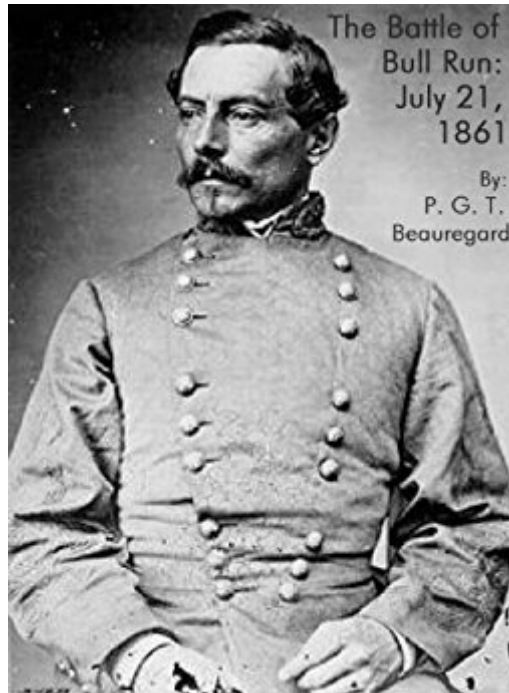




The book was found

The Battle Of Bull Run: July 21, 1861 [Annotated]



Synopsis

An article excerpted from "The Century" magazine, 1884; pages 80-106. • The Confederate commanding General's firsthand account and personal description of this early and significant battle of the War Between the States. It also includes a section designated "Subsequent Relations of Mr. [Jefferson] Davis and the Writer." Here one meets with many soon-to-become-famous names of Federal and Confederate personalities. Beauregard's personal philosophy regarding Confederate military and political strategies which he had advised and believed should have been used to ensure victory for the Southern cause are also discussed. • "The Federal attack, already thus greatly favored, and encouraged, moreover, by the rout of General Bee's advanced line, failed for two reasons: their forces were not handled with concert of masses (a fault often made later on both sides), and the individual action of the Confederate troops was superior, notwithstanding inferiority in numbers, arms, and equipments, and for a very palpable reason. That one army was fighting for union and the other for disunion is a political expression; the actual fact on the battle-field, in the face of cannon and musket, was that the Federal troops came as invaders, and the Southern troops stood as defenders of their homes, and further than this we need not go." (p. 102) • "As a military question, it was in no sense a civil war, but a war between two countries • for conquest on one side, for self-preservation on the other." (p. 104) • "If that which was accepted as a last defensive resort against an overwhelming aggressive army had been used in an enterprising offensive against that same army while yet in the raw, the same venture had been made at less general risk, less cost of valuable lives, and with immeasurably greater certain results. The Federal Army of the Potomac would have had no chance meanwhile to become tempered to that magnificent military machine which, through all its defeats and losses, remained sound, and was stronger, with its readily assimilating new strength, at the end of the war than ever before; the pressure would have been lifted from Kentucky and Missouri, and we should have maintained what is called an active defensive warfare, that is, taken and kept the offensive against the enemy, enforcing peace. No people ever warred for independence with more relative advantages than the Confederates; and if, as a military question, they must have failed, then no country must aim at freedom by means of war." (p.104)

Book Information

File Size: 304 KB

Print Length: 37 pages

Publisher: Strait Gate Publications, Charlotte, North Carolina (May 26, 2010)

Publication Date: May 26, 2010

Sold by:Ã Â Digital Services LLC

Language: English

ASIN: B003O86PM2

Text-to-Speech: Enabled

X-Ray: Not Enabled

Word Wise: Enabled

Lending: Enabled

Screen Reader: Supported

Enhanced Typesetting: Enabled

Best Sellers Rank: #1,581,193 Paid in Kindle Store (See Top 100 Paid in Kindle Store) #60

inÃ Â Books > History > Americas > United States > Civil War > Campaigns & Battlefields > Bull Run #257 inÃ Â Kindle Store > Kindle eBooks > History > Americas > United States > Civil War > Campaigns & Battlefields #1117 inÃ Â Kindle Store > Kindle Short Reads > One hour (33-43 pages) > Biographies & Memoirs

Customer Reviews

For a good technical description of First Mannasas, this is a book worth reading. General Beauregard, hero of Ft. Sumter and Manassas, but out of sorts with President Jefferson Davis, writes a good technical narrative of the battle, it's ebb and flow, troop movements, General "Stonewall" Jackson's arrival on the scene, etc. I personally took his writing with a grain of salt. What you see when researching a subject, the higher the author is (in this case a general officer of the Confederate army) the more justification you will find. In other words, justifying the decisions they made and presenting an argument as to why. Not the truth, but a shade of it. For example, there is an ongoing controversy among historians about why the Confederate army did not follow up their victory at Mannasas by attacking and investing Washington City. Beauregard claims to have wanted to make such a move; but Davis did not approve it. Then you read about Davis wanting to make a move on Washington, but Beauregard demurring. So the truth of the matter is lost to time, it appears. And based upon my own research into the Civil War, Washington at the beginning of the war was ripe for the taking. How different the outcome of the war might have been if the Confederate army had followed up their victory at Mannasas with the capture the capital of the North. Beauregard was critical of President Davis' war strategy, that is defense-first, and made

known his views publicly. He was very popular in the South, if not a competent officer, and Davis was likely jealous of his popularity. So why only three stars? It's a digital reproduction, and until that technology improves, three stars is the highest this reviewer will give to a book. Why? Because the reader must wade through a lot of typos and other weird characters when reading the book. But the book itself was a very interesting read, and I would recommend it highly.

[Download to continue reading...](#)

The Maps of First Bull Run: An Atlas of the First Bull Run (Manassas) Campaign, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff, June-October 1861 (American Battle Series) Maps of First Bull Run: An Atlas of the First Bull Run (Manassas) Campaign, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff, June - October 1861 (American Battle Series) The Battle of Bull Run: July 21, 1861 [Annotated] "We Shall Meet Again": The First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), July 18-21, 1861 Donnybrook: The Battle of Bull Run, 1861 First Manassas 1861: The Battle of Bull Run: With visitor information (Trade Editions) Second Battle of Bull Run (Annotated) Barbarossa Derailed: The Battle for Smolensk 10 July-10 September 1941, Volume 1: The German Advance, The Encirclement Battle, and the First and Second Soviet Counteroffensives, 10 July-24 August 1941 The Early Morning of War: Bull Run, 1861 (Campaigns and Commanders Series) First Bull Run 1861: The South's first victory (Campaign) Lincoln's 90-Day Volunteers 1861: From Fort Sumter to First Bull Run (Men-at-Arms) The Civil War Begins: Opening Clashes, 1861 - Fort Sumter, Virginia and Bull Run, The Fight for Missouri, From Belmont to Port Royal The First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence, July 18-21, 1861 The Second Bull Run Campaign: July-August 1862 (Great Campaigns) Major-General Hiram G. Berry: Bull Run to Chancellorsville (Abridged, Annotated) Return to Bull Run: The Campaign and Battle of Second Manassas Battle at Bull Run: A History of the First Major Campaign of the Civil War Battle-Fields of the South: From Bull Run to Fredericksburgh; With Sketches of Confederate Commanders, and Gossip of the Camps (Collector's Library of the Civil War) The Greatest Civil War Battles: The Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas) The Battle of First Bull Run: The Civil War Begins (Graphic Battles of the Civil War)

[Contact Us](#)

[DMCA](#)

[Privacy](#)

[FAQ & Help](#)