

# FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF BULL RUN

This summer marks the fifty-first anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, the first great battle of the Civil war.

The first battle of Bull Run was the result of the "On to Richmond" clamor which arose throughout the north and which virtually forced the authorities at Washington to make some move. The advance of the Union army of 36,000 men under General McDowell, Tyler, Hunter, Heintzelman and Miles against General Beauregard's Confederate forces was looked upon as a holiday, so sanguine of victory was northern sentiment, and many congressmen and civilians had not a few ladies drove out from Washington to witness the spectacle of whose outcome they had never a doubt.

Gen. James B. Fry, who was on McDowell's staff at that time, in writing of this, says:

"During the 19th and 20th the bivouacs of McDowell's army at Centerville, almost within cannon range of the enemy, were thronged by visitors, official and unofficial, who came from Washington, bringing their own supplies. They were under no military restraint, and passed to and fro among the troops as they pleased, giving the scene the appearance of a monster military picnic. Among others, the venerable secretary of war, Cameron, called upon McDowell. Whether due to a sense of responsibility, or to a premonition of the fate of his brother who fell upon the field on the 21st, or to other cause, his countenance showed apprehension of evil; but men generally were confident and jovial.

"The presence of senators, congressmen and other civilians upon the field on the 21st gave rise to extravagant and absurd stories, in which alleged forebodings and valor among them are contrasted with a lack of these qualities in the troops. The plain truth is that the non-combatants and their vehicles merely increased the confusion and demoralization of the retreat."

Several days were consumed in the preliminary skirmishes, during which time the Confederates were reinforced by 6,000 men under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, whom the Federals supposed to have been safely "bottled up" at Winchester in the Shenandoah valley. On that hot Sunday afternoon when the clash of arms finally came it looked for a time as though the brave old Union victory was a certainty, but just at the juncture when the outlook was darkest for the Confederates, Gen. Kirby Smith arrived with 4,000 fresh troops and defeat for the Confederates was turned into victory, while the retreat of the Federals was turned into a wild rout in which troops and spectators joined in a mad struggle to get back to Washington. The Confederates lost nearly 2,000 men while the Union loss, including the prisoners taken, totaled nearly 3,600.

When General McDowell reached Fairfax Court House in the night, he was in communication with Washington and exchanged telegrams with General Scott. In one of which the old hero said: "We are not discouraged," but that dispatch did not lighten the gloom in which it was received, says General Fry. McDowell was so tired that while sitting on the ground writing a dispatch he fell asleep, pencil in hand, in the middle of a sentence. His adjutant general aroused him; the dispatch was finished, and the weary ride to the Potomac resumed. When the unfortunate commander disembarked at Arlington next morning in a soaking rain, after 22 hours in the saddle, his disastrous campaign of six days was closed. The first martial effervescence of the country was over. The three-months men went home, and the three-months chapter of the war ended, with the south triumphant and confident, the north disappointed and determined.

In his detailed description of the battle, General Beauregard says the Federal attack 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, and for a very palpable reason. That one army was fighting for union and the other for division is a political expression; the actual

tact on the battlefield, in the face of cannon and musket, was that the Federal troops came as invaders, and the southern, as stood as defenders of their homes, and further than this we need not go. The armies were vastly greater than had ever before fought on this continent, and were the largest volunteer armies ever assembled since the era of regular armies. The personal material on both sides was of exceptionally good character, and collectively superior to that of any subsequent period of the war. The Confederate army was filled with generous youths who had answered the first call to arms. For certain kinds of field duty they were not as yet adapted, many of them having at first come with their baggage and servants; they had come to fight, and not to handle the pick and shovel, and their fighting well redeemed their shortcomings as trenchers."

The battle was noteworthy for the number of participants whose names were afterward prominently associated with the war. On the Confederate side, besides Generals Johnston and Beauregard, were Gens. Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Harry, J. E. B. Stuart, Kirby Smith, Wade Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas Jordan, R. E. Rodes, E. P. Alexander and others. On the Federal side were Gens. McDowell, W. T. Sherman, Burnside, Hunter, Heintzelman, Howard, Franklin, Slocum, Keyes, Hunt, Barry, Fry, Sykes, Barnard, Wade

and others. The present-day visitor to Bull Run battlefield may trace accurately and graphically the ebb and flow of that opening conflict if he but follow the steep and rocky banks of Bull Run, the stream which for six or eight miles formed the dividing line of the two armies as originally drawn up in battle formation. There are eight ferries and a stone bridge within the limits of the battle territory, all of which were conspicuous in the movements of the opposing forces. A number of houses are yet standing which bear marks of battle; there is the old stone building which was used as a hospital; and there are many bullet-scarred trees in dense pine woods where the Confederate sharpshooters were posted. Most interesting of all, however, is the position where stood Gen. Thomas J. Jackson when he received his immortal nickname of "Stonewall." It was Gen. B. E. Bee who, appealing to his men to resist the Union charge, pointed to Jackson and cried out: "Look! There stands Jackson like a stone wall."

The second battle of Bull Run, which took place in the latter part of August, 1862, may be similarly followed with ease along the course of Bull Run creek, in so far as concerns the furious all-day fight which marked the climax of the campaign, but if the visitor wishes to visit the scenes of the exciting campaign of which the second battle was the climax he will need to traverse an area of many square miles and include visits to Centerville, which was a bitterly contested point, and to Thoroughfare Gap, the picturesque cleft in the mountains through which poured Longstreet's corps of Confederates, reinforcing the so-called Jackson and, for the second time on this field, turning defeat into victory for the forces opposed to the Union.

Major General John Pope was then in command of the Federal Army of Virginia, and in his published description of the battle he has laid most of the blame for the defeat of the Union forces on Major General Fitz-John Porter, who commanded the Fifth corps. Had Porter done his duty, according to Pope, he would have prevented Longstreet from turning on Jackson's right until he had dislodged Porter, which would have occupied him too long to have permitted the advance which he subsequently made against the Federal left. But the Confederates had deliberately given Porter a false impression of the forces in front of him, and he remained idle. General Pope says:

"If a mere impression that the enemy is in heavy force, and that an attack or further advance might be hazardous is a sufficient reason for a corps commander to keep out of a battle, raging in his hearing, especially when he thinks his friends are being defeated, it is extremely difficult to see how a corps commander would venture to engage in battle at all, unless he could ascertain in advance and keep himself acquainted during the day with the impression of his corps commanders about the propriety of going into the battle. . . . When the battle ceased on the 25th of August, we were in possession of the field on our right and occupied on our left the position held early in the day, and had every right to claim a decided success. What that success might have been, if a corps of 12,000 men who had not been in battle that day had been thrown against Longstreet's right while engaged in the severe fight that afternoon, I need not indicate. To say that General Porter's nonaction during this whole day was wholly unexpected and disappointing, and that it provoked severe comment on all hands, is to state the facts mildly."

General Longstreet wrote concerning this:

"Had Porter attacked me between noon and night on the 25th, I should have received his 2,000 with about double that number. The result would have been Porter's retreat in confusion, and I might possibly have reached Pope's left and rear in time to cut him off."

All day long on the 30th the two armies fought fiercely, and on the next morning General Pope found his forces so worn out that he ordered a retreat. General Lee commanded the Confederate forces in person at the second battle of Bull Run, and some of the best known generals in the Union army were likewise engaged. A number of prominent officers on both sides were killed during the Bull Run campaign, and it is proposed to erect monuments at the spots where these warriors fell.

A dramatic result of this battle was the court-martial of General Porter on charges made by General Pope. On the 10th of January, 1863, Porter was found guilty of having disobeyed three of Pope's orders and the sentence was that he be cashiered and be forever disqualified from holding any office under the government. During the next 15 years Porter continually applied for a re-hearing, in the light of evidence newly discovered or not available at the time of his trial. In 1878 President Hayes appointed a board to examine the new evidence, and the conviction of his faulting was rescinded. "What General Porter actually did do . . . now seems to have been only the simple necessary action which an intelligent soldier had no choice but to take. It is not possible that any court-martial could have condemned such conduct if it had been correctly understood. On the contrary that conduct was obedient, unobedient, faithful and judicious. It saved the Union army from disaster on the 25th of August."

Accordingly, President Arthur in 1882 relieved General Porter from the continuing disqualification to hold office, and in July, 1885, President Cleveland approved an act of congress by which Porter was once more commissioned as colonel of infantry. In the following August he was placed on the retired list. If a national park is created at Bull Run it will probably be placed under the jurisdiction of the commissioners of the Fredericksburg and adjacent battlefields. An important incidental feature of the project is the plan for a great boulevard from Manassas to the national capital, possibly along the line of that highway which was the scene of such picturesque happen-



Brig-Gen. Irvin McDowell.



The Henry House and the First Monument.



Army Officers Encamped to Study the Field.



Soldiers' Monument at Alexandria.

ings half a century ago. This proposed highway, together with road-building on the battlefield such as has been done at Gettysburg, would render it possible for future generations to inspect and study this historic field satisfactorily, something that is difficult, not to say impossible, with the present wretched condition of many of the roads. Road building would be facilitated by surveys of this whole field made within the past few years by members of the United States army engineer corps.

**Auto Sensitiveness.** Although automobiles are without flesh and blood, they have individuality. They fret in the hands of a nervous or reckless driver and fog along good naturedly when a thoughtful, kindly hand is at the wheel. "The man that is forever clanking to his boss, jerking nervously on the reins and snapping the whip in its socket or snapping it on the animal's flanks is the same kind of man that flattens an automobile," said an experienced driver. "Machines are sensitive, like horses. A careless or nervous driver will work a horse into a sweat in half an hour. The same man will get a car 'all hot up.'"

**Practical.** "Has that new play of yours a happy ending?" "How can I tell," replied the manager, "until I balance up my books at the end of the season?"

**Not an Absolute Embargo.** The expert burglar, disdaining the use of explosives, had attacked the lock itself. This may be a combination somewhat in restraint of my trade," he muttered, turning the knob slowly to the right again and listening intently, "but you couldn't call it a case of unreasonable restraint." Apparently his view was correct, for presently he was engaged in the unrestricted pursuit of his trade, and reaping large profits.

## Political Announcements

### FOR SHERIFF

Hodge Bailey announces his candidacy for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the democratic primary.

John C. Lewis announces that he is a candidate for sheriff, subject to the democratic primary.

Julius Doss announces that he is a candidate for sheriff, subject to the Democratic primary.

A. B. Alexander announces that he is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the Democratic primary.

### FOR COUNTY JUDGE

N. M. Williams announces that he is a candidate for county judge subject to the action of the democratic primary.

R. E. Davenport announces his candidacy for County Judge, subject to the action of the democratic primary.

William Stacey announces his candidacy for county judge, subject to the democratic primary.

Thos. J. O'Neill announces that he is a candidate for county judge, subject to the democratic primary.

### FOR COUNTY CLERK

F. P. Bradley announces his candidacy for the office of county clerk of Grady county, subject to the democratic primary.

H. A. Bloss announces that he is a candidate for county clerk, subject to the democratic primary.

Joe D. Lindsay announces that he is a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the Democratic primary.

### FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY

Oscar Simpson announces that he is a candidate for county attorney, subject to the democratic primary.

H. Blair announces his candidacy for county attorney, subject to the Democratic primary.

John H. Venable announces that he is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the Democratic primary.

### FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS

Ed E. Albin announces that he is a candidate for register of deeds, subject to the action of the democratic primary.

Lyon K. Bingham announces that he is a candidate for register of deeds, subject to the democratic primary.

J. T. Hill announces that he is a candidate for register of deeds, subject to the democratic primary.

J. F. Bishop announces that he is a candidate for register of deeds, subject to the democratic primary.

Geo. W. Petty announces that he is a candidate for register of deeds, subject to the Democratic primary.

Miss Martha Vaughn announces that she is a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the Democratic primary.

James Pate Jones announces that he is a candidate for Register of Deeds, subject to the Democratic primary.

### FOR CONSTABLE

R. F. Phillips, the "big policeman," announces that he is a candidate for Constable of Chickasha township, subject to the Democratic primary.

Geo. A. Brown announces that he is a candidate for constable of Chickasha township, subject to the Democratic primary.

H. D. Gannells announces that he is a candidate for Constable of Chickasha Township, subject to the Democratic primary.

### FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

E. B. Parrish announces that he is a candidate for county commissioner, District No. 1 (northern), subject to the democratic primary.

G. H. Swarth announces that he is a candidate for county commissioner, District No. 2 (Southern), subject to the democratic primary.

J. A. Robinson announces that he is a candidate for County Commissioner, District No. 2 (Chickasha), subject to the Democratic primary.

Dr. G. R. Gerard announces that he is a candidate for County Commissioner, District No. 3 (Southern), subject to the Democratic primary.

W. T. Phillips announces that he is a candidate for County Commissioner, District No. 3 (Chickasha), subject to the Democratic primary.

John M. Peck announces that he is a candidate for County Commissioner, District No. 1 (Northern), subject to the Democratic primary.

### FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Sell Purley announces that he is a candidate for County Commissioner, District No. 3 (Southern) subject to the Democratic primary.

V. D. Chastain announces that he is a candidate for County Commissioner, District No. 2 (Chickasha), subject to the Democratic primary.

M. L. Osborn announces that he is a candidate for County Commissioner, District No. 1 (Northern), subject to the Democratic primary.

B. W. English announces that he is a candidate for County Commissioner, District No. 3 (Southern), subject to the Democratic primary.

### FOR DISTRICT CLERK

J. R. Callahan announces that he is a candidate for district clerk, subject to the democratic primary.

John O. Burgett announces that he is a candidate for district clerk, subject to the democratic primary.

S. L. Newman announces that he is a candidate for district clerk, subject to the democratic primary.

Isaac Cloud announces that he is a candidate for Clerk of the District Court, subject to the Democratic primary.

Thomas I. Taylor announces that he is a candidate for Clerk of the District Court, subject to the Democratic primary.

J. S. Jones announces that he is a candidate for Clerk of the District Court, subject to the Democratic primary.

### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

T. P. Moore announces that he is a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Chickasha township subject to the Democratic primary.

J. B. Vance announces that he is a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Chickasha Township, subject to the Democratic primary.

W. W. Clark announces that he is a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Chickasha township subject to the Democratic primary.

### COUNTY WEAVER

R. T. Young announces that he is a candidate for County Weaver, subject to the Democratic primary.

Scott Guthridge announces that he is a candidate for County Weaver, subject to the Democratic primary.

C. C. Gosting announces that he is a candidate for County Weaver, subject to the Democratic primary.

### COUNTY ASSESSOR

Vic Hulen announces that he is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the Democratic primary.

### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

S. M. Sherard announces that he is a candidate for County Superintendent of Grady county, subject to the Democratic primary.

G. F. Newell announces that he is a candidate for County Superintendent, subject to the Democratic primary.

### COUNTY TREASURER

W. T. (Billy) Cloud announces that he is a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the Democratic primary.

### STATE SENATOR

Joe Smith of Anadarko announces that he is a candidate for renomination for Senator, Fifteenth Senatorial District, composed of Caddo and Grady counties, subject to the Democratic primary.

John D. Pugh of Anadarko announces that he is a candidate for Senator, Fifteenth District, composed of Caddo and Grady counties, subject to the Democratic primary.

### REPRESENTATIVE

M. B. Louhan announces that he is a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, subject to the Democratic primary.

R. L. Glover announces that he is a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, subject to the Democratic primary.

A. R. Middle announces that he is a candidate for Representative, subject to the Democratic primary.

L. N. Barbee of Rush Springs announces that he is a candidate for representative in the state legislature, subject to the Democratic primary.

T. J. Brown of Tuttle announces that he is a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, subject to the Democratic primary.

### COUNTY SURVEYOR

H. A. Crawwell announces that he is a candidate for renomination for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the Democratic primary.

### CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE

Pat J. Gouling of Eola announces that he is a candidate for Congressman at large, subject to the Democratic primary.