



SHERMAN

A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the
Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid
of the Congress of the United States of America

Prepared by Authority of Congress

Under the Direction of Col. Thomas W. Symons

Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

In Charge of Monument and Ceremonies

By

DeB. Randolph Keim

War Correspondent of the New York Herald

Attending the Operations of the Army of the Tennessee, 1862-3-4

Government Printing Office: 1904

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 17, 1904.—Submitted by Mr. PENROSE, of Pennsylvania.

MARCH 17, 1904.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

MARCH 23, 1904.—Reported by Mr. PLATT, of New York, with an amendment; considered, amended, and agreed to.

APRIL 21, 1904.—Reported by Mr. LANDIS, of Indiana, asking "unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 57." There was no objection. The resolution was agreed to, as follows:

That there be printed and bound in the form such as is customary in the case of eulogies twelve thousand copies of the proceedings and accompanying documents, with suitable process plates to be bound therewith, upon the unveiling of the statue of General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN of which three thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate, six thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and three thousand copies, of which two hundred copies shall be bound in full morocco, to be distributed under the direction of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, in such manner as, in his judgment, may be desirable.

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THE GENERAL SHERMAN STATUE COMMITTEE

OF THE

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,

In charge of the inception and prosecution of the Monument.

Constituted by Resolution of the Society.

1891, Oct. 8, Chicago, Ill.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1903.

Maj. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Council Bluffs, Iowa, President.*

Col. J. F. HOW,^a *St. Louis Mo. (Treasurer). Died July 9, 1896.*

Brig. Gen. ANDREW HICKENLOOPER, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. NOBLE, *Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.*

Col. DAVID B. HENDERSON, *Dubuque, Iowa.*

Maj. S. E. BARRETT,^b *Chicago, Ill. Resigned.*

Col. AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, *Chicago, Ill. Died October 15, 1903.*

Col. W. McCORRY,^c *Minneapolis, Minn. Died February 17, 1893.*

Col. CORNELIUS CADLE, *Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary.*

^a Succeeded by Brig. Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper.

^b Succeeded by Col. Augustus Jacobson.

^c Succeeded by Col. Cornelius Cadle.

THE SHERMAN STATUE COMMISSION.

Created by act of Congress approved July 5, 1892.

Maj. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee;
Chairman May 27, 1896-1904.

HON. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, *Secretary of War, 1892-93.^a*
HON. DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War, 1893-1897.^b*
HON. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, 1897-1899.^c*
HON. ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War, 1899-1904.^d*

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding the Army of the United States, 1892-1895.

Lieut. Gen. NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding the Army of the United States, 1895-1903.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. YOUNG,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, 1903.

IN CHARGE OF ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY.

Col. JOHN M. WILSON, 1895-1897,
Lieut. JOHN S. SEWELL, 1897,
Col. THEODORE A. BINGHAM, 1897-1903,
Col. THOMAS W. SYMONS, 1903,
*In charge of completion of Monument and of
Monument and ceremonies of unveiling.*

^a No proceedings.

^b Competition, and contract signed; Mr. John Seager, secretary of commission.

^c No record of meetings.

^d Mr. W. S. Coursey elected secretary December 10, 1900. Mr. Merritt O. Chance, secretary, October 10, 1902.

INTRODUCTORY.

INCEPTION OF THE MEMORIAL.

During the proceedings of the twenty-third annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Chicago, Ill., October 7-8, 1891, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to draft a suitable tribute to their late president and commander and "to recommend some action by the society to commemorate his death by a suitable memorial." Col. James F. How added a resolution calling for a committee of five for the raising of funds "from the members of this society" to be used in the erection of a monument to Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, and "to have full power to use any funds collected by them, in the erection of such a monument as they may approve, at such locality as they may decide."

These propositions were drawn in formal resolutions and adopted unanimously on October 8, 1891, "that there should be some suitable and permanent expression of the respect, admiration, and gratitude felt by the American people for the noble character, lofty patriotism, and invaluable services of Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN"—locating the statue at the national capital—and authorizing the president of the society to appoint a committee of five persons to be known as the

"General Sherman Statue Committee," with authority to collect subscriptions in the name of the society and to memorialize the Congress of the United States to aid in the work.

This committee was appointed. (See p. 9.)

RAISING OF FUNDS.

On November 9 following, at a meeting of the committee, resolutions were adopted constituting Generals Henderson and Noble a committee on legislation to ask an appropriation of \$50,000, being the same amount contributed by Congress "for site, pedestal, and statue" of Generals Hancock, Logan, and Sheridan; also authorizing the committee to invite the Societies of the Armies of the Ohio, Potomac, and Cumberland, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Grand Army of the Republic, through their chief officer, to unite in raising the fund desired; also to request the citizens of the several States and Territories to contribute, and instructing the chairman to appoint a committee of five in each State to carry out the object proposed, with power to appoint sub-committees to aid them in their work. A form of circular was adopted, setting forth the plans of the committee, to be addressed to the societies named, asking their cooperation and assistance.

On November 11, 1891, the committee issued an appeal to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, urging that "a sum sufficiently large should be obtained from our members to enable us to appeal to others for assistance in carrying on the work."

The efforts of the society were made the subject of General Orders, No. 7, Albany, N. Y., January 9, 1892, Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic.

In stirring pronouncement, the following tribute was paid to the subject of the proposed memorial:

He of all the preeminently great commanders during the struggle for national unity, since the war, was superlatively one of us. At our camp fires and reunions, department or national encampments, "Uncle Billy" was ever a prominent and welcome figure. His efforts for the welfare and pleasure of the "boys," no matter how arduous or how great a drain upon his time, were always deemed a labor of love and duty, to be fulfilled without abatement. No honors paid him abroad or at home ever tended to weaken his love and solicitous interest in those who "marched with him from Atlanta to the sea," or stood a bulwark between the nation and its foes on bloody, hard-fought fields.

A contribution was urged by every command, no matter how small the amount, "so that when the statue is erected in Washington every soldier who sees it will feel that it is a part of his effort."

On February 10 the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee were advised of what had been done and were called upon to make every effort through their posts and by individual exertion among themselves and friends to aid in swelling the fund.

CONGRESSIONAL COOPERATION.

Through the exertions of the committee on legislation, assisted by the general committee and friends in and out of Congress, that body, under act approved July 5, 1892, enacted "for the preparation of a site and the erection of pedestal for a statue of the late Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, said site to be selected by and said pedestal to be erected under the supervision of the General Sherman Statue Commission, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General Commanding the United States Army * * * fifty thousand dollars."

The commission having been authorized, no initial action was taken respecting the actual erection of the statue pending the collection of funds from private sources. (See p. 11.)

COMMISSION CREATED—FINANCES.

The following exhibits the various appropriations made by Congress in connection with the Sherman statue, from 1892-1904.

Designation of item.	Date appropriated.	Amount appropriated.
FOR PEDESTAL AND STATUE.		
For the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, said site to be selected by and said pedestal be erected under the supervision of the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General Commanding the United States Army, and any part of the sum hereby appropriated not needed for preparation of site and the erection of a pedestal may be used and extended in the completion of said statue of the late WILLIAM T. SHERMAN	July 5, 1892	\$50,000.00
For the completion of the equestrian statue of Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN	Mar. 2, 1895	30,000.00
For removal of present iron fence around the site of the statue and setting up of a substantial granite curb in place thereof	June 6, 1900	8,000.00
For construction of roadways and paths and improvement of grounds about the statue	June 28, 1902	1,500.00
For completing and unveiling the statuedo	4,000.00
For extra steps and mosaic work at base of the statue	Dec. 22, 1902	8,000.00
Appropriating and reappropriating and making available sums remaining over for the statue, and for improvement of grounds, etc.	Feb. 18, 1904	8,000.00
Total public		109,500.00
<i>Contributions from private sources.</i>		
A statement by the treasurer to the General Sherman Statue Committee dated St. Louis, Sept. 9, 1895, showed a balance Aug. 31, 1895, on deposit to the credit of the fund \$13,332.49. In addition there were other sums in sight to bring the aggregate up to the amount named		14,469.91
Total public and private		123,969.91

INVITATION TO SCULPTORS.

On March 22, 1895, the formal announcement was made by General Dodge, president, that "a committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the president of the same society, the Secretary of War, and the Lieutenant-General of the Army, have the authority to erect and supervise the construction of an equestrian monument to Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, in Washington, D. C.," and invited "such artists as desire to compete for the erection of the said statue and pedestal to submit models."

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

In a circular of June 20, General Dodge, president, in behalf of both the committee and the commission, in reply to letters from sculptors asking for a more detailed statement of the conditions of the competition, after referring the matter to the National Sculpture Society and consultation with a number of artists, submitted rules which would govern the competition, the essential features of which were:

The sum of \$96,000, raised by subscription and appropriation, is available and competition is invited.

This amount must cover all expenses of the statute ready for unveiling, including four awards of \$1,000 each and incidentals of all kinds, leaving \$90,000 actually available for the statue and pedestal.

The monument to be placed in one of the United States reservations in the city of Washington, D. C.

RULES OF COMPETITION.

An accurate and elaborate model of the design, scale 1 inch to 1 foot, both pedestal and equestrian statue, to be delivered free of expense to G. M. Dodge, president of the Society of the

Army of the Tennessee, care of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., on or before January 1, 1896.

The artists of the next four designs, if deemed satisfactory, but not accepted, after the accepted one, to be paid \$1,000 each.

The successful competitor to enter into contract with the United States and give bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for the performance of the work. A full description, dimensions, character of materials, and other necessary information to accompany each model. Full name to be given and no secrecy maintained; models to be in plaster, no drawings accepted; only artists and sculptors residing in the United States or Americans residing abroad allowed to compete. A committee of the National Sculpture Society to pass on the artistic character of the models and experts in bronze castings to decide as to quality of materials. The right to reject any and all designs reserved by the commission. Public exhibition of models to be had two weeks before final decision, the full-sized statue to be modeled and all stone and bronze work to be done in the United States.

ENTRIES FOR COMPETITION.

The following sculptors of established reputation submitted models in compliance with the terms and regulations of the commission.

SCULPTORS ENTERING COMPETITIVE MODELS.

Chicago—Carl Rohl-Smith.

New York—H. K. Bush Brown (2 designs), Adrian Jones, James F. Kelly, J. O. Lester, Alfred Luzi, Ferdinand Mirauda, C. H. Niehaus (2 designs), Victor Olsa, W. O. Partridge (2 designs), Richard Hinton Perry, J. Massey Rhind, Edwin M. Van Note.

Paris—George E. Bissel, P. W. Bartlett.

St. Louis—Robert P. Bringhurst.

Washington—L. Amateis, F. A. T. Dunbar, H. G. Ellicott, Theodore A. Mills.

A MODEL EXHIBIT.

The exhibit as a whole at the War Department attracted widespread attention. It was largely visited by official and unofficial residents, and many persons of taste or professional interest in art from the principal cities of the United States. In the opinion of experts, connoisseurs, and men and women traveled and of home culture, the collection possessed unqualified artistic merit, and was in the highest degree creditable to the progressive work of American sculptors.

At a meeting of the committee of the Army of the Tennessee in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1896, it was decided: "The twenty-three models for the SHERMAN equestrian statue, on exhibition at the War Department, come within the term limit," and "are hereby accepted for competition."

The primary selection was then made and announced in a letter of January 21, 1896, to the competing artists that "the four models which in their judgment possess the most merit for further elaboration and development" are "those offered in competition" by "P. W. Bartlett, Carl Rohl-Smith, C. H. Niehaus, and J. Massey Rhind," and as "entitled to one of the \$1,000 premiums for merit, the models submitted by H. K. Bush Brown."

The commission had before them the report of the committee from the National Sculpture Society, which reached nearly the same conclusion.

The four sculptors who competed for the final judgment were required to send, free of expense and risk, to Gen. G. M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, care of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., on or before May 15, 1896, their designs, on a scale of 2 inches to 1 foot, complete, for award to the artist whose design was considered

satisfactory. In addition to the premium to the three unsuccessful artists, \$250 were added for additional labor, all other requirements for these models to be in conformity with the circulars of March 22 and June 20, 1895, and the location defined by the committee.

At the meeting of May 26, 1896, Major-General Dodge was authorized to act for the commission and committee in all matters of executing contracts for the erection of the statue and to pay out of the funds under their control in pursuance of said contracts and to see the same duly executed.

THE AWARD.

At a meeting of the commission at the Office of the Secretary of War on May 27, 1896, General Dodge was made chairman. A secret ballot was taken, without consultation with each other, when it was resolved to accept the model of Carl Rohlf-Smith, of Chicago, conditional upon compliance in all respects with the plans and specifications and requirements of the commission and committee appointed by acts of Congress and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

The committee of award were:

The Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont.

The General of the Army, General Miles.

Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, chairman.

Col. D. B. Henderson,	} Of the General Sherman	
Gen. J. W. Noble,		Statue Committee, Society
Col. Augustus Jacobson,		of the Army of the Ten-
Col. Cornelius Cadle,		nessee.

In cooperation with their labors of selection, the commission, as announced in their rules, invited a committee of the National Sculpture Society to pass upon the artistic character of the

models. This committee was composed of Augustus St. Gaudens, Bruce Price, J. Q. A. Ward, and D. C. French, who met on January 15, 1896, and examined the models.

THE CONTRACT.

The articles of agreement, dated at Washington, D. C., November 18, 1896, were drawn and signed between Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, Nelson A. Miles, Major-General Commanding U. S. Army, and G. M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, first part, and Carl Rohl-Smith, sculptor, of Chicago, of the second part, as follows:

By whereas the appropriations by Congress, submission and acceptance of the model and selection of a site are specifically set forth.

Therefore it is covenanted and agreed between the parties of the first part above named, on behalf of the United States of America and the party of the second part, also above named, that the party of the second part for himself, heirs, etc., will design, model, sculpture, construct, erect, and deliver, within four years from the date of signing the agreement, a bronze equestrian statue of the late Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, together with a granite pedestal therefor, including certain bronze figures and other bronze work and including also the foundation and base upon which said pedestal is to rest, all complete, to constitute a monument; that he will erect said monument on the site selected and upon the general design shown by the model approved by the committee of the Army of the Tennessee and an amended model as suggested to be prepared and submitted to the committee of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General commanding the Army and approved before work is commenced, etc.

Then follow specifications for "pedestal for statue of General SHERMAN" above named, the concrete, the foundation of the pedestal proper, of the terrace walls, the buttresses on either side of each flight of steps to be of squared stone masonry, of granite or gneiss of established quality laid in cement of quality as specified for concrete, all according to accepted plans, the shape and size of every stone to be shown in the drawings and strictly followed.

Then is set forth necessary mechanical data and details, of which the following is the substance:

Lettering to be satisfactory to the party of the first part.

BRONZE WORK.

The main pedestal which carries the equestrian portrait, statue of General Sherman, height, 17 feet 6 inches.

Group representing "War," height, 8 feet 6 inches.

Group representing "Peace," height, 8 feet 6 inches.

Base relief, "Marching through Georgia," size, 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches.

Base relief, "Battle of Atlanta," size, 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches.

Base relief, "General SHERMAN planning while the Army sleeps," size, 4 feet by 3 feet 9 inches.

Base relief, "Missionary Ridge," size 4 feet by 3 feet 9 inches.

Badge of Society of the Army of the Tennessee, size, 5 feet by 1 foot 6 inches.

Coat of arms of the United States, size, 5 feet by 1 foot 6 inches.

On the four corner pedestals:

Statue representing "The Corps of Engineers," height, 6 feet 6 inches.

Statue representing "The Cavalry," height, 6 feet 6 inches.

Statue representing "The Artillery," height, 6 feet 6 inches.

Statue representing "The Infantry," height, 6 feet 6 inches.

Eight portrait medallions to be selected by the commander of the Army of the Tennessee, 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 3 inches.

Models of all the above to be prepared by the party of the first part and submitted for the approval of the parties of the second part before cast.

To be cast in United States standard bronze from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch in thickness. Samples subject to test.

The bottom edge of the plinth of all the statues to be filed true and out of wind, so as to fit closely to the granite.

The equestrian statue to have two pieces of steel $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square cast solid in one of the fore legs and in one of the hind legs of the horse; to extend into the cap stone 1 foot, and to be secured firmly in place by type metal run hot around them. In addition to these bars to be two bronze expansion bolts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter put down through the bronze plinth, extending into the granite capstone 9 inches, the bolts being of Tobin bronze.

All the other statues to be securely fastened to the granite with bronze expansion bolts of a suitable size and of the same material. All base reliefs, medallions, and emblems to be securely fastened to the granite with bronze bolts of the same metal as the base reliefs, the outside ends headed and finished not to show.

The work specified to be done by the artist and not by others.

The parties of the first part covenanted to pay out of the appropriations the aggregate sum of \$79,000, and from funds subscribed and furnished by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee the further sum of \$11,000.

Payments to be made as follows:

First. Five thousand dollars when the foundation shall be completed ready for setting the pedestal and accepted.

Second. Fifteen thousand dollars when the pedestal shall be completed and ready for the equestrian statue and accepted.

Third. Fifteen thousand dollars when the terrace shall be completed and accepted.

Fourth. Five thousand dollars when the entire granite and brickwork shall be completed and accepted.

Fifth. Twenty thousand dollars upon the completion and acceptance of the bronze equestrian statue and all other bronze work at the foundry free of all incumbrances.

Sixth. Nineteen thousand dollars when the bronze statue, emblems, base reliefs, etc., are all in position and the whole work completed and accepted by the parties of the first part.

The \$11,000 paid by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee through its president to be:

First. Two thousand dollars on signing of the contract for work on accepted models.

Second. Two thousand five hundred dollars when the plaster model of the equestrian group was accepted.

Third. Two thousand five hundred dollars when plaster models of the two groups, bas-reliefs, and emblems were accepted.

Fourth. Two thousand five hundred dollars when plaster models of the four corner figures were accepted.

Fifth. One thousand five hundred dollars when all the bronze work was cast and accepted at the foundry.

All these terms were to be carried out under the direction of General Dodge, representing the commission, by the United States engineer of public buildings and grounds in charge of the work on the monument.

The subfoundation of the statue, which was completed in December, 1898, contains 397.7 cubic yards of concrete; 1,142 of sand and filling; 284 of back filling, and 1,680 of excavation; 204 piles, and 19,717 feet of timber.

The following are the measurements proposed by the sculptor in the accepted model and enlargements proposed by the commission:

	By the sculptor.	By the commis- sion.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>
Height of monument.....	47 6	50 6
Height of equestrian.....	17 6	17 6
Height of pedestal.....	30 0	33 0
Length of terrace.....	37 0	41 0
Ground covered from steps in front to steps in rear.....	55 8	59 8
Length of lowest step.....	25 0	35 0
Height of "War" and "Peace".....	8 6	9 6
Height of corner figures.....	6 6	7 0

DEATH OF THE SCULPTOR.

At the meeting of December 3, 1900, General Dodge, president, announced the death of the sculptor at Copenhagen, Denmark, on August 20, which was communicated by cable August 21 and letter August 29, 1900. Also of the desire of the widow of the sculptor to complete the statue herself with such artistic assistance as she could secure. It was agreed to permit the personal representatives of the late Carl Rohlf-Smith to proceed without unnecessary delay to perform the contract in accordance with the designs approved.

Meetings were held from time to time as the work progressed and to meet exigencies as they arose. Every facility in the way of a building was arranged for the convenience of the sculptor.

On February 19, 1898, the order for the construction of the foundation and pedestal was given by the commission, and work began in the spring.



THE STATUE.

SHERMAN PLAZA.

After many suggestions and objections by Congress to the East Plaza of the Capitol, the Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont, the Commanding General of the Army, General Miles, and the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, General Dodge, selected as the site "for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee's equestrian statue of General Sherman" that portion of the grounds south of the Treasury Department, bounded as follows: On the north by the street immediately south of the Treasury Department; on the east by Fifteenth street; on the south by D street extended, and on the west by the gravel road around the ellipse and the south grounds of the Executive Mansion.

By the appropriation act (urgent deficiency) approved February 18, 1904, Congress declared: "and for the improvement of the grounds in its (the monument) vicinity, which grounds shall be hereafter known as Sherman Plaza."

This gives the site its official name and embraces the area defined by the bounds as fixed above by the Sherman Statue Commission.

The site is commanding and in keeping with the fame of the subject of commemoration. On the north rises the Greek portico of the Treasury Department, suggesting the classic in architecture. On the east stretches away toward the Capitol

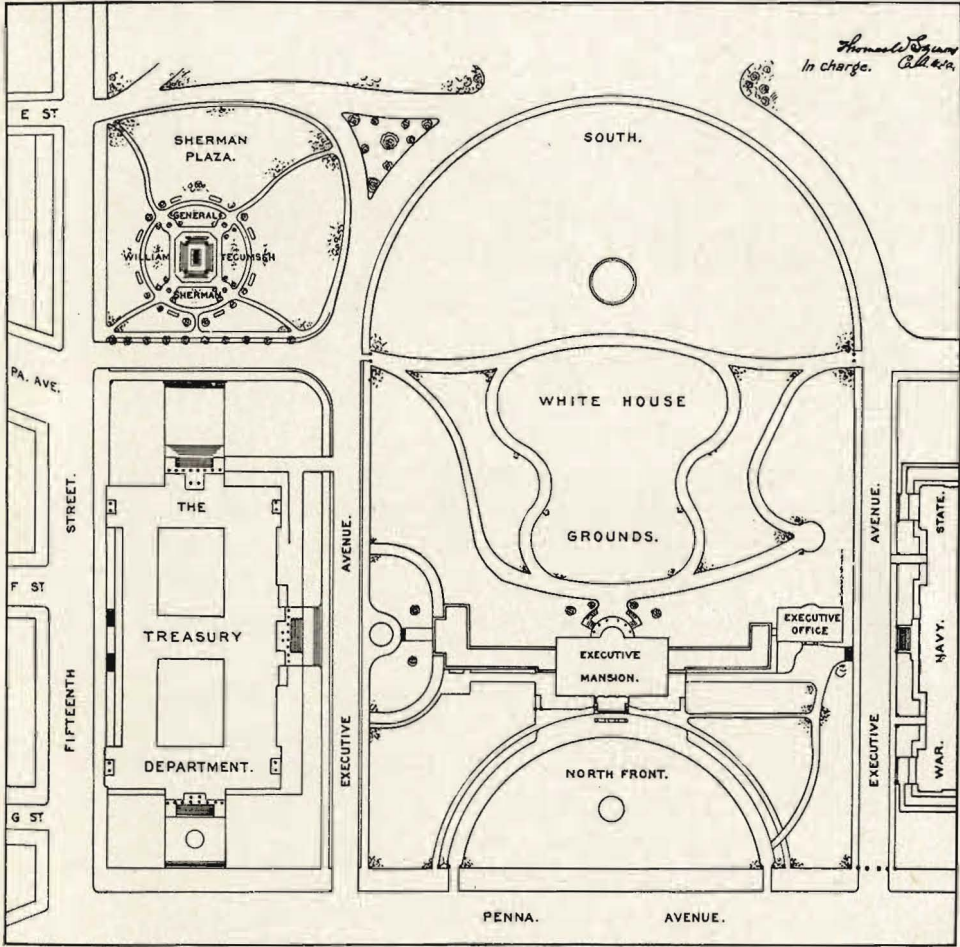
Pennsylvania avenue, the via triumphalis of Washington, reminiscent of the great review and reminding of the everyday life of the city.

On the south stretch beautiful landscape effects, with the tall, slender outline of the Washington Monument in the distance. On the west are seen the picturesque trees and drives of the south park of the White House, with a glimpse of the chaste white Ionic outlines of the home of the Presidents through the varicolored foliage.

THE SCULPTOR.

Carl Rohl-Smith was born at Roskild, Denmark, April 3, 1848. In his early years he showed the artistic bent of his thoughts by many well-executed pieces in such rude material as he found at hand. As a youth he was given the advantage of instruction and practice under some of the best Danish sculptors. After acquiring considerable reputation in Europe he came to the United States in the early eighties, locating in Chicago and becoming a naturalized citizen. He not only stood in the first rank of his profession, but, possessing the characteristics of a striking personality, had won friends in every walk of life. Among his best works are the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, at Des Moines, Iowa; the Indian Massacre, an order from the late George Pullman; the Frontiersman, at Austin, Tex., and statues for the Woman's Temple, Chicago. Upon securing the Sherman commission he removed to Washington. In 1900, as a brief respite from his labors, he visited Denmark, where he was suddenly taken fatally ill, his death occurring on August 20 of that year in Denmark.

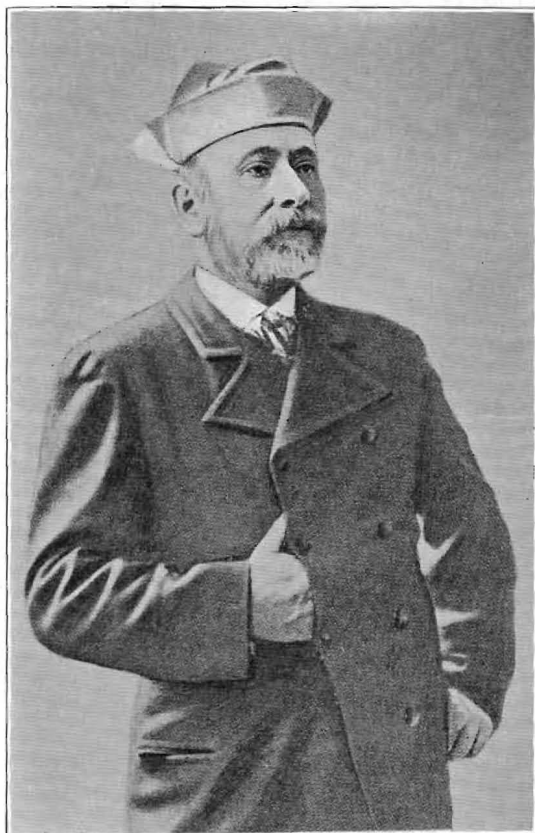
The story of the inauguration of the work and its prosecution, as well as the sentiment wrought in bronze, is impressively told by the widow of the deceased sculptor.



SHERMAN PLAZA.

Location, boundaries, and position of the Sherman Monument and its surroundings.

S. Doc. 320—58-2.



CARL ROHL-SMITH, SCULPTOR.

THE STORY OF THE SHERMAN MONUMENT.

By MRS. CARL ROHL-SMITH.

As the result of a competition held in January, 1896, Carl Rohl-Smith was selected the designer and sculptor of the Sherman monument.

His sketches, which were commenced in the previous year, underwent some elaboration before his signing the contract with the representatives of the Government of the United States and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, wherein he agreed to complete the monument in four years for the sum of \$90,000, giving his bond for \$30,000.

In the summer of 1897 he moved to Washington, D. C., where he erected a studio and worked incessantly for three years to make the monument a success. Finding the time allowed in the original contract to be insufficient, he applied for and was granted one year's extension, which placed the time of completion to December, 1901, stating in his letter of application, "If one year is not enough, I shall ask for more. This work should not suffer on account of lack of time."

On August 20, 1900, Carl Rohl-Smith died in Copenhagen, Denmark.

As to the location of the monument and the general idea by which he had been guided in the elaboration of the sketch model, Rohl-Smith expressed himself in the detailed description accompanying his design as follows: "The gentle sloping grounds south of the Treasury building, with the noble Greek architecture, makes one of the finest sites in the country for a colossal monument, and in elaborating my sketch model I have chosen to preserve the classic style of my first model, both because I think it is the most expressive form for representing General SHERMAN in sculpture, and at the same time it brings the monument into harmony with this splendid building. I regard it as highly important that the monument be thus brought into artistic harmony and relation with its surroundings. The canons of art and the rules for placing monuments in ancient and modern times all point in this direction, and I think it would be fatal to the artistic success of the memorial to disregard these considerations."

Rohl-Smith was much impressed with the character of General SHERMAN and decided to portray him in his full vigor, as he was known by all his fellow-participants in the war.

The monument having such a commanding position, overlooking

historic Pennsylvania avenue, the sculptor thought the most fitting representation of SHERMAN was to picture him as, "on the happiest day of his life," he rode up the avenue, with a true military bearing, acknowledging the plaudits of the people. Rohl-Smith thought that SHERMAN on such an occasion would select a gentle animal, and has portrayed the man as having complete control over the horse, both the rider and his mount being at ease, perfectly understanding each other.

The bas-reliefs are meant to suggest episodes from SHERMAN'S life. The "March through Georgia" (on the north side) was found not to be so dangerous as feared in the North. The men are singing and somebody calling out to "Uncle Billy," who is coming up from behind, accompanied by his staff—Dayton, McCoy, and Audenried—with Osterhaus farther out to the left, while the colored folks, hearing the clatter of the hoofs, have stepped outside their huts and with awe look at the spectacle, not exactly understanding the "cause."

The "Battle of Atlanta," on the south side of the monument, is not so much intended to give the historical facts, which all know, as the sense of the battle witnessed from General SHERMAN'S headquarters, so well described in his own memoirs. Hearing the cannonade, he and his staff are seen outside the Howard house, listening to what is going on in the distance.

To give the effect of a scene 6 or 7 miles distant in a bas-relief is a difficult undertaking, but Rohl-Smith has made the attempt in his endeavor to picture the Sixteenth Army Corps repulsing the attack of the opposing forces, thereby saving the army from defeat. Nothing but smoke can be seen from headquarters. McPherson has left a short while ago. Little do they expect that the escort which is nearing (in the left corner of the bas-relief) shall be an escort for his body. Generals Howard and Schofield were for a short time with SHERMAN at headquarters, and Colonel Poe is seen giving information from a chart.

"Sherman at the Campfire," on the west side, is a free conception after the words of Col. S. H. M. Byers in *Some Personal Recollections of General Sherman*: "While others slept his little campfire was burning, and often in the long vigils of the night I have seen a tall form walking up and down by that fire." And later: "It was a singularly impressive sight to see this solitary figure walking there by the flickering campfire while the army slept."

By "Missionary Ridge" on the east side is thought of the trying day when SHERMAN had his troops engaged from "dawn of day." He is seen waiting—waiting for signs of General Thomas moving on the center. His men are fighting on the hills in the backgrounds.

There are two groups, "War" and "Peace," one on each side of the monument. "War" is personified by a terrible woman who tramples humanity under feet, tearing all ties asunder, illustrating SHERMAN'S words, "War is hell!" With her are vultures.

"Peace" is shown as a young girl with a flowering branch of a fruit tree. At her feet we see at one side the strong taking care of the weak; at the other, the animals being fed—intended to give the ideal and the material side of life.

To erect a monument in honor of this great commander without doing honor to his men would hardly be in the spirit of the man. Therefore there are medallions of his army and corps commanders: McPherson-Howard, Logan-Blair, Dodge-Ransom, and Grierson-Smith, and four soldiers on watch around the monument. They represent Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers, but Rohl-Smith was more interested in giving the different types of good American boys, which made up the army, believing that the uniforms were not the most essential features.

The badge of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is given on the south side, below the "Battle of Atlanta."

The pedestal is built by the Harrison Granite Company, of New York, and the granite furnished by the Fletcher Granite Company, of Vermont.

The site chosen for the monument presented difficulties, for it was made ground and water was discovered in the bottom. It was found necessary to sink piles to a depth of 35 feet below the original foundation, so that the depth of the foundation became deeper than the height above ground. For the additional foundation Congress appropriated the sum of nearly \$10,000.

By the time of Rohl-Smith's death the monument was brought so far forward that the commission in charge of the work deemed it best to let his widow have it completed according to his plans and desires. The granite pedestal was set and paid for by the Government in the spring of 1900. Of the sculpture, the working model for the equestrian and the three full-sized soldiers were completed. The fourth was commenced in wax. The four bas-reliefs were nearly completed, and the armature for the colossal

equestrian was built, ready for the wax. The models for the groups "War" and "Peace" were carefully worked out in accordance with the monument.

Lauritz Jensen, of Copenhagen, completed the colossal equestrian. He also put the final touches on the bas-reliefs and made the badge of the Army of the Tennessee. Sigvald Asbjornsen, of Chicago, completed the fourth soldier, and Mrs. Theo. A. Ruggles Kitson, of Boston, made the four double medallions. Stephen Sinding, of Copenhagen, started the groups "War" and "Peace" in Denmark, after having promised to bring them over and complete them in the United States. As they were about to be shipped he was taken ill, and sent Carl J. Bonnesen in his place. After having completed the group "Peace" he returned to Denmark, and Sigvald Asbjornsen completed the group "War."

All the sculpture is cast by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.

According to Rohl-Smith's desire, a band of mosaic is laid around the monument, 6 feet wide, with two low steps. In the mosaic is laid the names of all the battles in which SHERMAN took part. Congress appropriated \$8,000 for the mosaic, Mrs. Rohl-Smith made the design, and the National Mosaic Company, of Washington, D. C., has laid it.

INSCRIPTIONS, EMBLEMS, AND BAS-RELIEFS.

The following are the inscriptions, subjects of the bronze bas-reliefs, medallions, figures, and emblems on the pedestal and mosaic pavement around the base of the statue:

[North.]

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

1820-1891

Bas-relief—Sherman's March through Georgia

"On no earthly account will I do any act or
think any thought hostile to or in defiance
of the Old Government of the United States"

Alexandria, La., Jan. 18th, 1861.

"War's Legitimate Object Is More
Perfect Peace."

Washington, D. C., Feby. 23rd, 1882

Inscriptions in the mosaic pavement at the base of the pedestal:

"Griswoldville—Waynesboro—Fort McAllister—Capture of Savannah—
Averasboro—Bentonville—Durham Station—Surrender of Johnston's
Army."

Bronze figures northeast angle of base: "Artillery"

Bronze figures northwest angle of base: "Infantry."

[East.]

Allegorical group "Peace."

Bas-relief "Battle of Missionary Ridge."

Medallions north side of bas-relief:

McPherson.

Howard.

South side of bas-relief:

Grierson.

A. J. Smith.

Bronze figures northeast angle: "Artillery."

Bronze figures southeast angle: "Cavalry."

Mosaic pavement around the base—inscriptions:

"Kenesaw Mountain—Ruff's Mill—Peach Tree Creek—Atlanta—
Ezra Church—Utoy Creek—Jonesboro—Capture of Atlanta—Allatoona."

[South.]

Seminole War, 1840-1842

War in Mexico, 1847-1848

Occupation of California

Civil war, 1861-1865

General commanding

the Army of the United States

1869-1884

Bas-relief: "The Battle of Atlanta."

Spread eagle in bronze with

shield on breast

1 (cartridge box) 3^a
40 rounds

Erected by the

Society of the Army of the Tennessee

with the aid of

^aShould be 1-5 Sherman's corps command.

The Statue.

The Congress of the United States

1903.

Bronze figures southeast angle: "Cavalry."

Bronze figures southwest angle: "Engineers."

Mosaic pavement around the base—inscriptions:

"Chattanooga—Ringgold—Missionary Ridge—Relief of Knoxville—

Meridian Expedition—Dalton—Resaca—New Hope Church—

Dallas—Kulp's Farm."

[West.]

Allegorical group "War"

Bas-relief "Sherman in camp at night."

Medallions north side of bas-relief:

Blair

Logan

South side of bas-relief:

Ransom

Dodge

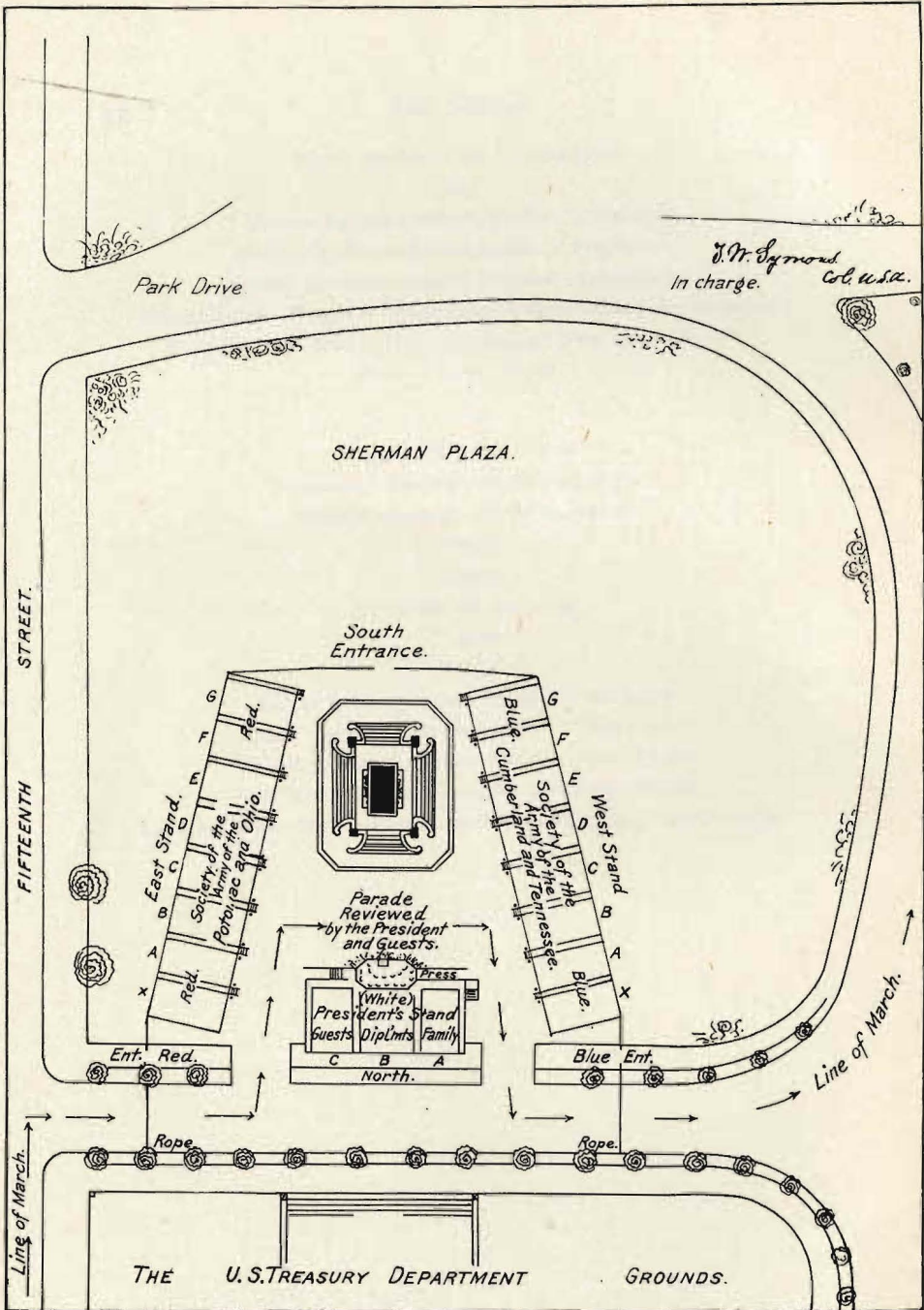
Bronze figures northwest angle: "Infantry"

Bronze figures southwest angle: "Engineers."

Mosaic pavement around the base—inscriptions:

"Bull Run—Shiloh—Corinth—Chickasaw Bluffs—

Arkansas Post—Steeles Bayou—Jackson—Vicksburg—Colliersville."



THE SHERMAN MONUMENT.

Plan of stands and court during the ceremonies of unveiling, October 15, 1903.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

In every respect the preparations were on a scale and in design in entire harmony with the memorial character of the event and the fame of the subject of commemoration.

THE STANDS.

The arrangement of the stands afforded an admirable view of the statue and entire proceedings, and being within hearing distance of the speakers the assemblage possessed a decided advantage over previous occasions of a similar character. The grand stand (white) extended across the north side of the inclosure facing south, the front of the statue, for the accommodation of the President and official and nonofficial guests.

The right or west stand (blue) faced obliquely to the north-east, looking toward the President's seat, and was arranged in eight divisions for the use of the societies of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland. The left or east (red) stand, also in eight divisions, faced obliquely to the northwest toward the grand stand and was set apart for the societies of the Armies of the Potomac and Ohio. At the foot of the western half of the front of the grand stand were seats and tables for the press and a Western Union telegraph operator, wires having been connected with the main office. About 150 park settees for maimed soldiers of the civil war, in blue and white, were arranged obliquely facing inward along the eastern and western sides of the base of the statue.

The seating accommodations aggregated 2,400, viz., grand stand (north), 350; those on either side (east and west), each 1,050; the park settees, about 500.

THE FLAG DECORATIONS.

The colors employed were national—red, white, and blue. The President's stand, being the center of attraction, was not only tastefully arrayed with an outside display of national flags, but within was entirely covered and draped in the ceiling and supports of the roof and sides and rear. In this were used 10 large garrison flags, 25 post flags, 22 storm flags, 100 small camp-color flags, 563 yards of white cheese cloth in covering the ceiling and supports of the roof, and 275 yards of colored cheese cloth on the outer posts of the stand to conform with the flag decoration. Also a large number of smaller decorations, as eagles, shields, small silk flags, etc. The draping over the front, sides, and back was particularly effective.

At either corner on the front was a corps flag. The part of the grand stand used by the President, Cabinet, and other noted guests was furnished in keeping with the surroundings, the President's seat being a large leather overstuffed armchair, and those of the members of the Cabinet, speakers, and other distinguished guests golden oak leather cushioned. The floor was covered with Turkish rugs. Strips of carpet were placed on the steps to the stand and three aisles leading to the reserved seats. In the decoration of the wing stands 9 post flags were draped in front between the sections, and 9 storm flags and 9 corps flags on staffs were flown over the front and back about the center of the seating sections with excellent effect.

The statue was hidden behind 2 large garrison flags placed parallel to the sides, suspended by rings from a guide wire east and west and looped together at the top, front, and rear. The

loosing cord in front was arranged to disengage the flags at the top. At the lower end for the time being hung a weighted cluster of flowers and ribbons. The figures at the four corners of the base were each wrapped in a post flag, so arranged as to be conveniently removed.

FLORAL DISPLAY.

The flower features were particularly elaborate and artistic. As a center piece rose the pedestal and surmounting statue with its draping of the national emblem. On the steps at each of the four sides leading up to the mosaic platform around the base stood at an incline a shield 6 feet high of red, white, and blue everlastings, with a border bearing its appropriate inscription—that on the north steps, Society of the Army of the Tennessee; east, Potomac; south, Ohio; west, Cumberland. At the foot of each shield lay two branches of palms, the stems crossed and fastened with ribbons. At the foot of each of the corner figures was a wreath of leaves 7 feet in diameter.

Between the foot of each shield and these wreaths, and connecting them, ran a festoon of laurel leaves 7 inches in diameter entirely around the mosaic platform.

Against each corner, at the foot of the base, stood a wooden shield, hand painted in gold, 6 feet high, each emblazoned with the arms of one of the four societies—northeast, Potomac; southeast, Ohio; southwest, Cumberland; northwest, Tennessee. These shields were united by an inner line of festoons of galox leaves, forming a semicircle, from corner to corner, passing around by the top of the floral shields first mentioned, being caught with floral knots. The total length of these festoons was about 400 feet.^a

^aThe flowers were from the propagating gardens of the office of public buildings and grounds and the floral shields, festoons, etc., were furnished by A. Gude & Co., florists, Washington, D. C.

The Arrangements.

INVITATIONS.

Under the direction of Col. T. W. Symons, circulars of request for lists of officers of the various branches of the Government and others proper to be invited were issued. Based upon the schedules of names officially reported in reply, 2,171 invitations were distributed.

In order to avoid the confusion hitherto attending similar occasions, the invitation card embodied the name of the guest, as follows:

FORM OF INVITATION.

The Sherman Statue Commission
requests the honor of the presence of

at the unveiling of the Statue of
General William Tecumseh Sherman
at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, N. W.
October Fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three
at two thirty o'clock.

Commission

Major Genl. Grenville M. Dodge, President, Society Army of the Tennessee.
Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War.
Lient. Genl. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.
Colonel Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
in charge of Monument and Ceremonies.

FORM OF REQUEST FOR REPLY.

The favor of a reply is requested
addressed to

Colonel T. W. Symons,
U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

These were inclosed in an envelope officially marked—

OFFICE OF

THE SHERMAN STATUE COMMISSION
1729 NEW YORK AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Superscription.)
(Address.)

The result was eminently satisfactory, each guest being provided with a correctly assigned seat, and practically all seats being occupied. Others were debarred from occupying places during the unseemly rushes which had so often marred the dignity and comfort of public ceremonies of this character.

As data for future reference it should be said that from the 2,171 invitations issued 1,600 replies were received, of which about 1,100 were acceptances. The invitations were mailed to their respective superscriptions about three weeks in advance of the event. A check list of acceptances and declinations and those not responded to was kept. Upon the acceptance list tickets to the stands were classified and issued so as to bring together in a body the official group, organization, or society in the particular section assigned to it. As far as possible in the arrangement of sections the usual order of precedence was observed, the President's stand naturally being the post of honor and the objective point from which the entire system was arranged.

In connection with the specific lists, blank invitations aggregating 750 were given to the societies of the four armies with which General Sherman had been associated—of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland, of the Ohio, and of the Potomac—for distribution among their visiting comrades.

TICKETS.

With an authoritative list of acceptances classified and an arrangement of seats to correspond, of which there was a working plan exhibiting seat numbers to correspond with ticket numbers, the placing of holders of invitations was rapid and convenient. The seat tickets, in small envelopes, contained the name of the stand, the number and location being inserted in red ink on the typewritten list. By this means it was also

The Arrangements.

possible to locate certain guests or to issue duplicates of the same ticket, with a check upon any further attempt on the same seat.

ADMISSION TICKETS FORM.

Ticket.	Coupon
Sec. North (East or West)	No. —
Stand No. —	
Admit Bearer to the Unveiling Ceremonies of the Sherman Statue. Guests should be in their seats by 2 P. M. in order to see the parade and review be- fore the unveiling ceremonies.	EAST STAND

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15th, 1903.

Sec.

Colors.	White.
North Stand (The President's).	(The President, Commission, Diplo- matic Corps, Senators, Represent- atives, and other guests.)
East Stand.	Red. (Societies of the Armies of the Ohio and Potomac.)
West Stand.	Blue. (Societies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland.)

An overflow ticket (green) was issued for south entrance, east and west, admitting only after the parade and review. Seats on park settees on the court were provided.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

In order to facilitate the movement of the military and naval parade, and to maintain peace and order in connection with the exercises, ample details of officers, mounted men, and privates of the Metropolitan force, with careful instructions, were stationed along the route of parade, clearing the streets from

curb to curb, and near the stands, with directions to regulate the arrival and departure of carriages according to the circular of rules, to keep the areas inside of the ropes about the statue space clear of obstructions or intrusion, and to maintain a clear space of at least 20 feet on either side for the entrance and departure of the distinguished guests from the White House; also to keep the avenues south clear of vehicles, and regulate the arrival and departure of such as are permitted to enter. It was specially noted that persons having a white, red, blue, or green ticket with section and stand noted thereon, as per samples, were to be admitted to all inclosures. It was also required to exercise care in properly directing and assisting all persons having tickets. A patrol wagon and ambulance were in readiness. Members of the force, except along route of parade, appeared in sack coats and white gloves.

CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

The rules to be observed by carriages in attendance at the ceremonies were equally successful, as follows:

All carriages entered from the north by way of east Executive avenue, between the Treasury building and the White House, and the occupants were required to exhibit their tickets, admitting them to the reviewing stands, to the policemen stationed at the head of this avenue.

Carriages then proceeded down this avenue to the reviewing stands, leaving their occupants at the southwest corner of the Treasury building.

No carriages were permitted to enter the roadway between the Treasury building and the reviewing stands, passengers being obliged to be left at the point designated.

After leaving passengers carriages continued on the roadway, following the iron fence south of the White House to

Pennsylvania avenue by the way of west Executive avenue, between the State, War, and Navy building and the Executive office building, and were parked in east Executive avenue, one line on each side of the street, standing lengthwise as far down as a point opposite the south end of the Treasury building and on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue adjoining Lafayette Park.

After the President and his party left the stand and entered the White House grounds upon the completion of the ceremonies, carriages were admitted to approach the reviewing stands for occupants and load on both sides of the street at same point where passengers were deposited, and after loading proceeded by the same route to Pennsylvania avenue as formerly, thus keeping the carriages traveling in one direction.

Carriages were not permitted to stop at the place where unloaded any longer than absolutely necessary to leave occupants.

It was urgently requested that all carriages arrive and be out of the way by 2.15 so as not to interfere with the parade.

From 2.30 until the time the President and his party left the stand no carriage was allowed to cross the roadway opposite the southeast gate of the White House grounds.

Any of the guests leaving the stand before the completion of the ceremonies were able to find their carriages in east Executive avenue or Pennsylvania avenue, where parked as directed above.

THE GUESTS.

The following guests occupied the President's box:

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Cabinet and Secretary to the President.

The Statue Commission.

The speakers.

The clergymen officiating.

The Assistant Secretary to the President.

Mrs. Sara Rohl-Smith, widow of the sculptor, Mr. Peter Sühr.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U. S. Army, Engineer in charge of Monument and unveiling ceremonies, aid to the President.

Capt. William S. Cowles, U. S. Navy, aid to the President.

Master William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndike, grandson of General SHERMAN.

The remaining sections of the President's stand were occupied by the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, military, naval, and marine officers of general rank, and the higher civil officers of the three coordinate branches of the Government and others of suitable rank, governors of States and Territories and United States dependencies.

The east stand (red) was occupied by veterans of the—

Society of the Army of the Potomac.—Gen. John R. Brooke, president; Col. William F. Fox, corresponding secretary; Col. Horatio C. King, recording secretary; Lieut. Frank S. Halliday, treasurer.

Society of the Army of the Ohio.—Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, president; Maj. J. F. Stewart, treasurer; Capt. George Redway, first vice-president; Prof. J. Fraise Richard, secretary and historian.

The west stand (blue) was occupied by veterans of the—

Society of the Army of the Tennessee.—Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president; Maj. A. M. Van Dyke, treasurer; Gen.

Andrew Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary; Col. Cornelius Cadle, recording secretary.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.—Gen. H. V. Boynton, president; Gen. Frank G. Smith, treasurer; Maj. John Tweedale, U. S. Army, corresponding secretary; Col. J. W. Steele, recording secretary; Col. G. C. Kniffin, historian.

Settees at the base of the statue were occupied by maimed soldiers of the civil war.

SEATING OF THE GUESTS.

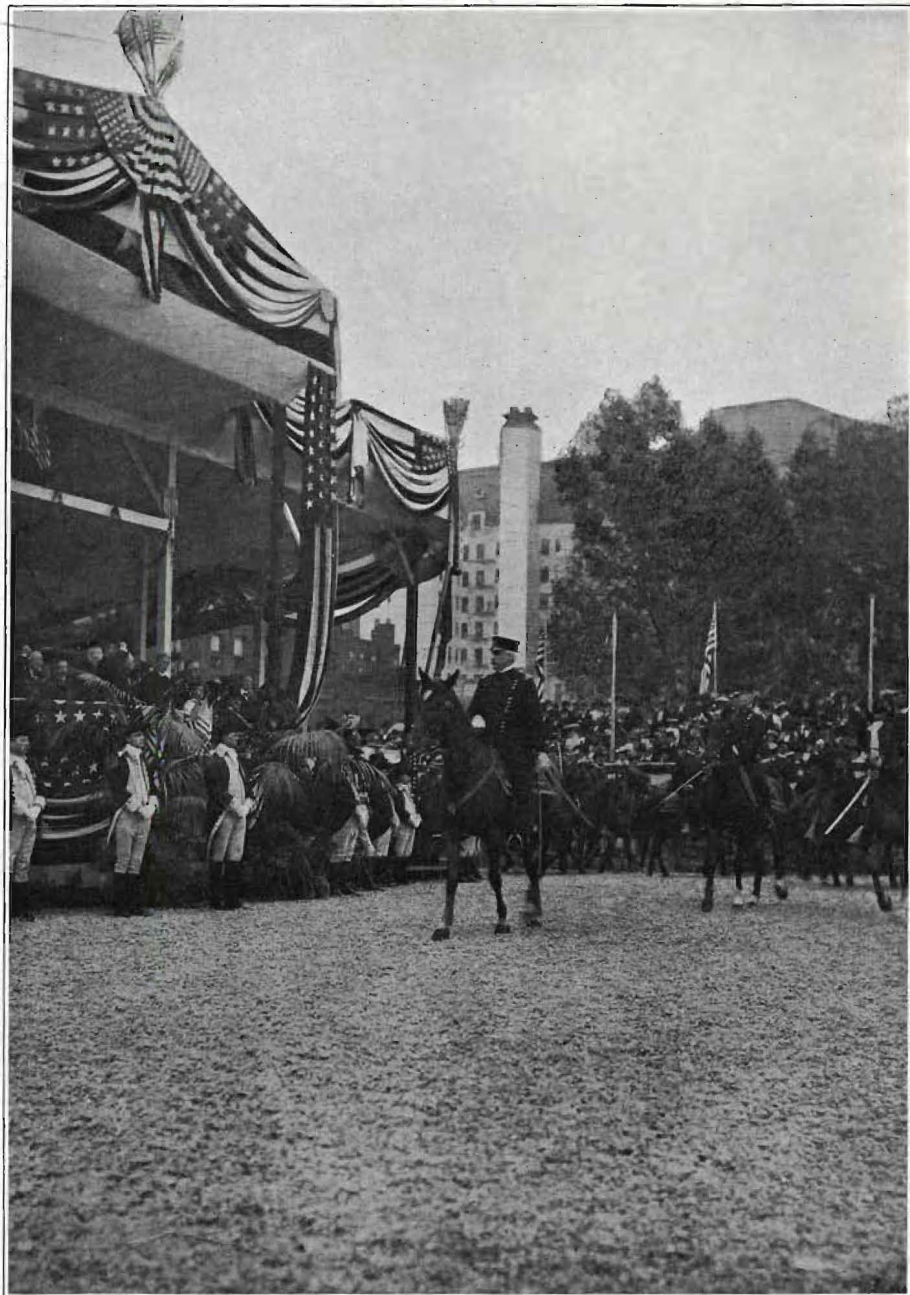
The guests as they arrived were promptly shown to their places by a reception committee of forty-three gentlemen who had previously acquainted themselves with their duties and the location of seats. Although the number to be seated was several thousand, this usually confusing feature of great public occasions was not in the least in evidence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

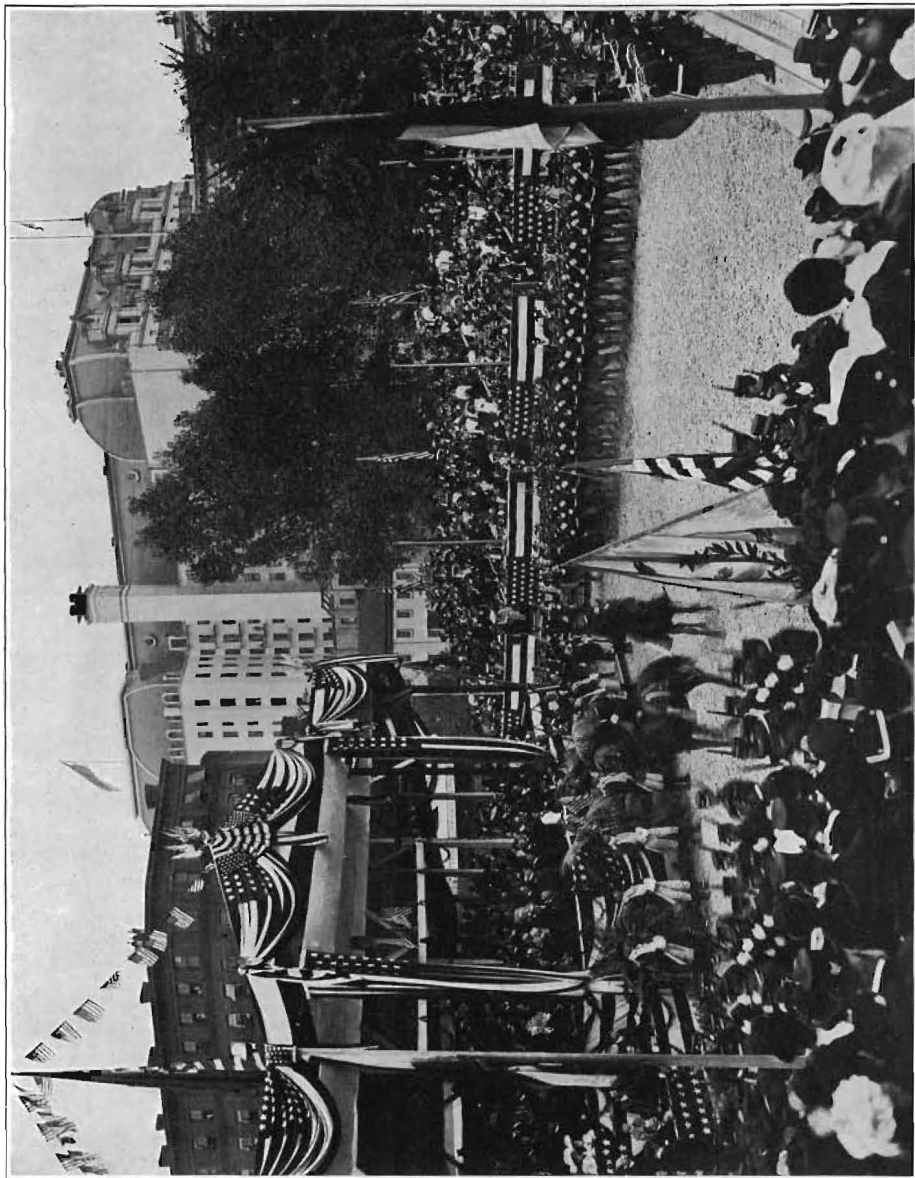
The President having left the White House as previously arranged, accompanied by the Cabinet and his two aids, walked through the south park to the southeast gate. At this point a detachment of the First Regiment, Minute Men (Continental), of Washington, D. C., Colonel Winter, commanding, received him at salute. Then in platoon, as a vanguard of honor and advancing, the procession moved in the following order: Col. T. W. Symons, Corps Engineers, U. S. Army, in charge of monument and ceremonies, and Capt. W. S. Cowles, U. S. Navy; the President and General Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and presiding officer; Secretaries Hay and Shaw; Acting Secretary Oliver and Attorney-General Knox; Postmaster-General Payne and Secretary Moody; Secretaries

Hitchcock and Wilson; Secretary Cortelyou and the Secretary to the President. Rear guard of honor, Commander Kimball and staff, Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic.

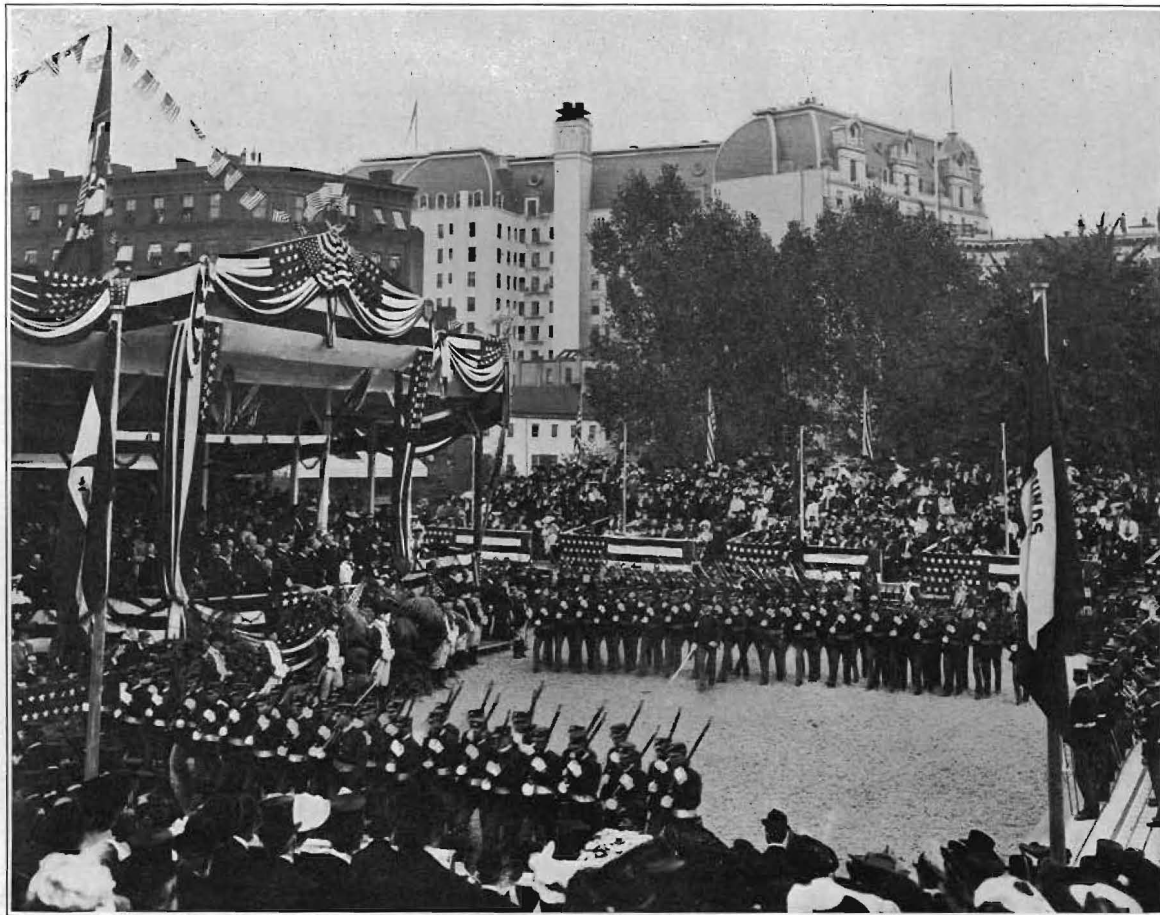
The route of march was along the drive south of the Treasury Department to the east end of the grand stand, thence turning south and then west along the front. As the President approached and ascended to the platform the Minute Men stood at salute, the United States Marine band at the north base of the monument played "Hail to the Chief," and the assemblage rose with great cheering. As the President took his seat the "President's flag" was flown from the peak of the staff on the top of the grand stand.



LIEUT. GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG, GRAND MARSHAL, LEADING COLUMN IN REVIEW.



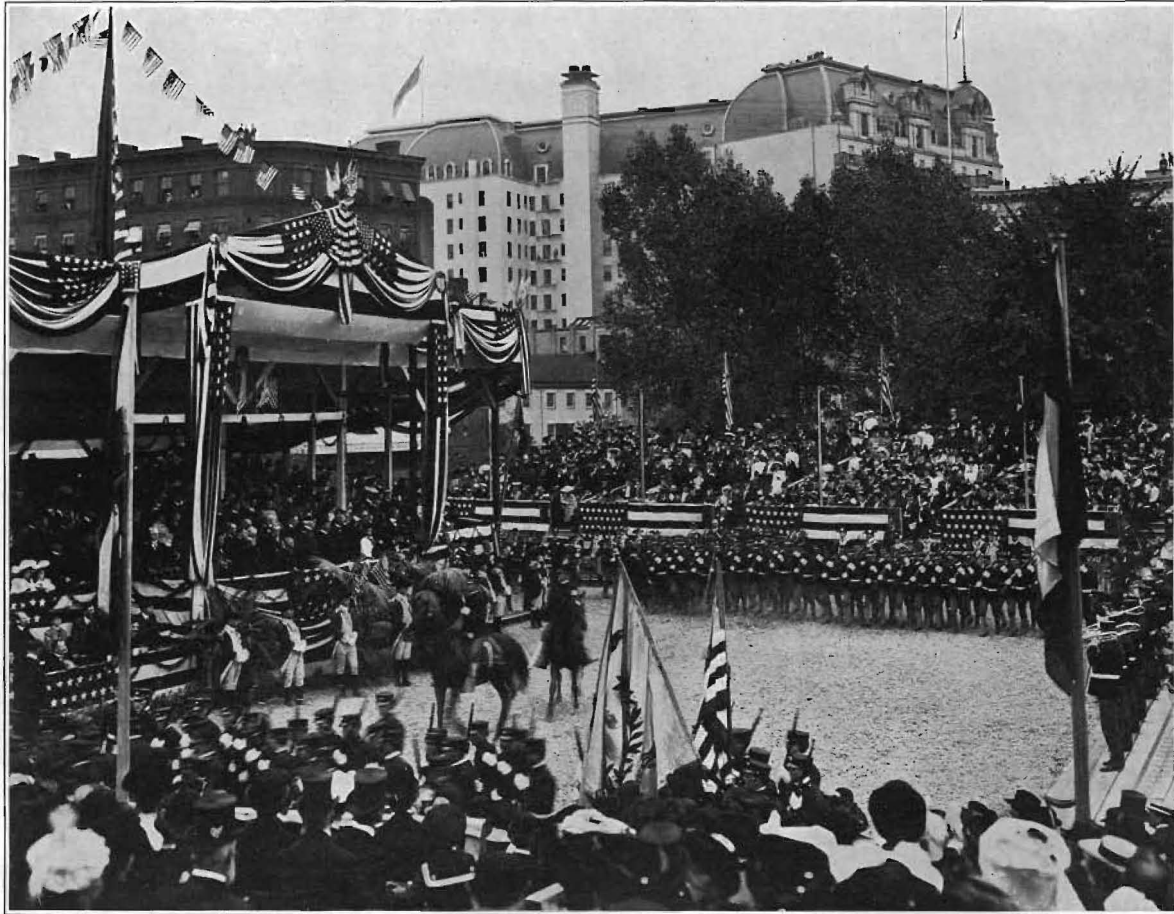
UNITED STATES INFANTRY ENTERING THE COURT OF HONOR.



UNITED STATES INFANTRY PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.



UNITED STATES INFANTRY ENTERING THE COURT OF HONOR.

THE PARADE.

A PAGEANT OF WAR.

The military and naval pageant was restricted to the United States forces, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, stationed in the vicinity of Washington, and the National Guard of the District of Columbia; under command of Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young.

The display was exceptionally fine. In order, discipline, and array it would undoubtedly have received generous approval from our hero himself, one of the greatest of disciplinarians, had he been present in flesh as he manifestly was in spirit.

PARADE FORMATION.

The orders for the military and naval parade were published for the information and guidance of all concerned in General Orders, No. 1, Headquarters of the Grand Marshal, War Department, Washington, October 8, 1903, the organization being as follows:

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. Army, grand marshal.
Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. Army, chief of staff.
Col. William P. Hall, Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. Army, Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, Second U. S. Cavalry, marshal.
Second Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army.
Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth, and One hundred and fourth Companies
Coast Artillery, U. S. Army.

(45)

The Parade.

Second Squadron, Second Cavalry, U. S. Army.
 Fourth Field Battery, U. S. Army.
 Detachment of Hospital Corps, U. S. Army (Fort Myer, Va.).
 Battalion United States Marines.
 Two battalions United States seamen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, National Guard, District of Columbia, marshal.

Second Regiment, National Guard, District of Columbia.
 First Regiment, National Guard, District of Columbia.
 First Separate Battalion, National Guard, District of Columbia.
 Signal Corps, National Guard, District of Columbia.
 Naval Battalion, National Guard, District of Columbia.
 First Battery Field Artillery, National Guard, District of Columbia.
 Ambulance Corps, National Guard, District of Columbia.

II. Dress uniforms worn.

III. (Defining location of rendezvous positions of first division.)

IV. (The same for second division.)

V. Organizations reported by their commanding officers to the marshals of the respective divisions.

VI. The column to move at 2.30 p. m. The units to enter the column in the sequence stated in Paragraph I of this order.

VII. The march at full distance guide right.

VIII. The route of march south on Sixteenth street to H street, east on H street to Fifteenth street, south on Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, west to marker. The platoons to successively execute "fours left" as they arrive opposite the marker, enter the dedication grounds, execute "fours right," march past the reviewing stand in line; leave the ground by executing "fours right" and remain in columns of fours for the remainder of the route west to Executive avenue, then south about 300 yards, then east toward Fifteenth street, changing direction to the north in time to place the battalions in columns of fours, side by side, with 5-yard intervals, facing north and heads resting at the southern border of the dedication grounds. Cavalry and field artillery after passing in review to march toward B street and subsequently be massed in rear of the foot troops by the marshal of the first division.

IX. In each division but one band to play at a time, alternating from head to rear of column. At the time of passing the reviewing stand bands to play as prescribed by drill regulations.

X. The column reviewed by the President at the grand stand on the dedication grounds.

XI. The Fourth Field Battery, U. S. Army, after passing in review to move to a position about 300 yards southwest of the statue and fire a salute

of 17 guns, beginning at the moment of unveiling of the statue, the commanding officer being charged with the necessary arrangements.

XII. After the conclusion of the exercises the organizations to withdraw by the most convenient routes, avoiding main thoroughfares.

XIII. No organization to execute any change of formation during the entire march unless ordered by the grand marshal.

HEAD COLUMN FORWARD.

The column began to move promptly at 2 p. m. from its initial point on K street facing east, head at Sixteenth street NW. The units entered the column in the sequence given in parade formation, at full distance guide right, United States cavalry in column of platoons of three fours each, artillery in column of sections, foot troops in close column of platoons of sixteen files each, National Guard of the District of Columbia close column of platoons of sixteen files each, battery in column of sections.

ROUTE OF MARCH.

Moving over the following route: South on Sixteenth to H street, east on H street to Fifteenth street, south on Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, west to marker.

IN REVIEW.

Executing "fours left" as they arrived opposite the marker, where the column entered the dedication grounds, executing "fours right" marching in review before the President on the grand stand.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, surrounded by a brilliant grouping of the highest officers of the three coordinate branches of the State, the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries or representatives of thirty-six governments, great and small, of the world, and military, naval, and marine officers of general rank, occupied the place of vantage overlooking the scene, receiving the salutes of each unit of organization as it marched by.

UNISON OF HARMONY AND STEP.

After escorting the marines to their position in the line of the parade, the United States Marine Band, under its leader, Lieut. William H. Santelmann, occupied a place opposite to and facing the President's stand, where it rendered patriotic airs during the passing of the troops in review.

At the approach of the battalions of marines the band struck up "Semper Fidelis," a famous composition of Sousa when leader.

At the conclusion of the review and immediately preceding the ceremonies the Marine Band played the always applauded "Sherman's March Through Georgia."

PARADE REST.

The troops left the grounds by executing "fours right," and so moving according to the official order of march. Approaching east toward Fifteenth street the column changed direction to the north in time to form battalions in columns of fours, side by side, with 5-yard intervals, facing north, and heads resting at the southern border of the dedication grounds. The cavalry and field artillery after review, carrying out orders, massed in the rear of the foot troops.

In this position the troops remained until the conclusion of the exercises, when each organization withdrew by the most convenient route, avoiding main thoroughfares.

THE DEDICATION.

THE UNVEILING COMMISSION.

Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president Society Army of the Tennessee.

Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in charge of monument and ceremonies.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The dedication of the statue of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN took place according to the following programme:

Ceremonies commenced at 2.30 p. m., Thursday, October 15, 1903.

Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presiding.

Prayer by Rev. D. J. Stafford, of Washington, D. C.

Reading of brief history and description of the statue by the presiding officer.

Unveiling of the statue by William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndike, General SHERMAN's grandson.

(At the moment of the unveiling a general salute was fired by the Fourth Field Battery, U. S. Artillery. The Marine Band played the Star Spangled Banner.)

Address by the President of the United States.

Oration by Col. D. B. Henderson, of the Army of the Tennessee.

Address by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of the Army of the Potomac.

Address by Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of the Army of the Cumberland.

Address by Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, of the Army of the Ohio.

Benediction by Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The presiding officer, Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, at 2.30 p. m. called the vast assemblage to order. In recognition of his conspicuous services in the promotion of the memorial, from its inception in 1891 to its splendid consummation before him, he was received with the most generous greetings. He then announced Rev. D. J. Stafford, of St. Patrick's (R. C.) Church, who in invocation of the favor of the Lord of Hosts upon the ceremonies about to begin, said:

THE INVOCATION.

Almighty and Everlasting God, Father of all nations, look down upon us and bless us! Upon this happy day we lift our hearts to Thee in gratitude. We thank Thee for the unparalleled progress of more than an hundred years, by which Thou hast distinguished us among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee for our glorious history, our boundless resources, our riches, our treasures, our great liberty. We thank Thee that in the hour of trial Thou didst raise up able leaders for Thy people—leaders who by courage, ability, and sacrifice saved the nation. Give us the grace to perpetuate the memory of great men, not only in monuments of stone and

brass, but still more in our hearts, by the emulation of their example and the imitation of their virtues. By them Thou didst save the Union, the Union one and indissoluble, and by Thy protection—invincible forever. Give us the grace, oh, God! above all to know Thee and love Thee.



Maj. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, of Iowa.

1861, July 6, Colonel, Fourth Iowa Volunteers—wounded in action February 9, 1862,
and at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862—March 31, Brigadier-General of Volunteers—
July 4, commanded Fourth Division, District of West Tennessee—
Rebuilt Mississippi and Ohio Railway, Columbus to Hum-
boldt—November 19, commanded District of Corinth—
1863, July 7, commanded left wing Sixteenth
Army Corps—In actions Bear Creek,
Tuscumbia and Iowa Creek—
1864, May 5, commanded Sixteenth
Army Corps—Atlanta campaign, in battles
of the advance also of July 22 and 28—June 7, Major-
General of Volunteers—August 19, wounded in head before
Atlanta—December, in command of the Department and Army
of the Missouri—1865-66, conducted Indian campaigns from Arkansas
River to Yellowstone—Resigned March 1, 1866, accepted May 30—1866,
September, 1869, tendered appointment of Secretary of War by President Grant.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, describing the statue and giving a retrospect of its history, said:

I will give a brief description of the statue. At the time of the death of General SHERMAN he was president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. That society immediately resolved to erect in Washington a suitable memorial to its great commander, and, with the aid of Congress, has given you this splendid, life-like work of art.

Immediately after the great review of all the armies in Washington, General SHERMAN went to his home in St. Louis. At that time I was in command of that department, and in describing this review to me General SHERMAN said that he had witnessed the march of that magnificent and splendidly equipped Army of the Potomac, and felt a great desire that his army should make as creditable an appearance. After the review of the first day he returned to his command across the Potomac and called around him his commanding officers and told them what he had witnessed, urging upon them the necessity of their making known to their commands the necessity for them to brush up and put forth their best efforts in conduct and marching the next day. As he rode at the head of his column up Pennsylvania avenue, when he reached the rise near the Treasury Department he turned and looked down the Avenue and saw his old army coming, with their old spirit,

energy, and swing, and was satisfied they would do their best; and he believed it was the happiest and most satisfactory moment of his life. The crowd seemed to appreciate his thoughts, and welcomed him with a great ovation. The sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith, has endeavored to present General SHERMAN in bronze as he appeared at that moment, and you can all appreciate how ably and satisfactorily he has accomplished his work.

The two allegorical figures represent "War" and "Peace," the effects of which probably no general officer more emphatically enforced than General SHERMAN.

The bas-reliefs represent on the north front the "march to the sea," on the east front SHERMAN at Chattanooga attacking Bragg's right, on the south front the battle of Atlanta on July 22, the greatest battle of the campaign, and on the west front SHERMAN as many of us saw him, at midnight, walking before the campfire, with hands clasped behind him, in deep thought, while everything around was sleeping. This is so characteristic that all who served under SHERMAN will appreciate it. He once said to me that we little knew how many anxious hours he passed in pacing in front of his tent in thought and planning while we were quietly sleeping.

The medalions represent the army and corps commanders of the Army of the Tennessee who served under SHERMAN. They are McPherson and Howard, Logan and Blair, Smith and Grierson, Ransom and Dodge.

The four arms of the service, engineers, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, are each represented by a soldier as he appeared in a campaign.

The mosaic walk surrounding the monument has in it the names of the principal battles in which General SHERMAN was engaged.

It was a great misfortune that the sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith, died with his work only half completed, but it was a very fortunate circumstance that his wife, Mrs. Sara Rohl-Smith, who is present to-day, could take up his work where he left it and carry it to so successful a completion, and on behalf of the commission and of the societies of the four great armies here present, and I know of all others who have seen this great work of art, I wish to extend to her our hearty thanks and appreciation of the great success she has achieved in the efficient and satisfactory manner in which this national statue has been completed.

The commission, through the courtesy of the United States minister, has placed upon the tomb of Carl Rohl-Smith, in Copenhagen, Denmark, at this moment a suitable floral tribute to his memory, and in testimony of its appreciation of his great work.^a

^aThe following press dispatch appeared in the newspapers of Washington issued on the afternoon of the ceremonies: "Copenhagen, October 15, 1903. Simultaneously with the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN at Washington, D. C., to-day, United States Minister Swanson, by direction of the State Department, placed a wreath, bound with the Danish and American colors, on the tomb of Carl Rohl-Smith, the Danish-American sculptor who designed the monument.

"Among those present were Stephen Sinding, the Danish sculptor who completed Rohl-Smith's work; General Christensen, of Brooklyn, General SHERMAN's intimate friend, and the United States consul. Mr. Swanson made a brief speech."

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WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN THORNDIKE, GRANDSON OF GENERAL SHERMAN,
WHO PULLED THE UNVEILING CORD.

THE UNVEILING.

A PANORAMIC VIEW.

The illustrations show the various stages of the unveiling:

No. 1. Statue veiled.

No. 2. Statue unveiled.

No. 3. Bird's-eye view of court.

No. 4. William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndike.

From the unveiling of the "Equestrian" Master Thorndike stepped to the bronze figure on the northeast, where, throwing open a corner of the enveloping flag, two veterans stepped forward and finished the uncovering, folding the flag and placing it at the foot of the figure. The same ceremony was done at each of the three remaining figures, going south, west, and north. Master Thorndike, having performed his part in the ceremony with a deliberation worthy of his great ancestor, took up his hat and bouquet, and, returning to the grand stand, presented the flowers to the President, who, much touched by the neatness of the compliment, expressed his most feeling thanks. When the President left the grand stand to return to the White House he carried the bouquet with him as a souvenir of the event.

SHERMAN IN ART.

During the remarks of General Dodge, Master William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndike, grandson of General SHERMAN, who had been standing by his side, descended from the grand stand and, proceeding across the open area in front, took a seat at the base of the northeast angle of the statue.

At the conclusion of his address the presiding officer declared, "The statue will now be unveiled."

The cord, to which was appended a weighted bouquet, being passed into his hand, Master Thorndike, by a simple movement of the arm, unloosed the enveloping flags.

HONORS.

The moment the signal was given, and the national colors parted, the United States Marine Band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the Fourth Field Battery, United States Army, in position about 300 yards southwest of the statue, fired a general's salute of seventeen guns, trumpets sounding three flourishes, drums beating three ruffles, and the assemblage cheering vociferously.

SHERMAN IN ORATORY.

THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED.

The presiding officer then presented the President of the United States, who was greeted with tumultuous applause, a fanfare of trumpets, and drum ruffles, the troops standing at present and the vast concourse rising.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To-day we meet together to do honor to the memory of one of the great men whom, in the hour of her agony, our nation brought forth for her preservation. The civil war was not only in the importance of the issues at stake and of the outcome the greatest of modern times, but it was also, taking into account its duration, the severity of the fighting, and the size of the armies engaged, the greatest since the close of the Napoleonic struggles. Among the generals who rose to high position as leaders of the various armies in the field are many who will be remembered in our history as long as this history itself is remembered. Sheridan, the incarnation of fiery energy and prowess; Thomas, farsighted, cool-headed, whose steadfast courage burned ever highest in the supreme moment of the crisis; McClellan, with his extraordinary gift for organization; Meade, victor in one of the decisive battles of all time; Hancock, type of the true fighting man among the Regulars; Logan, type of the true fighting man among the Volunteers—the names of these and of many others will endure so long as our people hold sacred the memory of the fight for union and for liberty. High among these chiefs rise the figures of Grant and of Grant's great lieutenant, SHERMAN, whose statue here in the national capital is to-day to be unveiled. It is not necessary here to go over the long roll of SHERMAN'S mighty feats. They are written large throughout the history of the civil war. Our memories would be poor indeed if we did not recall them now, as we look along Pennsylvania avenue and

think of the great triumphal march which surged down its length when, at the close of the war, the victorious armies of the East and of the West met here in the capital of the nation they had saved.

There is a peculiar fitness in commemorating the great deeds of the soldiers who preserved this nation by suitable monuments at the national capital. I trust we shall soon have a proper statue of Abraham Lincoln, to whom, more than to any other one man, this nation owes its salvation. Meanwhile, on behalf of the people of the nation, I wish to congratulate all of you who have been instrumental in securing the erection of this statue to General SHERMAN.

The living can best show their respect for the memory of the great dead by the way in which they take to heart and act upon the lessons taught by the lives which made these dead men great. Our homage to-day to the memory of SHERMAN comes from the depths of our being. We would be unworthy citizens did we not feel profound gratitude toward him, and those like him and under him, who, when the country called in her dire need, sprang forward with such gallant eagerness to answer that call. Their blood and their toil, their endurance and patriotism, have made us and all who come after us forever their debtors. They left us not merely a reunited country, but a country incalculably greater because of its rich heritage in the deeds which thus left it reunited. As a nation we are the greater, not only for the valor and devotion to duty displayed by the men in blue, who won in the great struggle for the Union, but also for the valor and the loyalty toward what they regarded as right of the men in gray; for this war, thrice fortunate above all other recent wars in its outcome, left to all of us the right of brotherhood alike with valiant victor and valiant vanquished.

Moreover, our homage must not only find expression on our lips; it must also show itself forth in our deeds. It is a great and glorious thing for a nation to be stirred to present triumph by the splendid memories of triumphs in the past. But it is a shameful thing for a nation if these memories stir it only to empty boastings, to a pride that does not shrink from present abasement, to that self-satisfaction which accepts the high resolve and unbending effort of the father as an excuse for effortless ease or wrongly directed effort in the son. We of the present, if we are true to the past, must show by our lives that we have learned aright the lessons taught by the men who did the mighty deeds of the past. We must have in us the spirit which made the men of the civil war what they were; the spirit which produced leaders such as SHERMAN; the spirit which gave to the average soldier the grim tenacity and resourcefulness that made the armies of Grant and SHERMAN as formidable fighting machines as this world has ever seen. We need their ruggedness of body, their keen and vigorous minds, and above all their dominant quality of forceful character. Their lives teach us in our own lives to strive after not the thing which is merely pleasant, but the thing which it is our duty to do. The life of duty, not the life of mere ease or mere pleasure, that is the kind of life which makes the great man as it makes the great nation.

We can not afford to lose the virtues which made the men of '61 to '65 great in war. No man is warranted in feeling pride in the deeds of the Army and Navy of the past if he does not back up the Army and the Navy of the present. If we are farsighted in our patriotism there will be no let up in the work of building and of keeping at the highest point of efficiency a navy suited to the part the United States must hereafter play in the world, and of

making and keeping our small Regular Army, which in the event of a great war can never be anything but the nucleus around which our volunteer armies must form themselves, the best army of its size to be found among the nations.

So much for our duties in keeping unstained the honor roll our fathers made in war. It is of even more instant need that we should show their spirit of patriotism in the affairs of peace. The duties of peace are with us always; those of war are but occasional; and with a nation as with a man, the worthiness of life depends upon the way in which the everyday duties are done. The home duties are the vital duties. The nation is nothing but the aggregate of the families within its border; and if the average man is not hard-working, just, and fearless in his dealings with those about him, then our average of public life will in the end be low, for the stream can rise no higher than its source. But in addition we need to remember that a peculiar responsibility rests upon the man in public life. We meet in the capital of the nation, in the city which owes its existence to the fact that it is the seat of the National Government. It is well for us in this place, and at this time, to remember that exactly as there are certain homely qualities the lack of which will prevent the most brilliant man alive from being a useful soldier to his country, so there are certain homely qualities for the lack of which in the public servant no shrewdness or ability can atone. The greatest leaders, whether in war or in peace, must of course show a peculiar quality of genius; but the most redoubtable armies that have ever existed have been redoubtable because the average soldier, the average officer, possessed to a high degree such comparatively simple qualities as loyalty, courage, and hardihood. And so the most successful governments are those in which the average public servant possesses that variant of loyalty which we call patriotism, together with

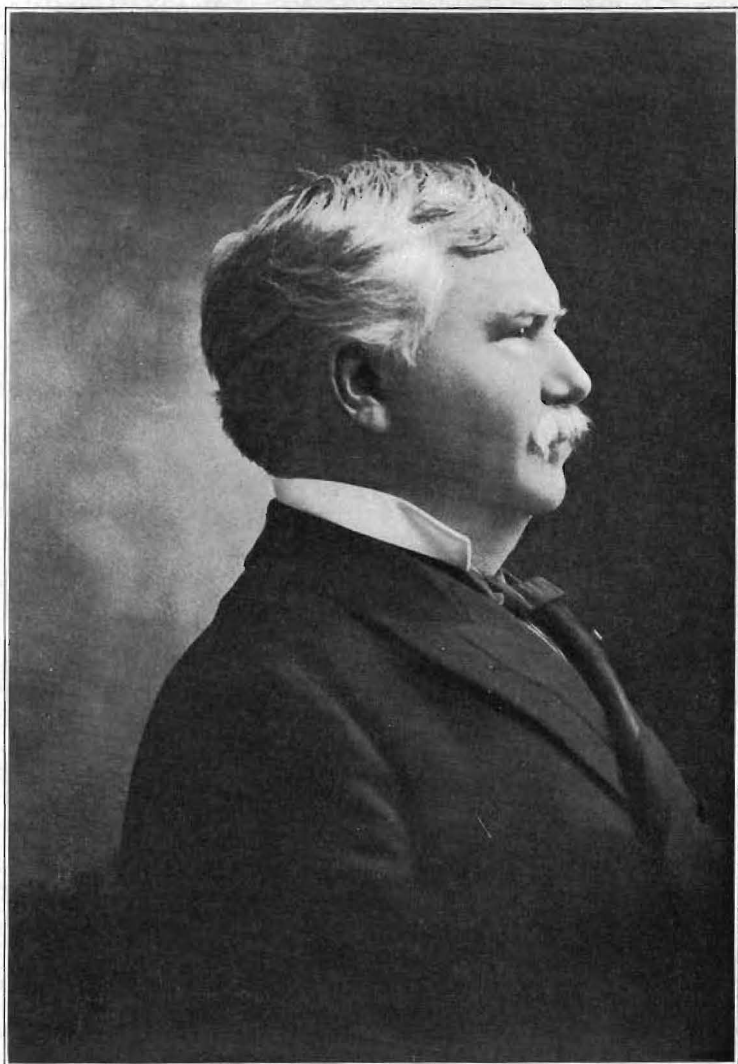
common sense and honesty. We can as little afford to tolerate a dishonest man in the public service as a coward in the Army. The murderer takes a single life; the corruptionist in public life, whether he be bribe giver or bribe taker, strikes at the heart of the commonwealth. In every public service, as in every army, there will be wrongdoers, there will occur misdeeds. This can not be avoided; but vigilant watch must be kept, and as soon as discovered the wrongdoing must be stopped and the wrongdoers punished. Remember that in popular government we must rely on the people themselves, alike for the punishment and the reformation. Those upon whom our institutions cast the initial duty of bringing malefactors to the bar of justice must be diligent in its discharge; yet in the last resort the success of their efforts to purge the public service of corruption must depend upon the attitude of the courts and of the juries drawn from the people. Leadership is of avail only so far as there is wise and resolute public sentiment behind it.

In the long run, then, it depends upon us ourselves, upon us the people as a whole, whether this Government is or is not to stand in the future as it has stood in the past; and my faith that it will show no falling off is based upon my faith in the character of our average citizenship. The one supreme duty is to try to keep this average high. To this end it is well to keep alive the memory of those men who are fit to serve as examples of what is loftiest and best in American citizenship. Such a man was General SHERMAN. To very few in any generation is it given to render such services as he rendered; but each of us in his degree can try to show something of those qualities of character upon which, in their sum, the high worth of SHERMAN rested—his courage, his kindliness, his clean and simple living, his sturdy good sense, his manliness and tenderness in the intimate relations of life, and, finally, his inflexible

rectitude of soul and his loyalty to all that in this free Republic is hallowed and symbolized by the national flag.

The presiding officer next called upon the orator of the dedication, whose widespread soldierly, parliamentary, and forensic fame won salutations loud and long. When the enthusiasm died away he celebrated his part in the proceedings of the day as follows:

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ORATION OF GENERAL HENDERSON, OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

God is a nation maker. A nation! What is it? Or, rather, what is it not?

There is not room on the bosom of our generous land to place the pedestals of the monuments we might erect. It takes so many things to make a nation. It takes wealth of soul, wealth of soil, and wealth of character. It takes an army of thinkers, with great, brave leaders. It takes men and women; those who can rest in a grave and those who can rest in bronze. It takes mountain ranges, oceans, and springs. It takes the Washington Monument, Bunker Hill, and the unmarked graves of the Republic.

We could not be a great nation without the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, and the songs of Whittier and Longfellow. Our sighs are part of it; so are our dying groans. Washington and Arnold, Lincoln and Davis, Grant, SHERMAN, and Sheridan were builders; but so were John Brown and the drummer boy of Shiloh.

Where can you place monuments to laughter, to sighs, to the flames of burning thought, and to all the joys and sorrows that follow in the wake of war? Let me see you build monuments to the perfumes of our fields and gardens. Where will you place the foundations of the fine sculpture to keep in memory and in marble or bronze the shouts and prayers, the loves, the tears, and the immortal glories of the emancipation proclamation?

We can not omit Booth, Guiteau, Czolgosz, and the other horrid, damnable manifestations of national growth. But we can build monuments to our dear immortal dead, and this we are doing; and the nation grows.

Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, in equestrian statue, is before us. With uncovered head he stands where he stood at the grand review. He was followed by the men who had on many a bloody field followed him in the face of death. Hear him, as he looks at the surging line coming from the Capitol:

When I reached the Treasury building and looked back the sight was simply magnificent. The column was compact and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, moving with the regularity of a pendulum.

At this point the great sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith, caught the inspiration of the moment and fashioned him in bronze for all time.

It does not represent SHERMAN in battle. It is SHERMAN amid the well-won glories of peace. It is SHERMAN the peacemaker, receiving the thrilling, rapturous applause of the bronzed peacemakers of a saved republic.

Statues come from great deeds, or great events, or great affections. The statues of the world are silent historians.

SHERMAN first drew his sword at the battle of Bull Run, and never sheathed it until the sword of the rebellion was in pieces at his feet.

The language of this statue tells what he fought for—peace.

To recount his battles is to give a history of the civil war. On this occasion that will be impossible.

He never drew his sword without drawing blood and making permanent history.

His "March to the sea" is generally regarded as his greatest

campaign, but this is an error. It was a brilliant campaign—the world has so rated it—but it did not come up to the genius and grandeur of the campaign immediately following it, when he carried practically the same army from Savannah to North Carolina, an average distance of 450 miles. That was the greatest work of SHERMAN'S life.

But let us consider for a moment what President Lincoln said of the Atlanta campaign:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj. Gen. WILLIAM TUCUMSEH SHERMAN and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta for the distinguished ability and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signalized the campaign must render it famous in the annals of war and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

And later note what Mr. Lincoln said of the "March to the sea" and capture of Savannah:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL SHERMAN: Many, many thanks for your Christmas gift—the capture of Savannah. When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic coast I was anxious, if not fearful, but, feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering "nothing risked, nothing gained," I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours; for I believe none of us went further than to acquiesce, and taking the work of General Thomas into account, as it should be taken, it is indeed a great success. Not only does it afford the obvious and important military advantages, but, in showing to the world that your army could be divided, putting the stronger part to an important new service, and yet leaving enough to vanquish the old opposing force of the whole, Hood's army, it brings those who sat in darkness to see a great light. But what next? I suppose it will be safer that I leave General Grant and yourself to decide.

A. LINCOLN.

FROM SAVANNAH TO GOLDSBORO.

This letter of Mr. Lincoln's demonstrates that the march to the sea was the sole conception of General SHERMAN.

The President asked, "What next?" SHERMAN lost no time in answering. As soon as he could reload his wagons he started from Savannah to attack General Johnston in the Carolinas. Here SHERMAN ran the risk of a combination between Lee and Johnston's armies—absolutely the only way to save the Confederate cause.

SHERMAN, it may be said, violated a well-established principle of war by taking the exterior lines and leaving to Lee and Johnston the interior ones. SHERMAN had to depend almost entirely upon the country for his provisions. Undoubtedly a concentration would have been ordered by Lee, but by that time he had learned to fear Grant, and he dreaded to run the risk of taking any considerable portion of his own army to send to Johnston. Thus he let slip the only possible chance of saving the Confederate cause. On this point General SHERMAN has said, speaking of General Lee:

His sphere of action was, however, local. He never rose to the grand problem which involved a continent and future generations. His Virginia was to him the world. Though familiar with the geography of the interior of the great continent, he stood like a stone wall to defend Virginia against the "Huns and Goths" of the North, and he did it like a valiant knight as he was. He stood at the front porch battling with the flames whilst the kitchen and house were burning, sure in the end to consume the whole. Only twice, at Antietam and Gettysburg, did he venture outside on the "offensive defensive." In the first instance he knew personally his antagonist and that a large fraction of his force would be held in reserve; in the last he assumed the bold "offensive," was badly beaten by Meade, and was forced to retreat back to Virginia. As an aggressive soldier Lee was not a success, and in war that is the true and proper test. "Nothing succeeds like success." In defending Virginia and Richmond he did all a man could, but to him Virginia seemed the "Confederacy," and he stayed there while the Northern armies at the West were gaining

the Mississippi, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Georgia, South and North Carolina, yea, the Roanoke, after which his military acumen taught him that further tarrying in Richmond was absolute suicide.

His son, P. Tecumseh Sherman, under date of November 3, 1902, wrote to me as follows:

I told General Dodge that my father had always said that the extreme daring of that march had never been appreciated, and that General Lee had committed a grave error in letting him get through without making a concerted attempt to crush his army.

* * * * *

The responsibilities and risks of that winter march through the Carolinas, with the possibility of having Lee and Johnston combined appearing any day in his front, were something enormous, and not now understood.

In this connection let us note what one of General SHERMAN'S corps commanders, in his annual address to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, said in regard to the campaign in the Carolinas. He speaks of it as—

that bold movement from Savannah to Goldsboro, which is considered by the best critics as one of the boldest and best-planned campaigns of history—one in which every chance was taken and every opportunity given the enemy to concentrate upon an inferior force.

Here is what General SHERMAN himself said, in a résumé of his campaigns:

You can not attain great success in war without great risks. I admit we violated many of the old-established rules of war by cutting loose from our base and exposing 60,000 lives. I had faith in the army I commanded. That faith was well founded. Then came the last movement, which I do contend involved more labor and risk than anything which I have done or ever expect to do again.

* * * * *

So we went to Goldsboro, and then I hastened to see Mr. Lincoln and Grant for the last time. We talked the matter over and agreed perfectly. Grant was moving then. I had been fifty-odd marching days on light rations. My men were shoeless and without pants, and needed clothing and rest. I hurried back to Goldsboro and dispatched everything with as great rapidity as I could, and on the very day I appointed I started in pursuit of Johnston, let him be where he might.

Before commencing the North Carolina campaign General SHERMAN had planned for a convergence of all of his troops at Goldsboro, N. C. This would give him something over 80,000 men in one army, after General Schofield joined him from Nashville.

General Lee having failed to detach any of his Virginia troops to the aid of General Johnston, the latter was soon forced to surrender after some sharp fighting before a junction of SHERMAN's forces was effected, which, quickly following upon the surrender of Lee, practically terminated the war.

General SHERMAN has said of this North Carolina campaign as follows:

When I reached Goldsboro, made junction with Schofield, and moved forward to Raleigh, I was willing to encounter the entire Confederate army; but the Confederate armies—Lee's in Richmond and Johnston's in my front—held the interior lines and could choose the initiative. Few military critics who have treated of the civil war in America have ever comprehended the importance of the movement of my army northward from Savannah to Goldsboro, or of the transfer of Schofield from Nashville to cooperate with me in North Carolina. This march was like the thrust of a sword through the heart of a human body, each mile of which swept aside all opposition, consumed the very food on which the army depended for life, and demonstrated a power in the National Government which was irresistible.

To give some idea of the fighting I quote again from the General:

At Rivers Bridge Generals Mower and Giles A. Smith led their heads of column through the swamp, the water being up to their shoulders, crossed over to the pine lands, turned upon the brigade which defended the passage, and routed it in utter disorder.

Again, the General says:

I honestly believe that the grand march of the western army from Atlanta to Savannah and from Savannah to Raleigh was an important factor in the final result of the thrilling victory at Appomattox and the glorious triumph of the Union cause.

In summing up the Carolina campaign General SHERMAN says:

Thus was concluded one of the longest and most important marches ever made by an organized army in a civilized country. The distance from Savannah to Goldsboro is 425 miles, and the route traversed embraced five large navigable rivers—namely, the Edisto, Broad, Catawba, Pedee, and Cape Fear—at each of which a comparatively small force well handled could have made the passage most difficult, if not impossible.

Referring to the combination of forces at Goldsboro, he says:

Our combinations were such that General Schofield entered Goldsboro from Newbern; General Terry, with pontoons laid and a brigade, crossed the Neuse River intrenched, and we whipped Joseph Johnston all the same day.

It is interesting to note as an evidence of the power of human endurance that the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps on the march to the sea and thence to the Carolinas marched an average of about 710 miles.

I now quote the expressive words of our presiding officer, General Dodge, to show his appreciation of the campaign in the Carolinas:

The patience, the firmness, the resolution with which he pursued his difficult campaign against Johnston from Chattanooga to Atlanta constitute one of the finest achievements in history. The boldness of conception, the ingenuity of the plan, the accepting of desperate chances in giving Lee an opportunity to crush him in his campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro will forever give SHERMAN prestige as a bold, fearless, strategical commander. Upon that campaign alone I am willing to stake SHERMAN's reputation for all time.

I have deemed it my duty to go somewhat extensively into the campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro, as SHERMAN's achievements in this part of the war have never been fully told or fully appreciated.

It is difficult even now with the statue of this great military chieftain being unveiled in our nation's capital, in the presence of our nation's Chief Executive, and with so many of our

nation's war-scarred heroes with us, to avoid the telling influence of that heroic, thrilling song, "Marching Through Georgia."

Passing from his great campaigns, let us consider the man, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

Elbert Hubbard, the art critic, says: "Small men are provincial, mediocre men are cosmopolitan, but great souls are universal." General SHERMAN's soul was great—was universal. Although a great military genius, his soul was clothed in simplicity. Subordination was the rule of his military life. Here I give his own words, and no one can give a single document to contradict them:

I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an order; though many and many a time have I risked my life, health, and reputation in obeying orders or even hints, and executing plans and purposes not to my liking.

How many of you recall the fact that after General SHERMAN commanded a department in Kentucky he was sent to command Benton Barracks, at St. Louis? It was simply part of a post. From there he was sent to Paducah. When Grant started up the Tennessee for the Donelson campaign, General SHERMAN had dropped from the command of an army to that of a post, and later a division.

In February, 1862, he wrote to Grant:

I should like to hear from you, and will do anything in my power to hurry forward to you reenforcements and supplies, and if I could be of any service would gladly come without making any question of rank with you and General Smith, whose commissions are under the same date.

On the same day he wrote again:

Command me in any way; I feel anxious about you, as I know the great facilities they (the enemy) have for concentration by means of rivers and railroads, but have faith in you.

And this faith of SHERMAN in Grant, and I may say of Grant in SHERMAN, never weakened for a single moment, and

they fought like brothers from the beginning to the glorious ending stimulated by the sole motive of saving their country.

He was strong in his utterances, we must admit, but it was because he felt so intensely for the safety of his country. Writing on December 21, 1863, from Nashville, he said to Lincoln:

To secure the safety of the Mississippi River I would slay millions.

This was not uttered because he was bloodthirsty, for he was not. But he felt that at any cost the country must be saved.

Again, writing to General Halleck, he said:

Received commission as brigadier-general in Regular Army. Prefer to command the Fifteenth Army Corps, but will accept any command General Grant desires.

And mark his letter of July 30, 1863, to General Parke:

When you see Burnside give him my love, and tell him for me that we are arrayed against all the enemies of law and government—that we fire upon secessionists of the South, the autocrats of the North, and the anarchists everywhere. Our Government must govern and not be ruled by an agitator of the hour.

He executed all orders given to him, and he expected the execution of all orders given by him.

He held deep in his heart the old Army of the Tennessee, but he loved devotedly, loyally, every officer and every soldier of the whole Union Army.

He came of good stock.

He tasted poverty in his childhood.

His life was full of activity—intense activity.

Conscientious, honest work was the rule of his life.

His death touched us all gently, heroically, but when he had gone we felt that we had lost WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. Lost, it is true, but still now and evermore a remaining and deathless part of the great civil war.

He was the truest type of a comrade. To him "comrade" was a "holy name."

He was president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. How tenderly we loved him! What an interest he took in all the work of the society!

He held the respect and love of the Army.

He held the respect and love of the people.

There was a tenderness about him that endeared him to all. But, more than this, there was a frank, rugged honesty in the man that bound all hearts to him. He was not afraid of battle. Why? Because he was fighting for his country and not for his own glory.

Could the living and the dead of the civil war unite in one voice they would say of SHERMAN: "He was a great man; he was a great soldier; he was a pure patriot."

May this statue ever stand in our capital as a monument to American courage; as a monument to military education; as a monument to Americanism, combining the citizen and the soldier; as an inspiration to the ambitious young American; as a proof that the heroes of the Revolution and their deeds will never be forgotten or neglected by their descendants.

Let it ever stand as a peace monument for all of our people, and therefore it must stand as the monument of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

The historian can not record all of the deeds of SHERMAN. The sculptor is fettered at his task. The painter's colors can not reveal the whole man. The poet can only sing a little of the story of his life. The story of General SHERMAN's life is above oratory. It is beyond art. The hearts of his countrymen alone can tell the story.

There is an heroic patriotism in his farewell address to his army. This much, in closing, I must give:

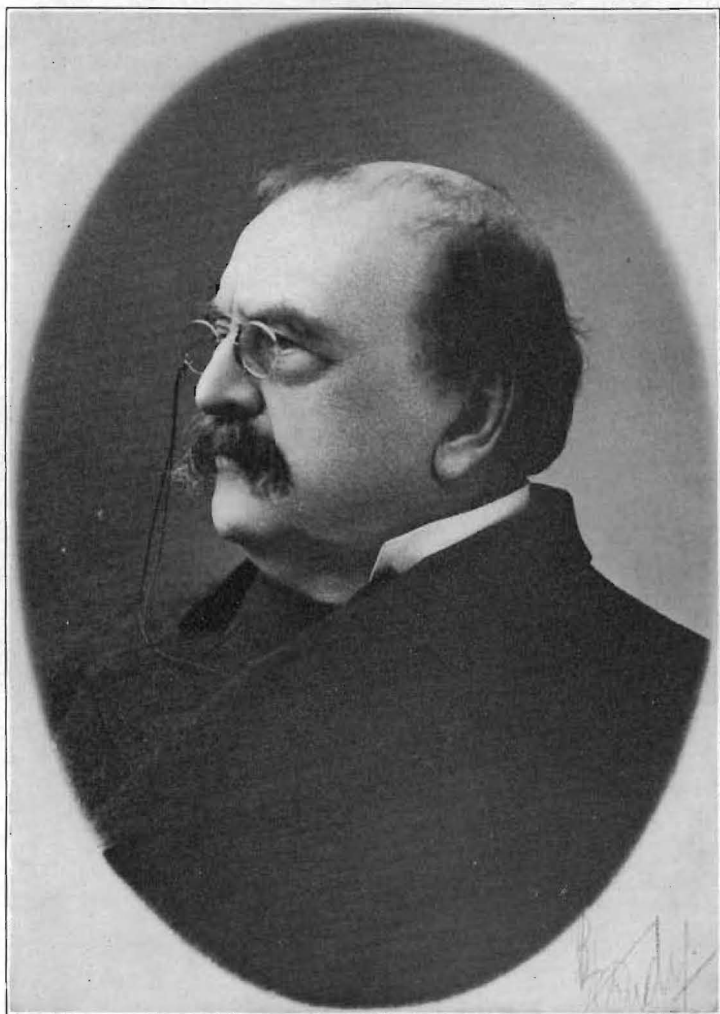
How far the operations of this army contributed to the final overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now dawns upon us must be judged by others, not by us; but that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies and navies of the United States.

* * * * *

Your general now bids you farewell, with the full belief that, as in war, you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens.

The presiding officer next presented Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, representing the Army of the Potomac.

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GENERAL SICKLES'S ADDRESS.

The Army of the Potomac, which I have the honor to represent here to-day, contributed something to the fame of General SHERMAN. We gave to SHERMAN our Hooker, Slocum, and Howard, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, afterwards consolidated into the Twentieth Army Corps, thus creating a tie of kinship between the great armies of the East and West. No warmer appreciation of SHERMAN's genius and achievements was heard, even in the ranks of the armies he commanded, than was voiced in the Army of the Potomac.

It was the task of the Army of the Potomac to defend this capital, and to destroy and capture the superb army of Lee, which so often menaced Washington. It was SHERMAN's mission, with the armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio, to drain the lifeblood of the Confederacy by the conquest of Georgia and the Carolinas in his marvelous campaign of '64-'65.

SHERMAN fills a conspicuous page in the history of great commanders. He will always hold high rank in the estimation of Americans as one of our foremost heroes. He is grouped with Sheridan and Thomas among the chief lieutenants of Grant. No matter what military critics may say as to which of these accomplished leaders preeminence is to be given, most of us will agree that in the popular regard SHERMAN has always stood next to Grant.

SHERMAN's last years were spent in the city of New York, where we were neighbors and friends. Born in Ohio, he was

quickly adopted by our people as one of their own. He died in 1891. His funeral ceremonies in the great metropolis brought together a mourning multitude, such as had never been witnessed in our streets, except in the obsequies of Lincoln and Grant. Not one of the mourners was more impressed by a profound sense of the national bereavement than Gen. "Joe" Johnston, of the Confederate Army, SHERMAN's brilliant adversary in his greatest campaign. We have a statue of SHERMAN at the entrance to our Central Park in New York, which testifies our admiration of his character as a citizen and of his distinction as a soldier.

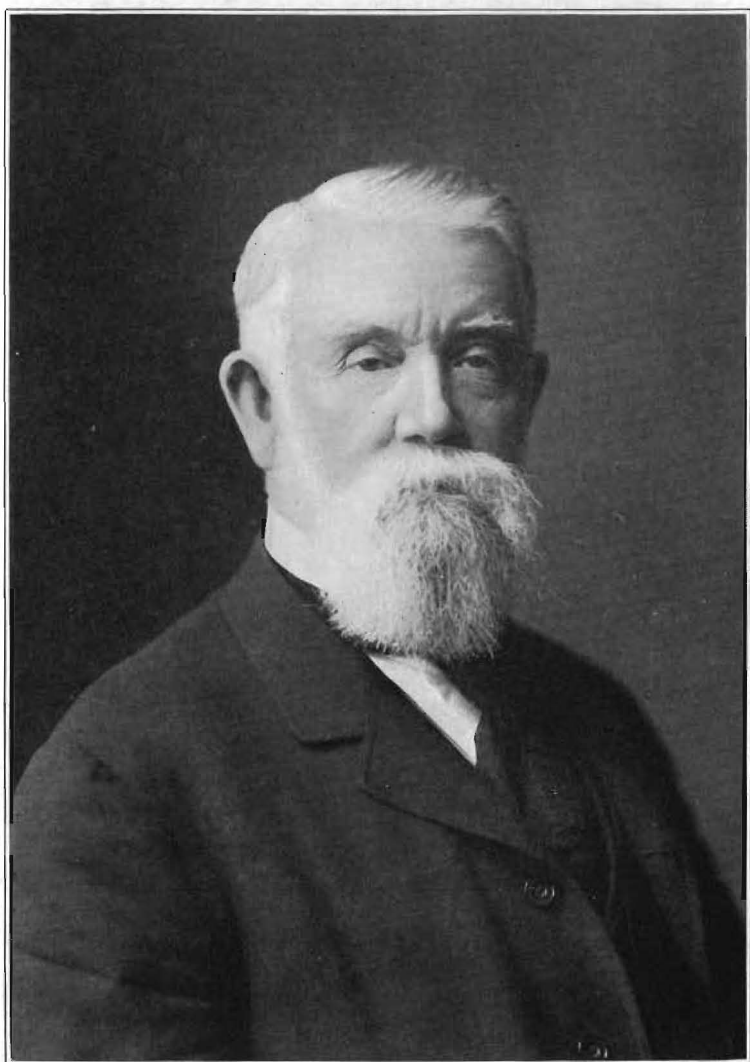
SHERMAN might have filled the highest office in the Government if he had not declared that if nominated President he would not accept, and if elected he would refuse to serve. He left the honors of the political arena to his distinguished brother, whose ambition he would neither assist nor hinder. He refused to stay in Washington as a figurehead in the office of the commander of the Army, and established his headquarters in St. Louis, and SHERMAN was right. He was commander of the Army from March, 1869, to November, 1883, and retired from active service in February of the following year.

No one who comes to Washington need be told that we are a martial people. The capital is adorned by many memorials of our great captains. These monuments will remind future generations of the wars that signalized the first century of our national life. They will recall to those who come after us the magnitude and glory of the struggle for the preservation of the Union; the unmeasured sufferings and sacrifices of our defenders; the vast multitudes that rallied to the flag after Sumter; the armed hosts that vanished like morning mists after the surrender of Lee and the capture of Davis; the sleepless energy of Stanton, our illustrious War Secretary, who

organized our armies—the victories of Antietam and Gettysburg, of Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Appomattox, and, above all, our descendants will be forever reminded by these statues of the epoch and name of Lincoln, a name honored by all nations and evermore consecrated in the affections of the American people as the savior of the Republic.

The presiding officer then introduced Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, representing the Army of the Cumberland.

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GENERAL GROSVENOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Comrades, from the day when WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN achieved greatness and secured immortality as a soldier until the day of his death he stood, in the eyes and estimation of the world, as one of the great figures which emerged from the obscurity of peace into the effulgent glory of war. But when Death, the great destroyer, swept him off the stage of action he became the subject of almost universal eulogy. Comments in criticism, almost universally favorable and complimentary of his character and achievements, were spoken in every language known to the human race, and in our own language eulogy had long ago been exhausted. Turn as you will, study as you may, think as you can, and the world would pronounce you a genius if you, by any result of study or accident of the hour, said something new of SHERMAN. There was no phase of his character, striking or commonplace, lovable or unbeloved, great or small (if he had a small characteristic) that has not been discussed elaborately and minutely. He has been the subject of friendly criticism and of occasional depreciation. The subject of his character and the history of his achievements are exhausted subjects, and yet we come here to-day, representatives of four great army societies and representatives of a mighty sentiment in the United States, to do honor to the memory of SHERMAN. It may be well said that nothing that we do here to-day will add to his fame. No expression of opinion that we may make will either add to or

detract from the world's judgment of SHERMAN. The verdict of impartial history has been written, and judgment has been rendered upon it, and no expression of opinion that can be made at this late day will in the smallest degree modify public judgment.

He stands in history as one of the foremost soldiers of the nineteenth century. I do not put him in comparison with any of the soldiers of our civil war. I am not here as the representative of an army society to institute comparisons in any possible way, or by implication, or by any suggestion that might possibly be made; but what I do say is that, taking the history of other nations and other wars and beginning at the dawn of the nineteenth century and coming down through all the wars and studying the character and achievements of all the soldiers, there is no one character so faultless, no one character so brilliant, no one character so great in the elements of soldierly greatness, as appertains by common consent to the name and career and genius of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

He was born in Ohio, in the grand old city of Lancaster, a city that has given birth to many great men whom I might name. He went forth, a young man to the Military Academy, with hope and ambition to do honor to his native city, his native county, and his native State, and to his father and mother and his friends and neighbors, and he achieved the purpose of his ambition—he won out in the great struggle for supremacy.

If I should enter upon the task of reviewing SHERMAN'S campaigns and pointing out the genius manifested in this and the excellence comprehended in that and the high qualities developed in all of them, I should be but treading upon oft-trodden ground. Description has been beggared, detail has been exhausted, and eulogy ended.

One or two special characteristics may be here properly referred to. He was the first man apparently who appreciated the magnitude of the struggle that we entered upon in 1861. He seemed to understand the situation better than any of his contemporaries. He was in a position to see and know and judge. He had been for a considerable time in the South and understood the bitter determination of the southern people to destroy the Union and set up another government. He knew exactly how completely the great mind of the South was united on this question. He understood how, for more than a generation, the South had been organizing public opinion, preparing for the dread encounter; and he knew that the people of the South were a unit in action, and that they would destroy this Government, and that in doing so, if necessary, they would sacrifice everything they held dear on earth. He knew the character of that people. He knew that when they made the declaration which they did make it meant the expenditure of effort—exactly as it did mean, as it developed—and SHERMAN stated his opinion. He spoke then as he always spoke all his lifetime—openly, manfully, aboveboard—and he judged and so said, and so sent it abroad, that there ought to be 200,000 men raised as early as the summer of 1861 for the campaign in Kentucky and the Southwest alone; and so startling was his proposition, so unthought of by the great leaders of thought and opinion in the United States, that it was announced without qualification, without any hesitation, without a thought that it might be erroneous, that SHERMAN was crazy. I remember the circumstances very well when he was stripped of his command of the then Army of the Ohio, with headquarters at Louisville, and the command was turned over to that excellent soldier and true patriot, in my judgment, Don Carlos Buell. I remember when the two generals came to Elizabethtown,

where the troops to which I belonged were stationed, and I remember, as SHERMAN passed around and pointed out to Buell this regiment and that regiment, this brigade and that brigade—I remember how the faces of the men and officers bore traces of deep sympathy and commiseration that so promising a soldier as SHERMAN should have so suddenly lost his mind and become incapable; and he went back to the rear, and Buell took his place. He never complained; he never grumbled; he never deprecated the order. He was a soldier every inch of him, and whatever ambition he may have had, and it was great, and whatever hope of preferment he may have had—and he certainly was buoyed up by it when he entered the service—he never yielded to the usual wail of a disappointed man, but he waited and took the position which would be offered to him in the future, if at all, and soon showed to the world not only that he was the accomplished soldier that he was, but the accomplished statesman that he was, and that in the face of the predictions of Seward and the three months' enlistments, and all the infinite catalogue of mistakes, that his judgment was without fault—that it was wise and efficient.

He very soon acquired the confidence of Grant and Lincoln. They very soon discovered that the circumstantial evidence which pointed in the absurd moment of ill-directed judgment to insanity was the indicia of a clear mind and a just and wise appreciation of the whole situation, and SHERMAN began to grow—how well and how rapidly, description and comment have been exhausted.

The march to the sea and the appearance of SHERMAN in North Carolina was one of the most brilliant movements in modern warfare, and, compared with the strategy of more recent wars, there is no comparison, and language fails to draw an estimate of the difference in comparison.

I do not know in whose brain the original conception of the march to the sea and the swinging up the coast toward Virginia had its inception, but it is generally understood to have been originated by SHERMAN himself; and certainly the plan of its execution, the details of its preparation, and the execution itself, with all its magnificence of strategy, were the work of SHERMAN, and when he led his victorious army through the streets of Washington and was received with enthusiasm on every hand; when he received the thanks of Congress and the approval of the President, there was no man on this continent, friend or foe, who doubted or belittled the genius of SHERMAN.

SHERMAN was not a great success in inactivity. He was great when there was something to be done, and he was efficient when he was doing it. His genius could plan campaigns, and his care, gallantry, and dash could execute them, but he did not exactly fit into the groove of peace. He was restless; he was nervous; he wanted to be active. He did not believe that a man at sixty-four years of age was necessarily unfitted for active military duty, and had a great war come with a significant nation before SHERMAN died, he would have clamored at the Executive office for a chance to do something. He spoke out boldly against the organization of our Army, and pointed out the inefficiency of our system, and he set an example which, while it may not have been the highest demonstration of obedience to orders and acquiescence in system, was a most suggestive movement when the General of the Army practically threw up his office and left Washington because of the incongruity of the system under which he was called upon to serve. No harm could come to the country by reason of it, because the office of General of the Army in time of peace had long ago been understood by intelligent men to hold a figurehead without value.

A row began away back in the days of Wilkinson, in the war of 1812, and continued right along down, and if there is anything that the Army of to-day ought to be congratulated upon it is that the theory of SHERMAN and men who thought like him, a theory that has been in existence in the minds of men for eighty-five years, has at last been adopted and the Constitution of the United States has finally been recognized as the supreme law of the land in the matter of the government, control, and command of the United States Army. Hitherto it had been a sort of neck-and-neck race between the President, the constitutional Commander in Chief, and the General of the Army "commanding," a most absurd and incongruous relation. You could not repeal the Constitution by a military order, and somehow it kept standing there, and it was an obstacle sometimes to ambition and sometimes to peace and good order. Sometimes its existence created friction. Sometimes it was said that the enforcement of the Constitution was oppressive. Sometimes the Executive failed to assume the full powers and duties conferred by the Constitution, and SHERMAN pointed out all these incongruities and absurdities, and made perfectly clear to the intelligence of the United States that our system was fundamentally wrong, and it is a matter of high congratulation to-day that in the hands of the present Executive the first real enforcement and execution of the Constitution is being found. Thanks to Congress for the change.

So it is well that these four military societies, comprising those who remain on earth following the great war, should come here jointly, all as one society, to do honor to the great commander. He commanded an Army of Ohio before the Army of the Tennessee or the Cumberland or the Potomac had an existence. He commanded the Army of the Tennessee immediately following the departure of Grant. He commanded

the Army of the Cumberland in connection with the other armies and embracing in the grand column a portion of the Army of the Potomac on the great campaign to Atlanta and the famous march to the sea.

His genius is not the property of any of these armies, but all of them. His renown is the common heritage of us all. His fame will go forward to future generations as the fame of a great American soldier, not confined by the limits of any society, but expanding and growing and glorious as the honor of an American soldier ever shall be.

The presiding officer presented Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, on behalf of the Army of the Ohio.

S. Doc. 320—58-2.



GEN. THOMAS J. HENDERSON'S ADDRESS.

It is a great pleasure, as well as a great honor, to me to be called upon by my old and beloved commander, General Schofield, and by my comrades of the Society of the Army of the Ohio, to stand here to-day, in this august presence, and on this great, historic occasion, and speak a few words in their behalf. And yet in the brief time allowed me in which to speak what can I say worthy of the occasion and worthy of the great soldier and great commander of the grand army of the West, in whose honor and to whose memory this beautiful equestrian statue has been erected?

Shall I speak of SHERMAN and of his glorious deeds? It will consume most, if not all, the time I am to occupy on this occasion to even name the great campaigns and the great marches he made, the great battles he fought and the victories he won, and which have made his name and his fame more imperishable and enduring than is the bronze of which this beautiful statue has been formed and fashioned into his own image.

The name of SHERMAN and the memory of his illustrious military service will live forever in the hearts and affections of all who served under his command and of every lover of this proud Republic which his valor, his patriotism, and his great generalship contributed so much to preserve and perpetuate for us and for the generations which are to follow after us.

Shall I speak of the grand army of the West, which SHERMAN commanded, and of its glorious service? It was a great army, and it would require volumes to tell the story of its great deeds and glorious achievements in defending and maintaining the union of States and in preserving this great Government of the people established by our fathers. The record of its marches, its battles, and its glorious triumphs will ever adorn the brightest pages of our country's history. If the lesson of its bravery, its loyalty and its patriotic devotion to the flag of our country shall be properly impressed upon the minds and hearts of the generations which shall come after us, and be followed by them, then this proud Republic, this mighty nation, will endure to the end of time. And I know this is the earnest wish and desire of all assembled here to-day, and of every survivor of all the great armies which fought to maintain the Union, and for the honor and glory of the free Government bequeathed to us by our patriotic, liberty-loving fathers.

In thus referring, as I have done, to the grand army of the West and its illustrious service, I do not wish it to be understood that I have either forgotten or underestimated the glorious service of that other grand army in the war for the Union—the grand Army of the Potomac. That magnificent army, under the command of McClellan, of Burnside, of Hooker, of Meade, and finally of Grant, the greatest of all our great commanders, was by its position the defender at all times of the national capital, the loss of which at any time might have been the loss of the cause for which we fought. But the Army of the Potomac fought many of the greatest battles of the war and won many of the most glorious victories, culminating in the occupation of Richmond, the Confederate capital, the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, and the glorious termination of the war for the

Union, the greatest war ever waged by mankind for freedom and free government.

All honor and all glory to the grand Army of the Potomac! It did its work nobly and it did it well. But on this occasion it seems more appropriate to speak of SHERMAN and of his great army and of their service. And while I neither forget nor underestimate the distinguished service of the grand Army of the Potomac, I do not want that army to forget or underestimate the equally distinguished service of the grand Army of the West, composed as it was of the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of the Ohio—under command of that great soldier and hero whom we honor to-day, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. The grand Army of the West in the Atlanta campaign, the greatest campaign, I think, of the war for the Union, if not of all wars, fought its way day by day, week by week, and month by month for more than three months, from Buzzard Roost and Tunnel Hill to Atlanta, and on to Jonesboro and Lovejoy, some portion of the army under fire of the enemy every day and sometimes at night; and then it took possession of Atlanta and Decatur. It pursued Hood when he recrossed the Chattahoochee with his army, with the purpose of cutting SHERMAN'S communications and capturing his supplies, with so much vigor and force that Hood was unable to accomplish his purpose and was driven off into northwestern Alabama. Our corps of this grand army, General Schofield's, was then sent back to support the Fourth Corps, under Stanley, and to help that grand old hero, General Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," take care of Hood and his army; and Schofield and Stanley, with their commands, under General Thomas, when Hood crossed the Tennessee, resisted his advance upon Nashville with great bravery and gallantry; fought the battles of Franklin and Nashville, two of the great and most

decisive battles of the war; put Hood's army to rout and substantially destroyed it, and ended the war in the West.

In the meantime, SHERMAN and the rest of the grand Army of the West was making that famous march from Atlanta to the sea and up through the Carolinas, fighting at Bentonville, as I believe, the last battle of the war for the Union. And so, my comrades of the grand Army of the Potomac, the grand Army of the West had prepared the way for your great work, and by their brilliant movements and heroic action made it possible for the Army of the Potomac to occupy Richmond and demand the surrender of Lee's army. And I say, all honor and all glory to the grand Army of the West, and to SHERMAN, its great commander.

Comrades of the grand Army of the West, let me ask you, Do you remember the last review SHERMAN made of his great Army, at Raleigh, N. C.? I remember it well as one of the most interesting events of my life. The war was well over. There was a sweet sense of peace in the air, as well as in the hearts of the soldiers of the entire Army, and everybody was happy; I know I was happy; and how well I remember SHERMAN as he reviewed his veteran army, corps by corps and army by army, until the Twentieth and last corps to be reviewed, as I remember, was reviewed by the immortal Grant! What a review that was, and when it was over what a shout went up from the vast multitude of officers and men who had come together to witness it! It was a shout of triumph and of great joy. I never saw SHERMAN look so tall before as he did when his veteran army was marching by in review. His face was radiant with joy, the joy which comes from the consciousness of duty nobly done and well performed. I never felt in all my life a deeper love of country, nor did I ever have a stronger faith in the future greatness and glory of our country and the

perpetuation of our great free Government than I did when witnessing that review of SHERMAN's great army.

I am proud, if I may be permitted to say so, of the fact that I was an humble soldier of the grand Army of the West, and that I served under SHERMAN. I am proud also that I served in the Army of the Ohio from its organization until the end of its distinguished service. I might have been equally as proud to have served in the Army of the Tennessee or in the Army of the Cumberland, both splendid armies—but no prouder. I am proud also to have served under the command of that great soldier and brave commander, General Schofield, of whom General SHERMAN said at one time, in speaking of him and his service, "Where he was there was security." He was a great soldier, and the Army of the Ohio has a right to be proud of its service under his command. I am glad to see him here to-day in such good health, participating in the dedication of this statue to SHERMAN, whom I know he loved and honored, as we all do so much. God bless him and spare him for many years to come, to enjoy the distinction and the happiness he so well deserves.

In a notable speech made by General SHERMAN at the first annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland he spoke these commendable words: "I claim to be of the Army of the Ohio, of the Army of the Cumberland, of the Army of the Tennessee. I care not in which you throw me for fame, my title there is heritage enough for me; but bound together, all in one, the grand Army of the West, 'the commander' is a title of which I am proud indeed;" and having that title, this beautiful statue has been erected and dedicated to his memory; and I trust it will stand here, in the capital of the nation he contributed so much to save, for all time to come to honor and to perpetuate his great name and fame.

CONCLUSION.

At the close of General Henderson's address, General Dodge stepped forward and in a few well-chosen remarks, in behalf of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and of the army societies which had united with it in celebration of this occasion, thanked the President and distinguished assemblage about him for their presence. He also expressed his appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by Col. Thomas W. Symons, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, in charge of monument and ceremonies, for the unveiling of the statue and the comfort and convenience of the guests. He also referred to the merited tribute paid to the veterans of the civil war in the general scheme of decoration. His forceful words, which gave a touch of completeness to the event, were enthusiastically applauded, at the end of which he called upon Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop (P. E.) of Washington, to pronounce the benediction.

BENEDICTION.

The God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, the great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight. Through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

As the guests were departing a brilliant gathering of military and naval heroes of the late wars of the United States formed

about the President, who received them with every indication of gratification at being thus able to take them by the hand. At the close of this impromptu side scene the President and party left the grand stand for the White House, escorted by the commander and a guard of honor from the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, and a detachment from the Washington Battalion of Minute Men. The United States Marine Band, as a closing number, played the "Thomas Jefferson March" (Santelmann).

COMPLIMENTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

From the moment Colonel Symons gave the signal for the concerted parts of his programme to begin, every movement went forward in perfect harmony. As the President was about to leave the grand stand, he turned to Colonel Symons in order to tender to him a formal expression of his appreciation of the excellent taste and execution of the arrangements of the dedication.

The varied experience of this accomplished officer admirably adapted him to the important ceremonial functions which he was called upon to superintend in addition to his engineering duties. Although his assignment dated from May, 1903, he performed six years of important professional services under the General and District governments at Washington, where he was brought in touch with public affairs. At Buffalo he was a member of the board of management of the Pan-American Exposition and took part in the entertainment of officials representing the Government of the United States and ambassadors and plenipotentiaries of the governments of the world.

The stands, decorations, seating, and mechanics of the unveiling were under the direction of Colonel Symons and carried out

by Mr. Frederick D. Owen, of the office of engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds; photographs of events by Jarvis.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

The success of the seating of the vast assemblage was also a subject of universal approbation. The following was the personnel of this committee:

Frederick D. Owen, chairman, Phillip Walker, Robert S. Hume, John B. Thompson, Frank B. Smith, William S. Broughton, Henry W. Samson, Newton L. Collamer, Lee R. Martin, Dr. Joseph S. Wall, Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne, Henry O. Hall, Dr. J. H. McCormick, Frank A. Birgfeld, Edward S. Glavis, Albert Ford Ferguson, Herman W. Birgfeld, W. P. Van Wickle, John P. Earnest, Dr. Loren B. T. Johnson, H. P. R. Holt, John K. Stauffer, William L. Browning, Francis F. Gillen, Robt. Preston Shealey, Thomas P. Randolph, John E. Fenrick, William H. Bayly, Wallace D. McLean, William H. Pearce, F. G. Eiker, Leon L. L. French, Joseph C. Hardie, Dr. John L. Wirt, Harry W. Van Dyke, Dr. Frank L. Biscoe, Dr. Charles C. Marbury, Wilbur S. Smith, John S. Smith, Alexander G. Bentley, R. B. Turley, Benjamin R. Rhees, John D. Carmody.

REUNIONS.

COMMEMORATIVE GAYETIES.

The gathering of heroes of the civil war and their friends was one of the most impressive witnessed in Washington since the famous May day of 1865, when the four great armies marched in the grand review before the President of the United States. Among the number were also surviving veterans of the Mexican war, in which the subject of commemoration was a participant, and their descendants and a splendid array of the victors of the war with Spain.

In the personnel of the multitude of heroes were men of the Blue as well as the Gray, in itself a realization of SHERMAN's celebrated epigram, "War's legitimate object is more perfect peace." All were of common impulse to do honor to one of the Republic's foremost military chieftains and to celebrate more than a half century of the achievements of the national arms on land and sea.

It was therefore a gala week amid reminiscent glories of hard-fought war and resplendent peace.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Army of the Tennessee, which gave to the Union arms in the civil war in the United States its two greatest soldiers and the originator and promoter of the monument unveiled, was in all essential features the host of the occasion.

The events of the week were ushered in by the members of the society on the evening of October 13, in a body, making a formal call upon General Dodge, their president, and Colonel Cadle, secretary.

Officers, 1903-4.

President.—Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa.

Vice-presidents.—Maj. Wm. Warner, Missouri; Col. James Kilbourne, Ohio; Gen. W. T. Clark, District of Columbia; Col. O. D. Kinsman, District of Columbia; Col. B. H. Peterson, Louisiana; Capt. G. A. Busse, Illinois; Gen. John C. Black, Illinois; Maj. D. W. Reed, Illinois; Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, Pennsylvania; Capt. George Ady, Colorado; Maj. W. R. McComas, Ohio; Maj. George Mason, Illinois; Maj. W. L. B. Jenney, Illinois; Capt. John B. Colton, Missouri; Gen. J. W. Barlow, U. S. Army, Connecticut.

Corresponding secretary.—Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Recording secretary.—Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Treasurer.—Maj. A. M. Van Dyke, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This reminiscent society was founded by the officers of that army of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN commanding, in camp at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865, on its home march to the capital of the Union which it was so largely instrumental in rescuing from dissolution.

In 1866 the first meeting was held after the cessation of hostilities, with Gen. John A. Rawlins president until his death in 1869. In that year General SHERMAN was chosen head of the society, until his death in 1891, when he was succeeded by Gen. G. M. Dodge, who inaugurated the movement which led to the erection of the monument, and who presided over the splendid ceremonial tribute to its unveiling.

PREPARING FOR THE CEREMONIES.

In order to anticipate a full representation of the members of the society, General Dodge, president, a month preceding the unveiling, sent out a stirring call, impressing upon them the

importance of attending their meeting in Washington October 15 and 16, "when the statue of our old commander, General SHERMAN, is to be unveiled."

It is to be a national occasion, and the armies of the Potomac, Cumberland, and Ohio have greatly honored us by holding their reunions in Washington at the same time, so as to take part in the exercises. It is therefore the duty of every member of our society whose health will permit to be present. It is the only opportunity that you will ever have to see the four societies of the great armies of the civil war together, and many of the living distinguished soldiers of that war will be present.

The President, his Cabinet, and the diplomatic corps will also honor us with their presence, and the preparation for the ceremonies are on a broader scale than ever before. I therefore appeal to you to attend; bring your family and take part in a reunion that no doubt will be eventful and historical.

The unanimity of the response to this "assembly" note was best shown in the turn-out of veterans on the avenues of Washington who bore the badge of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The regular business of the annual session, which was held on the morning of the unveiling, having been disposed of, a recess was taken for a most interesting incident, in formally receiving as honored guests the three children of their "old commander"—Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, and Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch. General Dodge, president, expressed a few suitable words of welcome, to which the Reverend Sherman responded, thanking the society for its work in connection with the monument to his father, and saying that "the members of the society would always be held in grateful remembrance by the Sherman family."

After the transaction of further regular business the society adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. in front of the hotel. At that hour these veterans of many fields formed and marched in a body to the scene of the unveiling.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

On June 10, 1865, a meeting of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the Cumberland was held at the headquarters of the artillery command of the Fourth Army Corps in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., to arrange for the adoption of a badge to signalize and perpetuate the history of the Army of the Cumberland. The five-pointed star, with appropriate emblems, was selected.

In response to a call in February, 1868, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, with Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas president, and a membership of 353, among whom was Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan. In the list of membership since have been three Presidents of the United States—Grant, Garfield, and Harrison—and four generals of the Army of the United States—Grant, Sherman, Schofield, and Sheridan.

The following are the officers of the society, 1903:

President.—Gen. H. V. Boynton.

Corresponding secretary.—Maj. John Tweedale.

Treasurer.—Gen. Frank G. Smith.

Recording secretary.—Col. J. W. Steele.

Historian.—Col. G. C. Kniffin.

Executive committee.—Gen. J. Barnett, chairman; Capt. J. W. Foley, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. H. C. Corbin, Gen. S. D. Atkins, Maj. J. M. Farquhar, Private O. A. Somers, and the officers of the society ex officio. Membership, 500.

The society, upon invitation of the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, fixed the time and place of its thirty-first annual reunion coincident with the ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument at Washington City to commemorate the military services of Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

After a business meeting in the earlier part of the day, on

the evening of Wednesday, October 14, public exercises were held in the First Congregational Church before a large assemblage of members of the society and an immense representative audience of the civil, military, and naval branches of the Government, other military societies, and unofficial life. The auditorium was handsomely decorated with national colors, flags, and bunting, and conspicuously a portrait of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, former commander. The newly elected president, Gen. Henry V. Boynton, presiding, announced the exercises of the occasion in the following order:

- Overture—National AirsTobani.
Orchestra, W. A. Haley, Conductor.
- Bugle call, "The Assembly,"
Bugler John L. Eddy, Second Cavalry.
- Prayer Rev. S. M. Newman, D. D.
- Presentation of new president of society, by Gen. J. G. Parkhurst.
- Remarks by Gen. H. V. Boynton, president of the society.

He fervently expressed his surprise, and at the same time his appreciation, of the unexpected honor of election to a place which had been filled successively by men of renown like Thomas, Rosecranz, Sheridan, and Stanley.

- Selection, "King Dodo"Luders.
Orchestra.
- OrationGen. Gates P. Thurston.

He recalled the dedication of a monument twenty-four years before in this city to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, the last commander of the Army of the Cumberland and first president of the society bearing its name; also sixteen years before another memorial to Comrade James A. Garfield, and in May, 1902, the burial, with suitable ceremonies, of Gen. W. S. Rosecranz, commander of this army, at Arlington, and gave an analytical view of "The members and rosters of the two armies in the civil

war," with a view to the correction of palpable errors in the numbers of enlistments and to show the magnitude of the two armies, Federal and Confederate, in the great conflict. As these figures are valuable for the research and care bestowed upon them, they may be inserted for record. The official report of the provost-marshal-general, he said, shows the combined strength of the Federal Armies, deducting absentees:

July 1, 1861	183,000
January 1, 1862	527,000
January 1, 1863	698,000
January 1, 1864	611,000
March 31, 1865	657,000

The "superintendent of special registration" reported to the bureau of conscription of the Confederate war department for six States to January 1, 1864, 566,456 soldiers. The remaining five Confederate States, including Tennessee in the same proportion, must have furnished 416,176 soldiers of the total 982,632. The enlistments and conscriptions during the last fifteen months of the war must have increased this to 1,100,000 soldiers.

Bass solo, "The Recessional" (rendered during Queen Victoria's Jubilee)	Kipling.
By J. Walter Humphrey.	
Cornet solo, "Violets"	Wright.
Reading, "The Advance Guard" (written in the 70's for a reunion of the Army of the James, by John Hay, Secretary of State)	
Maj. John Tweedale.	
March, "Stars and Stripes Forever"	Sousa.
Orchestra.	
Bugle call, "The General's March"	
Remarks	Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young.
(Not present.)	
Bugle call, "To the Standard"	
Remarks	Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield.

The General said that the Army of the Ohio and the Cumberland had served together more than any other two great armies of the civil war in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and then at Franklin and Nashville, in which one corps of the Army of the Tennessee was also engaged in giving to the Rebellion its death blow in that part of the country.

Bugle call, "Reveille."

RemarksMaj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

Having come from the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, in progress at the same time, he delightfully entertained the large audience with a retrospect of his experiences during the early events of the war, particularly referring to Gettysburg and Vicksburg, which made the country feel on July 4, 1863, as if the country were "one and indivisible," which "to-day we feel is the greatest nation in the world."

Bugle call, "Tattoo."

RemarksMaj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

The sentiment of his eloquent remarks was no class of people have greater influence for good than the surviving soldiers of the civil war—being true of the soldiers of the Union as of those of the Confederacy. While the tattoo just sounded tells of the time of life, it should not mean rest so much as the time to harvest well the labors of our lives and leaving them for the guidance of those about us, as well as those coming after.

While in England he had been presented to the nobility of the mother country. It is now a pleasure to present a distinguished English soldier to the nobility of America, the survivors of the Armies of the Union.

Presenting Sir Ian Hamilton, lieutenant-general of the English army, who in well-chosen remarks said, "Tommy Atkins" is all right. His heart is as sound as a bell and beats in warmest

sympathy with his comrades in America. Whoever failed in South Africa, "Tommy Atkins" did not. He had been to Gettysburg and Antietam and had seen the memorial to the heroic dead. It is the greatest privilege to be here to speak of those among the living. The few days I have to spend in America—all too few—I must spend some of them at Chattanooga and Chickamauga, where I shall see with my own eyes the scene at least of some of the exploits of this veteran assemblage.

Bugle call, "The Charge."

Remarks.....Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson.
(Not present.)

Bugle call, "To Arms."

Remarks.....Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, president of
the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and of its committee and commission of congress, which originated, prosecuted, and executed the memorial to be unveiled.

He expressed it "as a most gracious act on the part of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to accept the invitation of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to hold its annual reunion" so as to participate in the unveiling of the monument to "your once commander and second commander of the Army of the Tennessee." He also wished to extend thanks to the societies of the Armies of the Potomac and of the Ohio for the consideration which they had given to this commemorative event.

The veteran general, former commander of the famous Sixteenth Corps, the nearest man, living or dead, to Grant and Sherman, and confidant of Presidents, was eloquently reminiscent. Having been halted on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad without rations and orders to rebuild it, SHERMAN replied, "The quicker you build the railroad to Nashville the quicker you will get something to eat." General Thomas, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, gave orders "to

give us a free hand and wide sweep." He repaid the kindness by sending to him from his then Department of Missouri two divisions to assist in his great victories around Nashville.

Bugle call, "Boots and Saddles."

Remarks.....Hon. David B. Henderson.

The ex-Speaker in his happiest mood kept the vast audience in roars of laughter and rounds of applause. "A lady," he said, "in whom I have implicit confidence and to whom my love is eternally pledged said to me as I was packing my bag to go to a reunion of comrades, 'David, what in the world do you fellows have to talk about at your army meetings? I should think you would run out!' 'My dear, we don't go to talk; we just go there to meet together and to *feel*.' 'I feel. You have got to be through the fires of war to understand my simple answer. We went there to look into each other's eyes, to sing the old songs, and to count the vacant chairs.'" The great audience would not hearken to the five-minute rule, insisting upon more, which the General continued in the same breezy vein. Turning, he shouted, "By Jove, here's old Grosvenor, too. We ought to adjourn for a love feast and take the girls in, too," retiring amid a tempest of laughter and shouts, "Go on!"

Bugle call, "Rally."

Remarks.....Hon. James Rudolph Garfield.

Regretted that he could not be called a comrade of the association, but had known it from boyhood by "the names of its leaders, its battles, and from following its line of march." "If we carry out the ideas you taught us, we can bring understanding and harmony out of existing industrial conditions to-day, as you brought them out of the political condition of '61 to '65."

Bugle call.

Remarks.....Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.

Presented an interesting review of his introduction to the Army of the Cumberland when he landed at Brown's farm, on the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, and of events at Look-out Mountain and associations after. He paid a handsome tribute to General Thomas, its commander, who was his ideal of a soldier, particularly for his championship of paternalism rather than of martinetism in military methods.

Bugle call, "The Charge."

Remarks.....Admiral W. S. Schley.

"The sense of loyal duty," he said, "which inspired devotion to the country in its imperiled moments from '61 to '65 should inspire all young men and women as worthy of imitation." The statue to be unveiled to the great chieftain, if it means any one thing more than another, it means the consecration of a life to that sense of duty which knew no fear of death, a life that is all the more dear from the fact that it typifies a standard of worth that is emphasized in the splendid career which his comrades and countrymen have determined to perpetuate in imperishable bronze, that it may remain with us always."

"America," by the entire audience, with organ accompaniment by Dr. J. W. Bischoff, followed by "Auld Lang Syne."

Taps.....Bugler, U. S. Army.

March, "American Beauty".....Haley.

Orchestra.

(Bugle calls by John L. Eddy, Troop H, Second Cavalry, U. S. A.)

Reception committee.—Gen. G. C. Kniffin, chairman; Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Gen. Frank G. Smith, Gen. E. A. Carman, Col. Green Clay Goodloe, Maj. John Tweedale, Maj. John M. Carson, Capt. L. M. Kelley.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac, the largest of these reminiscent organizations, had arranged for its annual reunion for 1903 at Boston, but at the invitation of General Dodge the

Boston meeting adjourned to assemble at Washington and participate in the ceremonies of the Sherman statue unveiling. This great society first met in February, but organized in July, 1869, at New York City, Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan presiding. Gen. P. H. Sheridan was chosen first president. Its officers for 1903 are:

President.—Gen. John R. Brooke.

Vice-Presidents.—Gen. H. S. Huidekoper, Maj. A. C. Richardson, Gen. George E. Randolph, Gen. George D. Ruggles, Col. Ralph E. Prime, Gen. Thos. O. Seaver, Maj. John Byrne, Gen. Howard L. Porter, Gen. Orland Smith, Maj. C. A. Hopkins, Col. George M. Lane, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Maj. Charles G. Davis, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Col. Samuel T. Cushing.

Treasurer.—Lieut. Frank S. Halliday.

Recording Secretary.—Brevet Col. Horatio C. King.

Corresponding Secretary.—Col. William L. Fox.

On its rolls are the names of Grant, who was once president of the society; Sickles, Hancock, Newton, Slocum, Howard, Parke, Pleasanton, Humphrey, Burnside, Meade, McClellan, Hooker, McDowell, Hartranft, Franklin, Butterfield, Miles, Gibbon, Sewell.

The society was interested in the erection of the statue to Hancock, and has contributed to the statue to McClellan ordered by Congress, also for Washington.

On Wednesday evening, October 14, the society held a "camp fire" at the Metropolitan (M. E.) Church. The interior was beautifully decorated with national colors, and the badges of the corps which constituted the fighting strength of this one of the four great armies of the civil war.

The representation of the 2,000 membership was large and distinguished, and with the attendance of other societies and friends the auditorium was filled to overflowing and the enthusiasm great.

A trumpeter of Troop E, Second U. S. Cavalry, opened the proceedings with the reveille call. The chairman, J. D.

Croissant, made the announcements. Former United States Senator John M. Thurston, orator of the evening, paid eloquent testimony to the services of General SHERMAN:

SHERMAN, the man whom we are to honor to-morrow, was one of the greatest soldiers of modern times. He was not alone a great soldier, he was a great citizen and would have made a conspicuous mark in any field to which he might have been called. When you sit in that stand to-morrow and see the serried ranks pass before you in review, when you see the flags dipped in the presence of that statue of the man who led you to magnificent victory, you may know that there is not a heart there that will not be throbbing in unison with yours at the sight of that figure, wrought in imperishable bronze, of one of the mightiest men in the history of American achievement.

The oration framed in sentiment and words a telling tribute to SHERMAN and his military career, the heroes who served under him, and the glory of the Union which he aided so forcefully to restore to peace and harmony.

Hon. William E. Andrews spoke upon the conduct of the soldiers of the civil war and of the lessons taught to their countrymen by their deeds of sacrifice and courage.

Major Viele extolled the men of both armies for the steadfast American courage that called them forth to fight for the cause they each held sacred. "The charge of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg," he said, "was more heroic than that of the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava. Because of the bravery of the soldiers of that day, the country in this day is the most potent influence on the face of the earth."

Gen. G. W. Baird aroused a wild spirit of martial éclat reading his original poem, "Sixty-one." Mrs. John A. Logan added to the pathos of the occasion by recounting many incidents relating to the military deeds of her famous husband. As many of his old soldiers were present, their enthusiasm was unbounded. Speeches were also made by Gen. Horatio King, of New York; Gen. T. J. Henderson, of Illinois, and General Howard, relating personal experiences in the great conflict.

Music was interspersed throughout the evening by the organist and the Burnside Glee Club, and at times the clear notes of the trumpet sounded various military calls. The concluding number, "America," was sung by the entire assemblage, and the evening closed appropriately with the call of "Taps" on the bugle.

The veterans lingered in the aisles after 11 o'clock, discussing with their comrades the times of forty years ago, when they were campaigning with Grant in the Wilderness.

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

The organization of the Society of the Army of the Ohio took place in the sixties, soon after the close of the civil war, by the election of Gen. John M. Schofield president, which office he has held ever since. On its roll of membership appear the names of the late President (Major) McKinley; Gen. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior in the Grant Cabinet; Gen. A. H. Terry, Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, speaker for the society at the ceremonies; General Curtis, hero of Fort Fisher; Stoneman, the cavalry leader, and Gen. Stanley L. Hartsuff.

The following are the officers for 1903:

President.—Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield.

First Vice-President.—Gen. Thomas J. Henderson.

Vice-President for the District of Columbia.—Capt. George Redway.

Treasurer.—Maj. J. F. Stewart.

Secretary and Historian.—J. Fraise Richards.

Executive Committee.—Capt. A. F. McMillan, chairman; Capt. J. L. Thornton, Col. John A. Joyce, Capt. Gideon Lyon, Capt. R. A. Ragan, N. N. McCullough, and T. M. Tallmadge.

On Wednesday evening, October 14, all the societies united in a call on Lieutenant-General Schofield, the reception being given under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Ohio.

A brief programme of music, recitations, and speeches occupied the time until the arrival of the guests. The outpouring of veterans and friends and their ladies from all the societies, who arrived escorted by the band of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was very large. The veteran general was much touched by the warmth of the occasion.

LOCAL HOSPITALITY.

The local committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, rising to the occasion, by invitation, embossed at the top in colors and gold, with crossed cannon and pendant, a shield with a star and crescent bearing "A. P.," surrounded by bannerets with the emblems of the six corps of that army, requested—

the presence of yourself and lady at a reception to be given in honor of the Societies of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Potomac, at Rauscher's, Thursday evening, October the fifteenth, from half-past eight to eleven o'clock. Nelson A. Miles, Lieut. Gen., U. S. A., chairman. Llewellyn G. Estes, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. V., secretary.

Each member of the different army societies wore a white enamel badge, bearing a likeness of General SHERMAN in the uniform of his general's rank, and a ribbon inscribed:

37th Reunion
Society of the Army
of the Potomac
Washington,
October 15-16, 1903,
The Dedication of
The Statue to
WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

The hall was elaborately decorated with flags, flowers, and foliage in national design. The portraits of six Presidents—Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, Harrison, and McKinley—adorned three walls, while on the south was a large picture of

General SHERMAN, draped with flags and bunting and banked with flowers. Three United States bands—the Marine Band Orchestra, and engineer and cavalry military bands—discoursed suitable music.

The visitors were met at the door by a committee under the chairmanship of Col. Robert G. Rutherford, U. S. Army, who extended a hearty welcome in the name of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Arriving at the head of the stairs, a floor committee, of which Brevet Brig. Gen. Van Hartness Bukey, U. S. Volunteers, was the chairman, ushered the guests into the reception rooms.

General Sickles occupied a seat and united in the greetings to the guests. The affair was representative of the civil, military, and naval services and unofficial social life at the capital. A noticeable feature was the large presence of the older men in the various official and unofficial walks of Washington life. Owing to the immense throng and to avoid crowding, the visitors were courteously shown along a second passageway by a committee, Maj. Frank A. Butts, chairman, from which they departed.

THE AZTEC SOCIETY OF 1847.

The festivities opened with a grand flourish of valor of former days at the banquet of the Aztec Society on the night of Monday, October 13. This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was instituted in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican war."

The toasts responded to were:

"The President of the United States," by General Randolph.

"The Aztec Club of 1847," by General Gibson.

"The Army of the United States in Mexico and Elsewhere,"
by General Randolph.

"The Navy of the United States in Mexico and Elsewhere,"
by Admiral Winfield Scott Schley.

"The Marine Corps of the United States," by General
Elliot, commandant of the Marine Corps.

"Gen. Winfield Scott; In Hoc Signo Vinces," by General
Wright.

"Gen. Zachary Taylor," by General French, formerly lieu-
tenant-general, Confederate Army.

"Admiral David G. Farragut," by Admiral Casey.

"The War with Mexico," by Governor Gorham, of Cali-
fornia.

"The Drums of the Army of Mexico," by Gen. R. C. Drum,
of Bethesda, Md.

"The Kearny's of the Army of Mexico," by Gen. John W.
Kearny.

"The Soldiers of Mexico," by Judge Lander.

"Chaplain John McCarthy," by the Rev. W. T. Snyder.

"The Press," by Maj. John M. Carson, dean of the Wash-
ington Press Gallery.

Among those present, in addition to the speakers, were:
Dr. John W. Brannan, Dr. William M. Polk, Col. George A.
Porterfield, Gen. Robert Murray, Hon. J. J. Martin, Maj.
John Biddle Porter, Hon. Francis E. Shober, Gen. Francis E.
Pinto, Commodore W. H. Shock, U. S. Navy; Admiral J. C.
Watson, U. S. Navy; Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, Messrs.
Macrae Sykes, Francis E. Laimbeer, William Stone Abert,
J. Kennedy Stour, De Courcey W. Thom, Frederick May,
A. H. Taylor, Lyall Farragut, Charles Porterfield, J. Malcolm
Henry, P. Tecumseh Sherman, E. Willoughby Anderson,

Roberdeau Buchanan, Barry MacNutt, Andrew D. Wilcox, and William M. Sweeny.

The Medal of Honor Legion was also largely represented.

A BRILLIANT ENDING OF A SUPERB BEGINNING.

The closing function in connection with the unveiling of the statue of General SHERMAN was fittingly celebrated in a joint banquet on the night of the 16th.

It was properly the most brilliant of the militar-social events of the SHERMAN fête week. It was the first time since the close of the civil war when the societies of the four grand armies had met together to do honor to the memory of one of their great chieftains. It was therefore representative in every sense, as most of the great living soldiers who participated in that war were present. It was in every respect impressive and memorable.

The guests were confined chiefly to the members of the societies and their ladies—in all, about five hundred—there being no building large enough to accommodate more. The invitations were arranged in souvenir form. The decorations were superb. The walls of the banquet halls were lavishly draped with national colors. In the four corners and on the mantels, reflected by large mirrors, were great banks of ferns and palms. The national flags were united by festoons of laurel, galax, and oak leaves, to which were added flowers of every form and line.

The master stroke of floral strategy was the four great shields, each bearing the insignia of the society of the army represented, flanked by the standards and badges of its constituent corps d'armée.

The symphony of the scene was made additionally pleasing by the soft strains of music from an embowered orchestra.

In the spacious suite of banquet halls covers were laid for the small army of guests.

The tables were bounteously decorated, the American Beauty rose adding bouquet as well as rich harmony of color to the subdued table lights.

The following menu and order of exercises engaged the attention of the guests:

(An embossed wreath
upon which was superimposed
the badges of the four armies.)

JOINT BANQUET

of the Societies of the

Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Ohio,
Army of the Cumberland, Army of the Potomac,
on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of
General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN,
October 16th, 1903.

The Arlington,

Washington, D. C.

MENU.

	Blue Points		
Celery	Olives	Radishes	Salted Almonds
	Chicken Consommé in Cups		
	Filet of Sole, Tartar Sauce		
Cucumbers	Potatoes Parisienne		
	Lyonnaise of Sweetbreads, Gratin		
	Green Peas		
	Lalla Rookh Punch		
	Philadelphia Squabs, Roasted		
	Chiffonade Salad		
	Ice Cream, Neapolitaine		
	Fancy Cakes		
	Coffee		
Sauterne		Pommery Sec	
Claret		Apollinaris	

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Invocation Archbishop John Ireland.

ADDRESSES.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac.....

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland.....

Bvt. Col. John J. McCook, U. S. Volunteers.

SHERMAN.....Mrs. John A. Logan.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee.....Rev. Thomas E. Sherman.

The Society of the Army of the Ohio.....

Sergt. Maj. John McElroy, U. S. Volunteers.

SONGS.

1. America.
2. Battle Hymn of the Republic.
3. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
4. Marching through Georgia.
5. Star-Spangled Banner.
6. Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield presiding.

At the conclusion of the banquet Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, president of the Society of the Army of the Ohio, presiding, announced the order of exercises ready to begin.

These were prefaced by an impressive invocation by Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, former chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers of the Army of the Tennessee.

GENERAL BROOKE'S ADDRESS.

The presiding officer then announced Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, retired, who, speaking in behalf of the Army of the Potomac, gave a thrilling review of its campaigns in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, culminating at Gettysburg. In his peroration he said:

Since then we have seen the participants in that great war, with their sons standing side by side with us and our own sons, wearing the same

uniform, bearing the same colors, united and earnest supporters of one country and one flag—realizing in language the immortal words of our greatest captain, "Let us have peace," now and forever.

COLONEL M'COOK'S ADDRESS.

This eloquent introduction was followed by Col. John J. McCook, representing the Army of the Cumberland, who drew a spirited piece of word painting of the terrible days of battle and campaign, none greater than those in which SHERMAN was the master genius, whose deeds would continue enshrined in the memory of his countrymen as long as the terrible struggles of the civil war were remembered. Concluding, "There are hundreds of thousands to-day willing to give their lives for the protection of the liberties of their country and flag." "The glory of the Republic is in the patriotism of her volunteer soldiers."

MRS. LOGAN'S ADDRESS.

The tribute of the evening to the personality of Gen. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was paid by Mrs. John A. Logan. It was replete with fact and sentiment, referring to the opposition he met on the threshold of the civil war by officers and politicians, overruled by the superior judgment of President Lincoln. She referred to the record made by divisions, corps, and armies, and grand divisions successively under SHERMAN'S command. She gave a striking picture of SHERMAN and his veterans in the last grand review in Washington in the spring of 1865 past the very spot where now stands his effigy in bronze, and of—

their battered and faded flags, worn, ragged, and unkempt uniforms, telling the story of their long weary marches in sunshine and storm, over rugged mountains, through dismal swamps, over roughest roads and burning sands in defense of their country.

REVEREND SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

The next speaker, Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, of the Roman Catholic Church, son of our hero, was greeted with tumultuous applause, waving of handkerchiefs, and other outbursts of repressed awaiting.

In the course of his remarks he said:

You fought for one cause, under one flag, in the one war. [This was greeted with dramatic acclaim, "and under one SHERMAN! One SHERMAN!! One SHERMAN!!!" shouted a chorus of trembling voices of fast aging battle-scarred veterans.] Yes, he loved you all, the private as well as the officer, because you always were an honor to the flag for which you fought. But there is a greater triumph for you than your conquests in battles, and that is the absolute triumph of the principles you battled to maintain. To-day this country is one, because you have so welded and united us that we are in perfect accord with your principles everywhere * * * and to-night as I stand here after your elegant tribute to my father I can not help once more hoping that you will always conquer by the strength of your principles as you did in the war.

The entire address was well chosen and received with tumultuous applause, in the midst of which a veteran rose shouting "three cheers for the noble son of a noble sire," which met with a response which made the very edifice quake.

MAJOR M'ELROY'S ADDRESS.

Maj. John McElroy spoke in behalf of the Army of the Ohio, giving a retrospect of what the youngest of the four great armies had accomplished, particularly an effective sketch of its participation in the battle of November 30, 1864, when the Army of the Ohio was part of the force detailed to meet Hood's army of Confederate veterans.

GENERAL HOWARD'S REMARKS.

At the close of the regular order Major-General Howard, as former commander of the Army of the Tennessee, was called upon by the presiding officer, and with great cheering. He

paid an eloquent tribute to that wonderful army of volunteers which had developed into heroes the native genius of Grant, SHERMAN, McPherson, and Logan.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL BLACK'S REMARKS.

Gen. John C. Black, at the request of the presiding officer, spoke for the Grand Army of the Republic. He said that great body of former volunteer soldiers perpetuates in peace the memories of the war, and keeps green the deeds of officers and men in the world's greatest struggle for the perpetuation of national existence.

"MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE."

As the grand volume of voices, united in the pathetic chords of the national hymn, died away, so ended the great reunion of the four societies of the Grand Armies under aegis of the Union reunited.



SHERMAN: A MEMORIAL SKETCH.^a

By DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, *Civil War Correspondent.*

To very few in any generation is it given to render such services as he rendered; but each of us in his degree can try to show something of those qualities of character upon which, in their sum, the high worth of SHERMAN rested—his courage, his kindness, his clean and simple living, his sturdy good sense, his manliness and tenderness in the intimate relations of life, and finally, his inflexible rectitude of soul and his loyalty to all that in this free republic is hallowed and symbolized by the national flag. (THEODORE ROOSEVELT—*The President's address at the opening of the dedicatory ceremonies of October 15, 1903.*)

The great wars of history have produced few heroes of distinctive fame. Of those who have survived the casualties of centuries, some won greatness and others notable mention commensurate with the scope of their achievements. The judgment of historians concurs in naming Alexander, the Macedonian; Hannibal, the Carthaginian; Caesar, the Roman; Frederick, the Prussian, and Napoleon, the Frank, the five greatest military chieftains of ancient and modern times. To

^aIn the preparation of this memorial sketch, in addition to a personal acquaintance with its hero in the field, beginning with the battle of Corinth and the land campaign against Vicksburg, and lasting through life, the "column of direction" is "The memoirs of Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, written by himself;" and the right and left wings of information, official reports and military orders of Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, 1861-1865, and Congressional report on the conduct of the war, the battle of Shiloh, etc., by the Shiloh commission, with a few infantry sallies from "Personal recollections" and "Transcontinental railways," by Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge; "Lives," etc., and cavalry dashes from sketchists and magazine contributors.

this list the chronicles of the world's great events of the nineteenth century shall add Grant and SHERMAN, the Americans. The concerted movements of the latter were so intricately interwoven with the remarkable triumphs of the former that it is difficult to disassociate them without marring the whole. Had there been no Grant, SHERMAN would have stood alone, measured by expert military testimony and public opinion.

There is no purpose here to draw the parallel. SHERMAN, in the extent of his marches and character of his battles, resembled Alexander. In the versatility of his characteristics he displayed a striking similarity to Caesar.

The family of Sherman from which the subject of this memorial sprang belonged to the best type of the Anglo-Saxon strain in the composite race of the Republic of the United States of America.

ANCESTRAL SCENES IN OLD ENGLAND.

A voyager approaching the western shore of the German Sea between the mouth of the Stour, at Harwich, and of the Thames, at Shoeburyness, rests his vision upon one of the most picturesque regions in all England. Its antiquity, too, lies beyond the confines of history. Within recorded time it held great Cæsar's legionary outpost of Trinobantes. It was part of the Saxon Kingdom, the battle ground of Alfred the Great against the Danes, the scene of the operations of the Normans, and in modern times known under the political subdivisional name of the county of Essex.

On the northeast border of this beautiful stretch of country, on the south bank of the Stour, a few miles inside its mouth, at the time of which we speak lay the village of Dedham, in the parish of that name, in the Colchester division of the Hundred

of Lexden, 59 miles northeast of London and 7 miles in the same direction from Colchester on the road to Norwich.

That the Shermans were among its substantial people in the tradesman class is assured by record of 1610:

Edmund Sherman, of this town, clothier (possibly father or relative of the emigrant), gave a schoolhouse opposite the church to be a dwelling house for a writing master, and a number of children are instructed in this charity.

The clothing industry must have been the thing, for a chronicle of the time of King Richard II mentions the town as famous for its trade in that line.

It would seem from the subsequent history of the place when Samuel Sherman,^a the Reverend John, his brother, a Cambridge graduate, and Captain John, his cousin, sailed out of the Stour for America, they left an "aching void" which years increased until that mart of the clothing trade almost ceased to have sufficient importance for a place on the maps of the twentieth century.

FAMILY ANTECEDENTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

When the three Sherman kinsmen landed on the shores of North America, but fourteen years after the Plymouth pilgrim pioneers, Samuel, who is mentioned first, was but 19 years of age, two years younger than his brother, the Reverend John. The age of Captain John, the cousin, is not known, but it is not improbable about the same, therefore between 19 and 21—splendid years for a share in laying the foundation of a great nation in a howling wilderness.

Samuel, with whom we have to do, upon landing, married Sarah Mitchell, who arrived on the same ship, and settled at

^aAn armigerous name of Sherman, of London and Devonshire, descended from the Shermans of Voxley, County Suffolk, is given by Cothren as belonging to the Shermans of Lexden, Essex, England, and by the immigrants named transplanted to Stratford, Conn., and Watertown, Mass., in America.

Stratford, Conn. The other two took root at Watertown, Mass., where the Reverend John preached his first sermon under a tree very soon after arrival.

There should be no difficulty in accounting for the remarkable manifestations of the parent stock or descending generations of this particular family in America. Their martial spirit sprang from the exposure of their ancestral land to incessant forays from Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans during a period of eleven centuries. In trade they were associated with one of the oldest and foremost guilds of their motherland; in religion, by instinct and practice Puritans apparently of the advanced type—for early in the seventeenth century an independent congregation had been created in Dedham in defiance of the combined antagonism of state and church, then extreme.

The departure of the three Shermans only two years before this event might give credence to the inference that their determination was due as much to restraint of conscience and religion as a desire to get where there was more "elbowroom" and an opportunity to grow up with the country.

It appears from contemporary records the Shermans were in it from the start. A church fight was the dominating factor in deciding upon what particular spot of New World earth the founder, Samuel, should plant the parent tree.

Even surpassing the catching of a band of red savages was the management of a white congregation in those days. The Stratford end of the "doctrinal" contest seems to have been the hottest. It certainly gave Governor Winthrop the time of his life. The implacable intolerance of the majority forced Samuel Sherman and his friends to seek permission to purchase land for a new town, which was granted (1667) at Pootakuke (Great River). Planting began the following year at Pompervaug, named after that famous Sagamore.

In the spring of 1671 an advance party of fifteen persons led by John Sherman, son of Samuel, pitched their tents on the opening which afterwards became known as Woodbury, in the colony of Connecticut. It is recorded that the ladies of the family passed their first night in the hollow of a walnut tree.

As the founder of the race which gave to the American Republic one of its foremost military heroes, it is interesting to know of Samuel Sherman and his son John that they were the head and front of the new settlement, besides the name of the former being associated with Weathersfield, Stamford, and Stratford, all in Connecticut, where he died before 1684. He had been a member of the court of assistants, or upper house of the general court and supreme judicial tribunal, 1663-1669. From this fact we find him referred to officially as the "worshipful Mr. Sherman." After the founding of the new town he became one of the commissioners for Stratford and Woodbury.

He left two sons, Matthew and John, to continue his example as a man and usefulness as a citizen.

The name of John Sherman, of the first generation born in America (February 1, 1650) and founder of Woodbury, was associated with the town and colony for forty-four years (1684-1728)—as justice of the quorum, or associate county court; for seventeen sessions as representative of the town; twice speaker of the lower house; town clerk twenty-five years; captain of militia; first judge of probate for Woodbury, from its organization in 1719 for nine years.

HOME BUILDING IN WESTERN WILDS—BIRTH OF WILLIAM
TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

Passing over a century, four score and six years since the landing of Samuel, we reach the birth, on February 8, 1820, of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, of the fifth generation

native to American soil. His father, Charles R. Sherman, of Norwalk, Conn., was a man of liberal education and licensed to the practice of the law. His mother, Mary Hoyt, also of Norwalk, belonged to one of the historic families. Their marriage took place in 1810. The groom, full of the ambition of youth, leaving his bride, journeyed to the then Far West, where his father had important official interests, prospecting for an opening. This he found at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, where he established himself in the practice of the law.

The westward emigration of this branch of the Shermans was influenced if not due to the territorial claims of the State of Connecticut, based upon the Royal grant of 1631, to a strip "west to the Pacific Ocean."

Judge Taylor Sherman, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was named one of the State commissioners on the part of Connecticut to quiet the Indian title and superintend the survey and subdivision of the lands. On this service he made several trips to the region in litigation, and for his labors and losses received title to two sections of land.

In 1811 the young attorney, now established at Lancaster, returned to his former home, finding a son born during his absence. With wife and child on horseback he toiled back to his chosen field of life's activity, and laid the foundation of a career and a family which became eminent in the progress of years.

During the war of 1812 the Ohio frontiers were exposed to all the savagery of English and Indian depredations. It was during these perilous times that Charles R. Sherman, as commissary, had ample opportunity to become familiar with the courage and cunning of the red chieftain, Tecumseh. Although opposed by the pacific views of his wife, the recurrence of boys

in the family circle gave the father an opportunity to commend the valor of the brave Shawnee in the naming of his third son.

The early border wars produced no finer character, on the standard of military skill of the red man, than shown in Tecumseh, nor did the civil war produce a finer type of the martial genius of the white man than WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

DEATH'S AWAKENING—A FOSTER FATHER—BOYHOOD AND YOUTH.

The father of the subject of this sketch was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1821, and eight years after died from labor and exposure incident to the performance of his itinerant duties. The departed left a good name, both in public affairs and the privacy of home and society, but no fortune. The mother, without means and a numerous family, eleven in all, of necessity had to suffer the bitter pang of having the elder members of her flock taken from her and distributed among relatives and friends.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH, 9 years of age, an interesting, active boy, was taken by Hon. Thomas Ewing, then a Senator of the United States from Ohio. This worthy man not only cared for his charge in his temporal wants, but placed in his way, as for his own sons, every opportunity of winning for himself a name. How he availed himself of the advantages afforded him, his benefactor lived long enough to realize and applaud.

The Lancaster Academy furnished the educational foundation of the career of the general of future years. At the age of 14, as rodman on a canal survey, for which he received a silver half dollar a day, he earned his first money.

ENTERS WEST POINT AND THE ARMY.

[1836-1840.]

A chance to advance the interests of his charge now opened. Having received timely notice from Senator Ewing, young SHERMAN began preparation for admission to the United States Military Academy and received the appointment in the spring of 1836. After four days and nights of hard coaching he was in Washington, where he passed a week under the eye of his Senatorial protector. The event of his life up to that time was one morning peering through the rough wooden pailings on Pennsylvania avenue at President Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, taking his "constitutional" up and down the gravel walk in front of the White House.

Parting with his powerful patron and pursuing the usual boat and rail route via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, on June 12 the great soldier of the third quarter of the nineteenth century registered himself in the office of the adjutant-general of the United States Military Academy at West Point in the new cadet class of 1836. In the same month four years after he graduated sixth in a class of 43, all that remained of over 100 who had entered. He received his diploma and soon after the commission of second lieutenant in the Third U. S. Artillery with orders to report at Governors Island, New York Harbor, at the expiration of a graduating furlough which he passed among the scenes of his infancy, childhood, and youth at Lancaster and Mansfield, in Ohio.

The summing up of Cadet SHERMAN's academy career is best told by himself after the honors of the world's great game had been nobly won.

At the Academy I was not considered a good soldier, for at no time was I selected for any office, but remained a private throughout the whole

four years. Then, as now, neatness in dress and form, with a strict conformity to the rules were the qualifications required for office, and I suppose I was found not to excel in any of these. In studies I always held a respectable reputation with the professors, and generally ranked among the best, especially in drawing, chemistry, mathematics, and natural philosophy. My average demerits per annum were about 150, which reduced my final class standing from four to six.

Barely missing the honor of "star" graduate at his alma mater, he moved on up to the constellation of four stars on the field.

SERVICE IN NEW YORK, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA.

[1840-1846.]

Upon his arrival at Governors Island, Lieutenant SHERMAN performed his first duty, drilling recruits, who later (October) under his command were detailed as one of four companies for service in Florida.

In December, 1837, Gen. Zachary Taylor disastrously defeated the Seminoles at Okechobee. He was in chief command, with headquarters at Tampa Bay. Lieutenant SHERMAN's company—A, Third U. S. Artillery—was stationed at Fort Pierce, Indian River.

The quarters of officers and men in those days were log huts, set on high posts and thatched with palmetto leaves, the intervals and flanks of the quadrangle being closed with log stockades. Here the great lieutenant of the civil war began military service in the field.

The Indians at that time were scattered in small parties among the everglades. It was the duty of the Army in small detachments to run them down, secure them, and send them to join the other Seminoles already established in the Indian Territory, west of the Arkansas. In commenting upon this in

after life General SHERMAN expressed the opinion of the wiser policy it would have been to have placed these tribes upon reservations in their native hunting grounds, of no value then nor since to civilization, instead of occupying territory available for a large population skilled in all the arts of industry and accustomed to the environments of civilized life.

In November, 1841, Subaltern SHERMAN received his first promotion to first lieutenant, Company G, Third Artillery, stationed at St. Augustine. With this rank he held his first separate command of a detachment of 20 men at Picolata, on St. Johns River, 18 miles distant. Duty in Florida at that time was attended with much hardships and more or less danger, owing to ambuscades and treachery. In February, 1842, in the transfer of the Third to Gulf posts, he took station at Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, on the bay of that name in Alabama, where he acted as quartermaster and commissary.

In the following June the Third received orders for Atlantic posts from Savannah to North Carolina, Lieutenant Sherman's company at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

Life at this post was purely garrison, diversified with hunting and social intercourse with the families of Charleston and the summer residents of Sullivan Island. In the summer of 1843, after three years of continuous service, having been granted a furlough of three months, he visited his old home, which always held a warm place in his heart, although his brothers and sisters, it might almost have been said, had been scattered to the four winds.

In November he visited St. Louis, then a town of 40,000 inhabitants, spending a day at the arsenal and Jefferson Barracks, which figured in the beginning of his military career in the civil war.

VISITS SCENES OF LATER TRIUMPHS.

In reaching his post he took the route via New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Franklin, Griffin, Lagrange, Macon, and Savannah, many points associated with his movements in 1864, arriving at Charleston two days after Christmas.

In the early part of 1844, while assisting the inspector-general in special work, he spent six weeks at Marietta, Ga., during which time he repeatedly visited Kenesaw Mountain, the same ground over which he fought in 1864.

In March of the same year, at Bellefonte, Ala., he was occupied on the same duty as at Marietta. After two months, completing his work, he started back to his post on horseback. In this journey he had an opportunity of studying the strategical positions of Rome, Allatoona, Marietta, Atlanta, Macon, and Augusta, over the very ground of his great Atlanta campaign and march to the sea.

RECRUITING—MEXICAN WAR.

[1846-47.]

On May 1, 1846, Lieutenant SHERMAN was detached from the Third and ordered on recruiting service. Three companies of his regiment were already en route for the seat of war.

In the same month he took station at Pittsburg and almost immediately was authorized to open a subrendezvous at Zanesville, Ohio, about 36 miles from Lancaster, his home.

About the end of the same month (May) news of the battles at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma was received. The lieutenant determined that a recruiting office was no place for him. A private letter from an officer friend at the same time informed him that Company F of the Third Artillery, then stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, had orders for California.

At once SHERMAN communicated with the Adjutant-General at Washington to consider him an applicant for any active service that might present itself, adding that he would willingly forego his recruiting detail.

The following month he received orders assigning him to Company F mentioned. At the same time he was informed from private sources that the company had already left its former station for Governors Island, New York Harbor, where it was to take passage for California on a naval transport.

His orders were received at 8 p. m. By working all night he closed his account current, turned over his cash balance to the citizen physician of the rendezvous, and made up his clothing and property returns, leaving blank receipts with the doctor for his successor to sign and forward in duplicate to the Department and himself.

The next morning he took boat to Brownsville, stage to Cumberland, and rail via Baltimore and Philadelphia to New York.

That was WILLIAM T. SHERMAN at 26; the same as the nation always found him in his larger sphere of activity at 41-45, quick to decide and prompt to act. Arriving at Governors Island he found the company recruited up to a war footing—100 privates, 12 noncommissioned officers, 1 ordnance sergeant, and 5 officers.

The former U. S. sloop of war *Lexington*, equipped as a store ship, was anchored abreast Fort Columbus. The officers and men embarked on July 14, 1846. The same day the sloop was towed to sea on her voyage of 10,000 miles around Cape Horn.

SAILING AROUND THE HORN.

In order to keep the men employed during more than six monotonous months afloat, the company was divided into

squads, each under a lieutenant by agreement with the naval officers, to serve in watches, doing all the work on deck while the sailors performed all duty aloft. At the same time the men were drilled in the manual of arms.

The voyage was without event other than the usual visit of Neptune over the sides with a huge wooden razor and bucket of soap suds for the initiation of greenhorns crossing "The Line."

In October the *Lexington* sighted Staten Island, the first land approaching the cape, but it was fully a month of buffeting against adverse winds and heavy seas before the vessel was fairly headed for her port of destination.

CALIFORNIA—QUARTERMASTER—COMMISSARY—AID—
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

[1847-48.]

On January 26, 1847, one hundred and ninety-six days out from New York, the *Lexington* dropped anchor in the bay of Monterey, Cal.

Upon arrival the Californians were in insurrection on land and the United States fleet at San Diego. General Kearny, with a regiment of dragoons about 1,000 strong, was at hand from New Mexico with the first overland expedition. Also Captain Fremont with his party of explorers. The country was overrun by guerillas.

Lieutenant SHERMAN, being quartermaster and commissary, had the superintendence of the debarkation of the men and supplies and the arrangements of the camp at the blockhouse overlooking the town. Monterey then consisted of a line of low, white adobe houses backed by a fringe of oak, and a population of 1,000 Americans, Mexicans, and Indians. So perfect had been the discipline and health aboard, every man landed, carrying his own arms and accouterments, and marched up the hill to camp.

By a combined movement of the land and sea forces, put ashore for the purpose, the insurgents were surrounded and surrendered at Los Angeles.

By seniority of rank, General Kearny had command in chief on shore and Commodore Shubric afloat.

Very soon after landing Lieutenant SHERMAN was relieved of his quartermaster and commissary duties, but General Kearny, appreciating his efficiency, at once appointed him aid. In this capacity he accompanied his chief on the *Lexington* to Los Angeles.

Owing to a dispute about command Captain Fremont was practically in a state of mutiny. The general, determined to put an end to further misunderstanding, directed SHERMAN to call upon Fremont to notify him of his arrival and of his desire to see him. In his usual tactful way SHERMAN mollified the explorer, who was fortified by Senatorial influence but not Department documents. The two were not long in reaching the general's headquarters in an amicable frame of mind, where the differences were arranged by Fremont withdrawing from the position he had assumed.

General Kearny having determined to return overland to Missouri, an escort of 40 volunteers from the Mormon battalion, whose term of enlistment was about to expire, was recruited. Under command of Lieutenant SHERMAN this reenlisted company, mounted on mules, with a train of pack animals, marched from Los Angeles to Monterey in fifteen days, averaging over 30 miles a day, beating the *Lexington* at sea with the general on board by several days. It afforded also an admirable opportunity to study the nature of the country, a variety of information which proved of great value in the opening of the coast and the vast regions toward the valley of the Missouri to settlement and industry.

About the end of May General Kearny left Monterey on his long overland march to the East, and was succeeded by Col. R. B. Mason, First Dragoons, as chief in command of all the United States forces on shore, with headquarters at Monterey. The post of adjutant-general was tendered to Lieutenant SHERMAN and accepted.

The new chief was a veteran of large experience and an unflinching disciplinarian. During his long service with him SHERMAN, in the difficult rôle of adjutant, enjoyed his unlimited confidence.

At this time a controversy broke out over the alcaldeship of the pueblo of Sonoma, where about 50 Americans had settled. One of the rivals claimed an election by the inhabitants, the other, appointment by General Kearny. The new commander did not approve of the elective plan. SHERMAN was called in to settle the dispute. With one trusted soldier and four horses he started on his mission, being joined on the way by an officer and eight sailors from the frigate *Columbus*. Arriving at the place, he was directed to the domicile where the alcalde was to be found.

Having stationed his men, SHERMAN entered. Two men and two women were seated at a table. SHERMAN inquired for his man, but was informed he was not there. One of the women, however, by her manner indicated the party. SHERMAN, with pistol ready, advanced, remarking:

"You are wanted."

"Where?"

"At Monterey."

"Why?"

"I will explain more at leisure later," said SHERMAN.

The owner of the house, springing toward the door, demanded to know why he came there "to arrest a peaceable citizen in

his house." SHERMAN, leveling his pistol, exclaimed: "Get out of my way."

The sailors, hearing the commotion, closed up.

The other party, becoming somewhat threatening, especially of speech, the undaunted SHERMAN exclaimed, "Shut up, or I'll take you, too."

The deposed was carried to Monterey, but promising peace was released. The new alcalde entered the office and organized the pueblo.

At that time (July, 1847) the chief town on the great bay was Yerba Buena, of which an American naval officer was first alcalde. The place had been surveyed. Lots sold at \$16 a plat of 50 varas square (linear, 0.914 yards). Many army and navy officers and clerks purchased, but SHERMAN, with his usual judgment, declined on account of the natural conditions, which he thought were not suitable. The population consisted of 400 persons, mostly Kanakas, natives of the Sandwich Islands.

Every mail, though at long and irregular intervals, brought tidings of marches and victories in old Mexico. In the meantime, affairs were as peaceful as could be in California.

The country which had been taken over by Mexico in 1823 was in the enjoyment of practical independence as early as 1836. After the arrival of the United States forces and the surrender of the insurrectionists there was little to relieve the monotony of existence.

This was a condition illy suited to a person of SHERMAN'S temperament and ambition.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD—FIRST OVERLAND MAIL.

[1848.]

In the spring of 1848 an incident occurred which proved to be one of the foremost events of the world's history. At the office of Adjutant-General SHERMAN two men appeared, both showing the wear of a rugged journey and acting in a manner somewhat suspicious. One of them requested to see the governor.

The adjutant-general naturally inquired their business.

The spokesman replied that they had come from Captain Sutter on a special errand and wished to see the governor in person. Thereupon they were presented to the colonel, who also responded to the political call "governor."

A few moments later the colonel hailing SHERMAN into the room directed his attention to a paper spread on his table containing yellow particles, apparently metal.

"What is it?" said the colonel. "Is it gold?" rejoined the adjutant-general, adding that he had seen gold in upper Georgia, meanwhile testing it between his teeth, showing a metallic luster, also its malleability. The colonel handed him the accompanying letter from Captain Sutter.

Adjutant-General SHERMAN wrote the reply.

That was the gold first discovered in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which gave an impetus to the westward march of empire and civilization unparalleled in the history of any country.

Until then quicksilver was the great metallic substance produced in the Sierras of California, the most important mine being the New Almaden, 12 miles south of San Jose. During the same summer of 1848 these mines and the surrounding

region were visited by the colonel commanding and Adjutant-General SHERMAN.

The cry of "gold" had set in motion a rush from all directions and among all classes, which was irresistible. Fabulous accounts of discoveries and earnings of \$50, \$500, and \$1,000 a day by the fortunate ones had so completely turned all heads and upturned all business that even soldiers subject to the sternest discipline took the possibility of death for desertion rather than miss the chance of magic wealth. The yellow particles also began to appear at Yerba Buena in the very much magnified channels of trade.

The war with Mexico was lost in the excitement. Even SHERMAN was sufficiently infected to urge upon his chief the duty of visiting the mines for inspection and report to the Government what was going on.

The colonel thought so, too.

While these wonderful occurrences were occupying attention another event transpired which was the installation of another marvelous transformation.

A small, somewhat bowed, gray-eyed, sandy-haired, monosyllabic individual, known to all white and red men of the plains as Kit Carson, had arrived from Taos in New Mexico via Los Angeles with the first "overland mail." SHERMAN was sent by the governor to meet Kit. The hero, taking the mail from a pair of saddlebags, accompanied him to headquarters, where the world-renowned hunter and trapper placed the harmless but portentous budget in Colonel Mason's own hands.

This brave man had traveled 2,000 miles through the heart of the far western wilds teeming with savage men and ferocious brutes.

OFFICIAL HERALD OF GOLD.

Toward the end of June, 1848, preparations were complete, and Col. R. B. Mason, military governor of California; WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, adjutant-general; four good soldiers, and a negro servant, on good mounts and with plenty of packs, were en route, by the usual traveled trail, for the newly discovered gold mines. They arrived in due time, via Sausalito, San Rafael Mission, Bodega, Sonoma, and the Pata and Sacramento rivers.

At that time [says General SHERMAN in his Memoirs] there was not the sign of a habitation there or thereabouts except the fort and an old adobe house east of the fort, known as the hospital. The fort itself was one of adobe walls, about 20 feet high, rectangular in form, with two-story block-houses at diagonal corners. The entrance was by a large gate, open by day and closed at night, with two iron ship's guns near at hand.

The next day, July 5, the party resumed their journey to the spot where the first gold was found, at the Coloma mill, 40 miles above Sutter's fort, on the American Fork of the Sacramento River.

The secret was out. The sawmill and everything else went down before the mad rush for golden wealth.

After a week passed at the diggings proper and new mines, the visit was suddenly terminated by the announcement of the arrival of a ship at Monterey with dispatches from Commodore Shubrick, at Mazatlan, that the war was over and commissioners were arranging the terms of peace.

This was timely information, as a few days more of the high pressure then on would have found the regiments deserting en masse; instead, the men were now promised an honorable discharge by a few days' waiting.

Colonel Mason, fully realizing the necessity of sending positive information of the "find," directed SHERMAN to

prepare a letter to the Adjutant-General at Washington. This document was dated August 17, 1848. At SHERMAN'S suggestion, a "can" of specimens of the metal, to accompany the letter, was purchased at \$10 an ounce, the value at the custom-house. A lieutenant was detailed to carry the news, and a bark was chartered to carry him down the coast in time to catch the October steamer to Panama. The officer from New Orleans telegraphed the news to Washington and followed with the report, but not in time to catch the President's message at the opening of Congress. The subject, however, was made the theme of a special communication, which electrified the world even beyond the excitement occasioned by the news as it had leaked out through other channels.

PEACE WITH MEXICO—SHERMAN A BOOMER.

[1848-49.]

In September, 1848, the official news of the signature of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the preceding May reached headquarters by courier from La Paz.

The troops, as promised, were promptly mustered out, excepting one company of dragoons at Los Angeles and one company of artillery at Monterey. All business had now ceased and prospecting and digging took precedence of everything else. Men were earning from \$40 to \$100 a day, averaging \$16, with the temptation of better luck at even larger figures.

In the intense excitement the new town of San Francisco began to forge ahead until Yerba Buena was lost in the hustle, and Benicia, established as a rival, soon found itself "not in it."

The contagion had now so taken hold of everybody that in the autumn of the same year the colonel and adjutant-general made a second trip to Sutter's mines, and also those on the

Stanislaus, called Sonora, just discovered, and presenting the same conditions as at Coloma and Mormon Island.

The colonel returned to Monterey, leaving his adjutant and another officer at Sutter's fort, where they formed a partnership in a store at Coloma with a former clerk of the officer referred to. Each of the three put up \$500, and in a very short time realized \$1,500 on their investment.

BOARDS FIRST PANAMA STEAMER—SURVEYOR—CALIFORNIA
CONVENTION — FIRST MOVE FOR A TRANSCONTINENTAL
RAILROAD.

[1849.]

The arrival at Monterey on February 23, 1849, of the steamer *California*, the pioneer of the Panama route, was celebrated by a national salute. Adjutant-General SHERMAN was the first man to board. Among her passengers were Gen. Persifer F. Smith, the commander of the new Division of the Pacific, relieving Colonel Mason, and Major Canby, his adjutant-general, to succeed Lieutenant SHERMAN.

The time now seemed opportune to SHERMAN to leave the Army. His record as an officer and man was of the highest character among the motley population attracted from all parts of the globe. He had received most tempting offers of a business partnership. With a view to acceptance, he handed his resignation to General Smith, who, however, promptly declined to receive it, stating that he desired him to remain as adjutant-general of the division.

The headquarters were transferred to San Francisco. Lieutenant SHERMAN, whose knowledge of affairs was most valuable, made all the arrangements. He now found himself one of the leading men of the "Coast." The mail line of steamers via Panama was a permanent institution. A naval and military

commission from Washington had located the United States navy-yard at Mare Island and the United States military store-house and arsenal for the army at Benicia. The division headquarters were established at the same place, as also the depot of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Soon after headquarters made another change to Sonoma. Lieutenant SHERMAN as adjutant-general of the division was relieved, a regular appointment having been made, and became one of the aids. The openings for business employment induced General Smith to encourage several of the better equipped officers to take advantage of their opportunities, among others SHERMAN.

This officer, from his knowledge of the country, its conditions, and people, was in particular demand for surveying and the plotting of towns, for one piece of work alone being paid \$500 and a number of lots, from the sale of part of which he received another \$500. There was no more reliable surveyor in the whole country. In one land transaction he received \$3,000, and for a single day's surveying \$500 for himself and party. He also ran the line dividing the city of Benicia from the Government reservation, sounded the bay, and staked the channel up to Suisun. His old friend, Captain Sutter, also engaged him to connect the survey of Sacramento to that of Suttersville, 3 miles below.

Upon the return of his chief and staff, SHERMAN sold his instruments and had a general clean up, in which he realized \$6,000 in two months and returned to headquarters at Sonoma.

During the entire summer of 1849 the inpour of people by steamers, sailing vessels, and overland was enormous. The establishment of civil government being in order, the military government issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to a convention to frame a constitution. When the convention met at Monterey SHERMAN was sent to watch its proceedings,

in order to keep his chief advised of the progress of events toward the formation of California into a State for admission to the Union.

Another important movement in this magically developing region with which the name of SHERMAN was associated was his detail by General Smith to Sacramento City to instruct the officers of engineers how to push their surveys of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in order to ascertain the possibility of crossing that range by means of a railway. It was generally assumed that such a road could not be built along any of the immigration routes then in use.

It was while on this duty that the great national project of a transcontinental railway first received his thoughtful consideration.

After his return to San Francisco about Christmas, 1849, a vessel from Oregon brought a package of dispatches with an order from General Smith for SHERMAN to deliver them in person to Gen. Winfield Scott in New York City.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON—MARRIAGE.

[1850.]

On the 1st day of January, 1850, having paid his passage money, then \$600, he hastened to Monterey by land to bid farewell to old friends.

There boarding the steamer, by the end of the same month he had delivered the dispatches as directed and was ordered by General Scott to carry them to Washington and lay them before the Secretary of War.

There he found his patron and friend, Mr. Ewing, filling the post of Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Taylor, and a few days later was presented to the President,

whom he had never seen, although he had served under him in Florida.

The veteran received the young officer of artillery with the greatest kindness, asked him many questions, particularly mentioning his former chief in California, Colonel Mason, who had spoken of him in the highest terms and would be pleased to do anything for him.

Upon his return to Washington from a visit to his mother in Ohio, all the preparatory arrangements having been made, on May 1, 1850, our lieutenant took unto himself a bride—Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing, daughter of his patron and friend. The wedding was one of the most notable events of the year in the polite life of the nation's capital. The father of the bride was a member of the official household of the President, who was present with his entire Cabinet, and such men of national fame as Webster, Clay, and Benton.

The wedding took place in the stately mansion, still standing opposite the north façade of the War Department, later owned by Francis P. Blair, sr.

After a honeymoon tour of Baltimore, New York, Niagara, and among friends in Ohio, the lieutenant and his bride were back again in Washington by the 1st day of July, just in time to unite in the universal grief caused by the death of the President.

CAPTAIN AND COMMISSARY—TWO SHIPWRECKS.

[1850-1853.]

The name of W. T. SHERMAN was on the muster roll as first lieutenant (Light), Company C, Third Artillery, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., at which point he was ordered to report for duty.

Upon the passage of the bill which increased the personnel

of the Commissary Department by four captains, SHERMAN was promoted (September 27, 1850) to one of the places, with orders to take station at St. Louis.

During the year of service at this post he displayed his usual solicitude for the interests of the Government by personal inspections of all purchases, especially of beef and the larger articles for the Army.

In September, 1852, he was suddenly transferred to New Orleans to relieve a commissary who was under a cloud for alleged preference shown a contracting firm in which his brother was a partner. SHERMAN at once put an end to complaints by making all purchases in the open market.

About the end of the same year an old friend from St. Louis called at his office with articles of copartnership for the establishment of a bank in California, to be known as Lucas, Turner & Co., SHERMAN being the latter.

The entire affair had been arranged without previous consultation. The party was on his way to New York to take steamer for San Francisco to open the branch at that point. The parent house already existed as Lucas & Symonds at St. Louis. The party left the papers and proceeded on his journey. He was almost immediately followed by the principal of the firm, James H. Lucas, with details about the California branch, stating that SHERMAN's name had been included at the instance of Mr. Turner, who was not willing to remain on the coast, and desired him to take his place.

With a tempting income and an interest, he asked for six months' leave to go to San Francisco and look over the ground. All other matters arranged, in February, 1853, he sent his family to Ohio and sailed by the Nicaragua route.

The captain of the vessel, losing his reckoning, on April 3 struck a reef 18 miles above the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

In this perilous position SHERMAN showed himself as cool afloat—or, rather, asinking—as ashore. He was among the last passengers to leave the ship and the first to start in search of relief. Finding a lumber schooner, a quick sail down the coast soon found him inside the "Golden Gate." But troubles came not singly. The schooner, "getting into the throat of the 'Heads,' " with a strong wind against an ebb tide, shoved her nose under the water and keeled over, rolling SHERMAN overboard, mingled with the loose cargo of lumber, ropes, and tackle.

Being an expert swimmer alone saved him. Striking out for the stern and clambering over the bottom, he succeeded in perching himself astride the keel, feeling secure as far as sinking was concerned, the entire cargo being floatable, but the sensation of drifting out to sea on a racing tide was anything but reassuring.

Fortunately for the country the master of a schooner, seeing the accident, cast off a boat and released the "shipwrecked mariner" with the matter-of-fact observation, "This is a nice mess you got yourself into."

The "old salt" dumped him ashore at the foot of the bluff below the fort, from whence he footed it up to the Presidio.

In this predicament the sentinel surveyed him with much suspicion, but consented to hand his card to the officers within. Their astonishment and mutual surprise ended two shipwrecks in a single day.

Without caring for himself, the captain hastened to the office of the steamship company and gave particulars and suggestions. The passengers were rescued from the beach by relief steamers the next morning. SHERMAN lost his valise, but saved his trunk.

LEAVES THE ARMY—BANKER.

[1853-1855.]

Captain SHERMAN found San Francisco much "progressed" since he left it on New Year's day three years before. The city was on the top wave of "wild-cat" speculation, prices were soaring, and enterprises of all kinds booming.

The bank of Lucas, Turner & Co. was in full blast, receiving deposits, negotiating bills of exchange, and loaning money at 3 per cent a month. Examination led to an agreement on the part of SHERMAN to return to St. Louis, confer with Lucas & Symonds, settle upon details, and return permanently.

In July he was back in "the States" at St. Louis, where all terms were arranged.

Now came the final step. Returning to Lancaster, a family council was held, Mr. Ewing and Mrs. Sherman being the chief parties to determine. The project received their approval, whereupon he dispatched his resignation to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, to take effect at the end of his six months' leave. Accordingly, on September 6, 1853, WILLIAM T. SHERMAN ceased to be an officer in the Army of the United States of America.

It could truly be said no officer of 33 years of age had ever left the military service with a better record for courage and efficiency in every sphere of duty.

With as little delay as possible, having arranged for his departure on September 20, leaving his eldest child with her grandparents, he took steamer at New York with his wife and infant daughter, reaching San Francisco by the Nicaragua route October 15. All his old-time comrades welcomed him once more in their midst, and old friends in business greeted him as one of them.

This phase of the life of SHERMAN is perhaps one of the best proofs of the versatility of his genius and the adamantine firmness of his character. He was not long in getting on to the delusive basis of the entire financial and business fabric about him. To use his own expression, he "had to drift along with the rest toward the Niagara that none foresaw at the time."

Even in this radically different field of action SHERMAN was a success. By the spring of 1854, barely six months after assuming the navigation of a financial institution in the midst of a sea of trouble, his business showed average deposits of a half million and sales of exchange and shipment of \$200,000 bullion per steamer.

Although he had an associate, he proposed to take no chances. He signed all bills of exchange, and fortunately insisted upon being consulted on loans and discounts. As a consequence; he seldom lost on poor loans. His skill in financial management was thrillingly illustrated by the experience he, with others, had with Henry Meigs, a bold operator and conspicuous figure in the style of money transactions on "the coast" in those times. Meigs was always a heavy borrower and an ambidextrous manipulator of debtor and creditor operations. The men on 'change had either great faith in or fear of him.

As the climax approached, which SHERMAN clearly foresaw, Meigs owed the bank of Lucas, Turner & Co. \$75,000 to \$80,000. He determined to reduce this amount and limit Meigs's operations to \$25,000, secured by mortgages.

The fearlessness with which SHERMAN took up the matter, when everyone else backed water, was another experience to adorn a tale, in fact, one with all the curdling features of the wildest romance.

In addition to the mortgages he also obtained a substitution of three acceptances of a Hamburg firm for the overplus. In

return SHERMAN surrendered to Meigs all his former notes, except one, for which he was the indorser. The acceptances matured and were paid in the nick of time, for one balmy morning Mr. Meigs was missing, as discovered afterwards, having taken "French leave" in a sailing vessel for South America.^a

This was the beginning of a general crash. The bank of Lucas, Turner & Co., through conservative management, practically alone survived the general wreck. SHERMAN took Meigs's fine dwelling house and other property, upon which he had secured mortgages. On city warrants, properly signed, but fraudulently issued, the bank lost \$10,000.

A RUSH NOT IN TACTICS—MAJOR-GENERAL OF MILITIA.

[1855-1857.]

A storm was brewing in an unexpected quarter. Intimations were received from the St. Louis house during the winter of 1854-55 that the bank of Page, Bacon & Co., New York, was in trouble. This was a surprise, as the California branch had been esteemed the safest on "the coast." The spring of 1855 brought information that the New York house had failed, which naturally started a run on the San Francisco branch. After resisting the pressure for three days, SHERMAN was appealed to to unite in signing a paper guaranteeing the bank's solvency. SHERMAN had kept his own bank on a footing safe against all emergencies. Therefore, with his usual

^a In the antipodal summer of 1871, while on a tour of investigation of the consulates of the United States, the writer was a guest of "Don" Enriques Meigs, again enriched, at his palatial home near Santiago de Chile, and also made a cruise with him in his steamer yacht up the coast. He was a man of large enterprises, having built a railroad in the Andes at an elevation of over 10,000 feet. He was highly respected in his new land. He paid much of his San Francisco indebtedness, but repined bitterly over his enforced exile. He left debts, it was said, aggregating over a million.

conservatism, he refused to cooperate without first personally examining the financial condition of the institution, as such an act would be equivalent to an indorsement. Upon taking this stand one of the partners of the concern became very offensive. Thereupon SHERMAN withdrew, followed by one of the parties whom he advised to keep out. The firm still insisted upon signature without investigation. Others refused. As a consequence the bank the next day closed its doors "for want of coin," a subterfuge for hopeless insolvency which SHERMAN suspected. A general crash followed, but SHERMAN'S bank weathered the tempest and naturally now stood in the first rank.

It is interesting to know that so strong was he in the confidence of the substantial element of the community that capitalists and others upon being assured upon his simple word of honor their money was safe went away satisfied, notwithstanding heavy bets SHERMAN would close his doors. The next day instead of a run, for which he was fully prepared, large deposits were made and matters went along as smoothly as if the entire financial world around him were enjoying a full tide of prosperity.

SHERMAN IN POLITICS.

The following year Mr. SHERMAN found himself unexpectedly drawn into the politics of the city. He had been appointed major-general of the Second Division Militia, which embraced San Francisco. The municipal affairs were not only corrupt, but murder in open day on the public thoroughfares was of constant recurrence. The "vigilance committee," organized from excellent motives, had become as dangerous to the peace and security of the community as the crimes which they proposed to suppress. General Wool, now in command of the United

States forces, had promised arms and ammunition if the governor would issue a proclamation warning the committee to disperse. In event of refusal, General SHERMAN proposed to call out the militia and put down the "vigilantes" on the spot. It was also understood that the "law and order" men would cooperate on the call of the sheriff. For some reason General Wool changed his mind, refusing to carry out his promise.

SHERMAN finding himself in command of a small army without arms became disgusted and resigned, declaring that he was out of it and in the future would "mind his own business."

The winter of 1855-56 found business more unsettled than ever. The mines were yielding a steady influx of \$50,000,000 a year of gold, but every other industry was ignored or at halt. Men of respectability settled their debts by a very liberal bankrupt law. The State and city had already in part relieved themselves of their obligations by repudiation.

CLOSES IN SAN FRANCISCO—OPENS IN WALL STREET.

[1857.]

The health of Mr. SHERMAN was not at its best owing to asthma. Besides, he began to realize that the prime cause for the establishment of the bank had accomplished its purpose. He so reported to the parent house at St. Louis. His suggestions met with instant approval, followed by instructions to gradually draw out preparatory to removal to New York. Accordingly, in April, 1857, he issued a public notification that on May 1 the bank would discontinue business and be transferred to New York. All persons having deposits were requested to withdraw their accounts; also on the day named they would be placed in the hands of a banking house with which he had entered into a business agreement to that extent.

On May 1 the house of Lucas, Turner & Co., which under SHERMAN'S management had weathered the oft-recurring storms of reckless speculation, regularly closed its doors without owing a cent and with a name for probity never excelled in "coast" financial operations from that day to this.

On the same day Banker SHERMAN with his family departed for New York amid universal regret. Leaving his family in Ohio, he hastened to make report of his stewardship to the partners in St. Louis, which now bore the firm name James H. Lucas & Co.

It was at once determined to institute a branch in New York, with SHERMAN at its head. Under the partnership title "Lucas, Turner & Co.," he opened his doors at 12 Wall street on July 21, 1857.

The wild operations of "the street" were then at their height. A month later the operators were thrown into a panic by the failure of a trust company.

Although SHERMAN had kept aloof, he could not fail to feel the tumble in western stocks, with which he was chiefly concerned. His house was not a borrower in New York, but his western correspondents kept him busy looking after their interests. By September the suspension of banks in the city was practically universal, and finally led to a general crash throughout the country.

SHERMAN had so safeguarded every point that his house had not only large cash balances in safe banks, but held other excellent assets. Although intimation had come from the St. Louis firm that money was tight, the fact that its head was a millionaire several times over in real estate allayed what otherwise might have aroused anxiety. The surprise, therefore, was all the greater when the newspapers announced that the house

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of James H. Lucas & Co., of St. Louis, had suspended. This intelligence was later in the day brought to his attention authoritatively by the firm, together with instructions to "make proper disposition of the affairs of the bank and come to St. Louis," bringing with him such assets as were available there.

When he left New York he had the satisfaction of feeling that no one had lost a dollar by either of the concerns over which he had had charge on either coast.

At the request of the senior member of the firm, who had assumed all liabilities and released his partners of all responsibility, Mr. SHERMAN agreed to return to San Francisco and bring matters there to a final settlement. On January 5, 1858, he sailed from New York, and reached his destination on the 28th. Two days later he gave public notice of the dissolution of partnership, and called upon all persons indebted to the late firm of Lucas, Turner & Co. to pay up or their notes would be sold at auction. These, including real estate, amounted to \$200,000. By July 3, having reached a satisfactory conclusion of his efforts, he departed, and on the 28th was with his family in Ohio and out of business.

The high respect in which he was held by his former partners caused them to make to him flattering offers of assistance to business, but these he declined.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

[1859.]

His father-in-law, being a large holder of land near Leavenworth, Kans., made him general manager. Two sons, already established there in the practice of law, offered him a place in the firm. On September 1 Sherman & Ewing announced

themselves ready for business, the senior member to look after collections and have charge of agencies for houses and lands, while the junior would attend to all business in court.

During his military reading SHERMAN had "booked up" on Blackstone, Kent, Sharkie, and other authors. Thinking it best to take out a "license," he made application, which was granted on the ground of "general intelligence."

The firm had their share of what was going, but SHERMAN'S most paying single case, and more in line with his military training, was in superintending the repair of the military road at Fort Riley, about 136 miles west of Fort Leavenworth.

This was his second association with a road route toward the Pacific, first in the Sierra Nevada Range and now on the eastern border of the Great Plains, which would be the initial point in the heart of the continent.

On January 1, 1859, Daniel McCook was admitted to the firm, which took the name of Sherman, Ewing & McCook. Their business continued to grow, but the resources of their surroundings were not sufficiently great to compensate for their time and labors. Therefore SHERMAN undertook the opening of a farm on a large tract belonging to his father-in-law on Indian Creek, 40 miles west of Leavenworth, for the benefit of a grandnephew and niece who arrived in the spring. As a farmer SHERMAN achieved the same success he had already won as a ranger in Florida, a garrison officer, adjudicator of military accounts in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, a commissary at St. Louis and New Orleans, a banker and promoter in California, a broker on Wall street, and a lawyer at Leavenworth. During the winter he had built a farmhouse and barn and had broken and fenced 100 acres of land. All the young couple had to do was to go to work.

SUPERINTENDENT OF A MILITARY COLLEGE.

[1859-60.]

But life in this sphere evidently was not congenial. On June 11, 1859, SHERMAN, longing once more for army service, wrote to the War Department at Washington, inquiring as to a vacancy among the army paymasters, or anything else in that line. He received a prompt reply, inclosing a printed circular of a military college about to be organized in Louisiana, and advising him to apply. He at once communicated with the governor. In the meantime, having closed up his affairs at Leavenworth, he returned to Lancaster. In midsummer he received a response announcing his election as superintendent of the proposed "seminary of learning," and inviting him to come on as soon as practicable, as it was proposed to open the institution on January 1 following.

Accordingly, leaving his family at Lancaster, the superintendent-elect, after a conference at Baton Rouge with the governor, proceeded to Alexandria, in Rapides Parish, on the Red River, the site of the new institution. With his usual faculty of organization, the superintendent went about getting the preliminaries under way. The estate comprised 400 acres of fine land and several large new buildings partly completed. Imagine one of the two Union military leaders of the civil war superintending four rustic carpenters throwing together mess-tables, benches, blackboards, bricks, etc., of rough material for a proposed military academy in the later seceding State of Louisiana.

On August 2 the board of supervisors formally selected the academic staff, WILLIAM T. SHERMAN heading the list as "superintendent and professor of engineering, etc."

It is not necessary to go into particulars further than to say

that through the energy of the superintendent the Louisiana "Seminary of Learning and Military Academy" opened on time, New Year's Day of 1860, one of the most portentous years in the history of the nation of American Commonwealths.

The institution, among other sources of principal and income, had been made the recipient of a grant by Congress of a "certain township of public lands" to be sold by the State of Louisiana and dedicated to the use of a "seminary of learning." To the extent of this chief bulk of its principal it was the beneficiary of the liberality of the National Government.

The superintendent had his hands full with purchasing mattresses, books, and all the necessary furniture and equipment of the place, keeping the money accounts, directing the steward as to the purchase and issue of provender, instructing the professors as to the curriculum, and ordering the cadets as to their duties, studies, and military exercises.

The first term brought together 73 cadets, representing the best families of Louisiana and other States of the South.

In the performance of his duties the superintendent found it necessary to spend some time at Baton Rouge during the session of the legislature in order to secure additional legislation for the advancement of the interests of the college. Under a bill approved March 7, 1860, the "seminary" was created a State arsenal (central), with W. T. SHERMAN as superintendent.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

[1860.]

At this time matters began to show signs of "unpleasantness," if not acrimony, in the South against the North. Superintendent SHERMAN's brother was a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington against Bocock, of Virginia. In the South, generally, the Republican candidate was denounced as an abolitionist, and as a consequence

aroused some suspicion that the superintendent of a Louisiana State institution might be "tarred" with the same stick. Therefore widespread was the agitation of the propriety of his continuance in his place.

To the credit of SHERMAN'S marvelous tact, in the midst of these embarrassing surroundings he had become widely known for his manly character and was esteemed by those with whom he had business relations. His greatest danger lay among members of the legislature, many of whom he had never met and whose judgment was based upon the wildest tales of hearsay and prejudice.

The matter finally and fortunately culminated at the dinner table of the governor, where a large party of State officials and legislators was gathered.

On this subject the superintendent himself speaks in giving an account of this interesting and pregnant incident.

After some spirited side discussion, in which the relation between the superintendent and the candidate for Speaker was under consideration, the governor, in the kindest terms, addressing the former, said:

Colonel SHERMAN, you can readily understand that with your brother, the Abolitionist candidate for Speaker, some of our people wonder that you should be here at the head of an important State institution. Now, you are at my table and I assure you of my confidence. Won't you speak your mind freely on this question of slavery that so agitates the land? You are under my roof, and whatever you say you have my protection.

It was a history-making moment. Addressing his remarks to the author of the inquiry:

Governor Moore, you mistake in calling my brother, John Sherman, an Abolitionist. We have been separated since childhood, and it is possible we may differ in general sentiment, but I deny that he is considered at home an Abolitionist, and although he prefers the free institutions under which he lives to those of slavery which prevail here, he would not of himself take from you by law or force any property whatever, even slaves.

These manly utterances led to a further request from the governor to give his guests his own views of slavery as he saw it around him and throughout the South.

To which Colonel SHERMAN replied:

That the people of Louisiana were hardly responsible for slavery, as they had inherited it. That domestic slaves, employed by families, were better treated than any slaves on earth, but in the case of field hands treatment depended on the temper and disposition of master and overseer. "Were I a citizen of Louisiana," he continued, "and a member of the legislature, I would deem it wise to bring the legal condition of the slaves more near the status of human beings under all Christian and civilized governments."

His words met with the closest attention and evidently approval, for at their height one of his auditors, bringing his fist down upon the table, shouted, "By God, he is right!"

The discussion was prolonged, but no one was in the dark about the position of the superintendent of the "seminary of learning" on the question of slavery. The institution now went along swimmingly, and wound up the academic year on the last days of July with a grand ball.

The professors and cadets separated with the best of feeling and an understanding that they would reassemble on the 1st day of the following November. The summer was passed by the superintendent in the purchase of uniforms, clothing, text-books, and other requisites, in New York, a trip to Washington to secure 200 muskets and equipments complete for the use of the academy, and a sojourn during the remainder of his "vacation" with his family.

Upon his return to his post, leaving his family in Ohio to await the completion of the building designed for his use, he threw his whole energy into his work, apparently oblivious of the impending storm.

Upon the opening of the term of 1860-61, 130 cadets reported, another tribute to the confidence and efficiency of the

DEPARTS WITH HONOR.

He further asked, in event of the secession of the State, an agent be sent to take charge of its arms and ammunition. Also to be relieved as superintendent—

for on no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States.

At the same time he sent the governor a private letter explanatory of his views, which he had made known to his friends, setting forth with greater emphasis and detail his position, giving his opinion that "if this people can not execute a form of government like the present, a worse one will result."

To the last moment he had a thought of the best interests of the institution, apart from the unfortunate supervening political conditions, modestly asserting:

In time some gentleman will turn up better qualified than I am to carry on the seminary to its ultimate point of success.

On the day following, in a lengthy letter to the president of the board of supervisors, he announced the closing up of his business with the institution and that he had written the governor officially and unofficially, and boldly asserted—

with my opinions of the claimed right of secession, of the seizure of public forts, arsenals, etc., and the ignominious capture of a United States garrison stationed in your midst as a guard to the arsenal and for the protection of your own people, it would be highly improper for me longer to remain.

With this matters were closed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

About five days later Colonel SHERMAN received a reply "with the deepest regret," giving directions as to turning over arms, funds, etc., and closing:

You can not regret more than I do the necessity which deprives us of your services, and you will bear with you the respect, confidence, and admiration of all who have been associated with you.

the mouth of the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain and the United States arsenal.

The forts were without garrisons, but the arsenal was held by a guard of 40 United States soldiers under a captain who might have put up a stiff defense. In commenting on this affair, Colonel SHERMAN insisted that it was the officer's duty to have defended the post to the death, but—

up to that time [said he] the national authorities at Washington had shown such pusillanimity that the officers of the Army knew not what to do.

The arms were scattered, 2,000 muskets, 300 jäger rifles, and a large amount of cartridges and ammunition being consigned to the State central arsenal, where, as superintendent (as he said in after years), he was ordered to receipt for them, thereby being made the receiver of stolen goods and these the property of the United States.

The events which now followed in rapid succession were not unexpected; therefore he adapted his course to the inevitable by anticipation.

The State of Louisiana seceded early in 1861. After the seizure of the arsenal and before the severance of the State from the Federal Union, Superintendent SHERMAN sent a public communication to the governor indicating his perfect understanding of the quasi-military position he occupied under the laws of the State, a position he accepted when Louisiana was a member of the Union and when the motto over the main door of "this seminary" read "By the liberality of the General Government of the United States, the Union—esto perpetua."

Recent events [he added] foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraw from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word.

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On February 1 Colonel SHERMAN, with an evident sense of relief, replied:

Now that I can not be compromised by political events, I will so shape my course as best to serve the institution which has a strong hold on my affections and respect.

He also offered to cooperate in placing matters on a safe and secure basis.

The president of the board, in a letter of January 28, went so far as to say in a postscript:

Governor Moore desires me to express his profound regret that the State is about to lose one whom we all fondly hoped had cast his destinies for weal or woe among us, and that he is sensible that we lose thereby an officer whom it will be difficult if not impossible to replace.

On February 14, the board of supervisors passed resolutions of thanks for the "able and efficient" manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the institution and accepted his resignation with "assurances of high personal regard" and "sincere regret at the occurrence of causes that render it necessary to part with so esteemed and valued a friend as well as colaborer in the cause of education."

The academic board on April 1 also passed a resolution of regret which strikes even nearer the man, in words:

They can not fail to appreciate the manliness of character which has always marked the actions of Colonel SHERMAN. While he is endeared to many of them as a friend, they consider it their high pleasure to tender to him in this resolution their regret on his separation and their sincere wish for his future welfare.

In a fiscal point of view the sacrifice, calculated in coin, was great, but the devotion to principle was beyond coin or calculation. The revenue of the position aggregated \$4,500—as professor, \$2,500; superintendent, \$1,000; treasurer, \$500; superintendent of the arsenal, \$500.

During the secession of the seven cotton States, and at the time of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President

of the so-called "Confederate States of America," February 18, Colonel SHERMAN was in New Orleans closing up his financial affairs.

In his Memoirs he recounts an amusing experience at the tea table in a hotel in that city. Colonel Bragg, who won fame in the Mexican war, was speaking of General Beauregard's promotion, when Mrs. Bragg remarked to Colonel SHERMAN: "You know that my husband is not a favorite with the new President."

The name of Lincoln being uppermost in his thoughts, SHERMAN replied that he was not aware that Colonel Bragg had ever met Mr. Lincoln, whereupon the lofty dame gave the retort: "I did not mean *your* President, but *our* President."

The surrender by General Twiggs of his entire command in the Department of Texas, with all the military stores, to State troops was the first great event which impressed upon SHERMAN a keen sense of the expanding seriousness of the drama about to commence.

In New Orleans business seemed to be undisturbed. Ships and steamboats were engaged in their usual commercial operations. The only marked difference was the Pelican flag, instead of the Stars and Stripes, waving over the national, State and municipal buildings. On the levee every flag on earth was visible except that of the free nation which it was proposed to destroy.

On the 25th day of February, 1861, WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, again a citizen of leisure, took his departure from these scenes, proceeding to his home at Lancaster, thus closing the fourth stage of his already remarkable career. On his way north he kept his eyes about him. He found the people of the South defiant and organized for armed resistance to an imagined encroachment upon their rights as States and individuals in

the matter of slavery. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, through which he passed, he was alarmed at the utter failure to realize the magnitude or even the premonitory indications of the conflict so near at hand.

PRESIDENT OF A STREET RAILROAD—FOREBODINGS MET
WITH DERISION.

At his home he found letters from his brother to come to Washington; also from his friend Major Turner, of St. Louis, tendering him the presidency of the Fifth Street Railroad, of that city. To this letter he made immediate answer, accepting the proffer, and departed for Washington, it being early in March.

The Republican President had been inaugurated. Representative John Sherman had been appointed to the United States Senate in place of Salmon P. Chase, who had been nominated to the portfolio of the Treasury.

The observant SHERMAN was quick to notice that the same apathy met in the West existed in Washington. It is quite apparent at this period had there been men of SHERMAN's foresight, promptness, and action at the helm of political and military affairs there would have been little if any war.

The very indifference to the situation, so palpable, encouraged by cumulative degrees the temerity of the southern chiefs. To make rebellion more flagrant, Senators and Representatives in Congress took particular pains to bandy threats of secession under the very noses of their northern colleagues as valedictories upon the floor prior to their departure to unite with the government and congress of the Confederacy at Montgomery, Ala.

A climax to Colonel SHERMAN's amazement transpired in a call with his brother upon the President. The colonel gives the narrative himself:

"Mr. President," Senator Sherman speaking, "this is my brother, Colonel SHERMAN, who is just up from Louisiana. He may give you some information you want."

"Aha," responded the President, "how are they getting along down there?"

"I think they are preparing for war."

"O, well," retorted the President, "I guess we will manage to keep house."

To use Colonel SHERMAN's own words, "I was silenced, said no more, and soon left."

On his way to the Capitol the Colonel, pointing out to his brother the appalling danger to the Union, perorated, using his own words:

You have got things in a hell of a fix, and you may get them out as best you can. I am going to St. Louis and shall have no more to do with it.

At Lancaster he found letters from his St. Louis friends. He saw the storm; he had sounded the warning; he had been treated almost with derision. Much as his heart ached for his country, he felt that he could live if the Union could not.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN was elected president of the Fifth Street Railroad, of St. Louis, Mo., on March 27, 1861, and took charge on the 1st day of the month following.

Thus we find SHERMAN, surrounded by the alarms of war, practically rejected in the profession of arms for the protection of his country and entering with his accustomed energy into the peaceful duties of running a street railroad in a city then of wavering loyalty.

Nearly all the talk was secession and war. A rebel camp (Jackson) had been formed. To resist the swelling sentiment were six companies at the United States Arsenal.

The German portion of the population, faithful to the Government of their adoption, proffered their services almost en

masse and were organized into four regiments of "Home Guards." The affairs of the Unionists were represented by Montgomery Blair in the Cabinet at Washington and by Frank P. Blair, his brother, and others in St. Louis. Colonel SHERMAN, who closely watched every movement, spent what time he had from his railroad duties at the arsenal, being constantly in touch with the officers in charge. He found them making every preparation for defense of the place and even forming for offense. The bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter April 12-14 was the first note of real war. The border States, except Kentucky and Missouri, followed in the secession movement of their cotton neighbors.

CIVIL OFFICE DECLINED—TENDERS HIS SERVICES.

On April 6 Postmaster-General Blair tendered Colonel SHERMAN the chief clerkship of the Department of War, with the promise of promotion to Assistant Secretary as soon as Congress met, to which the Colonel wired back, "I can not accept," following that laconic reply with an explanatory letter. The Cabinet took umbrage at his plainness of speech, particularly in wishing "the Administration all success in its almost impossible task of governing this distracted and anarchical country." The ire thus aroused even went so far among some members as to cause them to insinuate SHERMAN, "too, would prove false to the country."

The estimate of SHERMAN as an interpreter of events was not so at St. Louis.

Immediately after the capture of Sumter Gen. Frank P. Blair sent for him, desiring a conference. Hastening to comply, Mr. Blair intimated that the Government being mistrustful of the position of the general commanding that military department, he was authorized to make him a tender of the

post, with the rank of brigadier-general. The colonel, evidently nettled over his previous treatment, replied:

I once offered my services and they were rejected. I have since made business engagements in St. Louis and therefore must respectfully decline the offer.

The refusal was a surprise, as men of prominence were clamoring for places for which they were notoriously unfit. Here was a man eminently qualified who spurned the offer. The entire management of Government interests with every promise of freedom of action and support failed to move him, not even the covert threat that if he did not accept the command would be given to another, who proved to be Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, his army friend in charge at the arsenal. This refusal again set the tongue of suspicion in motion. His attitude was questioned. The loyalty of his written utterances in the very hot-bed of disloyalty and secession in Louisiana needed no further patent of fealty to the Union.

That there should be no mistake on that point, on May 8, 1861, he addressed the Secretary of War, in part and to the point:

I hold myself now, as always, prepared to serve my country in the capacity for which I was trained. I will not enroll for three months, but will for three years, as an officer can then prepare his command and do good service. Should my services be needed the records of the War Department will enable you to designate the station in which I can render most service.

On the day after, at the arsenal, he witnessed four regiments of "Home Guards" receiving cartridges, and Lyon, a man of "vehement purpose and determined action," bestirring himself preparatory to a decisive step.

On the day following the "Dutch," as the "Home Guards" were derisively called, moved on "Camp Jackson," capturing it in its entirety, nipping in the bud the secession movement in Missouri.

A few days later he was again urged to come to Washington. His substantial friends, Lucas, Turner, and others in St. Louis, urged him to comply.

This time he found a radically changed state of affairs. The Government was waking up to the situation. The President had authorized the organization of ten new regiments of regular infantry, and by proclamation had called for 75,000 State volunteers.

COLONEL THIRTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

On the 14th of May, 1861, Colonel SHERMAN received notice of his appointment as colonel of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. After taking the oath he received orders to report to Lieutenant-General Scott, then in chief command in Washington. He had applied for permission to go to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, to raise and organize his regiment. The lieutenant-colonel, however, being competent for that duty, General Scott preferred to have him at headquarters, and therefore assigned him, June 20, to inspection duty. Under these orders the colonel directed his family to return to Lancaster and "trust to the fate of war." He also resigned his railroad presidency and began anew the career for which by genius and training he was so conspicuously fitted. A large body of volunteers from the Northern and Western States had reached the national capital, relieving it from immediate danger of an attack.

These forces were mobilized in two divisions, one garrisoning the city, the other occupying the chain of forts and intrenchments being constructed in a semicircle on the Virginia hills from above Georgetown to Alexandria, about 12 miles below.

Another large force of three months' volunteers had been raised in Pennsylvania under Major-Generals Patterson and

Keim. The former was advanced toward Williamsport, at which point it crossed the Potomac on the first days of July. The other was encamped at Chambersburg, near the Pennsylvania border. While this force was on the march Colonel SHERMAN visited his brother John, who was acting as aid on General Patterson's staff. The tendency everywhere was to make light of the contest and its probable duration, regarding it as a sort of a bluff game in which a bold stand by the Government would force the South to a compromise. These were two positions at complete variance to the views of SHERMAN.

On July 4 Congress met in extra session. The Sherman brothers returned to Washington. The military career of John terminated by taking his seat in the Senate, and that of William was resumed, preparing for the movements which culminated at Bull Run.

The message of President Lincoln, recognizing civil war upon the country, and declaring all thought of compromise at an end, also calling for volunteers and money for the reestablishment of national authority and regaining possession of public property, was a just cause for self-gratulation with SHERMAN, and these propositions were in accord with his utterances ever since his arrival at the north from Louisiana.

His inspection duty with General Scott lasted ten days. During that time he shared in the common annoyance and embarrassment of the universal clamor of the press and people, "On to Richmond." These shouters failed to understand what it required to mobilize and equip a motley mass of men in all sorts of uniforms with every caliber weapon. To this General SHERMAN in after years made mention of the additional interference in matters, details, and discipline.

Although advanced in years, being upward of 70, General

Scott's complete command of the situation, his skill in planning, and his vigor and determination were sustained by the views of SHERMAN.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL—BULL RUN.

On May 17, 1861, Colonel SHERMAN was advanced to brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to command of a brigade in the Department of Northeastern Virginia and the defenses of Washington, upon which duty he served from July 15 to August 28 of the same year.

On June 30, in the organization of General McDowell's army, he was assigned to the command of Gen. David Hunter's brigade, that officer having been transferred to the command of the Second Division.

This brigade was composed of the Thirteenth (Quinby), Sixty-ninth (Irish) (Corcoran), and Seventy-ninth (Highland) (Cameron) New York and the Second (Peck) Wisconsin Regiments of Volunteers, and Ayres battery, Company E, Third U. S. Artillery. These regiments he took into the field. The Twenty-ninth (Bennett) New York was left as guard at the fort (Corcoran). The brigade (Third) of the First Division (Tyler) occupied Fort Corcoran and defenses opposite Georgetown, D. C.

By July 4 two bodies of the enemy were in the field. One, in front of Washington, at Manassas Junction, advanced toward Fairfax Court House, from which point might be seen the Capitol. The other, at Winchester, advanced toward Martinsburg and Harpers Ferry. The former held its position. The latter receded before Patterson's advance to Martinsburg and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Against the best military judgment, in deference to the clamor referred to, a general advance was ordered by McDowell

from the defenses of Washington and Patterson from Martinsburg.

On July 15 the entire army of five divisions began to move, converging toward Centerville.

On the 18th a reconnoissance to Blackburn's Ford across Bull Run, without orders from General McDowell, discovered the enemy in position. The movement having been checked by the enemy's artillery, SHERMAN received orders to support the advance. He was soon, however, directed to fall back to Centerville, where he remained in camp 19th and 20th.

These tactical operations finally resulted in the battle of Bull Run of July 21.

In the general movement SHERMAN's brigade got in motion at 2 a. m. of that day, third in column of the First Division, and deployed in line on the right of the Warrenton road, in which position he remained until 10 a. m., his battery meantime opening on the enemy without effect, being out of range. At noon, having received orders to assist Hunter, SHERMAN moved his entire force across Bull Run, pressing toward the point where the Union troops were at that time victorious. In getting into position his brigade passed Hunter's division and followed Heintzelman's command along the road to Manassas Junction, crossing a small stream and ascending to the summit, where the battle was raging.

In this movement he encountered a body of the enemy retreating, which he engaged and pursued toward Sudly Springs, where they made another stand. In the movement his Wisconsin regiment, uniformed in gray, being mistaken for the enemy, caused much confusion. After this each of his regiments went into action successively, to be in turn forced back by a superior force now concentrated in position on the summit of a hill.

In the panic which unnecessarily struck the Union troops, SHERMAN, having re-formed his regiments, found his brigade alone on the field, except Sykes's regulars, who were in square to resist cavalry. Unable to bring his men again into action owing to heavy losses and practical desertion by the rest of the army, at 3 p. m. he withdrew by the same ford (Blackburn's), having several times formed in square, which, however, broke "along with the crowd, disorganized, but not very much scared." Having received orders to retreat to Centerville, he moved to that point, where it was proposed to make a stand, but there received further orders from his division commander (Tyler) in person to continue to the Potomac, in doing which he experienced great difficulty in maintaining his organization.

The larger part of his brigade, however, returned to their old camp, where SHERMAN himself arrived the next day. He at once stationed strong guards at the Aqueduct and ferries to put a stop to his men crossing into the city. After this, having restored order, he began regular garrison duty, with drills and other disciplining routine. In the battle he had lost 111 men killed, including Lieutenant-Colonel Haggerty, of the Sixty-ninth, 205 wounded, including Colonel Cameron, of the Seventy-ninth, mortally, and 293 missing. He was in the thickest of the fight for two hours, his chief loss being where Rickett's battery was destroyed.

The general of after years often recalled the affair at Blackburns Ford as the first time he had seen cannon ball strike men and fully realized the power and destructive force of artillery.

Of this first pitched battle between the two armies SHERMAN said:

It was the best planned and worst fought of any during the civil war. A fine organization of excellent material and plenty of courage, but no

cohesion, little discipline, and no respect for authority, all of which were the very foundation of successful war. Both armies were fairly defeated without knowing it. Whichever had stood, the other would have run.

A VISIT BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The substantial services rendered by SHERMAN in every post of duty in which he had been placed had won for him a strong hold in the esteem of his superiors, as was especially manifested a few days (July 26th) after the late disaster by a visit from President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

The President, driving up, recognized him. The General inquired whether he intended to visit his camps, to which he replied:

Yes; we heard that you had gotten over the big scare, so we thought we would come over and see the "boys."

As the distinguished party approached the "assembly" sounded, the regiments quickly formed, presented, and were ordered at parade rest. The President made an earnest speech from his carriage, referring to "the Bull Run affair, pointing out their duty to their country and of brighter days to come."

The men setting up a cheer, the President interposed:

Don't cheer, boys. I confess I rather like it myself, but General SHERMAN says it is not military, and I guess we had better defer to his opinion.

The President in turn visited each regiment of the brigade and made a speech with excellent effect. In leaving he complimented its commander upon the order, cleanliness, and discipline of his command, remarking particularly, which Secretary Seward reiterated, the visit "was the first bright moment he had experienced since the battle."

While at the fort a characteristic incident occurred.

An officer, approaching the carriage, said to the President:

"I have a cause of grievance. General SHERMAN threatened to shoot me."

"Threatened to shoot you?" echoed the President, in apparent surprise.

"Yes; he threatened to shoot me."

Giving the officer a sort of a commiserating gaze, but in an aside, the President, so as to be heard, answered:

"Well, if I were you and General SHERMAN threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it."

The men laughed heartily and the officer skulked away. The threat was made by SHERMAN, pistol in hand, when the officer was determined to abandon his post at a time when the example of officers was essential to restore confidence among the men.

With two new regiments assigned to him, SHERMAN began the erection of two additional forts beyond Corcoran and daily trained his men in the evolutions of the line, which in fact were new to him and which he was obliged himself to learn from books. In his own words:

I was convinced that there was a long, hard war ahead and had made up my mind to begin at the beginning and prepare for it.

The first official report by SHERMAN of his first battle was dated at Headquarters, Third Brigade, First Division, Fort Corcoran, Va., July 25, 1861.

TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

On August 28, at the request of Gen. Robert Anderson, his old-time captain at Fort Moultrie, S. C., SHERMAN was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland and assigned to the command of troops in front of Louisville, Ky. General Anderson, in conversation with SHERMAN, said that a crisis was reached in Kentucky, and if backed by the Government that State would take open sides with the Union, adding that he had been offered command of the Department of Kentucky, which included Tennessee, and was authorized to select out of

the new brigadiers four of his own choice. He desired him (SHERMAN) to be his chief support, George H. Thomas, D. C. Buell, and A. E. Burnside to be the other three. While this conversation was going on, the President called at General Anderson's quarters. Some doubt was expressed as to Thomas, who was a Virginian, but SHERMAN, who had met him in Patterson's army, strongly espoused his side, whereupon the President promised to accept him.

In the assignment of the general officers of the volunteer service, Brig. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN and George H. Thomas, the former the senior, were formally ordered to the Department of the Cumberland, Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, commanding. A few days after SHERMAN turned his brigade on the Potomac over to Brig. Gen. Fitz-John Porter and departed at once for his new and future theater of action in the West, arriving in the beginning of September at Cincinnati en route, where he met General Anderson and others in conference. At the time of SHERMAN's appearance on the scene of action in Kentucky there were two Union camps of rendezvous—one at Dick Robinson, south of the Kentucky River, south of Nicholasville; the other at Jeffersonville, on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. The legislature was in session at Frankfort prepared to act as soon as General Anderson, commanding the department, gave the word.

The State was threatened by invasion by two forces from the direction of Nashville and Cumberland Gap.

Owing to insufficient strength to meet this hostile movement, SHERMAN was hurriedly dispatched to Indianapolis and Springfield, to confer with the governors, and to St. Louis, on the same errand to General Fremont, then in command in Missouri. He was not long, however, in discovering that all available troops from the States named were being pushed east to join General

McClellan, and those in Missouri were claimed necessary to look after pending movements, after which "attention would be given down the Mississippi."

In the general's words, "No one seemed to think of the intervening link covered by Kentucky."

Failing to obtain help in this direction, a dispatch from General Anderson hurried him back to Louisville, as matters were pressing. In response he departed, sad and anxious, the same day.

The legislature, forced to act in advance of the prearranged plan, determined to remain in the Union. The military part of the programme was inadmissible, owing to lack of force necessary to make an advance reasonably assuring of success.

One column of the enemy had crossed into Kentucky, moving as far as Bowling Green, which was fortified, with a division advanced toward Louisville. Another took position at Somerset, and still another, on September 7, was in position at Columbus.

To offset these movements, General Grant from Cairo occupied Paducah on September 6, and General SHERMAN was ordered to collect what troops he could and occupy Muldraughs Hill, on the railroad, a former camp of instruction, back of Elizabethtown, in advance of the enemy, as that was the strategic point of their movement against Louisville. With his usual celerity SHERMAN in a single night crossed the Ohio with the Jeffersonville force (Rousseau's Legion, 1,000 strong), and by daybreak had reached Lebanon Junction, 26 miles from Louisville, whence he marched part of his men to Muldraughs Hill by fording Salt River, the railroad bridge having been burned. He had also a small body of Louisville home guards. Reenforced by two regiments, he advanced his entire camp to the summit of the hill without awaiting the completion of the bridge.

The enemy had not yet crossed Green River, but were still fortifying Bowling Green as a base for a systematic advance to regain Kentucky.

By October 1 SHERMAN had massed a division of two brigades, with which he proposed to move against the enemy.

IN COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

On October 5 he was summoned to Louisville by General Anderson, who was threatened with a mental and physical collapse. On October 8 that officer relinquished authority, which act, by virtue of seniority, and against his wish, placed General SHERMAN in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

In his earliest communications with the War Department SHERMAN renewed his desire to remain in a subordinate position and received assurances that General Buell would shortly arrive from California and be sent to relieve him.

The raising of troops in Kentucky was slow, as the young men favored the South and the elders desired to remain neutral.

Being obliged to operate on divergent lines as the part of prudence, SHERMAN concentrated his forces at his two camps—Dick Robinson and Elizabethtown (Muldraugh's Hill)—with G. H. Thomas in command of the former and A. McD. McCook of the latter, with an advance at Nolin Creek, 32 miles from Louisville toward the enemy's position at Bowling Green. At one time a concentrated movement toward Frankfort between SHERMAN's two camps was actually in motion, but was checked by strategic skill.

The national authorities at this critical moment in the central zone of operations were so engrossed with Frémont's affairs in Missouri and General McClellan's at Washington that the real key to the situation in Kentucky was held in abeyance.

About the middle of October General SHERMAN received

word from the Secretary of War (Simon Cameron), then at St. Louis unraveling matters in that department, that he would visit him on his way back to Washington. As a result of the first part of this programme General Frémont was relieved by General Hunter, and later he by General Halleck.

After the usual preliminaries of such a meeting, which took place at a hotel in Louisville, the Secretary of War remarked: "Now, General SHERMAN, tell us of your troubles."

The General declining, owing to so many persons being present, the Secretary continued: "They are all friends. All members of my family. You may speak your mind freely and without restraint."

Whereupon the General locked the door against intrusion and proceeded. He explained in his customary terse and forceful way the intricacies of the Kentucky situation—troops raised in the neighboring States on the north were sent east and west, leaving his strength powerless for invasion and a temptation to the enemy, who, if he wished, might march to Louisville—to which the Secretary replied:

"You astonish me! Our informants, the Kentucky Senators and Representatives, claim that they have in Kentucky plenty of men; all they want are arms and money."

To which SHERMAN responded: "That is not true. The young men are arming in open day and going to the rebel camps, with good horses and weapons. And as to arms, General Anderson was promised, in Washington, 40,000 of the best Springfield muskets. Instead he received 12,000 Belgian muskets, which the governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania had refused, but which were adjudged good enough for Kentucky. The colonels raising regiments in this State scorned to receive them."

This statement was confirmed by several influential Kentuckians present, who added that "no man who owned a slave or a mule in Kentucky could be trusted."

The Secretary, alarmed at this exhibit, asked the adjutant-general (Thomas) with him whether there were any unassigned troops. He mentioned Negley's Pennsylvania brigade at Pittsburg and other regiments en route for St. Louis. These were ordered to SHERMAN on the spot and others were promised, coupled with a remark that more time and assistance would be given to affairs in Kentucky.

THE "INSANE" INCIDENT.

Then, pointing to a map of the United States, SHERMAN described what it meant to subdue the South. McClellan on the left had a frontage of 100 miles, Frémont on the right about the same, whereas he in the center was responsible for 300 miles from Big Sandy to Paducah; McClellan had 100,000, Fremont 60,000, while he had but 18,000 men. The General then pointed out that he should have for defense 60,000 and for offense 200,000 before his task was finished.

"Great God," exclaimed the Secretary, "where are they to come from?"

SHERMAN replied that there were plenty of men in the North and Northwest ready, who had in fact proffered their services, but were refused as not needed.

The entire proceeding was friendly, SHERMAN feeling that he had convinced the Secretary "that a great war was before us, in fact upon us."

The Secretary directed the adjutant-general to make notes, "so that the request may be attended to on reaching Washington."

The Secretary was called upon by Union citizens, and the next day departed, accompanied by SHERMAN as far as Frankfort, the former proceeding to Washington and the latter to his camp.

By October 22 Negley's brigade and a Minnesota and Indiana regiment arrived and were disposed. But no other troops were received prior to SHERMAN's departure from Kentucky.

On arriving at Washington the Secretary called upon the Adjutant-General to submit the memoranda taken during his tour, in which he referred to General SHERMAN's "insane request for 200,000 men."

This observation, finding its way into print, was spread broadcast. Before the publication had come to SHERMAN's attention he had sent to the Adjutant-General, at Washington, a clear and comprehensive statement of his available force, the arrival of the troops promised, and the establishment of an advanced guard toward London, which was threatened. He repeated his explanations respecting operations, adding:

You know my views; that this great center of our field is too weak, far too weak, and I have begged and implored till I dare not say more. The Kentucky legislature has provided money for the organization of Kentucky volunteers, and I have endeavored to cooperate with them to hasten the formation of the corps, but have no arms or clothing.

He closed this communication:

I again repeat that our force here is out all proportion to the importance of the position. Our defeat would be disastrous to the nation, and to expect new men who never bore arms to do miracles is not right.

In the meantime the story of "insanity," based solely upon his demand for 200,000 men for operations in the central zone, filled the newspapers East and West. In the General's own words, after all was over:

My position was simply intolerable, and it is probable I resented the cruel insinuation with language of intense feeling. [I] received no orders, no reenforcements, not a word of encouragement or relief.

General McClellan, having been made commander in chief of all the armies in the field, called for a report of conditions in the Department of the Cumberland, which was transmitted by SHERMAN November 4, covering in detail the position of his troops, the plans, as far as known, of the enemy, and the requirements of the situation better than anyone knew it then, and with marvelous accuracy, as the best military critics and the world now concede. He closed:

I am told that my estimate of troops needed for this line—200,000—has been construed to my prejudice, and therefore leave that for the future. This is the great center on which our enemies can concentrate whatever force is not employed elsewhere.

Having his troops well in hand for any contingency, on November 6, in response to a telegram to report daily the situation to the Adjutant-General, he showed that the country was full of spies, and forwarded samples of captured letters, closing with unfeigned sarcasm:

Do not conclude, as before, that I exaggerate the facts. They are as stated, and the future looks as dark as possible. It would be better if some man of sanguine mind were here, for I am forced to order according to my convictions.^a

INSPECTION DUTY—COMMAND AT BENTON BARRACKS.

[1861-62.]

Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell relieved General SHERMAN of the command of the Department of the Cumberland on November 15, the latter having been transferred to the Department of the Missouri, with orders to report in person to Major-General Halleck at St. Louis.

^aAfter the war Gen. Thomas J. Wood, then in command of the district of Vicksburg, prepared a public statement of the interview with the Secretary of War, at Louisville, which led to the "insanity" incident. General SHERMAN refers to it in his *Memoirs*: "I did not then deem it necessary to renew a matter which had been swept into oblivion by the war itself, but as it is evidence by an eye-witness it is worthy of insertion." This statement shows the keen insight of SHERMAN at that time.

In speaking of himself at this time the General said:

I could not hide from myself that many of the officers and soldiers subsequently under my command looked at me askance and with suspicion.

On November 23, he was placed on inspection duty, with orders to visit the camps at Sedalia, Mo., and to take command in a certain contingency, which transpired. The newspapers, harping upon his "insanity," paralyzed his efforts. In his own words: "In spite of myself, they tortured from me some words and acts of imprudence."

On November 28 he received a dispatch:

Mrs. Sherman is here. You will therefore return to this city and report the condition of the troops you have examined.

The arrival of Mrs. Sherman, almost distracted; her husband's recall from the Sedalia command, and their return to Lancaster; the General on twenty days' leave, notwithstanding the scarcity of general officers, not only increased the intensity, but seemed confirmatory of the "insanity" stories put in circulation and sedulously kept up.

As said the General after, with naive irony:

So Mrs. Sherman and I returned to Lancaster, where I was born; and where I supposed I was better known and appreciated.

On December 18 General Halleck, in a letter to SHERMAN at his home, stamped the lie on these canards in these specific terms:

The newspaper attacks are certainly shameless and scandalous. Your movement of the troops was not countermanded by me because I thought it was an unwise one in itself, but because I was not then ready for it. I intended to concentrate my forces on that line, but I wished the movement delayed until I could determine upon a better position. After receiving Colonel McPherson's report I made precisely the location you had ordered.

Upon General SHERMAN's return he was placed in temporary charge of a camp of instruction (December 23, 1861-February 14, 1862) of 15,000 men at the post of Benton Barracks.

Here he gave his personal attention to matters, so that when an order came to move a regiment or detachment he did so immediately. As a further evidence of General Halleck's confidence, he was assigned to a command in western Kentucky second only in importance in the department, adding in a letter to General Ewing, "I have the fullest confidence in him."

THE MOVEMENT WHICH BROKE THE BACK OF THE REBELLION.

During midwinter of 1861-2, in one of their conversations on the proposed plans of operations, General Halleck, calling SHERMAN'S attention to a map on the table before them, said: "Here is the line; how will you break it?"

"Physically," replied SHERMAN, "by a perpendicular."

"Where is the perpendicular?"

"The line of the Tennessee River."

General Halleck, taking a pencil and suiting the action to the word, said: "There is the line; we must break it."

The capture of Forts Henry and Donelson by Grant, which followed, was the strategic feature of that first movement originally suggested by Grant from Cairo.

General Halleck's plan, following up this first line through Columbus and Bowling Green, crossing the river at Henry and Donelson, was to push on to the second, between Memphis and Charleston. Opposition having intervened at Nashville, SHERMAN now appeared as an actor on the scene.

AT PADUCAH, KY.

[FEBRUARY 17-MARCH 10, 1862.]

Upon the movement of General Grant from Paducah up the Tennessee River on February 1, 1862, and capture of Fort Henry on the 6th but before the fall of Donelson, General SHERMAN received orders to repair immediately to Paducah and

assume command of that post. He left the same day. Upon his arrival he received orders from General Halleck "send General Grant everything you can spare from Paducah and Smithland." The next day news flashed to the country that Fort Donelson with a garrison of 12,000 men had surrendered to Grant. The main body of the enemy fell back on Nashville, Island No. 10, and the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

"INSANITY" CHANGED FRONT.

The extent of the struggle now fairly on, according to the original conceptions of General SHERMAN, by this time began to penetrate the perceptions of his detractors.

By the end of February, after civil war had been progressing cumulatively for ten months, scarcely making a beginning of success and certainly without the end in sight, the military forces of the United States in the Mississippi Valley alone had assumed a form of organization in four grand armies in the field, the Army of the Ohio, Buell, in Kentucky; of the Tennessee, Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson, winner of the first substantial victories; of the Mississippi, Pope, and Southwestern Missouri, Curtis, which as a whole were commanded by General Halleck from St. Louis, Mo.

In the handling of these troops on the ground, General SHERMAN, who but three months before had been rated "insane," was stationed at Paducah "to expedite and facilitate the important operations in progress up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers."

By February 16 the Army of the Tennessee had scored two of the greatest and most decisive victories yet achieved by the national Arms.

The enemy was forced out of his fortified camp at Bowling Green, retreating, pursued through Nashville.

The movements which followed Donelson, and had their culmination at Shiloh, were begun by General Grant sending one of his divisions to Clarksville, 50 miles above Donelson toward Nashville, which he a week later joined in person in order to be in immediate touch with his advance.

General Halleck, at St. Louis, "must have felt that his armies were getting away from him," as he began sending dispatches to SHERMAN, at Paducah, to be forwarded to Grant at the front.

These related to movements up the Tennessee River, the destruction of railroad bridges and the railroad, particularly at Corinth, Jackson and Humboldt, thus severing connection between the Mississippi and the Tennessee. Having accomplished these objects Grant returned to Danville and moved upon Paris. The next day some of these orders were countermanded from St. Louis, and two days later still to Grant through SHERMAN, "Why do you not obey my orders and report strength and position of your command?" As General SHERMAN puts it—

Halleck was evidently working himself into a passion, but he was too far from the seat of war to make due allowance for the actual state of facts. General Grant had done so much that General Halleck should have been patient.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GRANT AND SHERMAN BEGUN.

From this moment the careers of the two foremost captains of the civil war, Grant and SHERMAN, became inseparably interwoven, in the progression of events which elicited from their country and countrymen their highest confidence and admiration.

At Paducah SHERMAN was a tower of strength to the officers and men at the front, laying the lines of one of the most desperate and effective battles of the war. He was sending boats with dispatches and troops in all directions.

It was evident from the restricted field of operations of the two hostile armies that a clash was not far distant.

Out of the new troops arriving at Paducah SHERMAN took his usual precaution of mobilizing a division for himself for emergencies, particularly when ordered into the field, which had been promised him by Halleck, who now began to fully comprehend the greatness of the man and soldier.

COMMANDS A DIVISION.

[1862.]

On March 9 SHERMAN was assigned to command the First Division of the Army of the Tennessee till April 4, when it became the Fifth Division, and subsequently again the First Division of the same army.

On March 10 he received his expected order and promptly embarked his division of four brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery, and two battalions and two detachments of cavalry, landing it a few miles above Fort Henry to await the rendezvous of the Army. He reached Savannah on the 14th. From this point he was ordered by General Smith to proceed up the river to the extreme advance landing at some point near Eastport, and from there make an attempt to break the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in the vicinity of Burnsville, Miss.

In passing Pittsburg Landing, a village on high ground on the left bank of the Tennessee River, on his advance movement, he learned that a regiment of the enemy's cavalry had been stationed there, as it was the usual landing place for the people about Cornith, about 22 miles distant in a southwesterly direction. He recommended the establishment of a strong post at that point and proceeded up the stream as ordered. At Eastport and Chickasaw he found the enemy in some force. Upon this discovery he dropped back a few miles, landing his division

at the mouth of Yellow Creek, and struck for Burnsville, on the railroad which he proposed to destroy.

The incessant rains and swollen streams preventing the projected movements of his cavalry, he again embarked and dropped down to Pittsburg Landing to renew the movement from there, where he arrived March 14, finding Hurlbut's division present, but not landed. Reporting these facts to his immediate commander, C. F. Smith, he received instructions to land his division and that of Hurlbut and make a lodgment on the railroad.

On March 16 SHERMAN, having part of his men ashore, made a reconnoissance 11 miles on the Corinth road to Monterey, or Pea Ridge, where he found the enemy in force, but who decamped upon his approach. Col. J. B. McPherson, of General Halleck's staff, another of the future commanders of the Army of the Tennessee, accompanied this movement. Returning to the river, having chosen the site for his camp, he disembarked his division.

At Monterey SHERMAN learned that trains were concentrating masses of troops from all directions at Corinth. He at once detected in this the purpose of the enemy to bring on a battle in that vicinity. Accordingly, on the 18th, Hurlbut's division was advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the crossing of the Corinth and Hamburg and Savannah roads.

On the 19th SHERMAN, with his whole division, took post $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland from the landing, in the extreme advance, covering the roads to Purdy and Corinth and a junction on the Hamburg road near Lick Creek Ford, where another joined the Hamburg road.

The grounds selected for his camps lay just behind a stream called Shiloh Branch—McDowell's brigade on the right, with his right on Owl Creek, at the bridge where the Hamburg and Purdy road crossed the creek; Buckland's brigade next in line

to the left, with his left at Shiloh Church; Hildebrand's brigade to the left of the church; Stuart's brigade, detached from others, to the extreme left of the line, at the point where the Savannah and Hamburg and the Purdy and Hamburg roads united just before they crossed Lick Creek.

The camps of SHERMAN and Prentiss formed the front line (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pittsburg Landing), and extended in a semicircle from Owl Creek on the right to Lick Creek on the left. One company from each regiment was advanced as a picket 1 mile in front of regimental camps.

The five divisions of the army were concentrated in this vicinity. Gen. C. F. Smith, who was in general command, was ill at Savannah. SHERMAN kept his pickets well advanced and vigilant, as all reports convinced him that the rebels were concentrating at Corinth for attack.

On March 17, Gen. U. S. Grant was restored to the command of all troops operating "up" the Tennessee. SHERMAN argued, as an army of invasion, a post should be held on the railroad, thus separating the enemy of the interior from his force at Memphis and on the Mississippi River.

The position of the national troops was topographically strong, with Snake Creek on the right, Owl Creek in front, and Lick Creek on the left. The space on the battle front was about 2 miles.

On April 1 the enemy's cavalry manifested a degree of boldness which convinced SHERMAN that there was something behind them. On Friday, April 4, their cavalry in a spirited attack overpowered and captured a picket guard of one first lieutenant and seven men $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in advance of his center on the Corinth road. The cavalry of the division and a company of Colonel Buckland's Fourth Brigade dispatched to their relief was followed by a regiment and after by his entire brigade for

a distance of 4 miles, when the cavalry in advance encountered artillery. Withdrawing to his lines he reported the fact to General Grant at Savannah. Hitherto no infantry or artillery had been displayed.

The next day the enemy's cavalry again appeared on his front manifesting great boldness, which led to increased vigilance.

The Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, on April 5 was composed of six divisions, the fifth commanded by Brig. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

On the following day, Sunday, April 6, says SHERMAN:

I got breakfast, rode along my lines, and about 400 yards to the front of Appler's regiment received from the bushes in the ravine, left front, a volley, which killed my orderly.

He also saw as far as his vision reached the enemy advancing rapidly in order of battle from the direction of Monterey.

His entire division was in line in front of its camps ready to receive the impact. He gave orders to his batteries to reserve their fire until the enemy crossed the ravine of Shiloh Branch and began the ascent of the hill.

He then hastily dispatched his aids or orderlies, whichever nearest, to notify the other division commanders, McClelland, W. H. L. Wallace, Lew Wallace, Hurlbut, and Prentiss, in order of designating numbers.

In a few moments his advance guard was crowded back on his main body and the battle of Shiloh was on, lasting two days, realizing in every sense SHERMAN's famous epigram, "War is hell."