R P. Chew.

STONEWALL JACKSON

Address of Colonel R. P. Chew

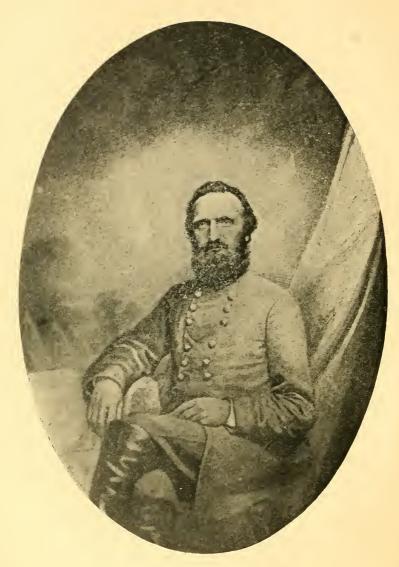
CHIEF OF HORSE ARTILLERY ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

DELIVERED AT THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, ON THE UNVEILING
OF EZEKIEL'S STATUE OF GENERAL
T. J. JACKSON, JUNE 19, 1912

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY NEWS PRINT
1912







STONEWALL JACKSON IN 1362

STONEWALL JACKSON

Address of Colonel R. P. Chew

CHIEF OF HORSE ARTILLERY ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

DELIVERED AT THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, ON THE UNVEILING
OF EZEKIEL'S STATUE OF GENERAL
T. J. JACKSON, JUNE 19, 1912

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY NEWS PRINT

E407 115233

100 1218 OC1 1218

Stonewall Jackson

Fellow Comrades, Fellow Alumni, Cadets of the V. M. I., Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are here today to witness the unveiling of a monument to commemorate the great character and deeds of General Thomas Jonathan Jackson. The Board of Visitors having charge of these ceremonies have done me a great honor by inviting me to deliver the address upon this occasion. Had this Board consulted my wishes, someone else more capable would have been selected to perform this difficult task. When we come to talk of Stonewall Jackson, we treat of a character as remarkable as any in all history. As the war progressed, in the short period of two years, this great soldier advanced to the front rank of the great captains of modern times, and after his death was esteemed by competent military authorities in England, one of the five greatest Generals of the English speaking race, Wellington, Washington. Lee, Jackson. I know how impossible it would be for me to say anything that would add to his fame or reputation, and I will therefore confine myself to the impressions I formed of his character and habits as they appeared to me when I knew him as a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute and during the war, when I followed him, especially through the famous Valley campaign. It was not my good fortune to know him in his family circle, but I met him frequently at headquarters, and upon a number of occasions upon the battlefield. As a second classman at the Institute, I recited to him for seven months and had the opportunity, like all other of his pupils to observe the manners and habits of this great man.

So much has been written about him, especially by Colonel Henderson, it would be a difficult matter to say anything that

Marchonorgh -

would be new or interesting to the minds of the older persons here present; but there are many young people here today, who have not had the opportunity of reading extensively the several histories of this illustrious man, and if you will bear with me, I will as swiftly as possible, talk of his youth and early traditions, and then review the great campaigns and battles in which he bore so conspicuous a part.

Early Life

Jackson was of Scotch extraction. His great grandfather, John Jackson, came to America from Scotland about 1750, and took up his residence in the wilds of the western part of Virginia, now Harrison county. He was capable and thrifty, and died leaving a considerable fortune to his children. The subject of our address was born in Clarksburg Jan. 21, 1824. His father, a lawyer of ability inherited a good fortune, but by bad management, soon dissipated it leaving his widow and three children, two sons and a daughter, unprovided for and dependent upon relatives. Several years after his death, Mrs. Jackson married a Captain Woodson, and being unable to support her children in comfort, she sent her two boys to an uncle. A year later she died. She was a woman of fine character and her religious fervor made a lasting impression upon her children. Jackson never forgot his mother, and always referred to her in after life with the deepest affection. The treatment he received at the hands of his uncle not being such as he thought due him, he bundled up his clothes, hung them across his shoulder on the end of a stick, and walked seventeen miles to the home of another uncle. This action in one so young gave evidence of great determination. son was a man of large means, owning several farms and mills, and young Jackson was put to work at lumbering and tilling the soil. His uncle raised fast horses, had a race

track, and he was soon taught to ride as a jockey. He is said to have become very expert, and was able to bring out the best qualities in any horse he rode. In later life he has been spoken of as an ungraceful horseman, leaning forward instead of sitting erect. This was probably due to his early training as all jockies ride with short stirrups, and lean forward toward the neck of the horse. He is described as a thoughtful and affectionate boy, always truthful and polite. As he grew to early manhood, he was troubled with a mysterious form of dyspepsia, and thinking open air exercise would be helpful, at the age of seventeen secured the position of deputy sheriff, and in the execution of his duties was thoroughly accurate and punctual.

West Point

A vacancy occurring at West Point when he was nineteen years of age, he at once made application for it. He was aided by all of his acquaintances, and the member of congress from his district bent every energy to secure him the appointment. He was summoned to Washington, and introduced to the secretary of war. Although poorly prepared to enter West Point, the secretary was so favorably impressed with his courage and determination he handed him his appointment. Hurrying away to West Point, in July, 1842, he was admitted to that institution. Somewhat awkward, reticent and plainly dressed, the impression he made upon his fellow cadets was not favorable, and they at once commenced to play practical jokes upon him, but his imperturbable good nature and manly bearing soon won their respect and he was not long subject to their torture. He immediately devoted himself to his studies, and it is said when the lights were put out, would lie on the floor and study by the light of the fire. By intense application, backed by a determination to succeed, he passed through the several courses, finally graduating seventeenth in a class of seventy. He was regarded by the other students as somewhat odd in manner and habits. He would sit bolt upright in his seat while studying, and when he had mastered his task, would continue sitting in that position, gazing at the wall or ceiling. It is said he thought leaning over his desk increased his dyspepsia. He was doubtless also directing his thoughts to some problem, and was developing the great facility he exhibited later in life for concentrating his mind upon a given subject.

War in Mexico

Jackson was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Artillery on June 2, 1846. The war with Mexico had begun and several battles had been fought, when General Scott, in 1847, took command of the naval and military expeditions against Mexico. The regiment to which he belonged was assigned to General Scott's army, and was under fire at the battle of Vera Cruz. On account of his brayery, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Artillery after the battle of Cerro Gordo. and assigned to Magruder's Battery. At the battle of Churubusco this gallant young officer came prominently into notice, and Captain Magruder in speaking of Jackson in his official report said: "In a few moments Lieutenant Jackson, commanding the second section of the battery, which had opened fire upon the enemy who were in a position on the right, hearing our fire still further in front, advanced in handsome style, and kept up the fire with equal bravery and effect. His conduct was equally conspicuous during the whole day, and I cannot too highly commend him to the Major General's favorable consideration." the battle of Chapultepec, Magruder was ordered to send a section of artillery to support an infantry attack. Jackson was given charge of the section, and had to advance overa position full of difficulties, and was compelled to keep the road on account of the marshy ground on each side. The Mexican

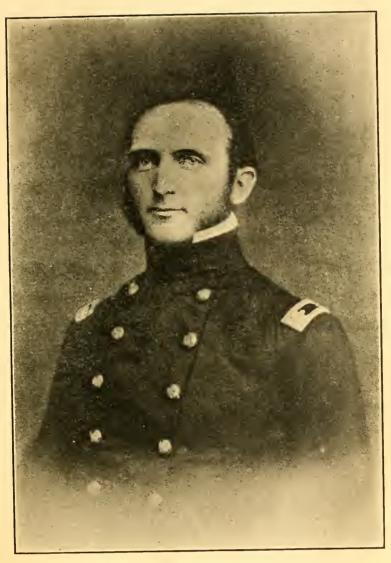
artillery in front and cannon on the heights of Chapultepec opened a terrific fire. It was impossible for infantry to advance When Jackson arrived on the ground, his horses were shot down. The enemy had cut a ditch across the road, and in order to reply to their fire, his men lifted a oun over this obstruction by hand. His cannoneers behaved badly, and left the young lieutenant standing exposed to this terrible fire. Orders were sent to him to retire. He sent word back if they would send him fifty men, he would charge the breast works in front of him. Jackson. with one man stood his ground, and continued to fire upon the Mexicans. All his gunners save one man, and an escort sent him as a support, fled to the rear; still he remained and with the aid of this one man continued to load and fire his gun. Captain Magruder coming up and observing him standing alone, immediately had a second gun lifted over the ditch, and the infantry encouraged by the gallantry of Jackson and his cannoneers rallied and charging carried the breastworks. The infantry continued to advance, and Jackson's guns kept their position on the firing line. This was an opportunity for which he had longed, and when it came he was ambitious to display his soldierly instinct and to become the rallying point for the rest of the army. After the battle of Contreras he was promoted to the rank of Cantain. His gallant behavior at Chapultepec was mentioned in the dispatch of the Commander-in-Chief, and he was publicly complimented for his courage. Within eighteen months from the time he was assigned to his regiment of artillery, he was brevetted Major. He had little opportunity in the war with Mexico to display his military genius, the sphere in which he operated being a contracted one, but he attracted great attention by his unusual courage and energy.

He came out of the war with a reputation second to that of no young officer, and the taste of battle he had had there, doubtless spurred his ambition to higher achievement, if opportunity should offer. The dull routine of camp life being distasteful to him, after the termination of hostilities, he spent several months in the City of Mexico. It is said these were very pleasant months to him, and that he came near falling in love with a beautiful senorita. The young soldier, stern and relentless in battle, often took part in the festivities indulged in by the young people of the capitol city. It is even said he learned to dance, and in later life, for his wife's amusement, would go through the Mexican dance with considerable grace. His appearance, from a daguerreotype taken about this time, was that of a fine looking young man. His forehead was broad, his eye clear, and intelligent, his nose straight and well formed, his face terminating in a jaw of great strength.

Jackson at the Virginia Military Institute

Growing weary of the monotony of camp life, in March, 1851, he made application for and was appointed instructor of Artillery Tactics and professor of Natural Philosophy at the Virginia Military Institute.

My first acquaintance with General Jackson commenced in 1859, when I entered the V. M. I. The John Brown raid occurring in 1859, he took charge of two pieces of artillery sent to Charles Town to guard Brown until his execution. I happened to be one of the cadets who served with these guns, and recollect his drilling us in the streets of that place. I recited to General Jackson, and saw him daily from September, 1860, to April, 1861. He appeared to me at that time a calm and determined man, giving his whole thought and attention to the matter before him. He was not what you would call a graceful man, but he was a very good looking person. He was too intense a man to be what is called genial, though I have seen him often with a delightful smile upon his face. We have it from the best authority that in his family circle he was gentle, amiable



STONEWALL JACKSON WHEN HE LEFT MEXICO



and thoroughly companionable. He was a man of perfect truth and sincerity and so sensitive about misrepresentation it is stated he walked a mile and a half through the rain one night to correct a statement about an incident that occurred between two cadets, which he had represented as taking place on the lawn, when as a matter of fact it had occurred on the porch. This might seem like an exaggerated effort to keep in line with the perfect truth, but it was characteristic of the man. He never dealt in misrepresentations, and was never known to dissemble. We have stories of a number of odd things he did, no doubt largely exaggerated, but all these are mere cobwebs to be brushed aside when we come into the blaze of his wonderful genius and into the light of his remarkable achievements.

While at the Institute, he was a great student of military history. He admired Napoleon above all other soldiers and became thoroughly conversant with his campaigns, his maxims of war, and particularly the strategy he adopted. When the war commenced, he was well equipped to command armies on the widest fields. He had laid the foundation for his wonderful career.

Richmond-1861

In April, 1861, he went to Richmond with the corps of cadets to assist in drilling the troops. He had not been there long before he was appointed Colonel in the Virginia service, and ordered to Harpers Ferry to take command until General Joseph E. Johnston could get there. A Brigade of Virginia regiments was soon organized and Colonel Jackson assigned to its command. On June 17th, he was commissioned a Brigadier General, being at this time thirty-seven years of age. He had been ten years at the V. M. I. and had had no further military experience since the termination of the Mexican war. By careful and prudent exercise, he had improved his health and was in excellent physi-

cal and mental training. While regretting the necessity for the war, he was wholly in sympathy with the South and stood ready to give Virginia and the Confederacy his best talent and best efforts.

A Strict Disciplinarian

He was an excellent disciplinarian; never harsh, but demanding obedience to his orders. During all my service under General Jackson, whilst he was exacting as a soldier, which was eminently proper, I never knew him to be rough in manner and never rude. He was invariably polite, and always a thorough gentleman. He was a trained soldier, and no officer knew better than he that it was useless to fight an army inferior in equipment and numbers against great odds unless the men were disciplined and taught to be obedient to orders. He marched his soldiers great distances, it is true, and required them to do arduous service, but this he believed to be necessary to success, and was intended to save lives by surprising his foes and thus enable his men to overthrow largely superior numbers.

He exacted obedience to his orders, and punished severely any soldier who violated them. For instance, it is told that D. H. Hill sent a man to his headquarters under arrest with a note to General Jackson saying the man persisted in burning rails, and he had not been able to cure him of the habit, and would like the general to try his hand on him. Jackson asked him why he persisted in violating orders. The soldier replied, he had been in D. H. Hill's command for eight months, and had never gotten a good look at General Jackson, and he knew if he burnt the rails he would be arrested and sent to headquarters and would then have a chance to get a good look at "Stonewall" Jackson. General Jackson called his orderly and told him to buck the man, and set him on an empty barrel in front of his tent; to throw open the flies of the tent and leave him there for an

hour, and thus he would have a chance to get a good, long look at him.

The Bravest are the Tenderest

That he was kind and thoughtful of his soldiers is evidenced by his refusal to retire from in front of Kernstown until all the wounded were cared for. Again, his affection for his men was displayed upon one occasion, when on the march to Manassas, he was informed the soldiers of the brigade, worn out by the march, had fallen asleep on the ground and there was no guard about the camp. He replied: "Let them sleep. I will watch the camp tonight." He rode around the camp during the entire night, a lone but vigilant sentinel, while the men rested and slept.

"Athwart the shadows of the vale Slumbered the men of might, And one lone sentry paced his rounds To watch the camp that night."

Stonewall Brigade at Manassas

His Brigade consisted of the Second Virginia, Colonel Allen; the Fourth Virginia, Colonel Preston; the Fifth Virginia, Colonel Harper; the Twenty-seventh Virginia, Colonel Echols, and the Thirty-third Virginia, Colonel Cummings. The Rockbridge Battery commanded by Rev. Dr. Pendleton was also attached to this Brigade. This Brigade was composed of the finest material, a large majority of the men having been born and raised in the Shenandoah Valley. The privates were intelligent, and became as the war progressed, keenly alive to what should be done by soldiers under all circumstances. This Brigade distinguished itself in almost all the battles in Virginia, and no body of men in any war ever won a greater reputation for courage and skill in battle.

Early in June, 1861, General Patterson had crossed the

Potomac river with a large army. General Jackson had command of the advance force, and had some fierce engagements with him. At this time McDowell, commanding the army in front of Washington, advanced on Manassas, and Johnston determined at once to move his command to that point. Jackson's Brigade was in front. He reached Manassas on the 20th of July, and took position near the Henry house, and was deployed on the eastern edge of the hill, in a belt of pines, which afforded good shelter for his troops. When the next day the Brigades of Bee, Bartow and Evans were being driven back in considerable confusion, Jackson's men held their position, and Bee, in order to rally his troops, pointed in the direction of the Virginia Regiments and said: "Look at Jackson's men, standing like a stonewall! Rally behind the Virginians!" The name of "Stonewall" was at once applied to Jackson, and will cling to him throughout all time. Two Federal batteries supported by infantry advanced in close proximity to the position held by the Thirty-third Regiment, commanded by Colonel Cummings, and that officer immediately charged, shooting down gunners and horses. Stuart had just made a dash upon the flank of this infantry, and thrown them into confusion. Several of the guns escaped, but the remainder were abandoned and left about half way between the opposing lines. The enemy rallied about their guns again, but were driven off by a part of the Second Virginia Regiment.

The Rebel Yell

General Jackson, under fire, rode slowly up and down in front of his regiment, and as the enemy again advanced, gave the order, "Reserve your fire till they are within fifty yards, then fire and give them the bayonet; and when you charge yell like furies!" The Federals advanced cheering, and most of our batteries were compelled to retire. Suddenly the Stonewall Brigade sprang from the ground, im-

mediately in front of them, and after firing a volley, charged bayonets, shouting fiercely. This unexpected attack disconcerted the Federals and caused them to fall back in confusion over the hill.

A Change of Command

On Nov. 4th, General Jackson was assigned to the command of the Shenandoah Valley district. His Brigade at that time was not ordered with him, and the parting between himself and his soldiers was full of feeling. They had learned to have the greatest confidence in his skill, and courage. The regiments were drawn up in line, and General Jackson, riding in front of them bade them farewell in the following eloquent address: "I am not here to make a speech," he said, "but simply to say farewell. I first met you at Harper's Ferry at the commencement of the war, and I cannot take leave of you without giving expression to my admiration of your conduct from that day to this, whether on the march, in the bivouac, or on the bloody plains of Manassas, where you gained the well deserved reputation of having decided the fate of the battle.

"Throughout the broad extent of the country through which you have marched, by your respect for the rights of property of citizens, you have shown that you are soldiers, not only to defend, but able and willing both to defend and protect. You have already won a brilliant reputation throughout the army of the whole Confederacy; and I trust, in the future, by your deeds in the field and by the assistance of the same king Providence which has hitherto favoured our cause, you will win more victories and add lustre to the reputation you now enjoy. You have already gained a proud position in the future history of this our second War of Independence. I shall look with great anxiety to your future movements, and I trust whenever I shall hear of the First Brigade on the field of battle, it will

be of still nobler deeds achieved, and higher reputation won!"

Here he paused, and throwing the reins on his horse's neck, in tones full of emotion continued:

"In the Army of the Shenandoah you were the First Brigade! In the Army of the Potomac you were the First Brigade! In the Second Corps of the army you were the First Brigade! You are the First Brigade in the affections of your general, and I hope by your future deeds and bearing you will be handed down to posterity as the First Brigade in this our second War of Independence. Farewell!"

Turner Ashby

When General Jackson reached the Valley, he found a few regiments of militia armed with flintlock muskets and a few squadrons of cavalry. The cavalry was commanded by Turner Ashby who afterwards won for himself great celebrity as a cavalry leader. He was elected Colonel of the regiment doing picket duty from the vicinity of Romney to the Point of Rocks, and had attracted attention by his desperate fight at Kelly's Island in the Potomac where he charged across the river, in the face of a heavy fire and attacked and dislodged some infantry from the bushes on that island. Ashby served with Jackson, leading his advance and covering his retreat until killed near Harrisonburg, on June 6, 1862. This officer was known for his desperate courage, dash and daring in battle. Thoroughly patriotic and devoted to the cause of the South, he was ever ready to give battle to the enemy, and if necessary, give his life in defence of his country. He was vigilant as a hawk, and in him were blended the finest traits of a soldier. He was heroic and patriotic; his manner gentle and his character pure and chaste. General Jackson said of him in his official report, his sagacity was intuitive in divining the purposes and intentions of the enemy. A recent author has written of him that "he alone handled cavalry more as cavalry should be fought than any man since the days of Murat." His men were armed with pistol and sabre and were all superb horsemen. Ashby himself was one of the finest horsemen in the State of Virginia, and although not a large man, when mounted, presented a commanding appearance. His command was increased gradually until he had twenty-seven companies of cavalry, and in addition to this, a battery of horse artillery, organized by Milton Rouse, Jim Thompson and myself, all cadets of the V. M. I., and which served with him until his death.

We were youths of seventeen, eighteen and nineteen years of age. After we raised the company, Rouse and I called on General Jackson, and told him we had organized a battery. His face wore a quizzical expression, as he said: "Young men, now that you have your company, what are you going to do with it?" There was no reply to make to this as the question was more of a puzzle to Rouse and myself than to him.

Jackson at Winchester

Jackson established his headquarters at Winchester and remained subordinate to General Joseph E. Johnston, whose headquarters were at Manassas. About this time he was promoted to Major-General in the Confederate service. At his request Loring's Division was sent from Western Virginia and reached him on Christmas day. The Stonewall Brigade had also been sent to him, and in a short time, he gathered together 9,000 men. The enemy had troops posted from Harper's Ferry to Romney, there being at the latter place 5,000 men. General Jackson conceived the idea of clearing this country of Federal troops and doubtless had in view another object, which was to have his soldiers see ac-

tive and arduous service in order to season them for the great campaigns which were to follow.

On Jan. 1, 1862, he left Winchester with 9,000 troops. His purpose was to destroy the dam across the Potomac river, and tear up the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, so as to sever communications with the West. By rapid marches he proposed to deal with the enemy in detail. The weather was so bright and warm, no one thought in a day or two they would encounter a fierce storm of wind and snow. The enemy escaped from Bath, and after shelling them at Hancock, he moved toward Romney. The Federal troops encamped there made good their escape, retiring rapidly in the direction of Cumberland. Whilst he cleared his front of Federal troops, the expedition was not very fruitful of results. Great dissatisfaction broke out in Loring's command, which was left at Romney, and upon application to the secretary of war, a peremptory command was sent by him to General Jackson: "Our news indicates that a movement is making to cut off General Loring's command. Order him back immediately." General Jackson felt indignant, as he had not been consulted, and feeling that he could no longer effectively command the army, tendered his resignation, feeling it impossible to maintain discipline in his command if such interference was tolerated. General Joseph E. Johnston urged him to withdraw his resignation. Governor Letcher persuaded the secretary of war not to accept the resignation, and got from him the assurance that it was not the intention of the government to interfere with the plans of General Jackson. Jackson then withdrew his resignation and General Loring was ordered to another department. He remained with his Brigade in Winchester during the winter of '61 and '62. His wife was with him, and amid the delightful society of that hospitable city they spent, as Mrs. Jackson said, "as happy a winter as ever falls to the lot of mortals upon earth."

Jackson, here as usual, kept his men hard at drill, and confined them as closely as possible to their camp. He especially prohibited the use of spirituous liquors, and gave his officers strict orders to keep the men out of Winchester as much as possible. The soldiers, used every device to get out of camp and into the city. Several members of the Second Virginia Regiment were given permission by their colonel on one occasion, to go to Winchester to attend church. They failed to come back on Sunday and remained away several days. Upon their return, they were lectured by their colonel for their absence from camp, when one of them, Lieutenant George Flagg, reminded him it was a protracted meeting.

General McClellan was assembling an immense army of 200,000 men about Washington, and Shields, a fine old soldier, was placed in command of the troops from Fredericksburg to Romney. He had under his command about 46,000 men. About 40,000 Federals had assembled under General Banks along the line of the Potomac. Mrs. Jackson had gone back to her father's home and all of his baggage and stores were sent to Mt. Jackson. Instead of retiring, however. Jackson marched his troops through Winchester, in the direction of the enemy. Late in February General Banks crossed the river at Harper's Ferry, and his army of about 40,000 men with eighty pieces of artillery, threatened General Jackson's devoted band. Jackson had with him at this time three Brigades of infantry, 600 cavalry and twenty-seven guns. This was an insignificant body of troops to oppose so great an army as that commanded by General Banks, but his army was of the finest material. been accustomed to hardy exercise from boyhood, and were familiar with the use of the gun. The cavalry came from the Valley and the Piedmont country mainly, and were fine horsemen, full of dash and energy. As horsemen they were far superior to the Federal cavalry, one of whom said: "It is impossible to catch them. They leap fences and walls like deer. Neither our men nor our horses are trained in this way."

General Banks soon commenced his advance from Harpers Ferry. Jackson offered him battle on the 7th and again on the 11th of March, keeping his men under arms all day, hoping General Banks would assail him. The latter advanced cautiously however, keeping at a comfortable distance. On the 11th Jackson abandoned Winchester with great reluctance, as he had contemplated a night attack, and had called together his principal officers for a council of war. They did not approve his plan, and the attack was given up. Dr. McGuire, his chief surgeon, says his face, as he rode away from the town, was fairly ablaze with wrath, and he said in a severe tone: "That is the last council of war I will ever hold." He fell back to Strasburg about eighteen miles from Winchester. Banks satisfied himself with occupying Winchester. He was reinforced on the 18th by Shields' Division of about 12,000, and that general was sent to Strasburg. Jackson retired slowly up the Valley as far as Mt. Jackson. Ashby with his cavalry and battery, disputed the advance of the enemy from every hill. About the middle of March, General Banks was ordered to move with the bulk of his army to Manassas. Shields with his division was left in Winchester. On March 20th, Williams' Division commenced its march to Manassas Junction. On the evening of the 21st, Ashby drove in the pickets near Winchester, and received information that the Federal troops were all leaving that place. General Shields. who remained there, had carefully concealed his division. On the 22nd Ashby again drove in the pickets to within a mile of the city. Riding out on a hill, a little south of Winchester, General Shields and his staff were observed by one of the gunners of Chew's battery. He fired a shot which exploded in front of the group, a fragment wounding General Shields in the arm. General Ashby received information from a source he considered thoroughly reliable that only four regiments of infantry, some guns and cavalry remained in Winchester.

Battle of Kernstown

All this was transmitted to General Jackson, who immediately advanced and camped the first night at Strasburg. Four companies of infantry were frequently assigned to Ashby for his support. They were commanded by Captain Nadenbousch of Martinsburg, and on the 23rd, these four companies were sent to Ashby to support his cavalry. Shields, who was not on the battlefield, sent word to General Kimball to advance to the vicinity of Kernstown. army consisted of about 7.000 troops. Ashby who contested the advance of the enemy, made a sharp attack with the four companies of infantry, advancing through a heavy piece of timber, when he encountered a full Brigade of the enemy. They were compelled to give way before superior numbers. The pursuit by the enemy was checked by a well directed fire from Ashby's guns. He then took up a position on a hill to the east of the Valley pike, and maintained it during the entire day. General Jackson arrived on the field about 1 o'clock, and immediately made his disposition for battle. The Northern troops were commanded by General Kimball who had formed his line of battle east of the pike. Later he extended his line to the west and planted his guns on Prichard's hill. Ashby had attracted to the east of the pike a large force and after looking the ground over, Jackson determined to take a position on the ridge west of the turnpike, and endeavor to turn the enemy's right flank. Colonel Burke's Brigade was left on the pike to support Ashby: Jackson carried Fulkerson's Brigade and part of Carpenter's Battery to attack the enemy on his right. On this march the infantry and artillery were very much exposed to

a heavy artillery fire from Prichard's hill. Garnett's Brigade followed by a safer route. The two other guns of Carpenter's with McLaughlin's and Waters' Batteries and a part of Burke's Brigade were also ordered to our left. batteries were located on the ridge, and after a severe engagement drove the Federal guns from their position. Twenty-seventh and Twenty-first Virginia Regiments and Fulkerson's Brigade moved forward, Fulkerson on the ex-These troops gained a strong position behind a stone fence. The center of the line was held by Garnett's Brigade, and the Irish battalion, posted in the edge of a woods. Tyler's Federal Brigade was thrown forward and ordered to attack our left flank. He reached his position about 3:30 and måde a bold attack upon Fulkerson. After a severe fight. he was repulsed, when the rest of the Federal troops made an attack upon the Confederate centre held by Garnett. desperate struggle ensued here, lasting about two hours. I think the roar of the muskery and artillery was the most incessant I ever heard. Reenforcements were sent from Sullivan's and Kimball's Brigades and a fresh attack made along the entire line. Jackson still persisted in turning the right flank of the enemy and for this purpose ordered the Fifth, Forty-second and Forty-eighth Virginia Regiments in that direction. Before they reached the position he intended them to take the attack directed by Tyler, had shaken the Confederate centre and General Garnett, his ammunition exhausted, feeling he could no longer hold his position, ordered his line to retire. This was done without General The retreat of General Garnett's Jackson's knowledge. troops compelled Fulkerson to withdraw from the strong position he then held. Jackson at this time discovering the retreat of Garnett rode to where the troops were falling back, and endeavored to rally them. The Fifth Virginia supported by the Forty-second, was thrown into position to protect the retreat, but our lines being envelopedon both

flanks it was impossible to stem the tide, and the army was pressed back, and finally forced from the battlefield. That evening, Jackson halted and dismounted at the campfire of the Horse Artillery, and stood gazing into the fire. It was a cold night, and a fire felt comfortable. A member of the company who had some reputation for curiosity, after watching the general for some time said to him: "General, we had a very hot time today." General Jackson, fixing upon him his piercing eyes, said deliberately: "Yes, sir, but you can expect a much warmer time tomorrow."

Twelve hundred men were killed and wounded in this battle, about equally divided. The enemy captured two guns, and several hundred prisoners.

Jackson was dissatisfied with the conduct of General Garnett, who had ordered his troops to retire without notifying his commander. He was preparing to envelop the right flank of the enemy and always insisted had Garnett held his position a little longer, and, if necessary, given the enemy the bayonet, he would have won the battle. John Esten Cooke is authority for the statement that Ashby told Colonel Patten an order had been sent from Winchester for the Federal army to retire, and that that order was received a few minutes after our lines broke. He placed General Garnett under arrest. The sympathy of the officers and men generally seemed to be with Garnett. He was a gallant officer and beloved by his men. Later he was tried and unanimously acquitted. He fell gallantly leading a charge at Gettysburg. This action of General Jackson rendered him unpopular for some time with his army. His conduct was considered harsh, but after Jackson's wonderful fight at Second Manassas and later at Antietam, where he held his own against overwhelming numbers, it would seem the time would hardly ever arrive when an officer should retire without orders from his superior. Although our troops were repulsed at Kernstown, the battle had an excellent effect.

It was not believed with 3,000 men, Jackson would be bold enough to assail Shields; and Williams' Division was immediately ordered back to Winchester.

Retreat Up The Valley

Mr. Lincoln, who was always in trepidation about the capture of the capitol, strengthened the forces around Washington. McDowell, with 40,000 men was posted at Fredericksburg, and General Banks was sent to the Valley to confront Jackson, who retired slowly, pursued by the enemy. Ashby fought them with his guns at every turn, and harassed and annoyed their advance in every conceivable way. General H. G. Gordon of Massachusetts, a comrade of Jackson at West Point, pursued with great vigor. The Brigade commanded by this officer, and that commanded by General Tyler, gave us a great deal of trouble on many occasions. They were able soldiers, and both Brigades were made up of gallant men. General Banks, who was constantly fearful of attack, had visions of large reinforcements from Johnston's army. He renewed his pursuit about the 1st of April and drove Ashby's cavalry back to the vicinity of Edinburg. Banks' army and Ashby's cavalry remained confronting each other at Edinburg for over three weeks. Ashby was skirmishing frequently during each day, harasing the enemy with his artillery. Jackson's camp was about six miles in the rear. While there, he often rode to the front, and upon one occasion met Colonel Ashby, and dismounting held a consultation with him and proceeded to write a dispatch. A shell burst immediatly in front of them, and when the smoke cleared, those present expected to see them dead or wounded but both escaped unhurt. few minutes afterwards, General Jackson rode up a hill where the guns were in action, and approaching close to where I was sitting, I congratulated him on his escape. He replied quickly: "What is that, sir? What is that. sir?" I then explained to him that I had heard a shell exploded in front of where he stood with Colonel Ashby, and that they were in imminent danger. He replied: "It is the first I have heard of it, sir. It is the first I have heard of it, sir." General Jackson's well known respect for the truth compelled me to believe this, but I could not help reflecting, that when a shell exploded in close proximity to where I was, I was sure to be rather painfully conscious of it.

Jackson increased his force, until by April 15th, he had a little over 6,000 men when he began his retreat to Harrison-burg. Banks, who had been also reinforced, made an advance on the 17th, and reached Harrisonburg on the 22nd. In ten days, he had marched only thirty-five miles.

Jackson at Swift Run Gap

General Jackson, after reaching Harrisonburg, crossed the Shenandoah at Conrad's store, and went into camp in Elk Run Valley. He was not equal to fighting Banks in the open country between Harrisonburg and Staunton, but in this position, would be a constant threat to the safety of that general. With Banks advancing up the Valley, Milrov at McDowell, and Fremont moving up the South Branch Valley, it seemed that Staunton was doomed. General Ewell was encamped on the Upper Rappahannock with 8,000 men. General Edward Johnson, with a Brigade, had marched back to within a few miles of Staunton. General Lee who had been appointed to the command of the armies in Virginia, wrote General Jackson that McDowell's advance to Fredericksburg, was a serious menace to Richmond, augmenting McClellan's available force by 40,000 troops. He authorized General Jackson to use General Ewell's division in an attack on Banks in order to relieve the pressure on the capitol. Jackson ordered Ewell to move to Stannardsville. He wrote to General Lee that by combining the two

forces, he hoped to fall on Banks. Lee replied giving him full discretion, saying he was not competent, at so great a distance, to direct operations depending on circumstances unknown to him, but advising him when he dealt a blow, it should be sudden and heavy. Jackson adopted as his maxims of war "to mystify, mislead and surprise your enemy; after he has been defeated, to pursue him with the utmost vigor and as long as the endurance of the troops held out. To inflict the greatest damage possible upon the defeated foe. Never to attack an enemy having superior forces, if it can be avoided, but to defeat him in detail, bringing always larger numbers to bear upon an inferior force." He successfully applied these maxims in the coming operations.

The campaign that Jackson was about to begin was his own. He conceived the strategy employed, and executed it with his own tactics. Afterwards he remained in a position subordinate to General Lee, and it follows therefore that his fame as a great soldier must rest mainly upon his performance here.

Famous Valley Campaign

Jackson. who had mapped out his famous Valley campaign, proceeded immediately to its execution. On the 29th, instructing Ashby to make a demonstration against Banks at Harrisonburg, he left the Elk Run Valley, General Ewell taking his place, and marched up the river to Port Republic. The mud in the Valley was very deep, the roads terrible and it was with great difficulty the march could be made. On May 3rd he turned to the left and crossed the Blue Ridge mountains directing his march to a station on Meechums river. Every one was bewildered by Jackson's movements. Ewell who heard he had disappeared without giving him orders rode over to see Ashby and insisted that Jackson had lost his mind, saying that nothing else could account for his disrespect in not leaving him orders or giv-

ing him information as to his movements. Jackson was naturally of a secretive disposition. He knew, as do all other men, the most unsafe repository for a secret is a man. He knew if he gave valuable information to one man. it was likely to be communicated to another, and finally reach the whole army, and the enemy would soon get wind of it. He determined to keep his own secrets, to hold no council of war, where his plans would be divulged to others. He was taking this precaution when he pursued the route he did to strike Milrov at McDowell. For several days he was lost. No one knew his purpose except Ashby. Taking the train, he unloaded his troops at Staunton, and marched direct to attack Milrov at McDowell. That general had been reenforced by Schenk's Brigade and Fremont was marching to his aid. Milrov assailed our troops to be repulsed after a sharp fight, and in the night withdrew down the South Branch Valley. In the morning, Jackson discovering the enemy had disappeared, immediately pursued them. They adopted the novel expedient of setting fire to the woods. making pursuit most difficult. Turning back to McDowell. General Jackson crossed the mountain to Mt. Solon, and commenced the concentration of his troops at New Market and Luray. At this time the affairs of the Confederacy were enveloped in gloom. The battle of Shiloh had been fought and lost and General Albert Sidney Johnson killed. In front of Richmond, McClellan had assembled an army of 100,000 men, and was expecting McDowell at Fredericksburg to march to his assistance. McDowell with his fine army was to march on the 26th to take position on the right flank of McClellan. Mr. Lincoln and his secretary went to Fredericksburg to witness his grand review. Banks at this time was at Strasburg with 7,500 men and sixteen guns; 1,500 men were stationed at Winchester, and Geary with 2,000 was in Fauguier. Colonel Kenly with the First Maryland Regiment, numbering 1,000 men and two pieces of artillery, was at Front Royal.

Such was the gloom and despondency, it has been said, upon good authority, preparations were being made to abandon Richmond. In this hour of trouble, the people of the South rested their main hope upon the magnificent courage of the armies in Virginia, and on the genius and ability of those two matchless soldiers, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson. General Lee, who from this time on played upon the fears and timidity of the administration at Washington, wrote to General Jackson to make a speedy movement against Banks and drive him to the Potomac. With his own and Ewell's division he commenced his march north on May 21st, Taylor's Louisiana Brigade leading. As the eagle. soaring aloft, discovering his unsuspecting prey darts with fell swoop upon his helpless victim, so Jackson by a rapid march to Front Royal fell upon and swept Kenly from his path on the morning of the 23rd, captured the bulk of his command, and pressed on to intercept Banks in his retreat upon Winchester. Ashby had been sent to Buckton, a station on the road to Strasburg. He captured the troops there, and moving on rapidly overtook Jackson at Cedarville. Banks, alarmed by the demonstration at Front Royal. had commenced his retreat on Winchester, leaving Strasburg at 10 a. m. on the 23rd of May. Ashby, followed by Taylor's Brigade and two guns of Poague's Battery, was ordered to march to Middletown, on the Valley pike, in order to intercept Banks. The distance was seven miles, while Banks had only five miles to cover before reaching that Strong resistence was offered all along the route. The country was densely wooded, and the employment of cavalry was difficult. As soon, however, as Ashby came in view of the Valley pike, he emerged into an open country. and telling me to bring the battery of Horse Artillery along with the charge of the cavalry, dashed upon the enemy.

crowded in the pike. The infantry had passed on their retreat to Winchester, but the cavalry, of which Banks had about 2.500, was crowded in the road between two stone fences. They were at best poor horsemen and very little able to cope with the splendid cavalry of the Confederate army. Ashby galloped to the fence, and with his own pistol emptied many saddles, while the guns, thrown into position within 100 yards of the road poured a deadly fire into the In his official report General Jackson uses the following language: "In a few moments the turnpike which just before had teemed with life, presented a spectacle of carnage and destruction. The road was literally one mass of dying men and horses. Among the survivors the wildest confusion existed: they scattered in disorder in various directions, leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the Confederates." General Ewell had been sent forward on the Front Royal road towards Winchester, and Jackson crossed over with his division to the Valley pike. He proceeded at once to put into effect one of his maxims, "after defeating the enemy, press him with the utmost vigor, and pursue him as long as human endurance will permit."

Ashby, with about 200 men, continued to press the enemy vigorously. When he reached the vicinity of Newtown, he formed his cavalry, and telling me to charge with the guns, made an assault upon the enemy's position and drove them through Newtown. He was at the front all night and was with General Jackson early in the morning. After we had driven the enemy through Winchester the Horse Artillery was hurried in pursuit, accompanied by Jackson himself. Ashby was then well to the front attacking the enemy when ever opportunity offered. Dr. Dabney got the impression he had gone off on an independent expedition toward Berryville. I do not know how he fell into this mistake, but all historians, following this assertion, have reflected upon Ashby for not having his cavalry in hand to charge Banks'

army after he was defeated. In modern warfare it has been demonstrated that small bodies of cavalry are ineffective in a charge against infantry and artillery. If he had had at his command a fine body of troopers it would have been different; but it would seem too much was expected of this magnificent officer on this occasion.

Battle of Winchester

Jackson pressed forward during the entire night and although the men had been without rations since breakfast on the 24th, save what they found in Banks' wagon train, he continued the march until 3 in the morning, when the head of his column had reached a point about a mile from Winchester, opposite the ridge on which Banks had formed his line of battle. Jackson had with him on the Valley pike his own division and two extra brigades and nine batteries. Early in the morning he hurled these against the position occupied by Banks, and a fierce battle ensued. Ewell, who was on the Front Royal road, had advanced and attacked the enemy behind stone fences. They resisted his advance with much gallantry. The enemy making a stubborn resistence about 8 o'clock, Jackson determined to throw a large body of troops on their right flank. They anticipated this movement and had strengthened their right, but a determined charge, made by Taylor's and Taliaferro's Brigades supported by the Stonewall Brigade, drove all before it. The enemy then gave way in every direction, and hurried through the streets of Winchester. Jackson dashed to the front, aglow with the sense of victory, and gave the command to "Press forward to the Potomac." As he rode by the Second Virginia Regiment, he passed close to one of the soldiers, Cleon Moore, who said: "General, you have won a great victory." He instantly replied: "The victory is not mine, it is due to God." Jackson's men were too weary

to pursue for any great distance, and Banks made his escape across the Potomac.

This defeat of Banks created the greatest consternation in the North. The number of Jackson's troops was greatly exaggerated. It was thought the whole Confederate army was moving on Washington. The administration called for additional troops, and all of the commands available were sent to Harpers Ferry. The intended march of General Mc-Dowell was countermanded, and he was ordered to send a large part of his army to the Valley. Fremont was recalled. and ordered to march to the support of Banks. It is even said the President wired McClellan he must attack Richmond at once, or bring his army to the defence of Washing-Jackson had fallen like a thunderbolt upon Banks and driven him pellmell into Maryland. His success was complete. General Winder was sent with the Stonewall Brigade to Harpers Ferry. A large force of Federals had been assembled at Harpers Ferry under Saxton and a part of this army was encountered near Charles Town and routed. Ewell's Division was ordered to support Winder and by the 29th Jackson's army was concentrated near Halltown in Jefferson county. Ashby was sent to watch Fremont in the direction of Wardensville, in Hardy county, Information was sent to General Jackson at this time that McDowell was advancing toward Front Royal and that Fremont was moving east from Moorefield. There was nothing for him to do but fall back in order to escape destruction. Over 60,000 men were assembling to attack him. Ordering his army back, he took the train from Charles Town to Winchester. When half way there, a courier dashed up, the train was stopped, and the message delivered that the Twelfth Georgia had been driven from Front Royal and that McDowell's advance guard was in possession of the town. Jackson coolly read the dispatch and tearing it up, ordered the man to return to his command. At this time Jackson estimated

his troops at 15,000. On May 30th the whole army of the Valley was on its march to Strasburg. The distance to be covered by Winder's Brigade was forty-nine miles. march was undisturbed. Ashby impeded the march of Fremont and Shields remained inactive at Strasburg. army during the afternoon of the 31st, reached Strasburg. but the Stonewall Brigade encamped near Newtown, the bulk of that command having marched twenty-eight, and part of it thirty-five miles in one day. On the morning of June 1st, Fremont had moved within six miles of Strasburg. but Ewell, moving out, checked his advance. Winder passed through Strasburg at noon, and Jackson pursued his way toward Harrisonburg. His retreat upon that place was attended by no remarkable occurrence. Ashby protected his rear and by his order, burned the bridges over the eastern fork of the Shenandoah river, preventing Shields, who was advancing up the Luray Valley from crossing that river. In the short period of fourteen days Jackson had marched 170 miles; had defeated and routed Banks, thrown the North into a state of consternation by a threatened invasion: had tolled McDowell away from McClellan's right; had paralyzed that General's plans and made his escape with immense stores, captured from the enemy. Converging upon his position at Strasburg were over 62,000 Federal troops, while he had not in excess of 15,000 men. When General Jackson reached Harrisonburg on June 6th he turned the head of his column to the left and marched toward Port Republic. Fremont was in close pursuit and Shields was moving up on the east side of the Shenandoah river.

Death of Ashby

About two miles from Harrisonburg, General Wyndham, who had asked to be sent to the Valley to capture Ashby, charged in advance of the infantry. By a quick movement, Ashby cut him off and captured him and put his Brig-

ade to route. Going back toward Harrisonburg Ashby found the enemy in full pursuit. Several regiments of infantry were sent to him, and putting these into battle, he led the advance himself. While in close proximity to the enemy's line, calling upon the men to charge, he was killed instantly by a musket ball. The death of this brilliant officer brought grief to everyone in the Valley army. He had served with Jackson throughout the Valley campaign, and had become famous for his skill in handling his squadrons, for his reckless courage, and for his superb horsemanship. He had been Jackson's right arm, furnishing him, by his restless vigilance, the most accurate information. That officer, in his official report, uses this language: "His daring was proverbial, his powers of endurance almost beyond belief. his character heroic, and his sagacity almost intuitive in divining the purposes of the enemy."

Battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic

Jackson's army rested two days, when Fremont renewed his advance. Ewell's Division was held in readiness at a point called Cross Keys, while Jackson's Division was sent to meet Shields, who was rapidly advancing on Port Republic. On June 8th, Fremont attacked Ewell, at Cross Kevs. It was an unusual combat, Fremont having about two to one. However his attack on Ewell's position was repulsed. While he had been pursuing with a great deal of vigor, he seems to have lost his courage when he arrived in front of his enemy. He made no further attempt after the first attack. In the meantime, Shields had advanced to within a short distance of Port Republic. On the 9th the enemy made a cavalry dash into Port Republic, but were soon dispersed. The Federal infantry had reached a point about a mile and a half below that place called Lewis'. Early in the morning the Stonewall Brigade marched through Port Republic and on towards Lewis' to meet the enemy. This

Brigade under General Winder consisted of about 1,200 men and two batteries. It was followed by the Louisiana Brigade under General Taylor. The enemy had formed his line with his left resting on the hill at Lewis' house and extending across to the Shenandoah river. The Federals consisted of two Brigades and about sixteen guns, 4,000 in all. Seven of their guns were located on a commanding position at the Lewis house, the others scattered along the line. General Winder, with four regiments, 1,200 strong and two batteries made an attack. The enemy were commanded by General Tyler, an excellent officer. General Winder attempted to drive off the batteries on the hill. In this he was unsuccessful and the enemy advancing engaged him at close quarters. The superior numbers of the enemy succeeded in driving him back. At this time two of Ewell's regiments came on the field and endeavored to stem the tide. The Seventh Louisiana also came to Winder's assistance. Jackson finding the battle going against him, sent General Taylor with his Brigade to attack the enemy's left at Lewis' house. This he did in fine style, and driving them off captured their battery of seven guns. The enemy then beat a rapid retreat, pursued by Jackson's men for seven or eight miles. He then withdrew and took up his march for Brown's Gap. Fremont relieved by Ewell's withdrawal advanced and shelled us from the east bank of the river. In the battle of Port Republic Jackson's army sustained serious loss. He had 6,000 engaged and lost about 804. Of Taylor's strength about a fourth was killed, wounded and captured. Jackson left the Elk Run Valley on April 30th, he had marched nearly 400 miles, had fought four successful pitched battles. and not less than a hundred minor engagements, had defeated four armies, captured seven pieces of artillery, 4,000 prisoners and 10,000 stands of arms, carried off immense stores and stood ready to march to Richmond to aid in relieving the situation there. Fremont retired to Mount Jackson.

and Shields to Luray. The greatest result of this wonderful campaign was the relief it gave to the army at Richmond, by the diversion of McDowell's corps, which had been withdrawn to the Valley to protect the city of Washington.

General Lee conceived the plan of strengthening Jackson's force by the addition of Generals Lawton's six regiments, and Whiting's division, but the retreat of Fremont and Shields rendered unnecessary this addition to his army. The arrival of Lawton and Whiting, however, was loudly heralded throughout the Valley and every ruse was adopted by Colonel Munford, who had succeeded Ashby, to create the impression that an advance would be made down the Valley by General Jackson, with an army largely increased in numbers. General Jackson returned to the Valley and rested his troops for five days. At this time frequent comparisons were made between Jackson's Valley campaign and Napoleon's invasion of Italy. Napoleon invaded Italy with 60,000 troops, holding out to the men the most tempting promises of loot and plunder. After winning a brilliant victory at Montebello, he encountered the Austrians at Marengo. He was badly beaten, and his army driven in a panic from the battlefield. He endeavored in vain to rally his men, and is represented as standing on a bank by the roadside, swishing the air with his riding whip, watching in despair his troops as they fled to the rear. The opportune arrival of Desaix stemmed the panic, and a brilliant charge of cavalry made by Kellerman enabled him to defeat the enemy and win a great victory.

General Jackson defeated his enemy in four pitched battles, assailing him with largely superior numbers in all except one; marched incredible distances, and although four times his numbers were assembling to destroy him, made his escape without the loss of a wagon, and defeated on the 8th and 9th of June, two armies pursuing him from different directions.

Von Moltke said the strategy employed by Jackson had never been surpassed, and Colonel Henderson used this campaign in his lectures as a model of military skill.

Jackson Goes to Richmond

On the 17th Jackson set his troops in motion to take a position on the left flank of the army under General Lee near Richmond. As he crossed the mountain it is said he paused on its summit and gazed upon the beautiful scene below him. A striking panorama was unfolded to his view. The Valley of the Shenandoah to whose people he was so devoted, lay at his feet, dotted with beautiful cities and towns and adorned with fertile farms and comfortable homes. The Shenandoah river, fed by rippling streams from the mountain, threaded its way through this far famed Valley. Modest as he was, he must have been conscious of the fact that his brilliant campaign had brought him a rich harvest of fame and that it would cause his recognition by all military critics as a master of all that was skillful in war. Those who surrounded him at least recognized that his reputation as a soldier had become firmly established in the minds of people the world over, and that his brilliant genius had enabled him easily to "Climb the steep whence fame's proud temple shines afar." Turning his face to the east he manifested enthusiasm at the prospect of participating in great battles where large numbers would become engaged, and his staff and soldiers felt confident a brilliant career awaited him. that he would be borne by his commanding ability as a soldier to the very summit of human ambition, and would win for himself a reputation so great and so brilliant as to entitle him to a place and a record upon the brightest pages of the history of his country, emblazoned there in letters as bright and enduring as though in burnished gold. His army marching partly and for some distance transported on the railroad reached Frederick Hall on the 21st. General Jackson mounted his horse at 1 o'clock at night and accompanied by an orderly rode to Richmond, where he conferred with General Lee. General Longstreet, A. P. Hill and D. H. Hill were present at the interview. General Lee's plan of attack was explained to these officers. Jackson returned to his command the day following. Before leaving, the lady of a house nearby, who had invited him to breakfast, asked him at what hour she should have the meal ready. He replied: "At her usual hour." When the message was sent to him to come to breakfast, his servant said: "Lawd, you don't 'spect to find Marse Jackson here this mawnin'. He left here last night at 1 o'clock, and I reckon he is over in the Valley right now a whippin' the Yankees." The disappearance of Jackson from the Valley and his arrival at Richmond was unknown to the Federal generals in the Valley and to the authorities at Washington. The reports he and Colonel Munford had disseminated far and wide had deceived the enemy everywhere. It is said that General McClellan was skeptical about Jackson's presence, and was not convinced he was there until he appeared upon the flank and rear of his lines west of the Chickahominy.

Battles Before Richmond

Severe criticism has been made of General Jackson's failure to take part in the battle on the day of the 26th of June. I think a fair explanation can be given why this great soldier, who always moved with such celerity and was so prompt always to attack the enemy, did not go to the aid of Longstreet and A. P. Hill on that date.

General McClellan had established his base at the White House on the Pamunkey and advancing along the York River railroad to the vicinity of Richmond. He had located Fitz John Porter, with about 30,000 men west of the Chickahominy, and that officer had occupied Mechanicsville and extended his outposts as far west as Hanover courthouse.

General Lee conceived the plan of crossing the Chickahominy about Mechanicsville with the divisions of Longstreet, A. P. Hill and D. H. Hill; and these, with Jackson's troops, were, in his own language, "to move en enchelon, the left division in advance, and sweep down the Chickahominy and endeavor to drive the enemy from his position above New Bridge, Jackson bearing well to his left, turning Beaver Dam creek and taking the direction towards Cold Harbor" General Lee thought Jackson's appearance on the right flank and rear of Porter on Beaver Dam creek, would cause that officer to fall back. Branch, with his brigade, was to cross at Winston's bridge and cooperate with Jackson. His appearance caused Porter to retire from Mechanicsville and A. P. Hill immediately crossed and without getting into communication with Jackson, assailed Porter behind entrenchments with his 8,000 troops. This resulted in his repulse with severe loss, Porter having nearly four times his numbers. Jackson started from Ashland and marched that day sixteen miles to the neighborhood of Hundley's corner. He drove the enemy across Beaver Dam creek and went into camp at 4:30 p. m. His march had been obstructed by burnt bridges and by continual opposition from the enemy. He was without competent guides and Dr. Dabney, one of his staff, who was with him, said not an orderly or message reached him during the entire day. This was a most difficult country. with dense woods, heavy undergrowth and full of swamps. Jackson heard the firing three miles away, but it was too late in the evening to move through this difficult country to the aid of A. P. Hill; besides his orders were to move in the direction of Cold Harbor, which was in the opposite direction from the position of A. P. Hill. His appearance on Porter's right, caused that general to fall back at night and to take a position on Powhite creek, in front of Grapevine bridge. It was expected by General Lee that if McClellan was defeated, he would retire to his base of supplies at the

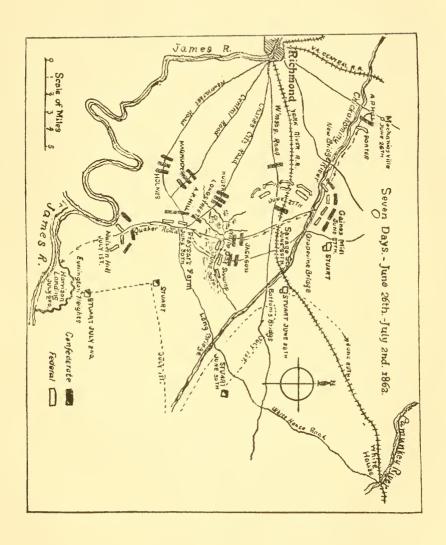
White House, and all of General Lee's instructions to Jackson indicate that he wanted him to watch the line of Mc-Clellan's retreat and strike him, so as to drive him down the Peninsula, away from his base. Jackson's advance towards Cold Harbor had not disturbed Porter nor McClellan as seriously as it was expected, and the reason for this developed on the 28th, when it was discovered that McClellan was retiring to Harrison's landing on the James River. The bridges having been uncovered during the first day's operation, Longstreet and D. H. Hill crossed the Chickahominy and took up a position in front of Porter: Longstreet on the right, and D. H. Hill moving to the left to join Jackson. On the morning of the 27th Lee and Jackson met and had an This is vouched for by Dr. Hunter McGuire. There can be no doubt General Lee gave General Jackson instructions and Jackson was certain to obey. He always vielded loval support to General Lee in whose judgment and wisdom he had unbounded confidence.

On the morning of the 27th he moved in the direction of Cold Harbor. His march was interrupted by serious obstacles, and it was 2 p. m. before he reached that point. His position on the flank and rear of Porter seems not to have alarmed that general, because he was ordered, if defeated, to cross Grapevine bridge and retire toward Harrison's landing. The attack on Porter was made by Longstreet and Hill about 3 p. m. Jackson, expecting Porter to be driven in his direction, waited until he came to the conclusion the plan had failed, when he hurled his command against Porter's right, and by a combined attack all along the line, the latter was driven from his fortifications and across Gravevine bridge.

General Lee, still expecting McClellan to retire to the White House, sent General Stuart there to destroy the stores and ordered Jackson to send Early to take possession of the York River railroad and a crossing below, called Bot-

tom's bridge. On the night of the 28th, it was evident the enemy was retiring to Harrison's landing with his entire General Lee sent the three divisions of A. P. Hill. Longstreet and Huger to pierce McClellan's army, and on the evening of the 30th, assailed him at Frazier's farm. It would seem to have been his purpose to cut through his line of retreat, and clasp the main body of McClellan's army in a vice between Jackson's divisions and the divisions of Longstreet, Hill and Huger (leaving Magruder and Holmes to assail that part of the army that had passed,) to destroy McClellan's rear guard, or failing in this, to drive them to precipitate retreat down the Peninsula. This plan failed because, after a desperate and successful fight, darkness prevented Longstreet and Hill from driving the enemy beyond the road over which they must retire, thus giving the Federal troops west of Glendale, an opportuniv to escape during the night. Jackson had great difficulty in getting over the Chickahominy and through the White Oak Swamp. because of the destruction of the bridges and the great force in front of him at these points. He has been criticised for not having marched to the aid of Longstreet and Hill, but had he done so, and McClellan been defeated, he could have retired to the White House over the Long bridge and made good his escape. I believe there is no doubt Jackson was following out strictly the instructions given to him by his great commander.

It is said by some that General Jackson was broken down physically and was not himself. The distinguished gentleman who presides over this meeting today well remembers that he was up early on the 28th and looking to the assault of the enemy beyond the river. General Jackson had a habit of sleeping during the day. He would unbuckle his sword and leaning it against a tree, rest his head on his canteen, or a root of the tree, and fall asleep, and perhaps this gave rise to the impression that he was worn out physi-





cally. His army and himself had marched over 600 miles in ninety days, and it was not to be expected they would be as active and fresh as troops who had been in camp and comfortable quarters.

The enemy retired in the night of the 30th, and General Jackson's army moved to the front and pressed the retreat. There has also been some criticism of Jackson at Malvern Hill and some reflection on Lee's order to attack there. General Longstreet with great candor and generosity assumes the entire responsibility. In his book he says that "General Lee, feeling unwell, called him to temporary duty near him, and upon his suggestion he rode around the line to report on the feasibility of aggressive battle. He reported favorably and General Lee made disposition to attack." General McClellan had covered Malvern Hill with a formidable array of artillery, supported by the best part of his army. Our people to attack were compelled to pass through a swamp and climb the hill in face of a perfect flame of fire from artillery and small arms.

There was little opportunity to use our guns effectively, and after frequent assaults, attended by great loss of life, the attempt to carry the heights was abandoned. The enemy retired from Malvern Hill to the protection of his gunboats, and the Confederate troops were withdrawn, and went into camp.

Battle of Cedar Run

General Jackson had. after the battle of Manassas, urged an advance into Maryland, and being thoroughly imbued with the wisdom of the movement, after the seven days battle, he again urged that we should move into the enemy's country. He was at this time restless and anxious to be up and doing, and his desire to move west was gratified by instructions on the 30th to move his troops to Gordonsville.

An amusing story is told of General Jackson as he was on

this march. He and his staff found themselves behind the troops, artillery and supply wagons. The road was narrow, and it was impossible to get to the front. General Jackson said it was absolutely necessary to reach a point ahead at a certain time, and he ordered his staff to throw down the fence, and rode along the edge of the field. The field was in oats, and when they reached the far end, they were in front of the owner's house, who came forward and asked them in not very conventional language, what they were doing riding in his oats. He said: "You are nothing but commissaries or quartermasters, for no good soldiers would destroy private property." Addressing himself to Jackson, he asked his name. The general replied his name was Jackson. "What Jackson? What is your full name? I am going to report you to General Jackson."

"Well," said the general, "They call me Stonewall Jackson."

The staff had all gathered around, much amused, and the owner suspecting something, asked General Jackson, "if he was Stonewall Jackson from the Valley?"

"Yes, sir, I commanded in the Valley."

The man immediately took off his hat, exclaiming:

"Hurrah for Stonewall Jackson! Hurrah for Stonewall Jackson! Ride all over the damned old oats, general. Trample them in the ground. Do anything you like here, but get off and take a drink with me."

After a great deal of persuasion, the general dismounted and took a drink with him—of buttermilk.

He had with him about 11,000 men, while Pope's army numbered not less than 47,000. He immediately called for reinforcements. The division of General A. P. Hill and the Second Louisiana Brigade were ordered to join him. There was constant skirmishing between the outposts of Jackson's and Pope's armies. Shortly after Jackson was sent to Gor-

donsville, McClellan was ordered back to Washington, Pope ventured to advance with his army and reached Culpeper courthouse on Aug. 6th. General Jackson determined to advance and engage the enemy and on Aug. 7th was at Orange courthouse. General Jackson at this time had about 24,000 men, while Pope was supposed to have an army of 50,000. Banks was in advance and his force and Jackson's came into collision at Cedar Run on the 9th day of August. We will not enter into a description of this engagement. It is sufficient to say that after a severe battle General Jackson threw a part of his army on the right flank of the enemy. The Stonewall Brigade aided by Archer and Pender shattered the right of the Federal army and drove them in great confusion from the field. He pursued for several miles but encountering a strong reserve determined to withdraw, and fell back to his former position at Gordonsville.

Pursuit of Pope

General Lee being informed of McClellan's withdrawal from the Peninsula moved with his army to Gordonsville leaving the divisions of D. H. Hill and McLaws at Richmond. A high ridge known as Clark's mountain arises abruptly from the Valley north of Culpeper and runs south breaking up into low ridges toward Orange courthouse, and Gordonsville. Pope was encamped on the west side of the mountain, six miles south of Culpeper. Lee took a position east of the mountain, Pope was supposed to have 53,000 men while Lee's army, according to General A. L. Long, was little less than 65,000. General Lee held a council of war on the 15th and it was then determined to attack on the 18th. A brigade of cavalry, which was expected to reach the army by that time had turned to the left and gone to Louisa courthouse for provisions. General Stuart riding out on the

road to Fredericksburg reached the village of Verdiersville. He and his staff dismounted and observing cavalry approaching from the east, supposed it was the advance of Fitz Lee's Brigade. Instead it turned out to be the enemy who had been sent on a raid in that direction. They made a charge upon Stuart and his men and that general very narrowly escaped capture. He, however, got away with the loss of his hat, but one of his staff was captured and with him a paper disclosing General Lee's intentions. Against the urgent advice of General Jackson, the movement was deferred until the 20th, General Longstreet insisting in the absence of the cavalry it was not safe to make the move, and also urging that it might be better to pass around the front of Pope's army and attack his right flank. How we were to keep Pope's eyes closed and prevent him from discovering the movement was not suggested. He had 5,000 cavalry under the command of capable officers. It is said that General Jackson was so much disturbed when they concluded to defer the attack he groaned aloud. General Lee's attention was called to what was deemed disrespect on the part of Jackson, but his groan was doubtless due to the fact that he saw slipping away from us one of the greatest opportunities the Confederacy had ever had to destroy an army. Pope discovered from the captured papers the situation of Lee's army, and commenced to retreat at once. When we advanced on the 20th he had made his escape and all we had to attack was his rear guard between Culpeper and Brandy Station. Had it been possible to act in accordance with General Jackson's plan, General Lee with 65,000 men, with his two able corps commanders present, would have intervened between Washington and Pope's army, and I think it would be easy to predict the result would have been a complete destruction of the Federal army. Before me

I observe many veterans of the war in this audience, and I ask them what they think would have happened with Lee. Jackson and Longstreet and the 65,000 troops they commanded formed in line of battle facing South, awaiting the attack of Pope with his 53,000 men. I feel sure you will agree with me that we should have killed, wounded and captured the whole of them. which would have avoided the necessity for Jackson's great march to Manassas, and the terrible battle fought near that place. Pope's army destroyed and McClellan's defeated would have opened the way for the uninterrupted march of Lee's army into Maryland and Pennsylvania, General Longstreet himself was so impressed with the probable outcome if we had attacked on the 18th, he said in his book that the march of the cavalry brigade to Louisa had disarranged our plans and lost the fortunes of the Confederacy. Perhaps he was more severe than he would have been but for the fact that General Fitz Lee in his history of his uncle criticised several of HIS movements during the war.

Pope, having escaped across the Rappanhannock river, Lee marched up its left bank. At this time Stuart made a bold dash on the rear of Pope's army, reached his headquarters and came near capturing Pope himself, who ran from his tent, leaving his hat and coat. Among other things, he secured a number of official papers, and from these General Lee ascertained the strength of his army and from his correspondence inferred his despondency about his ability to cope with the Confederate army.

Jackson's March to Manassas and Battle Near There

Lee immediately determined to throw Jackson around Pope's rear, and ordered him to move on Manassas. On Aug. 25th, Jackson commenced his famous march. His troops knew they were in for an exhausting tramp, but went forward cheerfully and in good humor. Passing through Thoroughfare Gap, Jackson turned to the right,

and marched to Bristoe Station. Leaving Ewell there, he took the rest of his corps to Manassas Junction. Immense stores were gathered here for the supply of Pope's army. A brigade was sent out from Alexandria to attack him, but met with a warm reception and retired. Among the captures were eight pieces of artillery, ten locomotives, two railroad trains, and a million dollars worth of stores. men feasted on every imaginable good thing, and after supplying themselves with all they could carry, the balance of the stores was given to the torch. General Pope, advancing upon General Ewell's position at Bristoe, that officer fell back to Manassas which was evacuated that night. a great blow to Pope, when he found the stores upon which the subsistence of his army depended had been destroyed. Sending Hill's division on the road to Centerville to mislead Pope, General Jackson marched with the balance of the army to a position near the village of Groveton. where he rested his right, his left being near Sudley's Ford. General A. P. Hill joined him there. General Pope, deceived by Hill's march to Centerville, followed, while some of his troops took the direct route from Gainesville toward that place. They were assailed by Jackson, as they passed in front of his line, a bloody engagement ensued, in which General Ewell lost his leg, and General Taliaferro was severely wounded. General Longstreet, in the meantime had forced his way through Thoroughfare Gap on Aug. 29th. Jackson had posted his men in an abandoned railroad cut. and occupied a very strong position. His purpose was to detain Pope until General Lee arrived. General Sigel, forming his line of battle in front of him, commenced a movement in our direction about 5:15 a. m. on the morning of the 29th; and at 7 o'clock made an attack. This, however, was repulsed by Jackson's men.

This attack was made with three divisions of Germans, supported by Reynolds. About 10 o'clock the attack was re-

newed and again repulsed with great loss. Pope arriving on the field at 1 o'clock, ordered an assault by Hooker and This charge was effective to the extent that they broke through the Confederate lines, but General Jackson by a fortunate counterstroke drove them back again. Again at 3 o'clock an attack was made by Grover's Brigade of Hooker's division. This brigade made an impetuous charge. swept over the railroad track and drove back our troops upon the second line. Jackson, an eve witness to the charge, sent in the Louisiana Brigade with an extra regiment and charged them with the bayonet. Other troops went into the fight. and Grover was driven back with a loss of at least one-fourth of his number. At 4:30 Pope renewed his attack with the divisions of Reno and Kearney. This attack was successful and the Federal troops penetrated several hundred vards beyond the Confederate lines. Early's Brigade supported by a part of Lawton's division was thrown forward and charged the enemy with the bayonet. The line swiftly melted away. Longstreet had now arrived on the right of Jackson's position. General Lee sent instructions to him to attack to relieve the pressure on Jackson's line. After examination of the Federal position, he reported to General Lee the attack he proposed at that point was not inviting. Had he ridden along Jackson's line, he would have discovered that there was nothing especially inviting about the position he had held and which with greatly superior numbers had been assailed by the Federals since 7 in the morning. Colonel S. D. Lee located sixteen guns near Groveton and enfilading the lines of the enemy afforded great relief to Jackson. Hood also with two brigades was advanced against the Federal left, and thus relieved the pressure on Jackson's front. During a lull in the battle, it is told by an eye witness, General Jackson walked down the line and although the Federal sharpshooters had been firing constantly, for some inscrutible reason, no shot was aimed at him. Dr.

McGuire says he remarked to the General after this day's battle: "This has been a day of nothing but stark and stern fighting." General Jackson replied: "It has been won by the blessing and protection of Providence." The command of Jackson had lost heavily by forced marches and the terrible slaughter in this battle. It is said his troops and those of Longstreet brought Lee only about 55,000 men. Pope's army according to the most reliable information I can find. amounted on the morning of the 30th to 65,000 troops, with about thirty batteries. The following morning, there was evidence the enemy intended to attack again. Twenty thousand men again charged upon Jackson's position while behind them at least 40,000 men were forming in readiness to go to their support. Pope had the impression the Confederates were retreating but suddenly, to his surprise, Jackson's command hurried forward to take possession of the embankment. The Federals were met by a withering fire from the Confederate ranks, and after three desperate charges, fell back in confusion. The soldiers had piled stones on the railroad track, and when their ammunition gave out, rolled them down upon the heads of the Federals. About 4 o'clock General Longstreet's corps was set in motion and overlapping Pope's lines on the left, charged with great spirit. General Lee ordered an advance along the whole line. His whole army moving like a machine, swept the enemy before it. The genius of Lee had triumphed and his army, full of enthusiasm, pressed forward to certain victory. Jackson's men, released from the assault of superior numbers charged with loud cheers and irresistible energy. Night coming on, terminated the battle. During this fight a brilliant charge was made by the Second Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Munford. Colonel Munford himself and the commanding officer of the Federal cavalry were both wounded by sabre cuts. Three hundred Federals were taken prisoners, nineteen killed, and eighty

wounded. It was a battle sabre to sabre. Pope retired from the field and sought a position on the heights of Centreville. In the morning, Jackson restless and energetic, advanced and fought the battle of Chantilly.

Pope's army, utterly demoralized, fell back toward Washington. Colonel Henderson, in his admirable history says: "With an army that at no time exceeded 55,000, Lee had driven 80,000 men into the fortifications about Washington; captured thirty guns, 7,000 prisoners, 20,000 rifles, and many stands of colors. He had killed and wounded 13,000 Federals, destroyed supplies and materials of enormous value, and ail this with a loss to the Confederate army of about 10,000 officers and men, and all in ninety days. The brunt of this great battle of Manassas was borne by Jackson, and his defence of his position there against enormous odds is without parallel in the history of war."

Maryland Campaign

On Sept. 2nd, Jackson was ordered to cross the Potomac river. The whole of Lee's army was put in motion for Frederick, Maryland. Turning to the left, Jackson was instructed to surround Harpers Ferry, and capture the garrison there.

Driving General White from Martinsburg, he closed in upon Harpers Ferry. In the meantime McLaws had been sent to the Maryland heights, and Walker to the Loudoun heights, and Jackson, forming in front of Bolivar, a fire of artillery was opened in all directions. On the 15th the enemy surrendered to Jackson, 12,500 prisoners, 13,000 small arms, and seventy-three pieces of artillery. An order of General Lee, directing the march of his troops, was captured by McClellan. He commenced to press the pursuit of Lee's army with great vigor. Lee after a severe fight at Boonesboro and at Turner's gap, fell back

and formed line of battle west of the Antietam, a stream flowing into the Potomac river above Harpers Ferry. Jackson leaving the arrangement of the details of the surrender at Harpers Ferry, to General Hill, made a forced march, and placed himself on the left flank of Lee's army on the morning of the 16th.

McClellan had sent Hooker to take a position opposite our left, with a force of 13,000 men. These were supported by Mansfield with a corps of 8,000, McClellan's plan being to crush the left wing of Lee's army. Stonewall Jackson was there with two divisions, numbering 5,500 men. At five in the morning, Hooker commenced his attack and by 7:30 had been wounded and his command shattered. Sumner said when he came on the field, he could find nothing of this corps, and next morning only 500 men could be assembled out of Hooker's entire force. After Hooker's defeat, Mansfield with 8,000 troops advanced to the attack. These were old foes of Jackson's command, a number of his Brigades having fought in the battles in the Valley. This corps with the aid of Hood's two brigades after several charges was driven back with great slaughter, Mansfield being killed and his troops routed. About 9 a. m. Sumner's corps of 18,000 men advanced to the attack, but by this time Jackson had been reinforced by Walker and McLaws, and three of D. H. Hill's brigades under Anderson. Jackson by a skillful counterstroke assailed the left flank of this command and in a few minutes demolished it. It is said in a few moments time 2,000 men of Sedgwick's division bit the dust. Jackson commenced an advance, but had not pushed far, when he encountered a division of the Sixth corps and finding it impossible to continue his charge against these fresh troops withdrew to the position from which he had advanced. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning. Dr. McGuire says he approached General Jackson, who was eating some green fruit and seeing nothing but a skirmish line, asked

him wherethe army was, and what he could do if the enemy advanced again. Jackson replied quickly: "They have done their worst, sir, they have done their worst." General Stuart with the Horse artillery under Pelham supported for sometime by Early's brigade, guarded the extreme left of the Confederate line, and from a well selected position poured a destructive fire into the right flank of the enemy. The battle from this time rolled off toward the South, and Jackson's line was free from assault for the balance of the day. Lee remained near Sharpsburg all next day to receive an attack, but McClellan declined battle, and on the night of the 18th, the troops were withdrawn across the Potomac. A considerable force pursued, but were attacked by Jackson with A. P. Hill's division, and driven back across the river. No battle in all history was more stubbornly contested. Jackson's entire force at first only amounted to 5,500 men. and with the reenforcements he received later, only reached 18,000. The troops opposed to him, including a division of the Sixth corps, amounted to more than 40,000 men, and yet although fighting without entrenchments, and with little protection except rock breaks and a strip of timber, he destroyed the corps of Hooker: defeated and demoralized the troops of Sumner and Mansfield. His losses, of course, were very great. General Lee, commenting upon this battle, said that here and during his advance, his opinion of Jackson had been greatly enhanced, and about this time, when he reorganized his troops into two corps Jackson was put in command of the Second corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Gen-McClellan was removed and Burnside succeeded to the command of the army of the Potomac. Lee fell back to Fredericksburg, and Burnside took possession of the heights on the opposite side.

Burnside concluded to attack Lee's position, held along Marye's heights by Longstreet, with Jackson stretching east to the Rappahannock river. Our lines were assailed again and again, but the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter and after failing to make an impression retired across the river and went into winter quarters.

Winter Quarters Near Fredericksburg

Jackson established himself in a small office building on the Corbin estate about ten miles south of Fredericksburg. He busied himself here with his official reports and was often visited by distinguished people. His absolute simplicity and aversion to anything like spectacular effect, was observed by all. The fame of this great soldier had spread far and wide, and it is safe to say that no man who ever commanded an army enjoyed more the confidence of the troops and their warm admiration and affection than this simple soldier. General Lee said of him, he was the greatest subordinate any general ever had, while Jackson esteemed his great commander so highly as to say that he was "a phenomenon, and was the only man he was willing to follow blindfold." Henderson says of him that he was the greatest Lieutenant General in all history, and compares him with Ney, of whom Napoleon said "his presence on the battlefield alone was worth 20,000 men, "but as that historian says, while Jackson was as effective on the battlefield, creating the utmost enthusiasm by his presence, he was greatly superior to Ney in this, that he could plan and execute a campaign marked by brilliant strategy, which was beyond the powers of the great French Marshal. A distinguished English officer who visited him at this time said, "Instead of an untidy old man, he saw before him a tall, handsome and powerfully built, but thin person, with brown hair and brown beard; his mouth indicating great determination; his eye dark blue with a keen searching expression. In his manner he was thoroughly simple and unaffected." I have seen Jackson since described as a rude, rough man, which from my experience is flagrantly unjust. Lord Wolsley said

of him that "while reticent about military operations, he found him proud of his soldiers, and enthusiastic in his admiration of General Lee. He could never make him talk of his own achievements. His manner was modesty itself, and most attractive." He was usually grave and had no gift for light or animated conversation. Jackson possessed a great ability for intense concentration of his mental faculties, and it seemed to me that above all the men I have ever seen, he possessed the great gift of making up his mind. After surveying all the conditions surrounding any enterprise he contemplated, he decided upon the course he would pursue and moved to its execution with inexorable de-There are few men who have settled upon any purpose who cannot have their convictions altered. Almost all men will change their views, but this great man, after he came to a conclusion, held to it with a firm and fixed purpose. It might be possible to change the minds of others but Stonewall Jackson never. He seemed to be able to look into the future and divine the intention of his enemy, and by careful and vigorous application of his powerful mind. seemed able to foresee what the enemy's movements and actions would be and provide for all contingencies. His soldiers had for him a most enthusiastic admiration. He never appeared along his line but that he was received with vociferous cheers. Some persons have claimed that he was devoid of ambition, and was guided in all his actions by an exalted and refined sense of duty. I believe Jackson was full of ambition to succeed as a great and accomplished soldier. This in no way detracts from the symmetry of his character. because no man can excel in a profession whether medicine, law divinity or war, unless he has a laudable desire to reach the highest distinction.

Jackson, rather careless in appearance under ordinary circumstances, in battle straightened himself to his full height and with face flushed and eyes blazing, seemed full of

fire and spirit. Many stories are told exemplifying the boundless affection the people and soldiers bore him. It is said that on one occasion, when very thirsty, he rode up to a yard and observing a well, asked a lady for a drink of water. She got a pitcher, filled it with water and gave it to the general. Observing the respect with which he was treated, she asked one of the staff who he was. After he informed her, she hurried into the house, and returned with a bucket and dipper and gave the members of the staff each a drink. When she reached the officer who had told her it was General Jackson, he asked her why she took the pitcher back. She answered: "General Jackson drank out of that pitcher, and no one else during my life shall ever touch it."

He was considered by many Northern soldiers their most formidable, daring and skillful foe, and when they discovered Stonewall Jackson in their front, it served to strike terror to their hearts. To illustrate the boundless faith in him, extending to every class of people throughout the South, a story is told of General Grant when directing operations in the Wilderness in 1864. It was said Grant was riding behind his lines and observing a young fellow plowing in the field he reined in his horse, and asked him his name. The young man told him. The general then asked what he was doing. The man replied: "Trying to raise some corn to feed our family, myself and my horse next winter." General Grant was riding off when the young man asked him: "You have asked my name, can I know yours?"

Grant replied: "They call me Grant."

[&]quot;What Grant?"

[&]quot;General Grant."

[&]quot;Are you the general commanding that army over there?"

[&]quot;Yes, sir, I am the man."

[&]quot;Well, general, I would like to ask you a question, where are you going?"

[&]quot;Well," replied the general, "That would be hard to tell.

I may be going to Richmond, I may be going to Petersburg, I may be going above," pointing with his hand, "or, I may be going the other way."

"You can't go to Richmond," said the young man, "because General Lee is down there; you can't go to Petersburg, because General Beauregard is there; I know you can't go to Heaven, because Stonewall Jackson is up there; you may go below, for I never heard of a Confederate officer or soldier being in hell."

General Lee, after the first day's battle at Gettysburg. rode along Seminary Hill, and from an eminence swept the hills opposite with his glasses. When his glance reached Little Roundtop, he paused, and with his unerring judgment discovered that there was the key to the Federal position. He indicated to General Longstreet he wanted an attack made early in the morning from that direction. Opposite his position until 8 o'clock next morning there were 40,000 troops under Hancock, 20,000 of which had been badly beaten the day before, and their brilliant commander, General Reynolds killed. He had under his command 65,000 troops. flushed with victory. Next morning he sat awaiting an attack from his right, and watching division after division of the Federal troops marching on Cemetery Hill, taking their position in line of battle. It was not until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon the battle began on the right. "It was too late: someone had blundered." No one can doubt had this attack been made early in the morning, the Federal troops would have been swept from the field and driven pellmell back upon Meade's army. After the war, when he became President of Washington College, and had taken up his residence in your city, he remarked to a friend: "Had I had Stonewall Jackson at Gettysburg, I would have won a great victory and established the fortunes of the South."

During his stay at Fredericksburg Jackson attended religious services regularly. When he was made a professor

at the Virginia Military Institute, he became a member of the Presbyterian church and entered upon the performance of his religious duties with the same zeal and energy he displayed in military operations. He was deeply interested in the Sunday schools, both white and colored, often contributing to their support.

The odds against which Jackson fought, and the odds which General Lee encountered have never been overcome by any general in modern warfare. It is said Wellington retired from the presence of Marmont in Spain on an occasion, numbers being equal, because the French Marshal was being reinforced by 4,000 cavalry. Think, you who are familiar with the great battles fought in Virginia, at Antietam, and at Gettysburg, of Lee or Jackson retiring from the presence of Pope, Hooker, Meade, or McClellan because of a reinforcement of 4,000 men! Napoleon was frequently defeated when outnumbered by the enemy. He fought the battle of Aspern with 100,000 troops against an equal number of Austrians, was badly beaten, the brave Lannes killed. and was driven back to the Island of Lobau in the Danube. Summoning his troops from every direction, in thirty days he had gathered in all 225,000 men, recrossed the river, and attacked the Archduke Charles who had augmented his force to a 150,000. The battle went against him throughout the day and he was compelled to ride on his white horse, Euphrates, in front of his lines and expose himself reck lessly to encourage the wavering troops. Late in the day Davoust, who had been sent to attack the right flank of the Austrians, reached his position and doubled up the flank of the enemy. When his guns were heard, the famous charge of McDonald was made, and the Austrians were driven from the field. This battle, although Napoleon had an excess of 75,000 men, hung in the balance all day. It must be remembered he fought against inferior nations, the French being

other

at that time the most intelligent, alert people on the Continent.

Lee and Jackson were called upon to encounter troops of the same nationality, armed, equipped, fed and paid as no troops have ever been in all the history of war. It might be well to observe here that these Federal soldiers were well officered, mainly by graduates of West Point were McClellan, Burnside, Pope, Hooker, Meade, Grant, Hancock, Sedgewick, Slocum, Sykes, Reno, Reynolds, Sumner, Franklin and Porter of the infantry, and Bayard, Pleasanton, Stoneman, Gregg and Wilson of the cavalry. Some persons have been disposed to sneer at the troops of the army of the Potomac, but we are reminded that that army, after hard and subborn fighting in front of Richmond, was defeated in the Seven Days' battles and driven in confusion to Harrison's Landing: that Pope's army at Manassas was thoroughly defeated and yet McClellan was able to reorganize these troops, demoralized to a great extent by their numerous defeats, and march them out in seventeen days after Manassas to fight the battle of Antietam. It would be absurb to say they were not fine soldiers and well officered, and in the main well led. Lee and Jackson on the other hand, had the finest soldiers the world has ever seen. best men of the South went into the army, many of them into the ranks. No troops ever fought with the same dash, the same stubborn courage as did those of the army of Northern Virginia. They had been accustomed to outdoor exercise, to the use of the gun, and from early youth had been trained to the handling of the horse. They had had the finest Christian training. There was scarcely a home, on the farm, in the village or in the city that was not presided over by a Christian mother, who taught her boy from early childhood the great truths of the Christian religion and as he grew in statue and expanded in intellect. guided him to an intimate acquaintance with the great

precepts of the Bible, and caused him to stand in awe of the stern mandates of divine authority. But the fine material of which they were composed would have availed little against the enormous odds they had to encounter except for the marvelous genius of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. God imparted the ethereal spark to the minds of these great soldiers enabling them instantly to discover and sieze an advantage upon the battlefield. The immense mass of the Federal army was unable to cope with the intelligence and courage of the Southern soldier, as some Northern General once called them, "those invincible Southern soldiers," when guided and directed by the matchless skill of these two greatest generals ever associated in the defense of any cause.

Battle of Chancellorsville

General Hooker, who was called "Fighting Joe Hooker," because of his great dash displayed in the army of the West, and who came from that section with a brilliant reputation, had been placed in command of the army of the Potomac. He had under him 130,000 troops, amply supplied with all the munitions of war, while Lee could muster less than 50,000 men. Longstreet had been ordered to Suffolk, Va., with the understanding he was to come to Lee whenever called for.

There has been some dispute as to whether Longstreet was ordered to join Lee. In his book "Bull Run to Appomattox," he says General Lee repeatedly wrote to him to bring his troops to Fredericksburg. The absence of this army corps placed Lee at a great disadvantage in his subsequent operations. General Lee had sent Colonels Long and Venable to examine the North Anna river to ascertain if there was a suitable position there for a battle. These officers reported adversely and Lee determined to await calmly in his position the movements of the enemy. On April 30th, Hooker crossed at Germanna, Ely's and the United States

Fords and concentrated around Chancellorsville. Sedgwick had crossed below Frederickbsurg with 35,000 men. prepared for the attack from Chancellorsville and sent Anderson and McLaws and shortly afterwards Jackson to meet Hooker, who was advancing toward Fredericksburg. Bear in mind that Fredericksburg is only ten miles from Chancellorsville. When Jackson reached Anderson's position he found him fortifying. He immediately advanced upon Hooker, and a serious engagement ensued, but to the amazement of Lee and Jackson, Hooker withdrew his troops and fortified around Chancellorsville and east to the Rappahannock river. Why he should have fallen back has always been an enigma to everyone. He was in an advantageous position on the flank of Lee's army, with an immensely superior force. He expected the Confederates to retire toward Richmond, but when he confronted our army advancing upon him, the courage seemed to ooze out of his fingers ends, and he became appalled at the prospect of meeting Lee and Jackson. Before starting he had said: "The Confederate army is now the legitimate property of the army of the Potomac. They may as well pack their haversacks and make for Richmond, and I shall be right after them." When Lee reached his position in front of Chancellorsville, he found Hooker had thrown up the most formidable fortifications. He sent his engineer officer to examine the right and he went over the left of Hooker's line himself. His officers reported an attack in front impracticable, and General Lee immediately began to plan some way to turn the position of Hooker. He sent for Reverend Dr. Lacv. who had been a pastor of a church near Chancellorsville, who told him of a road by which he could reach Hooker's right flank. has been some controversy as to whether Lee or Jackson planned the battle of Chancellorsville. There can be no doubt that either of these great generals could have planned this battle, or any other involving the exercise of the highest genius, but we should endeavor, in treating of battles and campaigns to get at the historical truth. General Lee settles this question in a letter written from Lexington to Dr. A. T. Bledsoe of the Southern Review. Long says these two generals met at 10 o'clock p. m., and had a consultation. General Lee said to General Jackson: "How can we get at these people?" Jackson replied: "You know best. Show me what to do, and I will try to execute it." Lee then tracing a route on the map before him, explained the movement he desired Jackson to make and told him Stuart would cover his march with his cavalry. It is said Jackson's face lighted up with a brilliant smile, and rising said: "My troops will move at 4 o'clock."

Early on the morning of the 2nd, Jackson's corps of about 24,000 men started on its famous march by way of Catherine Furnace. Hooker discovered the movement of troops in his front in the direction of the furnace, and concluded it meant a retreat of the Confederates. He sent two divisions of Sickle's corps and Pleasanton's cavalry toward Catherine Furnace to ascertain what the movement meant. An engagement took place, and Hooker sent Birney's and Whipple's divisions to assist Sickles. Jackson, informed of this movement which threatened to separate the two corps, sent the Brigades of Archer and Thomas to support Colonel Brown's artillery, and Lee with part of Anderson's division assailed vigorously Sickle's left flank. It might have been prudent for Jackson to pause when his rear was assailed, but he lost not a moment, and during the day riding along his lines, gave the command constantly: "Press forward men, press forward!" The distance he had to traverse from where he left Lee to where he formed his line of battle was fifteen miles, and although the heat was intense and the dust stifling, he reached there by 2 o'clock. General Fitz Lee, who was in front with his cavalry, says in his history of Lee that he discovered Howard's troops lounging about.

cooking, smoking and playing cards. Riding back he led Jackson to a spot where he could see them. It is said Jackson gazed with intense interest at Howard's men. He sent a courier to General Rhodes who was in front, with instructions to form in line across the old turnpike, a road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange courthouse. Amazing as it may seem, there was no sufficient picket, either infantry or cavalry to guard the right flank of Howard's corps. outposts there were, were driven in by Lieutenant Colonel Breckenridge of the Second, under the direction of Colonel Munford, who rendered material aid to Jackson in locating the position of the enemy. At 4 p. m. Jackson commenced forming his lines across the old turnpike. Rhodes was in front, Colston supporting him at 200 yards, and A. P. Hill's troops composed the third line. By six o'clock the line was formed as Jackson desired. He, at this time occupied the remarkable position of being astride with his army the road over which a large part of Hooker's army had marched to Chancellorsville. He was upon the flank and rear of that army.

When ready for his line to advance, he said: "You can go forward, General Rhodes," and the blast of the bugle sounded the signal and was repeated by bugles all along the line. The entire command sprang forward as rapidly as they could make their way through the brush, and the first indication the Federals had of the approach of the hardest fighter in the Confederate army with his invincible corps, was the flight of the game of the forest into their midst. The troops soon struck the right of Howard's corps, put it to flight and pressing forward, kept them on the run, and soon the right flank of Hooker's army was completely demolished. The battle was pressed with vigor until 8 o'clock when the troops had become intermingled while making their way through the woods and undergrowth, and General Jackson called a halt to reform his men.

General Lee and General Jackson had not been satisfied with defeating the enemy and driving them back beyond the Potomac or Rappahannock. They knew full well that with our ports blockaded and our resources diminishing, it would be impossible to maintain a protracted war. What they wanted and hoped to accomplish was to kill, wound and capture an entire army, to annihilate it; and with this purpose in mind, Jackson rode with his staff beyond our lines in order to ascertain the direction of the road and lay of the ground. About one mile from Chancellorsville was a little village called Bullocks, situated not far from where the road to the United States Ford enters that running to Elv's ford. Jackson was intent upon seizing this point in order to cut Hooker off from his retreat by way of these two fords. His army had driven the enemy to within three-fourths of a mile of that village, and with that point in his possession Hooker's army would have been penned in between Lee and Jackson, and its destruction would have been inevitable.

Wounding and Death of General Jackson

Turning to go back to his lines, he and his staff were mistaken for Federal cavalry and fired upon by Lane's North Carolina Brigade, inflicting three wounds upon his person. He was carried away to the hospital. He seemed next day to be resting easier, after the amputation of his arm, and hearing the boom of the cannon, manifested the deepest interest in eveything that occurred. General Stuart had taken command of his corps, and General Lee had assailed Hooker and driven him from his fortifications, but was compelled to take part of his troops to repulse Sedgwick, who was pressing upon his rear with 35,000 men. Had Longstreet and his corps been there, he could have united with Early and taken care of Sedgwick, while Lee could have completed the destruction of Hooker's army. On the 5th General Jackson was removed to a house near

Guinea's station. No man appreciated more fully than did General Lee the great loss to the army in the disabling of Jackson. "Give him my affectionate regard," was the message conveved to him. "and tell him to get well and come back as soon as he can. He has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right. Any victory would be dear at such a price. I know not howto replace him." He bore his great suffering with resignation, and was deeply touched when informed by his Adjutant General that the soldiers of the army were praying for him. Pneumonia attributed to a cold he had contracted, and a fall from the litter as they bore him from the battlefield. coupled with his wounds, caused his death on the 10th of May. He died with perfect resignation, saying when told of his approaching death: "It is good. It is good. It is all right." Much of the time he was lying upon his death bed, his mind was wandering, but in his lucid moments, his thoughts seemed to take their flight to the realms oflight and glory, where angels arrayed upon Heaven's sublime ramparts, with outstretched hands, bade him a cordial welcome to the celestial camping grounds. And those of us here today who have seen him sitting in his tent, revolving in his mind the mighty problems referred to him for solution, or mounted upon his horse, riding into the danger, heat and blaze of terrible battle, can easily portray to the mind's eye the appearance of this great warrior, as he approached the portals guarding the entrance to the undiscovered country, was admitted, and passing on, paused under the shadow of the arch, beyond, where with all above him aglow with the brilliant rays of the Sun of the Heavens, and all round and about him illumined with the gorgeous light of a New Era, a New Dispensation, after calmly surveying the beautiful scenes before him, was doubtless permitted to fasten his gaze upon a spot of celestial beauty, prepared for him by a great, good and just God, where repose and comfort. peace and contentment, became his lasting reward, his eternal heritage.

The fall of this great and good man sent sorrow to the heart of every soldier of the army of Northern Virginia, and 7,000,000 people throughout the South went into mourning. He remains enshrined, as he will ever be, in the hearts of a great and chivalrous people. He flashed like a meteor across the military firmament, his brilliant genius and noble character gaining for him a fame and reputation that will endure forever.

"A hero came amongst us as we slept, At first he lowly knelt—then rose and wept: Then gathering up a thousand spears He swept across the field of Mars, Then bowed farewell and walked beyond the stars."

Cadets at New Market

As General Jackson was riding on his march around Hooker he turned to Colonel Munford and said: "The V. M. I. will be heard from today." His army was largely commanded by graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, and many subordinate commanders were there. Wherever they served throughout the army of the South, their conduct on the battlefield was such as to do honor to this great institution, and lend fresh and additional lustre to the name and the fame of the American soldier. On May 15, 1864, the corps of cadets from the Virginia Military Institute immortalized themselves on the field of New Market. Aligning under fire, they ascended the eminence on which the Federals were posted, as though on dress parade, and with marvelous decision and courage, charged into the midst of their lines, capturing a piece of artillery, aiding largely in putting their foes to flight. Although strangers to the dangers and perils of war, they stood the shock of battle like veterans. Who knows but that the example of Jackson furnished them inspiration in this attack, unsurpassed for dash and dauntless courage in all the annals of war?

Conclusion

The remains of this beloved general rest here in your beautiful city, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the tomb of Robert E. Lee is here also. Jackson's pure and beautiful life was ended abruptly. He had observed throughout life his duty to himself, his family, his state and to his God.

He was a Christian without fanaticism, a Christian in the open; one who did not hesitate in the presence of assembled thousands to pause on the eve of some great enterprise and raise his hand aloft, invoking the blessing of divine Providence upon his efforts and those of his soldiers. He rose superior to human infirmity and was proof against the temptations of this life.

It might be said of him with truth: He was greater than Caesar, who with 22,000 legionaries won upon the plains of Pharsalia a brilliant victory over Pompey, the chosen leader of the Republic, commanding 50,000 of the finest troops of Greece and of Imperial Rome: greater than Bonaparte with his brilliant victories of the Pyramids, Marengo, Jena, and his crowning triumph upon the field of Austerlitz: greater than Marlborough, most brilliant of the English Generals, who swept across the face of Europe with his army, and with a single blow at the battle of Blenheim, annihilated the French. and brought peace and repose to the distracted councils of the Continent; greater than Wellington, who successfully encountered in Portugal and Spain three of the greatest Marshals of France, Soult, Massena and Marmont, and later won the great battle of Waterloo and consigned to permenant exile the greatest, the most ambitious and the most restless spirit of all time; greater than anyone of these, for the reason that while his strategy was as brilliant, his tactics as affective, he had achieved a victory that could be accorded to no one of these great commanders, he had made himself complete and absolute master of himself. Possessed of perfect poise of mind and temperament, his character adorned with

every moral and manly attribute, and endowed with every Christian virtue, presents a beautiful and glowing example worthy of emulation by all the men of our country and especially by our ambitious and aspiring youths, stimulating them in time of peace to great and noble purposes and to generous undertakings, and in time of war, prompting them to a line of conduct in the camp, on the march and upon the battlefield that will enable them to win for themselves imperishable honor and to couple their names with deeds of renown. We shall witness with awe and reverence the unveiling of this monument, the handiwork of the celebrated artist, Sir Moses Ezekiel, a distinguished graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, the foremost sculptor of his country, but at the same time we shall be mindful that the great and good man to pay homage to whom we are assembled here today, by his own exalted character and great achievements, erected a monument that finds its foundations broad and deep in the great heart of the people of the South; a monument that rears its majestic head aloft until it pierces and penetrates the very skies above, and will stand forever a convincing evidence of the triumph of virtue, courage and genius.



