to move up to Centreville from Fairfax Courthouse in order to make sure Tyler's battle-weary men would not be routed from their position in town.

After Maj. John Barnard (West Point Class of 1833) was tasked with finding undefended fords which could be used by a large body of troops, and finally discovered that the upper fords were usable for large numbers of troops, McDowell had found his opening on the Confederate left.

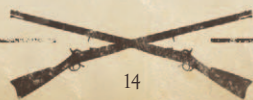
Richardson along with the brigade of Col. Dixon Miles would jointly demonstrate at Blackburn's Ford and Mitchell's Ford. This would be enough to keep the Confederates interested, and thus unable to reinforce the left. McDowell ordered the rest of Tyler's division to move against the Stone Bridge on the Warrenton Turnpike, with the crucial purpose of trying to convince the Confederates that the main attack was happening there – a reasonable option, as this was the best road in the area, and the bridge the best crossing of the Bull Run. Two other divisions, under Brig. Gen. David Hunter and Col. Samuel Heintzelman, would move to the west. Hunter would secure the Sudley Ford and then capture the Poplar (or Red House) Ford to allow Heintzelman's men to cross. Both divisions would hook up to sweep the south side of the bank, hitting Beauregard square in the flank. Richardson's brigade of Tyler's division would demonstrate at Blackburn's Ford prior to joining the attack after defenders there had shifted to deal with the flanking move. Other units would pin down the Confederate defenders until the flank attack hit.

Perhaps later in the war, this complex and ambitious plan of attack would have succeeded. But McDowell was relying on raw and untested men and officers, and unfolding his plan in the middle of the night in unfamiliar territory. And much of the army's success relied on Patterson's forces pinning down Johnston in the Valley. Little did McDowell know, but much of Johnston's strength already was in position to fight him on the 21st.

Nor did McDowell know that Patterson had failed in his mission and the Confederates were being reinforced by the Army of the Shenandoah via railroad. Intelligence for the Federal commander was hard to gather. McDowell even summoned Prof. Thaddeus Lowe and his hot air balloon in an attempt to find out just what the Confederates were doing.

On July 20, McDowell was maneuvering near Bull Run when three units of 90-day men announced they were leaving the army. True, their enlistments were up that day. The 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry under Col. John Hartranft refused to move on the morning of the battle. Hartranft stayed with the army, attaching himself to the brigade staff of Col. William B. Franklin. Varian's New York Artillery also left the day before the battle. A third regiment offered to stay in the army through the upcoming battle.

On the morning of the battle, men of the 1st Rhode Island Detached Militia reported being roused around 2 a.m. McDowell's grand plan had the army on the move by 2:30 a.m. This was partially designed to surprise the Confederates, but also was planned to avoid fighting during the hottest part of the day.



ALL ABOARD!

Ordered by Richmond to support Beauregard "if practicable," Johnston was able to start moving his command to the aid of the defenses at Bull Run. But they were not marching. Instead, the 35 miles between Piedmont Station and Manassas Junction would be covered by a rail move.

Moving an army via railroad was a novel plan which had not been tried before. Could enough troops be moved in time to make a difference? Commanders and railroad personnel gambled that the equipment and tracks would be enough to haul the men to Manassas Junction, from which they could march several miles northward to the positions along the creek. Railroad was still a new form of transportation and subject to equipment failures. Even as slowly as the trains moved, it still was faster than marching, and the men would arrive fresh.

With Virginia cavalry under Col. J.E.B. Stuart providing a screen, Johnston's men moved toward Piedmont Station and the Manassas Gap Railroad July 18. Just one engine was available to pull the army.

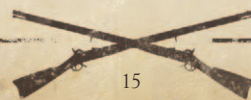
"General Beauregard is being attacked by overwhelming forces," Johnston told his men. "Every moment now is precious, and the general hopes that his soldiers will step out and keep closed, for this march is a forced march to save the country."

The brigade of Brig. Gen. Thomas Jackson was the first to make the eight-hour movement via rail, arriving late in the afternoon of July 19. Nobody was more surprised to see Jackson at the McLean House than Beauregard. The commander asked if the remainder of Johnston's force would be marching to join him and was surprised to find out the Army of the Shenandoah would be coming via railroad.

Even the Federals had an idea of what was happening. In Centreville the night before the battle, McDowell and Tyler could hear the trains. "I am as sure as that there is a God in Heaven that you will have to fight Jo. Johnston's army at Manassas tomorrow," Tyler told McDowell.

Johnston himself arrived in the middle of the day July 20, and could have relegated Beauregard, but instead, the two generals worked together to come up with a workable defense. The brigades of Bartow and Bee made the trek July 20. In the early morning hours of July 21, the day of battle itself, Col. Arnold Elzey's men boarded.

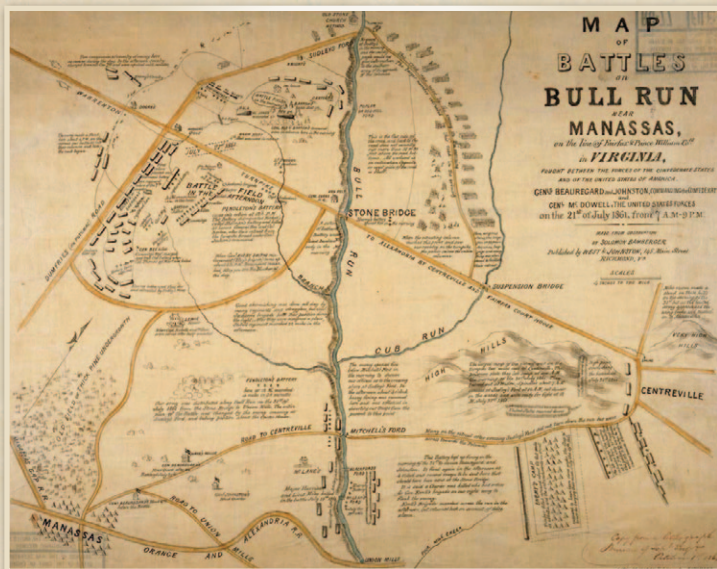
The movement of the 3rd Tennessee under Col. John C. Vaughn was typical of the Confederate movement. In "The Last Confederate General: John



C. Vaughn and His East Tennessee Cavalry,” author Larry Gordon described the trek. Part of Elzey’s brigade, the 3rd Tennessee left Winchester, forded the Shenandoah River and made a 30-mile march to catch the train at Piedmont Station. There, they had to wait to board, as the lack of rolling stock and engines limited how many men could be moved at one time. The 3rd Tennessee finally boarded cattle cars and boxcars around 3 a.m. on the morning of July 21st during a downpour. At times, the train moved slowly enough that bold soldiers jumped off to pick blackberries, until an angry Kirby Smith berated them to get back on board. (That was not the only time or place that day that Confederate soldiers decided to pick blackberries or stop for water during important maneuvering: multiple times soldiers stopped during charges or while making tactical moves for these reasons).

The train carrying Kirby Smith’s men arrived at Manassas Junction around noon. The troops were too late for the start of the battle, but arrived just in time to turn the tide.

AT LAST, FIGHTING!



Federal artillery, led by a 30-pound Parrott gun, opened up near the Stone Bridge on Warrenton Turnpike around 6 a.m., initiating a long day of fighting. But immediately, the raw forces started to make mistakes.

The green Federal troops tried to execute McDowell’s plan, but struggled to stay organized long enough to reach their positions. Tyler demonstrated against the Warrenton Turnpike’s Stone Bridge, trying to buy time for the right flank movement to roll up the Confederate defenses. However, there were major delays. The flanking divisions allowed Tyler’s men designated for the feint at the Stone Bridge to go first on the road, even though their route was a relatively short, straight line – not a circuitous one that involved many hours of marching. The Federals never intended to make a major thrust there: reports had the bridge heavily defended and possibly mined. And it was not simply a matter of these men all needing to use the same road, since one unit heading towards the bridge was assigned the task of hauling a 30-pound Parrott cannon, effectively slowing the entire advance.

Then, there was a bottleneck at the rickety Cub Run Bridge, which slowed the flanking divisions to a crawl. The flanking column finally was able to cross Bull Run unopposed at Sudley Springs, three hours behind schedule. Elsewhere, Federal forces pushed from the north until meeting the Confederates.

The delay not only threw off McDowell’s battle plan, but it exposed the flanking divisions to the sun’s rays, which reflected off a brass cannon and warned the Confederates of the approaching Federal army. Capt. Edward Porter Alexander (West Point Class of 1857, a student of new military innovation), based on Wilcoxon’s Hill, spotted the movement around 8:30 a.m. and relayed the information via signal flags, a new innovation. “Look out for your left, you are turned,” Alexander sent to Col. Nathan “Shanks” Evans, positioned close to the Stone Bridge. Alexander then dashed off a message to Beauregard and Johnston describing the flanking column. Thus, the Confederates were able to prepare for the coming onslaught. Alexander left his tent not long before the Federal 30-pound Parrott sent a cannonball into it.

Meanwhile, Johnston’s men were moving to reinforce the left side of the line and they were not happy. Not knowing about the flanking movement, most felt the fighting would be done on the other side of the line and they would miss it. Brig. Gen. Barnard Bee was furious. When John Imboden, head of the artillery detailed to go with Bee, claimed his men had not eaten in a day, Bee said, “You will have plenty of time to cook and eat, to the music of a battle in which we shall probably take little or no part.”

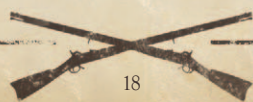
There were mistakes on the Confederate side as well. While Evans was trying to shield his numbers from the Federals, two Confederate cavalymen (one later reported to be Maj. Wheat of the Louisiana battalion) rode out into the middle of a shallow part of Bull Run (near Red House Ford) and challenged the Yankees to come and fight. This did nothing but show Col. William T. Sherman a place to cross his Third Brigade away from the Stone Bridge Evans was defending. Ewell was supposed to start the counterattack, but never received orders. Orders sent to D.R. Jones were poorly written. If taken literally, Jones was to attack his fellow Confederate general Ewell. Jones was to wait until Ewell moved. Longstreet was to follow Jones. Beauregard later blamed his couriers, "Our guides and couriers were the worst set I ever employed."



Warned by Alexander, Evans was able to take appropriate measures to move most of his men, eventually to Matthews Hill, to oppose the flank movement. As he had not revealed his - in truth limited - strength at the Stone Bridge, Evans was able to move most of his force without the knowledge of the Federals. While setting up his defenses, reinforcements started to arrive. All of a sudden, Bee was going to get his fight. Imboden's artillerymen wouldn't be cooking any meals for a while and would have to go hungry. The fighting was at hand.

McDowell soon realized his plan had been discovered and sent orders to Tyler to force a crossing at the Stone Bridge. The small force left by Evans would have to fight superior numbers.

On Matthews Hill, Evans did what he could to halt the initial attack carried out by the 2nd Rhode Island up the slope of Matthews Hill (a little after 10:30 a.m.). The unit had been near the front of the advance led by Hunter and Rhode Island Governor William Sprague. Col. John Slocum led his regiment into battle. Early in the advance, a soldier named Webb fell over a fence and broke his bayonet, bringing laughter from his comrades. The Confederates fought with small arms and artillery. "A perfect hail storm of bullets, round shot and shell was poured into us, tearing through the ranks and scattering death and confusion everywhere," recorded Pvt. Sam English of the 2nd Rhode Island. Despite the



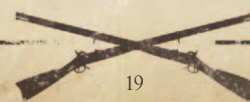
fire, the 2nd Rhode Island carried the top of the hill and soon was joined by Capt. William Reynolds and six James field pieces, ordered into the line by Col. Ambrose Burnside. Confederates fell back and the 1st Special Louisiana Battalion and 4th South Carolina returned fire (the two Confederate units actually fired on each other first with two wounded). Col. Slocum fell crossing a fence at the top of the hill with a fatal head wound. He later died at the Matthews House. Maj. Sullivan Ballou had a leg torn off by artillery and died. Col. Hunter was hit in the neck and relinquished command to Porter. Porter deployed his brigade to the rear, wasting precious time and forcing the Rhode Islanders to continue the fight alone.

About 10:45 a.m., Wheat's men charged up the hill, right into Reynolds' battery. The Confederate charge was unexpected. Using rifles as clubs and charging with drawn knives, Wheat's men dropped many artillerymen of Reynolds' unit, but was stopped short by the 2nd Rhode Island and the 1st Rhode Island, which had reached the fighting. Sgt. Robert Ritchie of Co. B of the 1st Special Louisiana Battalion wrote, "I have been in battle several times before, but such fighting never was done... as was done for the next half hour... (we were) devils mingling in the conflict, cursing, yelling, cutting, shrieking."

Bee and Bartow had taken positions on Henry Hill. Bee tried to convince Evans to pull back to his position. Eventually, Bee relented and moved his men to Buck Hill, a lower ridge of Matthews Hill. Once there, the defensive position for the Alabamans proved to be a poor one. Instead of pulling his men back, Bee sent for the rest of his brigade to reinforce the position. It proved to be a futile move. The 7th Georgia and 8th Georgia were hit hard in the Matthews farmyard.

The Confederates finally decided to pull back from Matthews Hill. Heintzelman's division was reinforcing Porter's (formerly Hunter's) division. Wheat was hit by a ball which penetrated both lungs (but did not prove to be fatal) as his unit was starting to pull back. Col. Egbert Jones of the 4th Alabama was left, fatally wounded, and captured. "Gentlemen, you have got me, but a hundred thousand more await you!" Jones told his captors before dying.

For the time being, Imboden's small mixed artillery command (he had three guns from the Washington Artillery and the Lynchburg Artillery) north of Henry House. This unit had been ordered to hold until relieved and was watching the Federals gather. At the same time, Col. Hampton's South Carolina Legion was moving up to support one of the retreating Georgia regiments. "Men of the Legion, I am happy to inform you that the enemy is in sight," Hampton told his men. Hampton led his men into support of the Georgians and up to Imboden's





position near the Robinson House. On the Federal side, units took their own initiative. The 27th New York moved to the Stone House, but soon incurred the wrath of Imboden's guns. The 27th New York ran into Hampton's men, but held fire, thinking the Confederates might have been the 8th New York, a gray-clad unit. Once it was discovered they were facing the enemy, a firefight broke out. Imboden's withdrawal uncovered the Hampton Legion's flank and it also was forced to retire. On the Federal side, Col. William Averell sent the 8th New York and 14th Brooklyn regiments to attack Henry Hill. Instead of moving up the hill, they ended up being fired upon by artillery on Henry Hill and retreated.

Tyler finally pushed across near the Stone Bridge on Warrenton Pike, adding more confusion to the collapsing Confederate defense. The Confederates finally broke around noon, retreating south of Young's Branch and the Warrenton Pike just as Sherman's men joined the fray. Both sides paused to reorganize the tangled units. Beauregard and Johnston both on the right, realized the fighting was on the other side of the field. Both moved to the fighting. Early and Holmes were ordered to move men to the fighting. Only the minimum number of men needed on the right would be left there.

THE FIGHTING ON HENRY HILL

The Federals paused for about an hour, which gave the Confederates the chance to organize on Henry Hill. Five Virginia regiments under Col. Thomas Jackson arrived on the reverse slope about noon. That position kept his men hidden from

the Federals. They had no idea Jackson's brigade was there. Jackson originally had been ordered to support Cocke, but heard that Bee and Bartow had run into trouble, so he moved his men to Henry Hill. Imboden's three guns joined Jackson, despite the fact they were short on ammunition. Jackson told Imboden they would give the appearance of having a stronger line. Jackson set up his defense where the Federals would have to cover 300 yards of open ground just to get to the hidden Confederates. As survivors of the earlier fighting retreated past Jackson's brigade, Bee tried to rally his men. Bee and Jackson briefly conversed. "General, they are driving us," Bee said. "Sir, we will give them the bayonet," Jackson replied.

A South Carolina native, graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and one-time Texas Republic secretary of state, Bee uttered the most famous phrase of the battle while trying to rally the 4th Alabama Infantry.

"Look! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!"

Exactly what meaning Bee had for his words is lost to history. It is possible Bee was trying to reform his men. It also is possible Bee was being sarcastic as to Jackson's failure to join in the earlier fight.

About that same time, Col. Francis Bartow, already wounded in the foot, seized the colors of the 8th Georgia and tried to reform his men on Jackson's left.

"General Beauregard expects us to hold this position and, Georgians, I expect you to hold it," commanded Bartow. As he handed the colors back to the color bearer, he was hit by small arms fire.

"They have killed me, but boys, never give up," Bartow was reported to have said shortly before dying on the field. Bartow's death spot was marked with a monument, the first Civil War monument erected. The monument was broken in 1862 and taken with the retreating Confederates. Today, only the bottom of the shaft remains in place on Henry Hill.

Elsewhere, Johnston and Beauregard were trying to rally the disorganized troops. At one point, Beauregard's mount was killed. He calmly found another horse and continued his work. By 1 p.m., the generals had formed a 2,600-man line with 13 pieces of artillery. Now it was up to the Federals to press their attack. Still they waited. "There was a want of headquarters somewhere on the field and as a result 18,000 men spent the better part of two hours standing around with nothing to do," said Averell.

By 2 p.m., the fighting had moved to Henry Hill and went up and down its slopes. First to move up the hill was the brigade of Erasmus Keyes. The 2nd Maine and 3rd Connecticut hit the Hampton Legion and 5th Virginia. Fighting raged around the Robinson House before the Federals withdrew. Keyes' men were done for the day, though they retreated into position where they could have done some damage had they known the situation. McDowell decided to send artillery to do the job. Those units were James Ricketts' Battery I, 1st U.S. Artillery and Charles Griffin's Battery D, 5th U.S. Artillery (West Point Battery). McDowell hoped to let the artillery rake the Confederates, with the infantry later moving up to take advantage of the situation. Four infantry units did move up to support. Going forward were the 14th Brooklyn, the U.S. Marine battalion, the 1st Minnesota and the 11th New York (Fire Zouaves). Griffin argued that Chinn Ridge, 500 yards to the rear, would be a better location. First fire on the artillery came from the Henry House. Ricketts had it shelled. There, Mrs. Judith Carter, a widow, was hit in three places and fatally wounded. She died before nightfall, the only civilian to die in the fighting. When the Federals opened fire, the Confederates' masked batteries revealed themselves and the Federals were in a tough spot. Jackson knew he held the upper hand, if he could keep his raw soldiers from breaking under frightening but ineffectual cannon fire. Most of the shells sailed over the Confederate lines and exploded well to the rear. Meanwhile, Jackson found Col. J.E.B. Stuart's 300 cavalrymen and split them to cover each flank.

Here, missed identification caused different Federal units to make fatal mistakes. The 33rd Virginia took advantage of one case of mistaken identification

to fire a devastating volley into the 1st Minnesota and 11th New York. As the Federals continued to advance on Henry Hill, an officer ordered canister and the guns to be trained on an approaching body of troops. This officer's superior ordered that fire be held because the oncoming troops were friendly ones coming to support the battery. The unexpected Confederate volley killed just about every horse Ricketts had. Stuart then led one half of his forces in a charge which disrupted the Federal retreat even more. Stuart's charge shook the fight out of the 11th New York and 1st Minnesota, who effectively were done for the day. The battle still was up in the air. More Federal and Confederate units moved into line to support their respective positions. Griffin relocated some of his guns, trying to enfilade the Confederate position. After initial success, Griffin noticed a group of men clad in gray approaching. Maj. William Barry, Federal chief of artillery, ordered Griffin to hold fire. With Barry guaranteeing that this was the supporting force, Griffin's gunners went back to counterbattery fire. It turned out that these were men of the 49th Virginia Infantry, commanded by Col. "Extra Billy" Smith. The Federals noted what was going on, but did nothing as it was assumed these men were friendly. Finally, at the range of 40 yards, the Confederates fired a volley which effectively knocked Griffin's battery out of the fighting. The 33rd Virginia of Col. Arthur Cummings followed up with a disorganized charge which took the guns on the Confederate left. While the capture of the two guns of Griffin's Battery was one of the first Confederate positives, it did not last long. The 14th Brooklyn overlapped the 33rd Virginia and drove the Confederates from the guns. Spurred by success, they continued into the Confederate positions, but not the location of the 33rd. Instead, the 14th Brooklyn advanced on the Confederate artillery. Jackson found his 4th and 27th Virginia and instructed the regiments to wait until the red-clad Federals were close. "Reserve your fire until they come within 50 yards. Then fire and give them the bayonet, and when you charge, yell like furies," Jackson ordered.

Sheer will brought the New Yorkers to within feet of the artillery. Point-blank volleys and canister drove them back, shattered. The 4th and 27th Virginia then charged, taking the Ricketts guns. As more Confederate units came up into the line on the left, the 6th North Carolina charged and took the Griffin guns. However, they were hit by heavy fire and Col. Charles Fisher was killed when struck in the head. With Fisher gone, the Confederates became confused. The North Carolinians worried they were firing on friendly units, but realized their mistake too late to hold a position. They retreated.

Fighting around the guns of Ricketts, the Federals tried several unorganized charges to try to recapture them. The 1st Michigan tried and failed. A unit of New Yorkers from the 14th Brooklyn and 11th New York tried and failed. "It was a clear case, on their part, of self-imposed butchery," said one Virginia soldier. The 5th and 11th Massachusetts had better luck getting to the top of the hill, only to see much disorder from the Federal troops there. Beauregard personally led the 5th Virginia and elements of the Hampton Legion in a charge which sent the Massachusetts men fleeing. At this point, the battle broke down into charges and counter charges between shaken elements. Not long after that, Bee fell mortally wounded, shot in the abdomen while leading part of the 4th Alabama. He lingered until the next day, dying in a cabin near the battlefield which had served as his headquarters.

McDowell committed the brigade of Col. Oliver O. Howard, one of his last reserve units, to the Chinn Ridge west of Henry Hill. But that unit was at about half strength due to a forced march. Sherman's brigade, fresh, was sent up into the meat grinder on Henry Hill. There, the 2nd Wisconsin, dressed in gray, had to avoid fire from their own men as well as the Confederates. The 69th and 79th New York fired on the Wisconsin men during the fighting and they were forced to find cover. Those New York regiments got involved in heavy fighting as well. Col. James Cameron of the 79th New York Highlanders, brother of Secretary of War Simon Cameron, was mortally wounded in this fighting. Again, mistaken identity forced the New Yorkers to pause long enough for the Confederates to rip them with fire. Col. Orlando Willcox, a Federal brigade commander, was wounded and captured. The casualties mounted. Hampton fell near Henry House, hit in the leg. The 69th and 38th New York briefly retook the guns of Ricketts.

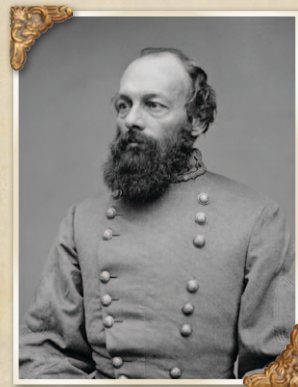
About the same time, the Confederates quietly were building a line to the south which would sweep the Federals from the field. Two of Cocke's Virginia regiments, the 8th and 18th, came upon the Robinson House and swept the New Yorkers from the hill. "I thought I was dead and shut my eyes," one Federal soldier reported. "But finding myself still alive, I got up and ran like thunder."

THE FIGHTING'S FINAL PHASE

While the Federals no longer had any hold on Henry Hill, they still had capable commands on the field. About the only intact unit left was Howard's brigade and it was trying to outflank Henry Hill.

"McDowell made a gallant effort to recover his lost power, riding with his troops and urging them to brave efforts, but our convex line, that he was just now pressing back upon itself, was changed. Though attenuated, it had become concave by reinforcement, and in elliptical curve was delivering concentrated fire upon its adversary. Before the loss of his artillery he was the Samson of the field; now he was not only shorn of his power, but some of his mighty strength was transferred to his adversary, leaving him in desperate plight and exposed to blows increasing in force and effectiveness," wrote Brig. Gen. James Longstreet in his book *From Manassas to Appomattox* (1896).

Just before 4 p.m., Johnston's reinforcements were in place and were moving north. It was a six-mile forced march to meet the Federals who were threatening the Confederate right. Johnston met Kirby Smith's force and directed them to "Go where the fire is hottest."



Moving forward, the reinforcements reached the southern edge of Henry Hill and found a pocket of Federal troops. There, Kirby Smith was hit in the chest with a musket ball and knocked from his saddle. The wound, though serious, was not mortal. Many of the men knew Kirby Smith well. While in charge of the Lynchburg post, he had accepted many of the units into Confederate service.

Col. Arnold Elzey, one of Smith's regimental commanders, took charge of the advance.

"Now for a yellow sash or six feet of ground!" Elzey yelled, figuring he would either do something worthy of promotion to brigadier general or die trying.

Moving up behind the 2nd South Carolina of Col. Joseph Kershaw, the relief force deployed along the Chinn Branch left of the Manassas-Sudley Road. Advancing, Elzey's men marched across the Chinn's "Hazel Plain" farm and approached Chinn Ridge and Howard's brigade. About half of the men in the unit were there to hold the ground. Soon, they would be outflanked. Elzey carefully placed his men so that artillery could enfilade the Federals and cavalry guarded the left flank. Once the Confederates could make certain the men on the ridge were Federals, they opened fire. "Stars and Stripes! Stars and Stripes!

Give it to them boys!" Elzey ordered. Beckman's battery of artillery opened with considerable effect on the Federals. Cries of "Black Horse Cavalry" panicked the Northerners even more. The Black Horse Cavalry actually was a troop attached to the 30th Virginia Cavalry for the battle. The Fauquier County militia unit had become famous for escorted John Brown to the gallows in 1859. Despite the fact that it was a small unit, to the panicked Federals, all cavalry that appeared in sight that day - even their own at times - was the dreaded "Black Horse Cavalry."

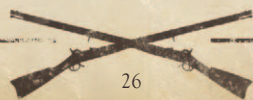
"It was a beautiful panic on small scale in which shoulder-straps (officers) were conspicuous," wrote one Federal soldier.

Fixing bayonets, Elzey's men along with the 10th Virginia of Col. Jubal Early (his men had moved from one end of the Confederate line to the other, stopping to eat blackberries along the way) and troopers from Stuart's command charged and drove Howard from the high ground. The Federals started a general retreat, about 5 p.m., past Young's Branch and eventually back to Washington.

For his action, Elzey was called the "Blücher of the day," by Beauregard (an allusion to the great Prussian general of the Napoleonic era). The attack turned potential disaster into certain victory.

Howard tried to reposition his men to meet this new threat, even though they were running out of ammunition. Orders were misunderstood and the final retreat started. It was a good thing, too, from the Confederate point of view: Elzey's men became more interested in the blackberries that were growing in profusion. They were hungry. They had not eaten and they were chasing a foe which seemed happy just to run away. "Why let all of those blackberries go to waste?" thought the Confederates as they halted pursuit to enjoy the moment.

In his official account, later published in the U.S. War Department's *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, McDowell reported that this action was key in forcing him from the field: "It was at this time that the enemy's re-enforcements came to his aid from the railroad train . . . They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hillside. They soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy . . . The plain was covered with the retreating groups, and they seemed to infect those with whom they came in contact. The retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated still further into a panic."



A screen of U.S. Army regulars covered the retreat.

Some Confederate cavalry units did follow. Stuart's men briefly fought the U.S. Army Regulars guarding the rear. Radford's men captured many guns of Carlisle's battery. Confederates crossed the Stone Bridge. The 8th South Carolina captured U.S. Congressman Alfred Ely of New York near the Stone Bridge. Ely nearly did not make it into captivity. Col. E.G.R. Cash of the 8th South Carolina threatened to blow Ely's brains out. The situation was defused before that happened and Ely became a "guest" of the Confederates for the next several months. Elsewhere, the Confederates did what they could to increase panic.

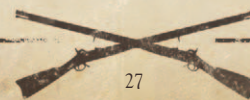
The grand 30-pound Parrott eventually had to be abandoned. Overall, it would take the Federals twelve hours to retreat, whereas it had taken four days to get to the battlefield.

The Federal retreat was compounded by a panic of spectators from Washington, who clogged the roads back from Centreville to Washington, D.C. For Howard, his unit started an unfortunate trifecta for his commands in the Eastern theater. Howard later had the misfortune to be at the crux of overwhelming Confederate attacks and Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Any Confederate pursuit on the right was snuffed out when troops, reported to be Federal, started moving across the Bull Run. Bad information received by Beauregard led him put the brakes on pursuit. Actually, these troops were men of the D.R. Jones command returning from demonstrating against Federals north of Bull Run. It was another case of mistaken identification leading to missed opportunities.

According to Longstreet, the Federal retreat was covered under regulars of George Sykes' U.S. Infantry Battalion as well as by regular cavalry. Some pursuit had been planned, but some of the troops set for the counterstrike had been used in the main battle. The Confederates pursued closely enough to shell Federals retreating through Centreville, but Longstreet reported that Maj. Whiting from Johnston's staff commanded them not to fire. Longstreet added that he disagreed with Bonham on the matter, but deferred as it was getting too late to pursue. Bonham would resign his commission in early 1862 to serve in the Confederate Congress.

The next day, rain came to the battlefield, casting a gray cloud of reality over the survivors of this first clash.



THE BUTCHER'S BILL

With the fighting finished on the main field of battle, it was time to count the casualties. Howard's brigade suffered heavy losses with 50 killed, 116 wounded and 622 missing. While the 3rd Maine led the count in killed (26) and wounded (46), the 4th Maine had 335 missing men. Remember the 1st Minnesota? The red-shirted Westerners suffered 42 killed, 108 wounded and 30 missing at the battle. Col. William Sherman's 3rd Brigade of the 1st Division also was hit hard. The Irish of the 69th New York lost 38 killed, 59 wounded and 95 missing. The 79th New York Highlanders lost 32 killed, 51 wounded and 115 missing. The 2nd Wisconsin, later part of the famed Iron Brigade, had 24 killed, 65 wounded and 23 missing. The 11th New York Fire Zouaves continued to find trouble with 48 killed, 75 wounded and 65 missing. In Porter's 1st Brigade of Hunter's 2nd Division, the 14th New York and 27th New York took most of the casualties of a brigade which also consisted of Regular Army troops and a Marine battalion. Unfortunately for the Federals, these numbers were representative of the units engaged in combat.

On the Southern side, the units taking the most casualties were from Johnston's command. Jackson stood like a stone wall, but at the cost of 119 killed and 442 wounded through the brigade. The 33rd Virginia took the most killed at 45, but the 27th Virginia suffered 122 wounded. Also surpassing 100 wounded were the 33rd Virginia and the 4th Virginia. The 8th Virginia of Bartow's brigade lost 41 killed and 159 wounded. The 7th Georgia had fewer dead, 19, but took 134 wounded. The 4th Alabama suffered heavy losses, 40 dead and 156 wounded. Overall, that was the heaviest casualty count for any Confederate regiment.

It should be noted that Evans' brigade lost only 19 men killed and 117 wounded among its one infantry regiment, one battalion and two cavalry troops.

Final casualties for this first major battle of the war were reported as 2,986 for the Federals (460 killed, 1,124 wounded, 1,312 captured or missing) and 1,982 for the Confederates (387 killed, 1,582 wounded, 13 missing).

On the Confederate side, the Army of the Shenandoah lost two of its brigade commanders and a third had been left for dead.

Col. Francis Bartow, commander of the 2nd Brigade and originally of the 8th Georgia, was killed on the field. Cass County Georgia was renamed Bartow County in honor of the fallen hero in November of 1861. Smith, while gravely injured when hit in the chest, recovered to command in Tennessee. At the end of the war, he commanded the Trans-Mississippi Department as a general. The

other brigade commander from the Army of the Shenandoah, Jackson, also was wounded. Jackson not only earned a nickname during the battle, but he also had a finger shot off. As the story goes, he was holding an arm above his head to balance the body's blood flow. Col. C.F. Fisher, leading the 6th North Carolina Infantry of Bee's 3rd Brigade was killed during the fighting. Also killed from that brigade was Col. Egbert Jones of the 4th Alabama. He immediately was replaced by Col. States Rights Gist, who had come to the battle as a volunteer aide. Also wounded was Hampton, who had led his Legion via the Alexandria and Orange Railroad into the battle.

The Federals escaped without death of any leaders at the brigade level or higher, but there were casualties. Col. David Hunter, commanding the 2nd Division, was hit in the face and neck, but not seriously wounded. Col. Andrew Porter finished the battle in charge of the division. Col. Samuel Heintzelman, leading the 3rd Division, also was wounded slightly in the fighting. Col. Orlando Willcox, leading the 2nd Brigade of Heintzelman's 3rd Division, suffered the double by being wounded and captured. Willcox's command was surprised from behind by the 28th Virginia. First wounded and then captured, Willcox was a prisoner of war until Aug. 19, 1862, when he was exchanged. Willcox, originally with the 1st Michigan, received the Medal of Honor in 1895 for "leading repeated charges before being wounded and taken prisoner" during the battle. In the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, of Col. Andrew Porter, two regimental commanders were wounded. Col. A.M. Wood of the 14th New York and Col. Henry Slocum (thigh) of the 27th New York were knocked from command. From Col. Ambrose Burnside's 2nd Brigade 2nd Division, Col. G. Marston was killed. Col. J.S. Slocum of the 2nd Rhode Island was killed. Col. Michael Corcoran of the 69th New York Militia (later part of the Federal Irish Brigade), part of Col. William Sherman's 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, was wounded and captured. Col. J. Cameron of the 79th New York (Highlanders) of the same brigade was killed.

Col. William B. Franklin's 1st Brigade of the 3rd Division lost Col. S.C. Lawrence of the 5th Massachusetts was wounded. Capt. James Ricketts, leading Co. I of the 1st U.S. Artillery in some of the hottest fighting of the day, was wounded four times and captured.

The Fire Zouaves (11th New York) continued to suffer bad luck. Co. W.C. Farnham was wounded while leading his men in the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division.

AFTERMATH

When President Jefferson Davis arrived at the battlefield the following day, he promoted Beauregard to full general on the spot. Happy, victorious troops cheered along the entire line, all throughout the area.

Jackson is reported to have asked for 10,000 men to go to Washington and finish the war. Again, Jackson's ambition and excitement seemed to win out over the factual abilities of the troops of the day.

While the battle would pale in comparison to the carnage of bloody fighting later in the war, enough blood was shed to remind all that this war would be serious business.

Eventually, the Confederates moved closer to Washington, D.C., but could not mount an assault on the city. Confederates under Johnston remained close to Washington, D.C., until the winter. In October, Evans commanded forces which easily repulsed a Federal force under Col. Edward Baker (also a U.S. senator from Oregon) at Ball's Bluff Oct. 21, 1861. Baker, a close friend of Lincoln and leading Republican, was killed in the fighting and Brig. Gen. Charles Stone's military career was ended over that matter (Stone was jailed without charges for months). The Confederate army returned to Manassas and stayed in that general area until just before the Peninsula Campaign of 1862.

The winning generals, Johnston and Beauregard, experienced different career paths after Manassas. Johnston got his promotion to full general and led the Army of Northern Virginia through the Peninsula Campaign until being severely wounded in the chest and right shoulder at the Battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862. After his recovery, he was assigned to command the Department of the West. He was unable to prevent the fall of Vicksburg. After the Army of Tennessee was defeated during its siege of Chattanooga, Johnston replaced Gen. Braxton Bragg as commander of the Army



A Union soldier at Centreville, near the Manassas battlefield

of Tennessee. He fought a number of defensive engagements as the army fell back to Atlanta while preventing his men from being outflanked. Relieved of command July 17, 1864, Johnston later was placed back into command of what was left of the Army of Tennessee trying to slow down Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's forces through Georgia and the Carolinas.

Beauregard went west as well, but got a much earlier start. In April of 1862, he was second in command to Gen. Albert S. Johnston when Confederate forces hit the Federals at Shiloh, Tennessee. Beauregard assumed command when Johnston was killed April 6, 1862, and led the retreat to Corinth. Falling ill, Beauregard was replaced by Bragg. Beauregard spent much of the rest of the war in charge of coastal defenses in Georgia and South Carolina. During Lt. Gen. U.S. Grant's Overland Campaign of 1864, Beauregard went back to Virginia, where his men played a major role in action at Bermuda Hundred and defended Petersburg until the Army of Northern Virginia could arrive. At the end of the war, Beauregard's forces were part of Joseph Johnston's Army of Tennessee.

The Federals did not waste any time in taking action. The day after the battle, Patterson was sacked for failing to keep Johnston from reinforcing Beauregard. Had the aged Patterson done his job, the affair along the banks of Bull Run might have had a much different outcome.

The losing commanding general, McDowell, was not exiled for the defeat despite being replaced by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan six days after the loss. He returned to command a corps in McClellan's Army of the Potomac and later Maj. Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia. Another debacle at the same battlefield (Second Manassas or Bull Run) ended his active command. He was sent west to command the Department of the Pacific in California July 1, 1864. Howard, the Federal colonel hit by the Confederate attack at the end of the fight, later found success in charge of the Army of the Tennessee, where he took over after James B. McPherson was killed at the Battle of Atlanta July 22, 1864. He led this army successfully through Georgia and the Carolinas until the war ended.

Sherman, who ended up being sent west after the battle, later would famously say, "War is Hell." It took a bloody afternoon in northern Virginia to teach that fact. Sherman would get the chance to put that statement into practice. After failing in Kentucky, Sherman recovered to pair up with U.S. Grant in the west as they crushed the Confederates. After the capture of Vicksburg and Grant's call to the eastern theater, Sherman rained hell across the south. His troops,

including the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio, drove deep into the Confederate heartland, destroying as they went. Sherman's "March to the Sea" introduced the concept of "Total War" on a grand scale, targeting not only the enemy, but also anyone who could aid or abet the opposing forces.

The Wilmer McLean family, who resided in the Tudor Hall region where the troops clashed and whose home Beauregard had used as his headquarters, did not want to be around the war after the events that occurred in their previously peaceful corner of northeastern Virginia. McLean chose to move from there, finding a quiet new home far away from the expected carnage, near Appomattox Court House – where the war in this theater would come to an end four years later..

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ARTICLES:

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24. SCENARIO ORDERS OF BATTLE

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR 1ST MANASSAS (BLACKBURN'S FORD) Small

1st Division (Army NE Virginia) (BG Daniel Tyler)	(BG Daniel Tyler) 3rd Brigade (COL William T. Sherman)	<p>13th N.Y. Infantry (COL Isaac F. Quinby, LTC Elisha G. Marshall, MAJ Oliver L. Terry) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle</p> <p>69th N.Y. State Militia (COL Michael Corcoran, LTC James Haggerty, CAPT Thomas F. Meagher) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>79th N.Y. Infantry (N.Y. Highlanders) (COL James Cameron, LTC Samuel M. Elliott, MAJ Danny McClellan) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>2nd Wisconsin Infantry (COL S. Park Coon, LTC Henry W. Peck, MAJ Duncan McDonald) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>Battery E, 3rd U.S. Artillery (CAPT Romeyn B. Ayres, LT Dunbar R. Ransom) Strength: 75 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 2 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pd. Howitzer</p>
	4th Brigade (COL Israel Fighting Dick) Richardson)	<p>Light Battalion Infantry (CAPT Robert Brethschneider) Strength: 160 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 50% Smoothbore Musket / 50% Minie Rifle</p> <p>1st Massachusetts Infantry (7 cos.) (COL Robert Cowdin, MAJ Charles P. Chandler) Strength: 462 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle</p> <p>1st Massachusetts Infantry (3 cos.) (LTC George D. Wells) Strength: 198 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle</p> <p>2nd Michigan Infantry (MAJ Aldolphus W. Williams) Strength: 660 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle</p> <p>3rd Michigan Infantry (COL Daniel McConnell, LTC Ambrose A. Stevens, MAJ Stephen G. Champlin) Strength: 660 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle</p> <p>12th N.Y. Infantry (COL Ezra L. Walrath, LTC Robert M. Richardson, MAJ John Louis) Strength: 660 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>Battery G (1st sect.), 1st U.S. Artillery (LT Samuel N. Benjamin) Strength: 50 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 2 24-pd. Howitzer</p> <p>U.S. 2nd Cavalry Battalion (CAPT Albert G. Brackett) Strength: 100 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Sharps Carbine</p>
		<p>Supply Wagons (Tyler) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>
Army of the Potomac (BG Pierre G.T. Beauregard)	4th Brigade (BG James Longstreet)	<p>1st Virginia Infantry (sect. 1) (COL Patrick T. Moore, MAJ Frederick G. Skinner) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>1st Virginia Infantry (sect. 2) (LTC William H. Fry) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>11th Virginia Infantry (COL Samuel Garland, Jr., LTC David Funsten, MAJ Carter H. Harrison) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>17th Virginia Infantry (COL Montgomery D. Corse, LTC Morton Marrye, MAJ George W. Brent) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>24th Virginia Infantry (LTC Peter Hairston, Jr., MAJ J.P. Hammett) Strength: 420 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>3rd Company, (2nd Sect.) Washington Battalion Artillery (LT Louis A. Adam, LT John J. Garnett, LT Joseph B. Whittington) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore</p> <p>Supply Wagons (Beauregard) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR 1ST MANASSAS (BLACKBURN'S FORD) Small

<p>Army of the Potomac (BG Pierre G.T. Beauregard)</p>	<p>1st Brigade (BG Milledge L. Bonham)</p>	<p>11th North Carolina Infantry (COL William W. Kirkland, LTC James M. Leach, MAJ James M. Richardson) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>2nd South Carolina Infantry (COL Joseph B. Kershaw, LTC Erwin P. Jones, MAJ Artemas D. Goodwyn) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>3rd South Carolina Infantry (COL James H. Williams, LTC Barham Bobo Foster, MAJ James M. Baxter) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>7th South Carolina Infantry (COL Thomas G. Bacon, LTC Robert A. Fair, MAJ Emmett Seibels) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>8th South Carolina Infantry (COL Ellerbe B.C. Cash, LTC John W. Henagan, MAJ Thomas E. Lucas) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>8th Louisiana Battalion Infantry (COL Henry B. Kelly, LTC Francis R.T. Nicholls, MAJ John B. Prados) Strength: 420 Quality: 3+ Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle</p> <p>Alexandria Light Artillery (CAPT Delaware Kemper, LT W. Douglas Stuart) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore</p> <p>Company H, 30th Virginia Cavalry (CAPT Joel W. Flood) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun</p> <p>Company G, 30th Virginia Cavalry (2nd Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT Winston Radford) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun</p> <p>Black Horse Troop (3rd Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT William H.F. Payne) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun</p> <p>Chesterfield Light Dragoons (3rd Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT William B. Ball) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun</p> <p>Hanover Light Dragoons (1st Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT William C. Wickham) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun</p> <p>Fairfax Cavalry (1st Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT E.B. Powell) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun</p> <p>Supply Wagons (Beauregard) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>
	<p>3rd Brigade (BG David R. Jones)</p>	<p>17th Mississippi Infantry (COL Winfield S. Featherston, COL Winfield S. Featherston) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 50% Mississippi Rifle / 50% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>18th Mississippi Infantry (COL Erasmus R. Burt, COL Erasmus R. Burt) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 50% Smoothbore Musket / 50% Mississippi Rifle</p> <p>5th South Carolina Infantry (COL Micah Jenkins, LTC G.W.H. Legg, MAJ William T. Thompson) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>Company H, 30th Virginia Cavalry (CAPT Joel W. Flood) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun</p> <p>3rd Company, (1st sect.) Washington Battalion Artillery (CAPT Merritt B. Miller, LT Joseph Norcom) Strength: 50 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore</p>
	<p>6th Brigade (COL Jubal A. Early)</p>	<p>7th Louisiana Infantry (COL Harry T. Hays, LTC Charles Dechoiseul, MAJ Davidson B. Penn) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle</p> <p>7th Virginia Infantry (COL James L. Kemper, LTC Lewis B. Williams, jr., MAJ Waller T. Patton) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>13th Mississippi Infantry (COL William Barksdale, LTC James W. Carter, MAJ Kennon McElroy) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle</p> <p>1st/4th Companies, Washington Battalion Artillery (sect. 1) (CAPT Benjamin F. Eshelman, LT Charles W. Squires, LT James Dearing) Strength: 65 Quality: 3 Guns: 5 6-pd. Smoothbore</p> <p>1st/4th Companies, Washington Battalion Artillery (sect. 2) (LT J.B. Richardson) Strength: 50 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore</p>

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR 1ST MANASSAS (STANDARD SCENARIO)

<p>Army of Northeastern Virginia (BG Irwin McDowell)</p>	<p>1st Division (BG Daniel Tyler)</p>	<p>1ST BRIGADE (COL ERASMUS D. KEYES)</p> <p>2nd Maine Infantry (COL Charles D. Jameson, LTC Charles W. Roberts, MAJ George Varney) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.2 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>1st Connecticut Infantry (COL George S. Burnham, LTC John Speidel, MAJ Theodore Byxbee) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 80% Minie Rifle / 20% Sharps Rifle</p> <p>2nd Connecticut Infantry (COL Alfred H. Terry, LTC David Young, MAJ Ledyard Colburn) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 80% Minie Rifle / 20% Sharps Rifle</p> <p>3rd Connecticut Infantry (COL John L. Chatfield, LTC Allen G. Brady, MAJ Alexander Warner) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.2 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>2ND BRIGADE (BG ROBERT C. SCHENCK)</p> <p>2nd N.Y. State Militia (COL George W.B. Tompkins, LTC Henry W. Hudson, MAJ J.J. Dimock) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 80% Minie Rifle / 20% Enfield</p> <p>1st Ohio Infantry (COL Alexander McD. McCook, LTC E.A. Parrott) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>2nd Ohio Infantry (COL Lewis Wilson, LTC Rodney Mason, MAJ A.C. Parry) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>Battery E, 2nd U.S. Artillery (CAPT J. Howard Carlisle, LT Stephen C. Lyford, LT Stephen D. Fuller) Strength: 75 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore / 2 12-pd. Howitzer</p> <p>Battery E, 2nd U.S. Artillery (rifle sect.) (LT John M. Wilson, LT Edward B. Hill) Strength: 50 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 2 12-pdr. Gun</p> <p>Battery G (2nd sect.), 1st U.S. Artillery (LT Peter C. Hains) Strength: 30 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 1 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle</p> <p>3RD BRIGADE (COL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN)</p> <p>13th N.Y. Infantry (COL Isaac F. Quinby, LTC Elisha G. Marshall, MAJ Oliver L. Terry) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1+ Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle</p> <p>69th N.Y. State Militia (COL Michael Corcoran, LTC James Haggerty, CAPT Thomas F. Meagher) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.3+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>79th N.Y. Infantry (N.Y. Highlanders) (COL James Cameron, LTC Samuel M. Elliott, MAJ Danny McClellan) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>2nd Wisconsin Infantry (COL S. Park Coon, LTC Henry W. Peck, MAJ Duncan McDonald) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.45 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>Battery E, 3rd U.S. Artillery (CAPT Romeyn B. Ayres) Strength: 75 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore / 2 12-pd. Howitzer</p> <p>Battery E, 3rd U.S. Artillery (rifle sect.) (LT Dunbar R. Ransom) Strength: 50 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 2 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle</p> <p>4TH BRIGADE (COL ISRAEL (FIGHTING DICK) RICHARDSON)</p> <p>Light Battalion Infantry (CAPT Robert Brethschneider) Strength: 160 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 50% Smoothbore Musket / 50% Minie Rifle</p> <p>1st Massachusetts Infantry (COL Robert Cowdin, LTC George D. Wells, MAJ Charles P. Chandler) Strength: 660 Quality: 2.85+ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle</p> <p>2nd Michigan Infantry (MAJ Aldophus W. Williams) Strength: 660 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle</p> <p>3rd Michigan Infantry (COL Daniel McConnell, LTC Ambrose A. Stevens, MAJ Stephen G. Champlin) Strength: 660 Quality: 2.75+ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle</p> <p>12th N.Y. Infantry (COL Ezra L. Walrath, LTC Robert M. Richardson, MAJ John Louis) Strength: 660 Quality: 1.6 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket</p> <p>Battery M, 2nd U.S. Artillery (MAJ Henry J. Hunt) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 4 Napoleon</p> <p>Battery G (1st sect.), 1st U.S. Artillery (LT John Edwards, jr., LT Samuel N. Benjamin, LT Babbitt) Strength: 50 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 2 24-pd. Howitzer</p> <p>SUPPLY WAGONS (TYLER) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p> <p>SUPPLY WAGONS (TYLER) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p> <p>SUPPLY WAGONS (TYLER) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR 1ST MANASSAS (STANDARD SCENARIO)

Army of Northeastern Virginia (BG Irwin McDowell)	2nd Division (COL David Hunter)	<p>1ST BRIGADE (COL ANDREW PORTER, LT WILLIAM W. AVERELL) 8th N.Y. State Militia (COL George Lyons) Strength: 630 Quality: 2.2 Guns: 80% Minie Rifle / 20% Enfield 14th Brooklyn (N.Y. State Militia) (COL Alfred M. Wood, LTC Edward B. Fowler, MAJ J. Jordan) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1+++ Guns: 80% Minie Rifle / 20% Enfield 27th N.Y. Infantry (COL Henry W. Slocum, LTC Joseph J. Chambers, MAJ Joseph J. Bartlett) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.8+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket U.S. Infantry Battalion (MAJ George Sykes, CAPT N.H. Davis) Strength: 560 Quality: 2.8++ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle U.S. Marine Corps Battalion (MAJ Joseph G. Reynolds) Strength: 320 Quality: 2.1 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket U.S. Cavalry Battalion (MAJ Innis N. Palmer, CAPT Albert G. Brackett, CAPT James E. Harrison) Strength: 500 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Sharps Carbine Battery D, 5th U.S. Artillery (CAPT Charles Griffin, LT Charles Hazlett, LT Horatio B. Reed) Strength: 100 Quality: 2.6+ Guns: 3 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle / 2 12-pdr. Howitzer</p> <p>2ND BRIGADE (COL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE) 2nd N.H. Infantry (COL Gilman Marston, LTC Frank S. Fiske, MAJ Josiah Stevens, Jr.) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 20% Sharps Rifle / 80% Smoothbore Musket 1st Rhode Island Infantry (MAJ Joseph P. Balch) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.6++ Guns: 90% Minie Rifle / 10% Burnside Carbine 2nd Rhode Island Infantry (COL John S. Slocum, LTC Frank Wheaton, MAJ Sullivan Ballou) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.95+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 71st N.Y. State Militia (COL Henry P. Martin, LTC Haynes) Strength: 700 Quality: 1.5 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle 2nd Rhode Island Light Artillery (CAPT William H. Reynolds, LT T.F. Vaughn, LT J. Albert Monroe) Strength: 100 Quality: 2.35 Guns: 6 12-pdr. Gun Ellis' Navy Boat Howitzers (CAPT A. Van Horn Ellis) Strength: 50 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 12-pdr. Gun SUPPLY WAGONS (HUNTER) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised SUPPLY WAGONS (HUNTER) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>
	3rd Division (COL Samuel P. Heintzelman)	<p>1ST BRIGADE (COL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN) 5th Massachusetts Infantry (COL Samuel C. Lawrence, LTC James D. Greene, MAJ Hamlin W. Keyes) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.7+ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle 11th Massachusetts Infantry (COL George Clark, Jr., LTC William Blaisdell, MAJ George F. Tileston) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.2++ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle 1st Minnesota Infantry (COL Willis A. Gorman, LTC Stephen Miller, MAJ William H. Dike) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.3++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket Battery I, 1st U.S. Artillery (CAPT James B. Ricketts, LT Douglas Ramsay, LT Edmund Kirby) Strength: 100 Quality: 2.4++ Guns: 6 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle</p> <p>2ND BRIGADE (COL ORLANDO B. WILLCOX) 11th N.Y. Infantry (Elsworth's Fire Zouaves) (COL Noah L. Farnham, LTC John A. Cregier, MAJ Charles McK. Leoser) Strength: 1000 Quality: 2.2+ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle 38th N.Y. Infantry (COL J.H.H. (Hobart) Ward, LTC Addison Farnsworth, MAJ James D. Potter) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.7+ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle 1st Michigan Infantry (MAJ Alonzo F. Bidwell) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.5+ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle 4th Michigan Infantry (COL Dwight A. Woodbury, LTC William W. Duffield, MAJ Jonathan W. Childs) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle Battery D, 2nd U.S. Artillery (CAPT Richard Arnold, LT Barriger, LT Throckmorton) Strength: 50 Quality: 2.75+ Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore / 2 12-pdr. Gun</p> <p>3RD BRIGADE (COL OLIVER O. HOWARD) 3rd Maine Infantry (MAJ Henry G. Staples) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.1+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 4th Maine Infantry (COL Hiram G. Berry, LTC Thomas H. Marshall, MAJ Franklin S. Nickerson) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.7 Guns: 80% Smoothbore Musket / 20% Mississippi Rifle 5th Maine Infantry (COL Mark H. Dunnell, LTC William S. Heath, MAJ Sewel C. Hamilton) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.2 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 2nd Vermont Infantry (COL Henry Whiting, LTC George G. Stannard, MAJ Charles H. Joyce) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.7 Guns: 50% Minie Rifle / 50% Smoothbore Musket SUPPLY WAGONS (HEINTZELMAN) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised SUPPLY WAGONS (HEINTZELMAN) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR 1ST MANASSAS (STANDARD SCENARIO)

Army of Northeastern Virginia (BG Irwin McDowell)	5th Division (COL Dixon S. Miles)	<p>1ST BRIGADE (COL LOUIS BLENKER) 8th New York Infantry (LTC Julius Stahel, MAJ Andrew Lutz) Strength: 670 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 29th New York Infantry (COL Adolph von Steinwehr, LTC C. Loest, MAJ William P. Wainwright) Strength: 630 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 39th New York Infantry (COL Frederick G. D'Ustassy) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 27th Pennsylvania Infantry (COL Max Einstein, LTC Charles Angerho) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle Bookwood's Independent Battery Light Artillery (CAPT Charles Bookwood) Strength: 100 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 6 6-pd. Smoothbore Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery (CAPT John C. Tidball) Strength: 75 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore / 2 12-pd. Howitzer</p> <p>2ND BRIGADE (COL THOMAS A. DAVIES) 16th New York Infantry (LTC Samuel Marsh, MAJ Buel Palmer) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.9 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 18th New York Infantry (COL William A. Jackson, LTC William H. Young, MAJ George R. Myers) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 31st New York Infantry (COL Calvin E. Pratt, LTC William M. Browne, MAJ Addison Dougherty) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.9 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 32nd New York Infantry (COL Roderick Matheson, LTC Francis E. Pinto, MAJ George F. Lemon) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket Battery G, 2nd U.S. Artillery (LT Oliver D. Greene) Strength: 75 Quality: 2.75 Guns: 4 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle SUPPLY WAGONS (MILES) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised SUPPLY WAGONS (MILES) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised</p>
	1st Brigade (BG Milledge L. Bonham)	<p>11th North Carolina Infantry (COL William W. Kirkland, LTC James M. Leach, MAJ James M. Richardson) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 2nd South Carolina Infantry (COL Joseph B. Kershaw, LTC Erwin P. Jones, MAJ Artemas D. Goodwyn) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.8+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 3rd South Carolina Infantry (COL James H. Williams, LTC Barham Bobo Foster, MAJ James M. Baxter) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 7th South Carolina Infantry (COL Thomas G. Bacon, LTC Robert A. Fair, MAJ Emmett Seibels) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 8th South Carolina Infantry (COL Ellerbe B. C. Cash, LTC John W. Henagan, MAJ Thomas E. Lucas) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.8 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 8th Louisiana Battalion Infantry (COL Henry B. Kelly, LTC Francis R.T. Nicholls, MAJ John B. Prados) Strength: 420 Quality: 3+ Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle 30th Virginia Cavalry (1st Squadron) (COL Richard C.W. Radford) Strength: 250 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 100% Shotgun 30th Virginia Cavalry (2nd Squadron) (LTC Thomas T. Munford) Strength: 150 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Alexandria Light Artillery (CAPT Delaware Kemper, LT W. Douglas Stuart) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.2+ Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore 1st Company, Richmond Howitzers (CAPT John C. Shields) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore</p>
Army of the Potomac (BG Pierre G.T. Beauregard)	2nd Brigade (BG Richard S. Ewell)	<p>5th Alabama Infantry (COL Robert E. Rhodes, LTC Allen C. Jones, MAJ John T. Morgan) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle 6th Alabama Infantry (COL John J. Seibels, LTC Benjamin H. Baker, MAJ John B. Gordon) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Minie Rifle 6th Louisiana Infantry (COL Isaac G. Seymour, LTC Louis Lay, MAJ Samuel L. James) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket Harrison's Battalion Cavalry (LTC Walter H. Jenifer, CAPT Julien Harrison) Strength: 200 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun 2nd Company, Washington Battalion Artillery (CAPT Thomas L. Rosser, LT C.C. Lewis, LT Culbert H. Siocomb) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 12-pd. Howitzer</p>

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR 1ST MANASSAS (STANDARD SCENARIO)

3rd Brigade (BG David R. Jones)	17th Mississippi Infantry (COL Winfield S. Featherston, COL Winfield S. Featherston) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 50% Mississippi Rifle / 50% Smoothbore Musket 18th Mississippi Infantry (COL Erasmus R. Burt, COL Erasmus R. Burt) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.3+ Guns: 50% Smoothbore Musket / 50% Mississippi Rifle 5th South Carolina Infantry (COL Micah Jenkins, LTC G.W.H. Legg, MAJ William T. Thompson) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.6+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket Company H, 30th Virginia Cavalry (CAPT Joel W. Flood) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun 3rd Company, (1st sect.) Washington Battalion Artillery (CAPT Merritt B. Miller, LT Joseph Norcom) Strength: 50 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore
	5th North Carolina Infantry (COL Duncan K. McRae, LTC Joseph P. Jones) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 50% Smoothbore Musket / 50% Minie Rifle 1st Virginia Infantry (COL Patrick T. Moore, LTC William H. Fry, MAJ Frederick G. Skinner) Strength: 700 Quality: 3+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 11th Virginia Infantry (COL Samuel Garland, Jr., LTC David Funsten, MAJ Carter H. Harrison) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 17th Virginia Infantry (COL Montgomery D. Corse, LTC Morton Marye, MAJ George W. Brent) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 24th Virginia Infantry (LTC Peter Hairston, Jr., MAJ J.P. Hammet) Strength: 420 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket Company E, 30th Virginia Cavalry (CAPT Edgar Whitehead) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun 3rd Company, (2nd Sect.) Washington Battalion Artillery (LT Louis A. Adam, LT John J. Garnett) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore
	8th Virginia Infantry (COL Eppa Hunton, LTC Charles B. Tebbs, MAJ Norborne Berkeley) Strength: 560 Quality: 3.7++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 18th Virginia Infantry (COL Robert E. Withers, LTC Henry A. Carrington, MAJ George C. Cabell) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.7++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 19th Virginia Infantry (LTC John B. Strange, MAJ Henry Gantt) Strength: 700 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 28th Virginia Infantry (COL Robert T. Preston, LTC Robert C. Allen, MAJ William Watts) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.4 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 49th Virginia Battalion Infantry (COL William (Extra Billy) Smith, LTC Edward Murray, MAJ Caleb Smith) Strength: 210 Quality: 3.6 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket Schaeffer's Battalion Infantry (CAPT Frank B. Schaeffer, CAPT McGavock Goodwin, CAPT Edgar Macoin) Strength: 210 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket Loudoun Cavalry (1st Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT William W. Mead) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Company F, 30th Virginia Cavalry (1st Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT James Wilson) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Company B, 30th Virginia Cavalry (2nd Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT John S. Langhorne) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Company D, 30th Virginia Cavalry (2nd Squadron Cavalry) (CAPT Giles W.H. Hale) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Loudoun Artillery (CAPT Arthur L. Rogers, LT Henry Heaton) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore Lynchburg Artillery (1st sect.) (CAPT H. Grey Latham) Strength: 50 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore
4th Brigade (BG James Longstreet)	
5th Brigade (COL Philip St. George Cocke)	
6th Brigade (COL Jubal A. Early)	
7th Brigade (COL Nathan G. Evans)	
Holmes's Reserve Brigade (COL Theophilus Holmes)	
Army of the Potomac (BG Pierre G.T. Beauregard)	
Army of the Shenandoah (BG Joseph E. Johnston)	

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR 1ST MANASSAS (STANDARD SCENARIO)

7th Brigade (COL Nathan G. Evans)	1st Special Battalion Louisiana Infantry (MAJ Chatham R. Wheat) Strength: 500 Quality: 3.8+++ Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle 4th South Carolina Infantry (Sloan's command) (COL John B.E. Sloan, LTC Charles S. Mattison) Strength: 420 Quality: 3.7+++ Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle 4th South Carolina Infantry (Companies B-C-E-J) (MAJ James H. Whitner) Strength: 280 Quality: 3.7+++ Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle Company A, 30th Virginia Cavalry (CAPT William R. Terry) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Company I, 30th Virginia Cavalry (CAPT John D. Alexander) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Lynchburg Artillery (2nd sect.) (LT George S. Davidson, LT Clark Leftwich) Strength: 50 Quality: 3 Guns: 2 6-pd. Smoothbore
	1st Arkansas Infantry (COL James F. Fagan) Strength: 650 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle 2nd Tennessee Infantry (COL William B. Bate) Strength: 650 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle Purcell Artillery (CAPT Reuben L. Walker) Strength: 100 Quality: 3 Guns: 6 10-pdr. Parrott Rifle
	Hampton's Legion (COL Wade Hampton, LTC Benjamin J. Johnson, CAPT James Conner) Strength: 600 Quality: 3.7+++ Guns: 100% Enfield
Holmes's Reserve Brigade (COL Theophilus Holmes)	Madison Cavalry (CAPT W. Thomas) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Prince William Cavalry (CAPT William W. Thornton) Strength: 70 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Shotgun Supply Wagons (Beauregard) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Beauregard) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Beauregard) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Beauregard) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Beauregard) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised Supply Wagons (Beauregard) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised
	1ST BRIGADE (BG THOMAS J. (STONEWALL) JACKSON) 2nd Virginia Infantry (COL James W. Allen, LTC Francis Lackland, MAJ Lawson Botts) Strength: 600 Quality: 2.7 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 4th Virginia Infantry (COL James F. Preston, LTC Robert D. Gardner, MAJ Matthew D. Bennett) Strength: 600 Quality: 3.9+++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 5th Virginia Infantry (COL Kerton Harper, LTC William H. Harman, MAJ William S.H. Baylor) Strength: 600 Quality: 3.6++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 27th Virginia Infantry (COL William W. Gordon, LTC John Echols, MAJ Andrew J. Grigsby) Strength: 600 Quality: 3.9+++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 33rd Virginia Infantry (COL Arthur C. Cummings, LTC W.F. Lee, MAJ B. Hardin) Strength: 480 Quality: 2.8++ Guns: 50% Smoothbore Musket / 50% Flintlock musket Rockbridge Artillery (CAPT William N. Pendleton, LT John B. Brockenbrough, LT William McLaughlin) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.6+ Guns: 3 6-pd. Smoothbore / 1 12-pd. Howitzer 2ND BRIGADE (COL FRANCIS BARTOW) 7th Georgia Infantry (COL Lucius J. Gartrell, LTC John Dunwoody, MAJ Lemuel B. Anderson) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.6+ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket 8th Georgia Infantry (LTC William M. Gardner) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.6++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket Wise Artillery (CAPT Ephraim G. Alburts, LT John Pelham) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore
Army of the Potomac (BG Pierre G.T. Beauregard)	
Army of the Shenandoah (BG Joseph E. Johnston)	

ORDERS OF BATTLE FOR 1ST MANASSAS (STANDARD SCENARIO)

Army of the Potomac (BG Pierre G.T. Beauregard)	Army of the Shenandoah (BG Joseph E. Johnston)	3RD BRIGADE (BG BARNARD E. BEE, JR., LT STATES RIGHTS GIST)
		4th Alabama Infantry (COL Egbert J. Jones, LTC Evander M. Law, MAJ Charles L. Scott) Strength: 700 Quality: 3+ Guns: 100% Minie Rifle
		2nd Mississippi Infantry (COL William C. Falkner, LTC Bartley B. Boone, MAJ David W. Humphries) Strength: 700 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket
		11th Mississippi Infantry (COL William H. Moore, LTC Philip F. Liddell, MAJ Samuel F. Butler) Strength: 140 Quality: 3.1 Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket
		6th North Carolina State Troops (COL Charles F. Fisher, LTC Charles E. Lightfoot, MAJ Robert F. Webb) Strength: 700 Quality: 2.8++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket
		Staunton Artillery (CAPT John D. Imboden, LT Thomas L. Harman) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore
		4TH BRIGADE (BG EDMUND K. SMITH)
		1st Maryland Battalion Infantry (COL Arnold Elzey, LTC George H. Stewart, MAJ Bradley T. Johnson) Strength: 480 Quality: 3.65++ Guns: 100% Mississippi Rifle
		3rd Tennessee Infantry (COL John C. Vaughn, LTC J.J. Reese, MAJ G.W. Morgan) Strength: 600 Quality: 3.65++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket
		10th Virginia Infantry (COL Simeon B. Gibbons, LTC Edward T.H. Warren, MAJ Dorilas H.L. Martz) Strength: 600 Quality: 3.65++ Guns: 100% Smoothbore Musket
		Newtown Artillery (CAPT George A. Groves, LT Robert F. Beckham, LT J.A. Jacobs) Strength: 75 Quality: 3.6++ Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore
		1ST VIRGINIA CAVALRY (LTC J.E.B. (JEB) STUART, MAJ ROBERT SWAN) Strength: 300 Quality: 3.8+++ Guns: 100% Shotgun
		THOMAS ARTILLERY (CAPT PHILIP B. STANARD, LT CHARLES H. THORNTON) Strength: 75 Quality: 3 Guns: 4 6-pd. Smoothbore
		SUPPLY WAGONS (JOHNSTON) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised
		SUPPLY WAGONS (JOHNSTON) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised
		SUPPLY WAGONS (JOHNSTON) Strength: 25 Quality: 3 Guns: 100% Improvised