

out, General Lee saw Pope's back, oftener than Pope saw the back of General Lee or his soldiers.

The alarm in Washington became great, and McClellan was ordered to reinforce Pope, and keep Lee out of Washington. Jackson, by a rapid movement, passed Pope's right, and the first thing Pope knew of his advance Jackson had captured Manassas and destroyed immense quantities of army supplies at that point. Pope at once determined that he would bag Jackson before Longstreet could come to his support, and ordered all of his troops to concentrate about Manassas; and to keep Longstreet away, he occupied Thoroughfare Gap with a large force. Longstreet, under General Lee's immediate supervision, followed the same route that Jackson had taken, and when he reached The Plains he halted. The next day about twelve o'clock Lee ordered Longstreet's advance to Gainesville. When we reached Thoroughfare Gap we found it was held by the enemy. Fortunately for us, the heavy forces had been withdrawn to aid in the capture of Jackson, and there was left only a brigade to defend it. General Lee not knowing the force that held the Gap directed me to take the brigade which I was still commanding, out of the line of march, and go through Lambert's Gap (the next gap south of Thoroughfare), and flank the enemy out of the gap. I was selected for this duty because I was born and raised near Lambert's Gap and knew the country. I had gotten my brigade nearly out of the line when General Lee countermanded the order and directed us to march directly upon the gap. Before I reached the gap another brigade had filed in before me, and a sharp fight ensued between the Federal forces holding the gap, and this brigade. The enemy was finally driven away. One brigade could not hold Thoroughfare Gap; it required at least a division. I slept in the gap that night, and early the next morning we resumed our march to Gainesville.

We reached Gainesville about twelve o'clock in the day. Jackson meantime had retired from Manassas to a position between Sudley and Gainesville, occupying the line of the independent Manassas Railroad from Gainesville to Alexandria (which had been commenced, but not completed). When Longstreet reached Gainesville Jackson was very hard-pressed. They had held this position against vastly overwhelming numbers, fighting from the cuts and behind the fills of this branch railroad, for several hours, and Pope with great gallantry making his attack time after time. Jackson sent to Lee for reinforcements. Longstreet then occupied a line at an angle with Jackson's line. Lee ordered Longstreet to reinforce Jackson. In galloping to the front, Longstreet got a view of the battlefield and instead of sending troops to Jackson, he moved out his whole corps and attacked Pope somewhat in the flank.

The effect of this attack upon Pope was instantaneous. The fighting occurred upon very much the same ground where the first battle of Manassas was fought, and when Longstreet ordered his charge Pickett's Brigade, under my command, was posted on the right of Hood. In our charge we repulsed the enemy in my front very promptly and were in pursuit. Hood met with more resistance on my left from the Zouaves of the Federal Army, and after I had dispersed the enemy in my front, he was still fighting in the same position. There was a most admirable place there for a change of front of my brigade, and to attack the enemy a little in the flank and a little in the rear. I had reached a ravine down which flowed a little stream of water from the Chinn House. I was thoroughly protected from the fire and the view of the enemy. I determined I would change front and make an attack to relieve Hood. I gave the command in a very loud voice, which was heard by the Colonels of the extreme regiments, right and left. To be satisfied that all knew