

### 1: Second Battle of Bull Run - HISTORY

*The First Battle of Bull Run (the name used by Union forces), also known as the First Battle of Manassas (the name used by Confederate forces), was fought on July 21, in Prince William County, Virginia, just north of the city of Manassas and about 25 miles west-southwest of Washington, D.C.*

The first known colonial settlement was founded in 1671. In 1701, the Virginia General Assembly carved out an area approximately 2, square miles in size and named it Prince William County. At that time - all of Northern Virginia was known as Prince William. In the late 1700s, the county was divided into what today is Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Fauquier Counties. Revolutionary War Period Economic and political displeasure with the British government reached a breaking point for Prince William colonists in 1775. In 1775, under ever-mounting pressure, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves. The Virginia convention also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry. Prince William had already formed a volunteer unit a year before. Prince William County soldiers returned home to their families. Although there was heavy troop movement through the County from all sides, it escaped the massive destruction leveled against Richmond. Many African Americans in Virginia at this time were free from slavery and indentured servitude. Virginia legislators passed a law in 1783 permitting the freeing of slaves, however, colonies further south did not participate in similar legislation. Haymarket emerged as a large population center in 1802, with Occoquan following in 1808 and Brentsville in 1811. The railroad era began in Virginia around 1830 and the railroad reached Manassas. Manassas Junction brought a new form of shipping and travel to the area. It also became a crucial stratagem for cutting off supplies to either side throughout the War. The Union objective was to seize the Manassas Junction Railroad. Cockpit Point, a stretch of shoreline along the Occoquan River, is where the Confederate army formed a blockade at the Potomac River to cut off supplies to Washington. This single seemingly inconsequential action virtually ensured the Union Army defeat during the Second Battle at Bull Run. A Confederate corps happened upon a retreating Union army at Bristoe Station and attacked. Other Union soldiers in the area countered the small corps and captured the Confederate battery of artillery. The re-enactment featured living history demonstrations, speakers, art, music, and historical commemoration activities. Rebuilding the area to its former glory was almost an impossible task for locals. Grand manors and local businesses blighted during the War were replaced by modern inventions and post-war architecture. The railroad was reconstructed and expanded westward. Education became more important and schools sprung up - almost overnight. The purpose of the school was to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the youth placed under its care. Eastern College attracted students from over 22 states and 2 foreign countries. Eastern was transformed into a military academy and later closed in 1862. The Quantico Marine Base became an official training facility for the Navy before World War I and was one of the first Marine training centers not housed on a Naval base. The Town of Quantico, surrounded by the training center, was incorporated in 1871. After two World Wars and the incorporation of the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park in 1950, present-day Prince William County is a thriving and diverse community. Prince William County Historic Preservation.

### 2: Bull Run Regional Library

*On July 21, , two armies clashed for the first time on the fields overlooking Bull Run. Heavy fighting swept away any notion of a quick war. In August , Union and Confederate armies converged for a second time on the plains of Manassas.*

The right wing was commanded by Maj. James Longstreet ; The left wing was commanded by Maj. The total strength of the Army of Northern Virginia, cavalry and artillery included, was slightly less than 55, men. Factoring in only infantry, the effective Confederate strength was probably about 50, men, possibly as low as 47, The total Union strength with Banks added in was approximately 70, men. It consisted of units from Brig. King was not with his division because he had suffered a serious epileptic attack earlier that day. Returning to his position behind the tree line, he told his subordinates, "Bring out your men, gentlemen. Gibbon, a former artilleryman, responded with fire from Battery B, 4th U. Haskell to bring the veteran 2nd Wisconsin Infantry up the hill to disperse the harassing cannons. Gibbon met the 2nd in the woods saying, "If we can get you up there quietly, we can capture those guns. This stopped the rush of the enemy and they halted and fired upon us their deadly musketry. During a few awful moments, I could see by the lurid light of the powder flashes, the whole of both lines. Dawes , 6th Wisconsin [30] In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place and pressed forward as if determined by force of numbers and fury of assault to drive us from our positions. Stonewall Jackson [31] The 2nd Wisconsin, under the command of Col. Upon reaching the plateau, they deployed skirmishers who drove back Confederate skirmishers. They soon received a heavy volley into their right flank by men of the fabled Stonewall Brigade , commanded by Col. As units were added by both sides, the battle lines remained close together, a standup fight with little cover, trading mass volleys for over two hours. Jackson described the action as "fierce and sanguinary. Jackson, personally directing the actions of his regiments instead of passing orders to the division commander, Maj. Ewell , sent in three Georgia regiments belonging to Brig. Gibbon countered this advance with the 7th Wisconsin. Doubleday sent in the 56th Pennsylvania and the 76th New York , who advanced through the woods and checked the new Confederate advance. These men arrived at the scene after dark and both Trimble and Lawton launched uncoordinated assaults against them. The engagement ended around 9 p. The fight was essentially a stalemate, but at a heavy cost, with over 1, Union and 1, Confederate casualties. The 2nd Wisconsin lost of engaged. The Stonewall Brigade lost out of In all, one of every three men engaged in the fight was shot. Taliaferro wrote, "In this fight there was no maneuvering and very little tactics. It was a question of endurance and both endured. But he had achieved his strategic intent, attracting the attention of John Pope. Pope wrongly assumed that the fight at the Brawner Farm occurred as Jackson was retreating from Centreville. Pope believed he had "bagged" Jackson and sought to capture him before he could be reinforced by Longstreet. Philip Kearny stated, in part, "General McDowell has intercepted the retreat of the enemy and is now in his front Unless he can escape by by-paths leading to the north to-night, he must be captured. Reynolds and Sigel were some miles away and would not be on the scene until morning, by which time Jackson could easily crush King. Ricketts was closer, but had Longstreet following far behind. Since staying in place at Groveton was clearly unacceptable, the only other options were retreating either to Manassas Junction or Centreville. Gibbon recommended the former since the exact disposition of the enemy was unknown and going to Centreville risked a disastrous march across his front. King finally agreed, and the division formed up into column and moved south to Manassas Junction. At the same time, Ricketts had arrived at a similar conclusion and marched south and away from Jackson as well, in his case towards Bristoe Station. Jackson defends Stony Ridge[ edit ] August 29, 10 a. Longstreet arrives, Porter stalls August 29, 3 p. Aware that his position was geographically weak because the heavy woods in the area prevented effective deployment of artillery , Hill placed his brigades in two lines, with Brig. Alexander Lawton , and on the right, William B. While some parts of the railroad grade were a good defensive position, others were not, moreover the heavily wooded terrain largely precluded the use of artillery aside from the right end of the line, which faced open fields. Jackson thus placed the brigades of Early and Forno on the right end of the line, both large

brigades that had not been engaged the previous evening and were fresh. In addition, John Gibbon arrived at Centreville and informed Pope that the retreat from Groveton was a mistake, ignoring the fact that he had recommended it in the first place. Gibbon also stated that he had no idea what had become of McDowell, to which an infuriated Pope replied "God damn McDowell! In addition, King, exhausted and ill from epileptic attacks, had turned over command of the division to John Hatch. Pope on the 29th remained firmly wedded to the idea that Jackson was in a desperate situation and almost trapped, not only an incorrect assumption, but one that also depended on the coordination of all the corps and divisions under his command, none of which were where he intended them to be. Also a large portion of the men being German immigrants, suffering from prejudices, they had performed poorly in battles against Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley during the spring. Moreover, until Pope himself arrived, Sigel was the ranking officer on the field and would be in overall charge of the battle. He ordered Fitz John Porter to move toward Gainesville and attack what he considered to be the Confederate right flank. Although the unfinished railroad grade provided natural defensive positions in some places, in general the Confederates eschewed a static defense, absorbing the Union blows and following up with vigorous counterattacks. These were the same tactics that Jackson would employ at the Battle of Antietam a few weeks later. Alexander Schimmelfennig and Col. As Milroy heard the sound of battle to his right, he ordered his brigade forward, the 82nd Ohio and 5th West Virginia in front and the 2nd West Virginia and 4th West Virginia in the rear as support troops. James Cantwell, was shot dead and the regiment fled in panic, causing the 5th West Virginia behind them to also retreat in disorder. Medical personnel attempted to evacuate as many of the wounded as possible under the ongoing firefight. With his brigade in shreds, Milroy attempted to rally the survivors. He then came across Brig. Although a hundred or so Confederates came bounding out of the woods in pursuit of Milroy, they were quickly driven back by artillery fire and Stahel returned to his original position south of the turnpike. The fighting in the woods west of Sudley Road resumed and it came down to a standstill until the 14th Georgia came down to reinforce the South Carolinians. Kearny however did not move forward. Jackson ordered his wagons evacuated from the area and Maj. Nobody on the Union side realized that they were getting in the rear of the Confederate line, and the sight of grayclad infantry in the distance was enough to discourage Poe from advancing any further, so he pulled back across the creek. One was directed to support the corps artillery on Matthews Hill, another held idly in reserve, and the remaining three accompanied Poe to the banks of the creek until Confederate artillery fire became too hot for them and they pulled south into the woods where they joined in skirmishing with A. Historians have faulted Kearny for his actions that day, blaming a personal grudge that Kearny held against Sigel. Isaac Stevens IX Corps. Pope also arrived on the battlefield, where Sigel graciously ceded command to him. Instead, there was no sign of any of these troops anywhere. Pope momentarily considered withdrawing to Centreville, but became worried of the political fallout that would result if he was seen as insufficiently aggressive. Kemper and David R. Then a courier arrived with a message for Porter and McDowell, a controversial document from Pope that has become known as the "Joint Order. Hennessy described the order as a "masterpiece of contradiction and obfuscation that would become the focal point of decades of wrangling. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run to Centreville tonight. Thomas Rosser deceived the Union generals by dragging tree branches behind a regiment of horses to simulate great clouds of dust from large columns of marching soldiers. At this time, McDowell received a report from his cavalry commander, Brig. John Buford , who reported that 17 regiments of infantry, one battery, and cavalry were moving through Gainesville at 8: The Union advance was again halted. Longstreet later remembered that Lee "was inclined to engage as soon as practicable, but did not order. Taken by surprise, the Georgians fell back and fierce hand-to-hand combat ensued. Bradley Johnson and Col. To check the Confederate counterattack, Pope pulled Schneck from south of the turnpike and with artillery support, forced the Confederates back to the shelter of the railroad embankment. While all this was going on, Kearny still remained out of the action. In any event, Porter was in no better position to attack than he had been earlier in the day. As they fell back onto the edge of a hillside, Gregg lopped some wildflowers with his old Revolutionary War scimitar and remarked, "Let us die here my men, let us die here. Hill sent a message to Jackson calling for help. Field , was severely wounded and command of his brigade, which had also taken a beating over the course of the day, fell to Col. Brockenbrough of the 40th

Virginia. This report caused Lee to revive his plan for an offensive in that sector. Longstreet once again argued against it, this time due to inadequate time before dusk. He suggested instead that a reconnaissance in force could feel the position of the enemy and set up the Confederates for a morning attack. McDowell then informed Pope that King had fallen ill and relinquished command of the division to Brig. Hatch , whom Pope had taken a considerable disliking to early in the campaign. Hatch had originally led a cavalry brigade and failed to carry out an order from Pope to raid down into the Richmond outskirts.

### 3: Second Battle of Bull Run - Wikipedia

*The Second Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) proved to be the deciding battle in the Civil War campaign waged between Union and Confederate armies in northern Virginia in*

Amassing An Army At Manassas On July 16, , he set out with the Army of Northeastern Virginia, about 28,000 men, from Washington to attack the Confederate forces near Manassas, Virginia, just 25 miles away, and push them farther from the Northern capital. Beauregard had been massing the Confederate Army of the Potomac at Manassas since the spring of 1862 and had about 21,000 soldiers at hand. He was protecting a key rail station at Manassas Junction and had fanned his troops out along Bull Run north of town. Johnston, though senior in rank to Beauregard, arrived from the Shenandoah Valley not long before the battle but being unfamiliar with the terrain, deferred to Beauregard. Army names of the Civil War can be confusing. Lee permanently re-named the largest Confederate army the Army of Northern Virginia. After losing about 10,000 men, Tyler withdrew. With information from additional reconnaissance, McDowell planned to use two columns to attack the Confederates left flank while a third circled to the far right flank and south to provide a distraction, cut the Confederates off from Richmond, and force them farther southeast. Very early in the morning on July 21, McDowell sent two divisions north toward Sudley Springs, while another division was to create a diversion by attempting to cross Bull Run at Stone Bridge. Confederate colonel Nathan Evans suspected the attack at Stone Bridge was just a diversion to conceal a larger movement and, upon receiving confirmation of this from his signal officer, redirected most of his men to Matthews Hill. They were able to slow down the Union divisions advancing from the north, but by midday they were being driven back toward Henry Hill, across the road behind them. Wade Hampton and his Legion, and Col. Jackson set up a line of artillery on the crest of the hill, where the artillerymen would be protected. McDowell moved his artillery from Dogan Ridge to Matthews Hill, and the contesting batteries engaged in a fierce fight, during which a civilian was wounded; Mrs. Judith Henry, ill and in bed in her home on Henry Hill, would succumb to her wounds later in the day. Near the end of the artillery fight, Brig. Barnard Bee, on Henry Hill with Jackson, declared that the Union was about to break their lines, to which Jackson replied "Then we shall give them the bayonet! Jackson continued to press against the Union lines, telling his men to wait until they were within 50 yards of the enemy before attacking, "And when you charge, yell like furies! The seesaw battle was still in doubt as the afternoon wore on. When Beauregard saw a column of dusty troops coming up the road, he was uncertain which side they belonged to. The Rout Of Union Troops The Union troops, attacked unexpectedly by these new arrivals, fled in a disorganized retreat that turned into a rout. The Confederates, who were also disorganized, did not pursue. The Southerners lost nearly 20,000 men, the Northerners over 20,000, over 1,000 of whom were taken prisoner or otherwise missing. In recognition of this victory, Beauregard was promoted to full general on August 31, to rank retroactively to the day of the battle. McClellan as Union army leader. Not long after Gen. Lee was placed in command of the combined force, he permanently renamed it the Army of Northern Virginia. The flag incident showed the need for a more readily identifiable Southern banner. The "Southern Cross" design, a blue X with white stars on a red banner, the flag most commonly associated with the Confederacy, was adopted as a battle flag, although it was used more in the Eastern Theater than in the West. Federal cavalry at Sudley Ford, created by George N. Barnard, Library of Congress. Reynolds marched his battalion over the Potomac Long Bridge on the afternoon of July 16, , he must have wondered what lay ahead for his Marines. A Mexican War veteran, Reynolds had seen Marines serve with distinction in that war 14 years earlier, and now he fully expected his command to do the same. Still, as an officer with 35 years of military service under his belt, Reynolds worried about the green troops under his command. True, they were Marines, but as they headed toward their first fight in a new war, across a small Virginia creek called Bull Run, he had some doubts that could only be answered when the bullets began to fly. The order to the commandant had been specific: From regiments of brand-new volunteers to U. Army regulars, every available Union soldier was being rushed toward the impending fray, and the Marines were no exception. The remainder of the Confederate forces, 15,000 men under General Joseph E. Johnston, were in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, 70 miles northwest of Manassas.

The Confederate Army, split as it was into two separate wings, seemingly invited attack, and the Union commander was being pressured from all sides to take quick and decisive action. McDowell needed to act quickly to defeat the divided Confederates while he still commanded an army. Many of the day Union volunteer regiments in his army, called into service in response to Confederate seizure of Fort Sumter two months earlier, were nearing the end of their enlistments, and many of the new replacement regiments were not yet combat-ready. Nevertheless, recognizing the need for urgency, the Lincoln administration rushed additional reinforcements to McDowell from all parts of the Union. Raw young recruits from New York, New England, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Minnesota poured into Washington, camping in a sea of white tents visible in every direction from the Capitol dome. The arrival of new troops in Washington reflected the growing sense of panic within both the government and the Union Army. With a teeming Rebel army mere miles away, an understandable sense of urgency gripped the president, his cabinet and U. Under direct orders from the president, McDowell drew up a plan for dividing his army into three columns to converge on the Rebels from three different directions north of Manassas. The plan was a good one, but it required at least twice as many men as McDowell then had at hand—hence the tumultuous influx of new recruits in Washington. The Marine Corps reflected the turmoil of the times. Its 48 officers and 2, enlisted men had a wide range of experience levels, from aging veterans to raw recruits. Having grown by 25 percent between and , the Corps swelled once again as the Civil War started. Indeed, the influx was so rapid that new troops at the Washington Navy Yard had to be berthed in the stables. Since many veteran Marines still served aboard ships or were deployed at U. The Civil War influenced the number and quality of Marine officers available for duty, as well. Although the total number of Marine officers remained essentially the same after the war started, the experience level of the officers declined. Twenty Marine officers resigned from service, electing to join the Confederacy in the spring of More critically, among the ranks from first lieutenant to major, nearly half of the officers headed South. It took time for the new Marine units to be integrated, however hastily, into the Army, and in the meantime, Lincoln, Scott and the cabinet members fretted. The target date for the offensive, July 8, passed without a whimper. McDowell, sitting in his camp, complained to his staff that he had no opportunity to test my machinery, to move it around and see whether it would work smoothly or not. Unfortunately for McDowell, he did not have the luxury of a test run. Scott, fuming at the delay, told Brig. Daniel Tyler that there was no excuse for an unfortunate result in the upcoming campaign, since McDowell had superior numbers and equipment in his favor. McDowell, however, did not see it that way. I wanted very much a little time, he said later, all of us wanted it. We did not have a bit of it. And Tyler would head for Vienna, where he would proceed west to block the Little River Turnpike and the Rebel line of retreat. Reynolds formed his men into a battalion and trooped out from the Washington Navy Yard with the rest of the army on July In addition to four companies of privates, the battalion included 12 officers, 17 noncommissioned officers, two drummers and two fifers. None of the privates had been in the service for more than three weeks, and only 16 Marines had had significant experience. Still, the leaders were seasoned Marines. Of the remainder, only three other officers, nine noncommissioned officers and two musicians could be considered veterans. The brigade numbered 3, men and included a militia regiment from New York, the 8th New York; two volunteer regiments, the 14th and the 27th New York; a battalion of Army regulars; a cavalry detachment; and an artillery battery from the 5th U. Artillery under Captain Charles Griffin. Porter recognized only too well the rawness of the Marines, but still complimented them: Through the constant exertions of their officers [they] had been brought to present a fine military appearance. By accompanying the artillery, Griffin reasoned, the Marines might be shielded from the heaviest fire, and their inexperience might not become a factor. It was not until July 21 that the Federals arrived near Centreville, where the Confederates guarded the lower crossings of Bull Run. There, at a ford near Sudley Springs, the soldiers would cross Bull Run, presumably turning the flank of the preoccupied Confederates. Unfortunately, in there were few units in the green Union Army that could move fast enough to make it work without a total loss of organization. Still, that was the plan, and the soldiers moved out as rapidly as possible, some of them singing Dixie as they moved into Virginia. Despite the early start, the marchers suffered immediate delays and could not keep to the attack timetable. Columns became hopelessly disorganized, mixing with other units on the road and becoming

confused in the dark; other regiments lost their way completely. It was not until midmorning on the 21st that the first Union elements actually crossed Bull Run. Even as the congestion cleared, the Marines discovered another challenge to their march. Double-quicking their way through the dark, the Marines lost much of their freshness, particularly as the morning turned into a typically hot July day in Virginia. Meanwhile, the first Union brigade to cross the creek, Brig. Still, the Confederate lines responded with intense and deadly fire as more Southern troops arrived to defend the flank. Additional Union brigades began to fill gaps as the battle progressed into the afternoon and the Confederate lines shifted about a mile to the rear. The Union army, despite its late start and early confusion, surged onward, ready to carry the day. As they climbed down from the train, Beauregard hastily sent the new forces forward to bolster his left flank. Eventually the Confederates, under the implacable leadership of Brig. Jackson, rallied on Henry House Hill in a stubborn defense that earned him the nickname Stonewall, and the hill became the focal point of the battle. Ricketts, were ordered to occupy Henry House Hill, supported by infantry and Marines. Meanwhile, the Union artillery was suffering under heavy Confederate return fire. The Marines covering the artillery were exposed to the same concentrated fire and rapidly began losing men of their own. Griffin wanted to open fire on the blue-uniformed force, but major William F. The supposed reinforcements were the 33rd Virginia, whose commander, Colonel Arthur Cummings, had disobeyed an order from Jackson that he hold his position.

### 4: Manassas National Battlefield Park (U.S. National Park Service)

*Home to the Bull Run Festival of Lights, Bull Run Regional Park contains miles of scenic and historic hiking trails, including the trailhead for the mile Bull Run Occoquan Trail. Rent a picnic shelter for your family, enjoy a round of disc golf, or bring the kids for an afternoon at the playground - Bull Run Regional Park is your place to.*

View Slideshow In the summer of , President Lincoln faced pressure to make a move against the Confederates in Virginia. Politicians and newspaper editors clamored for action. Furthermore, in the wake of Fort Sumter, Lincoln had issued a proclamation on April 15 for 75,000 men to serve for three months. As the expiration of their term of service approached, pressure mounted to employ the men. To do nothing with these men would squander their patriotism and result in demoralization. The elderly general-in-chief of the army, Winfield Scott, advised caution. Scott had been skeptical of the abilities of militia and volunteer troops since his service in the War of 1812. He feared that the men in service lacked the skills necessary to perform well. Scott instead suggested that the United States bide its time, train troops to proficiency, and institute a blockade of the Confederacy. At the head of the Shenandoah Valley stood general Robert Patterson, an aging veteran of the War of 1812 with nearly 18,000 men under his command. The Union enjoyed the advantage of superior numbers on both fronts, but only if they could prevent Confederate forces from uniting. In eastern Virginia, Confederate general P. Johnston in the Shenandoah Valley. In the event of a Union advance against either force, the Confederate generals could utilize the railroad to concentrate their men to meet it. Under orders from Lincoln, McDowell began his advance south on July 16, intending to move to Centreville and then to Manassas Junction, where he would sever the Confederate rail line connecting the Shenandoah Valley and the east. He depended on Patterson to occupy Johnston, however, and Patterson proved utterly inept at the task. Confederate forces in the Valley expected they could slip away undetected. Beauregard Indeed, on July 17, in the face of the Union advance, Beauregard informed Confederate president Jefferson Davis that "the enemy have assailed my outposts in heavy force" and that he had "fallen back on the line of Bull Run. Johnston, confident that Patterson would stay put, immediately agreed to shift his forces to Manassas. A sharp skirmish on July 18 set the stage for the Battle of Manassas. There, Confederate general James Longstreet lay in wait. Confederate detachments protected all of the crossings up to the Stone Bridge. Accordingly, McDowell planned to flank the Confederate line by crossing far beyond the Confederate left at Sudley Ford and then wheeling behind the Confederate line. Confederates from the Valley began arriving on July 19—the first time in history that troops had been transported to the battlefield by train—with Johnston himself arriving on July 20. With the Confederate forces united, an assault on their part became imperative. Thus, early on July 21, Johnston decided that the Confederates needed to shore up their left and center, and he moved the brigades of Virginian Thomas J. Jackson and South Carolinian Barnard Bee toward the left. Meanwhile, the flanking column started toward Sudley Ford. Evans had acquired the nickname at West Point as a mocking reference to his spindly legs spindle shanks. Infamous for having an orderly carry around a keg of whiskey he had nicknamed "barrelito," Shanks and his brigade remained impassive in the face of the Union troops who seemed content to remain on their side of Bull Run. Porter Alexander caught sight of the flanking column just making its way across Sudley Ford and immediately informed both headquarters and Evans—"Look to your left, you are turned"—the first use of wigwag signaling in combat. Grasping the gravity of the situation, Evans moved the bulk of his men to block its advance, leaving only a few to hold Tyler. As he took position on the slopes of Matthews Hill, it appeared as though Evans, with a lone brigade, would confront a full two Union divisions. Bee, meanwhile, had heard the firing earlier in the morning and moved his brigade, along with the brigade of Francis Bartow, from its position in the center to a location farther left. The battle had begun in earnest. For nearly an hour, Evans and his Confederates held. As fighting seesawed between Burnside and Bartow, Bee, and Evans, another Union commander took steps that would unravel the Confederate line on Matthews Hill. His brigade entered the fray, prompting a Confederate retreat. Manassas Momentarily, it looked as if McDowell had put the Confederates to flight, as the battered remnants of the three brigades on Matthews Hill streamed eastward. McDowell, unaccountably, paused and failed to closely pursue

the Confederates. This proved a fatal error, as a brigade of Virginians under Colonel Thomas J. Jackson began to form a new defensive line along Henry House Hill. It was here that Bee purportedly implored his men to rally on Jackson "standing like a stone wall. In the confusion, both Confederate and Union troops fell victim to friendly fire. At this early date in the war, uniforms had not been standardized and both armies carried similar-looking flags. In part, the Confederate battle flag was born out of this confusion. More than once, troops fired on their comrades, convinced that they were the enemy. Bartow and Bee lost their lives, and the widow Henry, who had refused to leave her house, also perished during the fighting. McDowell, in midafternoon, attempted to salvage the situation. From there, he could potentially flank the Confederate position. Unfortunately for McDowell, the Confederates anticipated this maneuver. Brigades under Arnold Elzey and Jubal A. Early stymied the Union advance toward Chinn Ridge. Manassas McDowell, with nothing left to gain on the south side of Bull Run, ordered a withdrawal. Covered by United States Regulars, the retreat began in an orderly fashion. Yet as the Union troops got farther from the battlefield, panic mounted. Cries went up that the Confederate cavalry was closing in on the retreating troops. In reality, Beauregard and Johnston possessed only a small force of horsemen under J. Although they attempted a pursuit, little came of it. Instead, as the Union troops proceeded they became more disorganized. By the time they reached Centreville, McDowell decided that further withdrawal was needed in order to reorganize and calm his men. Although some units certainly fled in a panic, enough Union troops maintained their composure to hold the Confederates at bay. The Confederates, for their part, exhausted after the fighting of the day and badly disorganized themselves, were in no shape to mount a sustained pursuit of the fleeing army. First Manassas was the bloodiest battle in American history to date; yet it would not compare to the bloodletting still to come. In fact, the historian Ethan Rafuse has argued that the most important effect of the battle was to convince numerous persons, North and South, that the Civil War would last longer and would exact a toll much greater in both blood and treasure than many had expected. Prior to First Manassas, many believed that a single battle would decide the war. Afterward, it became clear that much more than one victory would be needed to win the war. McClellan, fresh from his successes in western Virginia, reported to Washington, D. July 19, - Joseph E. Beauregard near Manassas Junction. July 20, - Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston arrives at P. July 21, , 6: July 21, , 9: Burnside, cross Sudley Ford across Bull Run. July 21, , Union general Irvin McDowell halts his advance, giving the Confederates time to consolidate their new position. July 21, , 2: McDowell determines the army must return to Washington, D. July 26, - George B. McClellan, having been summoned to Washington, D. The First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence, July 18â€”21, A Single Grand Victory: The First Campaign and Battle of Manassas. Cite This Entry Luebke, P. First Battle of Manassas. Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 6 Dec. September 27, Last modified: Give feedback about this entry Name Optional.

### 5: Manassas, First Battle of

*The Battle of First Manassas (First Bull Run) Rallying the Troops of Bee, Bartow, and Evans, Behind the Robinson House. Cheers rang out in the streets of Washington on July 16, as Gen. Irvin McDowell's army, 35, strong, marched out to begin the long-awaited campaign to capture Richmond and end the war.*

Cheers rang out in the streets of Washington on July 16, as Gen. It was an army of green recruits, few of whom had the faintest idea of the magnitude of the task facing them. But their swaggering gait showed that none doubted the outcome. As excitement spread, many citizens and congressman with wine and picnic baskets followed the army into the field to watch what all expected would be a colorful show. These troops were day volunteers summoned by President Abraham Lincoln after the startling news of Fort Sumter burst over the nation in April. Called from shops and farms, they had little knowledge of what war would mean. If McDowell could seize this junction, he would stand astride the best overland approach to the Confederate capital. Five miles ahead a small meandering stream named Bull Run crossed the route of the Union advance, and there guarding the fords from Union Mills to the Stone Bridge waited 22, Southern troops under the command of Gen. He then spent the next two days scouting the Southern left flank. In the meantime, Beauregard asked the Confederate government at Richmond for help. Johnston, stationed in the Shenandoah Valley with 10, Confederate troops, was ordered to support Beauregard if possible. Johnston gave an opposing Union army the slip and, employing the Manassas Gap Railroad, started his brigades toward Manassas Junction. This route took the Federals around the Confederate left. Valuable time was lost as the men stumbled through the darkness along narrow roads. Nathan Evans, commanding at the Stone Bridge, soon realized that the attack on his front was only a diversion. But even with these reinforcements, the thin gray line collapsed and Southerners fled in disorder toward Henry Hill. Attempting to rally his men, Bee used Gen. Rally behind the Virginians! About noon, the Federals stopped their advance to reorganize for a new attack. The lull lasted for about an hour, giving the Confederates enough time to reform their lines. Then the fighting resumed, each side trying to force the other off Henry Hill. The battle continued until just after 4p. At first the withdrawal was orderly. Screened by the regulars, the three-month volunteers retired across Bull Run, where they found the road to Washington jammed with the carriages of congressmen and others who had driven out to Centreville to watch the fight. Panic now seized many of the soldiers and the retreat became a rout. The Confederates, though bolstered by the arrival of President Jefferson Davis on the field just as the battle was ending, were too disorganized to follow up on their success. Daybreak on July 22 found the defeated Union army back behind the bristling defenses of Washington.

### 6: First Battle of Bull Run - HISTORY

*Zillow has 39 homes for sale in Bull Run Manassas. View listing photos, review sales history, and use our detailed real estate filters to find the perfect place.*

Situation morning, July 21 Situation at The inexperienced units immediately developed logistical problems. The later units found the approach roads to Sudley Springs were inadequate, little more than a cart path in some places, and did not begin fording Bull Run until 9: Nevertheless, he ordered demonstration attacks north toward the Union left at Centreville. Bungled orders and poor communications prevented their execution. Although he intended for Brig. Ewell to lead the attack, Ewell, at Union Mills Ford, was simply ordered to "hold Jones was supposed to attack in support of Ewell, but found himself moving forward alone. Holmes was also supposed to support, but received no orders at all. According to John Parker, a former slave, he was forced by his Confederate captors to fire a cannon at U. Nathan "Shanks" Evans and his reduced brigade of 1, men. Schenck were merely feints. In the first use of wig-wag semaphore signaling in combat, Alexander sent the message "Look out for your left, your position is turned. Barnard Bee and Col. Bartow , bringing the force on the flank to 2, men. William Tecumseh Sherman , crossed at an unguarded ford and struck the right flank of the Confederate defenders. This surprise attack, coupled with pressure from Burnside and Maj. George Sykes , collapsed the Confederate line shortly after Imboden and his battery of four 6-pounder guns, who held off the Union advance while the Confederates attempted to regroup on Henry House Hill. Ricketts Battery I, 1st U. Hampton had purchased about British Enfield rifles to equip the men with, however it is not clear if his troops had them at Bull Run or if the weapons arrived after the battle. If so, they would have been the only foreign-made weapons on the field. It has been claimed that Hampton deliberately targeted officers of the 79th New York in revenge for the death of his nephew earlier in the day, although he had in fact been killed by soldiers of the 69th New York. Jackson posted his five regiments on the reverse slope of the hill, where they were shielded from direct fire, and was able to assemble 13 guns for the defensive line, which he posted on the crest of the hill; as the guns fired, their recoil moved them down the reverse slope, where they could be safely reloaded. Unlike many engagements in the Civil War, here the Confederate artillery had an advantage. The Union pieces were now within range of the Confederate smoothbores and the predominantly rifled pieces on the Union side were not effective weapons at such close ranges, with many shots fired over the head of their targets. As Ricketts began receiving rifle fire, he concluded that it was coming from the Henry House and turned his guns on the building. Jackson, a former U. Army officer and professor at the Virginia Military Institute , is said to have replied, "Then, Sir, we will give them the bayonet. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Rally behind the Virginians. Bee was shot through the stomach shortly after speaking and died the next day, thus it is unclear exactly what he meant, moreover none of his subordinates wrote reports of the battle. At approximately 3 p. Barry , to mistake them for Union troops and to order Griffin not to fire on them. As additional Federal infantry engaged, the guns changed hands several times. Although McDowell had brought 15 regiments into the fight on the hill, outnumbering the Confederates two to one, no more than two were ever engaged simultaneously. Jackson continued to press his attacks, telling soldiers of the 4th Virginia Infantry , "Reserve your fire until they come within 50 yards! Then fire and give them the bayonet! And when you charge, yell like furies! At about 4 p. Also at 4 p.

### 7: Civil War & American History in Manassas and Bull Run

*Apartments for Rent in Bull Run, Manassas, VA Bull Run, famously known as the site of two major battles in the American Civil War, has become a racially-diverse residential area with a large shopping section that runs along the eastern edge of town.*

See Article History This contribution has not yet been formally edited by Britannica. Articles such as this one were acquired and published with the primary aim of expanding the information on Britannica. Although these articles may currently differ in style from others on the site, they allow us to provide wider coverage of topics sought by our readers, through a diverse range of trusted voices. These articles have not yet undergone the rigorous in-house editing or fact-checking and styling process to which most Britannica articles are customarily subjected. Interested in participating in the Publishing Partner Program? It was a chaotic encounter fought by volunteers short of training and organization and haphazardly equipped. It ended in victory for the Confederates under General Pierre Beauregard. The defeat shocked the Union into mobilizing resources for a long war. Beauregard blocked their path at the Manassas rail junction 25 miles 40 km from Washington, drawing up his army behind Bull Run. He was reinforced with troops, under General Joseph E. Johnston, that had been rushed by train from the Shenandoah Valley. Library of Congress, Washington, D. The weather was hot. Unfit Union soldiers arrived at Bull Run exhausted by the march from Washington. Nonetheless, the battle opened to their advantage. McDowell achieved surprise by sending most of his troops around the left of the Confederate line, crossing the river unopposed. The Southerners fought a desperate defensive action; General Thomas Jackson was nicknamed "Stonewall" for holding his Virginian infantry firm at the Fight for Henry Hill in the face of the Union onslaught. In the afternoon, the arrival of fresh Confederate troops at Manassas demoralized weary Union soldiers. As they wavered, the Southerners raised the blood-chilling rebel yell and drove them back across the river. Once they had begun to run, nothing would stop the panicking Union troops. Journalists and congressmen, who had ridden out to observe the battle, found themselves caught up in a rout. Fortunately for the Union, and especially for the very vulnerable Washington, D. The day after the battle, Lincoln signed a bill to create an army of half a million men, enlisted for three years. The Second Battle of Bull Run, a much larger affair, took place more than a year later on August 29-30, between a Confederate army of more than 56,000 men under General Robert E. Lee. It, too, resulted in a Confederate victory. Losses from First Battle: Confederate, dead, 1, wounded, 13 captured or missing of 32; Union, dead, 1, wounded, 1, captured or wounded of 28,

### 8: First Battle of Bull Run - Wikipedia

*Bull Run, located in historic Old Town Manassas, Virginia, is just a few miles from many Civil War era sites including the Manassas National Battlefield Park. Whether you are on a ride to our Nation's Capital or just enjoying the miles of beautiful Virginia countryside, drop in to see us.*

### 9: Bath and Kitchen Remodeling Manassas Virginia Bull Run Kitchen & Bath

*First Manassas (Bull Run) page with maps, photos, history articles, and preservation news On July 16, 1861, the new Union volunteer army under Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell marched from Washington DC toward the Confederate army under Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, drawn up behind Bull Run.*

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