with ditches, fraise, cheveaux de frise, abattis, and a powerful enemy.

A strategic point had been gained, and unless the swing of SHERMAN'S left was stopped it would dangerously interfere with Hood's communications toward the south. Hood fully appreciated this, and determined upon his celebrated attack in the rear of General SHERMAN'S army.

CLOSING UP.

It was SHERMAN'S purpose to destroy all the railroads east of Atlanta, and then withdraw quickly from the right flank and add to the left.

In execution of this programme McPherson received orders not to extend any farther to the left. Dodge, having been crowded out of position, was ordered to destroy the railroad from Decatur up to his skirmish line.

Before these tactical arrangements were fully carried out Hood abandoned his Peachtree line on Schofield's and Thomas's front and fell back to the intrenchments proper of Atlanta, which bore a radius of a half mile. SHERMAN, pressing ahead proportionately, brought his lines so close up to Atlanta that his skirmishers were in touch with the enemy. Schofield kept pressing forward and Thomas could be heard banging away farther to the right.

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.[a]

During the morning of July 22 certain movements were made with a view to completing the formation before Atlanta.

General McPherson gave verbal orders to General Dodge in

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[a] The tactical movements of the battle of Atlanta (July 22, 1864) are taken from the comprehensive and carefully prepared paper of Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, read before the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; also letter to Gen. Green B. Raum, October 20, 1902.

relation to the Second Division of his corps (Sixteenth), which had been crowded out as the forces of SHERMAN neared Atlanta, directing him to take position on the left of the line which Blair had been instructed to occupy and intrench that morning. McPherson cautioned Dodge to make a strong protection of his flank, and rode out to examine it himself, evidently anticipating trouble in that direction.

These movements having been executed at midday, July 22, the position of the Army of the Tennessee was: One division of the Fifteenth Corps across and north of the Augusta Railway facing Atlanta, the balance of the Fifteenth and all of the Seventeenth Corps behind intrenchments running south of the railway along a ridge, with a gentle slope and clear valley facing Atlanta in front and another clear valley in the rear. The Sixteenth Corps was resting on the road, entirely in the rear of the Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps and facing from Atlanta. To the left and left rear the country was heavily wooded. The enemy, therefore, was enabled, under cover of the forest, to approach close to the rear of our lines.

On the night of July 21 Hood had transferred Hardee's corps and two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry to our rear, going around our left flank, Wheeler attacking Sprague's brigade, Sixteenth Army Corps, at Decatur, where our trains were parked. At daylight Stewart's and Cheatham's corps and the Georgia militia were withdrawn closer to Atlanta and in a position to attack simultaneously with Hardee, the plan thus involving the destroying of the Army of the Tennessee by attacking it in rear and front and the capturing of all its trains corralled at Decatur. Hardee's was the largest corps in Hood's army and according to Hood there were thus to move upon the Army of the Tennessee about 40,000 troops.

The battle began within fifteen or twenty minutes of 12 o'clock

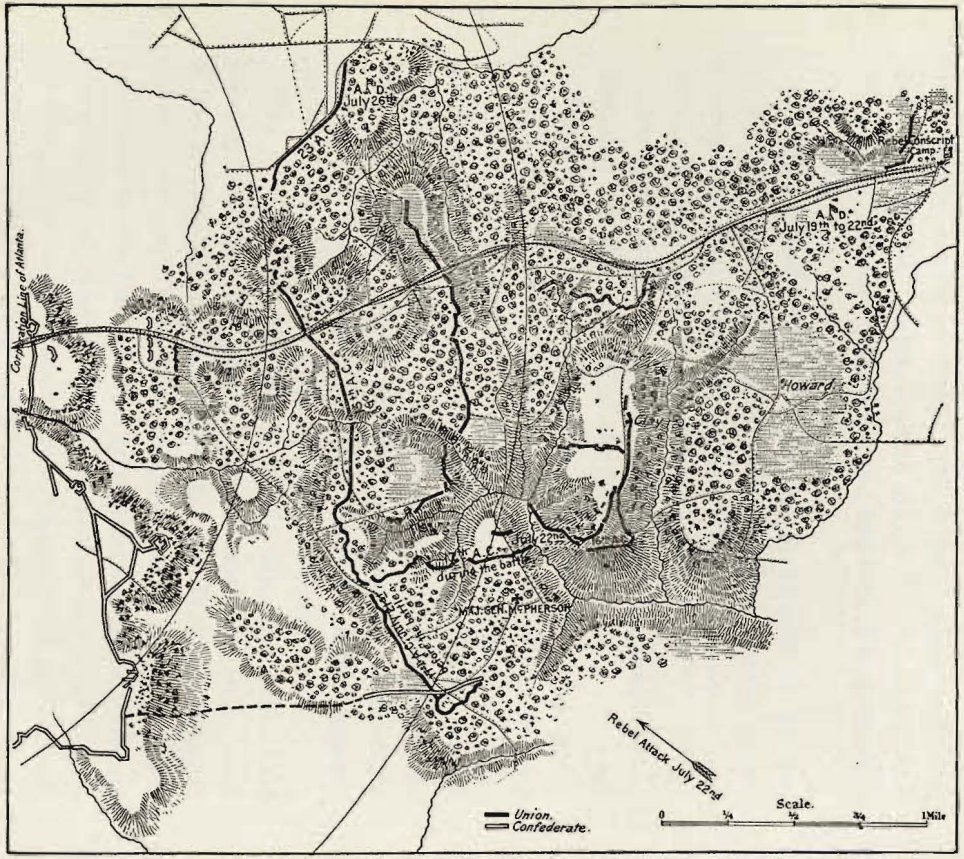
noon and lasted until midnight. It covered the ground from the Howard House, along the entire front of the Fifteenth (Logan's) Corps, the Seventeenth (Blair's), and on the front of the Sixteenth, which was formed in the rear of the army, and on to Decatur, where Sprague's brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps met and defeated Wheeler's cavalry—a distance of about 7 miles.

With this view of the general features of the conflict, the severity and conditions of the impact of the two fighting forces may be better understood by adding a few details.

As the battle opened, from his position with his corps (Sixteenth) General Dodge could see the enemy's entire front emerge from the opposite wood, overlapping both of his flanks.

General McPherson, in general command of the Army of the Tennessee, being 2 miles away at the moment, General Dodge hurried an officer of his staff to Gen. G. A. Smith, requesting him to refuse his left and protect the gap between the Seventeenth Corps and the right of the Sixteenth, to which he received a reply he would comply. As the battle progressed, seeing no movement as proposed, Dodge reiterated his request, adding the enemy was passing his right flank, which was nearly opposite Smith's center, urging him to refuse his left immediately or he would be cut off. Upon reaching Smith this second officer found him just becoming engaged, having received orders to hold his line—that other troops would be thrown into the gap.

As the later messenger was returning he met McPherson with but few attendants and warned him that the enemy held the woods and was advancing. Without heeding this caution McPherson rode on, followed by Dodge's aid. Proceeding but a short distance they were commanded to halt. McPherson and party, wheeling their horses, were followed by a heavy



BATTLE OF ATLANTA, GA., JULY 22, 1864, SHOWING THE FIELD OF ACTION OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

volley. McPherson fell, and the horses, becoming unmanageable, plunged into the underbrush. Dodge's aid was knocked insensible by coming in contact with a tree. Upon recovering from the blow he returned afoot to his chief. His watch, having stopped from the shock at 2 p. m., fixed the hour of McPherson's death.

McPherson had witnessed the decisive grapple of the Sixteenth Corps with the charging columns of the enemy, massed three or four lines deep, moving out of the timber several hundred yards from Dodge's position.

This force halted upon gaining the open field and opened a rapid and well-directed fire on the Sixteenth.

The enemy was evidently surprised to encounter this opposition in line of battle, prepared for attack. The Sixteenth returned the fire from the divisions of Fuller and Sweeney, which hurled them back in disorder under cover of the woods.

The enemy's lines were quickly re-formed, and again moved up to the attack with an evident determination to carry the position. Their artillery, in the woods on higher ground, hurled shot and shell into the ranks of the Sixteenth.

This advance was met with a deadly fire from Fuller and Sweeney, a portion of Fuller's brigade changing front to meet it, and the guns of the Fourteenth Ohio and Walker's batteries of the Sixteenth. Notwithstanding the swaths cut in his lines, the enemy moved forward with great steadiness, closing up and preserving his alignment until near the center of the field, when the men broke in great confusion. Dodge, with parts of his own forces, taking advantage of the opportunity, made a bayonet charge, driving the enemy into the woods, capturing many prisoners. Upon the persons of some of these prisoners were found McPherson's papers, field glass, etc., which conveyed the first knowledge of his death. Seeing that the papers

were important, Dodge sent them by his chief of staff, with all haste, to General SHERMAN.

General Strong, the only staff officer with McPherson at the critical moment of this assault, afterwards spoke of McPherson's admiration of the coolness and determination of the Sixteenth and his confidence in Dodge being able to maintain himself until the movements on the other parts of the field were equally successful.

As Hardee's attack fell upon the Sixteenth Army Corps, his left division (Cleburn's) lapped over and beyond Blair's left and swung around his left front, pouring down through the gap between the left of the Seventeenth and the right of the Sixteenth Corps, taking Blair in front, flank, and rear. Cheatham's corps moved out of Atlanta and attacked in Blair's front. Gen. Giles A. Smith commanded Blair's left division his right connecting with Leggett at Bald Hill, where Leggett's division held the line until they connected with the Fifteenth Corps, and along this front the battle raged with great fury.

As Cleburn advanced along the open space between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps he cut off from Blair's left and captured a portion of two regiments of his command, forcing the Seventeenth Corps to form new lines, utilizing the old intrenchments thrown up by the enemy, fighting first on one side and then on the other, as the attack would come from Hardee in the rear or Cheatham in the front, until about 3.30 p. m. when, after a lull, an extraordinary effort was made by the enemy to wipe out Giles A. Smith's division and capture Leggett's hill, the enemy approaching under cover of the woods until within 50 yards of Smith's temporary position, when he pressed forward until the fight became a hand-to-hand conflict across the trenches occupied by Smith, the troops using bayonet freely and the officers their swords. This attack failed; it was

no doubt timed to occur at the same time that Cheatham's corps attacked from the Atlanta front, which Leggett met. The brunt of Cheatham's attack was against Leggett's hill, the key to the position of that portion of the Army of the Tennessee. Gen. Giles A. Smith's division had to give up the works they occupied and fall into line at right angles with Leggett's division, Leggett's hill being the apex of the formation; and here, for three-quarters of an hour, more desperate fighting was done around this position than can be described. Up to midnight the enemy occupied one side of the works while we occupied the other, neither side giving way until Hood saw that the whole attack was a failure, when those of the enemy who were on the outside of the works finally surrendered. Their attack at this angle was determined and resolute, advancing up to our breastworks on the crest of the hill, planting their flag side by side with ours, and fighting hand to hand until it grew so dark that nothing could be seen but the flash of the guns from the opposite side of the works. The ground covered by these attacks was literally strewn with the dead of both sides. The loss of Blair's corps was 1,801 killed, wounded, and missing. Blair's left struck in the rear flank, and front gave way slowly, gradually, fighting for every inch of ground until their left was opposite the right flank of the Sixteenth Corps, where they halted and held the enemy, refusing to give another inch.

The Sixteenth Corps met the shock of battle with two small divisions of three brigades each, against three times their number, and fired the last gun late at night, when the enemy stubbornly yielded his grasp on Bald Hill. It fought on four parts of the field with equal success, lost no gun which it took into action. Its losses were in killed and wounded. The few missing were captured at Decatur, where they became mired in a swamp.

Sprague's brigade, of the same corps, on another field, at Decatur, within hearing, fought with great obstinacy until it gained a position from which it could not be driven, thus saving the entire trains of the army.

The annals of war afford no parallel to the fighting of the Seventeenth Corps, first from one side and then from the other of its works. So close were the opposing lines that Belknap, of the Seventeenth, seizing a colonel of an Alabama regiment, drew him over the breastworks, taking him prisoner.

At 4 p. m. Cheatham's Corps of the enemy renewed the attack on the front of the Fifteenth Corps, advancing in solid masses, which was repelled, until the enemy, under cover of a deep cut in the railway, slipped through the rear of that corps, thus passing the intrenchments of the Fifteenth, forcing it back to the line of works in the rear of the position from which it had moved in the morning.

At the request of General Logan, now in command of the Army of the Tennessee, General Dodge moved a brigade of the Sixteenth, although many of the men had ended their enlistment, to the relief of the Fifteenth, which resulted in a general charge and recapture of the intrenchments and guns. The continuous attacks of the enemy, reaching within 100 feet of our lines, made no impression, until finally the enemy refused to move forward on account of the deadly fire, one-half of their number having been killed, wounded, or captured.

At dark the enemy retired discomfited at all points except around the angle in the Seventeenth Corps, known as Leggett's or Bald Hill. Here there was a continuous fire and at close quarters, the enemy in places occupying ground close up to our intrenchments. To relieve the men of the Seventeenth Corps holding this angle, who were worn out, at the request of General Blair, General Dodge sent two regiments of Mercer's

brigade, whose men crawled in on their hands and knees, and swept the enemy from that front.

The Army of the Tennessee had present on that day at Atlanta and Decatur about 26,000 men—10,000 in the Fifteenth Army Corps, 9,000 in the Sixteenth Corps, and 7,000 in the Seventeenth. About 21,000 of these were in line of battle. Three brigades of the Sixteenth Corps were absent, the Sixteenth Corps having 5,000 men in a single line which received the attack of the three divisions of Hardee's corps, Hardee's left, Cleburn's division lapping the extreme left of Blair and joining Cheatham's corps, which attacked Blair from the Atlanta front, and according to Hood they were joined by the Georgia militia under General Smith, extending down the line in front of the Army of Ohio and Cumberland. Stewart's corps occupied the works and held the lines in front of the Army of the Cumberland. The Sixteenth Army Corps fought in the open ground; the Fifteenth and Seventeenth behind intrenchments.

The whole of Hood's army, except Stewart's corps, thrown into our rear upon the flank and the front of the Army of the Tennessee, after fighting from midday until dark was repulsed and driven back from the entire battlefield, demonstrating that the Army of the Tennessee alone was able and competent to meet and defeat Hood's entire strength. The battle fell almost entirely upon the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps and two divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, three brigades of the Sixteenth being absent. The attack of the enemy was made along this line seven times and was seven times repulsed.

The Army of the Tennessee captured 18 stands of colors, 5,000 stands of arms, 2,017 prisoners. It lost in killed and wounded 3,521 men, 10 pieces of artillery, and over 1,800 men, mostly from Blair's corps, taken prisoners. The enemy's dead

reported buried in front of the different corps was over 2,000 and the enemy's total loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 8,000.

ONE OF THE DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The battle of Atlanta will rank with the great conflicts of arms of the civil war. It will stand with Gettysburg for the valor and resolution displayed by both armies and the decisive results of victory for the Union cause. Had the Army of the Potomac failed, the enemy would have had Pennsylvania and the North at his mercy. Had the Army of the Tennessee failed, notwithstanding the presence of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, there might have followed tactical complication which would have tested the military genius of SHERMAN to the utmost.

General Dodge held the key to the position. Had his men (the Sixteenth Corps) given way, the enemy would have been in the rear of the Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps and would have swept over the supply trains.

The position of the Army of the Tennessee would have been perilous in the extreme, and the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio would have had a test of metal further on.

There has been some criticism of General SHERMAN respecting the battle of Atlanta from the fact that two armies, of the Ohio, about two-thirds of the strength of that of the Tennessee and of the Cumberland, the largest of the three composing the military division, were not engaged. The answer by General Dodge, who bore the brunt of the onset and was desperately engaged throughout the entire conflict, is:

General SHERMAN urged Thomas to make the attack. Thomas's answer was that the enemy were in full force behind his intrenchments. The fact was Stewart's corps was guarding that front. General Schofield urged SHERMAN to allow him to throw his army upon Cheatham's flank,

and endeavor to roll up the Confederate line, and so interpose between Atlanta and Cheatham's corps, which was so persistently attacking the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps from the Atlanta front. SHERMAN, whose anxiety had been very great, seeing how successfully we were meeting the attack, his face relaxing into a pleasant smile, said to Schofield, "Let the Army of the Tennessee fight it out this time." This flank attack of Schofield on Cheatham would have no doubt cleared our front facing Atlanta intrenchments, but Stewart was ready with his three divisions and the militia to hold the Atlanta intrenchments.

General SHERMAN, in speaking of this battle, always regretted that he did not allow Schofield to attack as he suggested and also force the fighting on Thomas's front, but no doubt the loss of McPherson took his attention from everything except the Army of the Tennessee.

On the night of the 22d, about 10 o'clock, at a conference of the corps commanders (one of them in command of the Army) of the Army of the Tennessee on the results of the day it was concluded that the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, which had not been in the fight, should send a force to relieve Blair, when one of their number was requested to present the matter to the commanding general.

When he reached SHERMAN, who was somewhat surprised, the General, after speaking of the loss of McPherson, listened to what his caller had to say, and, turning vehemently, observed:

"Dodge, you whipped them to-day, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can't you do it again to-morrow?"

"Yes, sir," said the messenger, bade him good night, and went back to his command, determined never to go upon another such errand. As General SHERMAN explained afterwards, he wanted it said that the Army of the Tennessee had fought the great battle that day needing no help, no aid, and that it could be said that all alone it had whipped the whole of Hood's army. Therefore he let them hold their position and their line, knowing that Hood would not dare to attack after the "thrashing" he had already received.

In this, the greatest battle of the campaign, the little Army of the Tennessee met the entire Confederate army, secretly thrust to its rear, on its flank, and upon its advance center. Its idolized commander was killed in the first shock of battle. Nightfall found the enemy's dead and wounded on its front, showing that no disaster, no temporary rebuff, could discourage this army. Every man stood at his post; every man did a hero's duty. They might be destroyed, but never made to run. They were invincible.

OPERATIONS AROUND AND SIEGE OF ATLANTA.

[JULY 22–SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.]

The general in chief now grouped his command, proposing to attack the Macon railroad at or below East Point.

About this time he received a letter from General Grant that the government at Richmond was aroused by the critical condition of affairs, and particularly his operations in Georgia, to look out for the reenforcement of Hood. He appreciated the possible danger from this source and that he had no time for delay. He therefore proposed to carry out his original plan to destroy the railroad and cut off all supplies reaching the inhabitants and army in Atlanta, by which means he expected to force Hood to evacuate or come out and fight. He was now 250 miles in advance of his base, dependent upon a single line of railroad for all supplies, and a desperate and courageous foe intrenched in front, with communications open for reenforcements.

Gen. O. O. Howard, on July 27, succeeded to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

On July 27 a cavalry expedition got away for Macon and Andersonville to release 23,000 Union soldiers. The object, however, was not accomplished.

On the 28th began the movement of the Army of the Tennessee to the right to make a lodgment on the railroad in the neighborhood of East Point. About 11 a. m. this force was attacked on the right flank, held by Logan, until 3 p. m. The enemy, after six charges, was repulsed with great loss.

It now became apparent that the failures of July 22 and 28 had sadly shaken the morale of Hood's forces.

PRESIDENTIAL PLEASANTRIES.

After the success thus far achieved, SHERMAN began to feel it was time some of his officers should be remembered "a peg or two" at Washington, especially as promotions were being passed around in other directions.

On July 25 he made his views known to the Inspector-General in this vigorous fashion: "If the rear be the post of honor then we had better change front on Washington."

The General was somewhat taken aback by receiving a dispatch from the President the next day eulogistic of the services of himself and the officers of his command, assuring him of their full share of the "honors and rewards of war," at the same time reminiscently calling to mind two promotions he had made on the "recommendation of Generals Grant and SHERMAN," to which the latter entered an explanatory rejoinder "those were for services at Vicksburg, while his later reminder, which he had not supposed would reach his (the President's) eye, applied to Atlanta." Two days later (July 28), while the Army of the Tennessee, during a change of position, was resisting another formidable sally, "Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding," was called upon to nominate eight colonels to be brigadier-generals. The officers were selected through the army commanders, three from each of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland and two from the Ohio. A more

battle-seasoned, braver octave of volunteer eagles never donned the dual stars.

It was now the summer solstice month of August, hot, but healthy. Atlanta was in the tightening embrace of a relentless siege. The skirmish line, covered with rifle trenches, was close up and the exchange of musketry going on day and night. The main lines were but a few yards in the background, with muskets loaded and stacked ready for immediate action. The field batteries, covered by parapets, occupied selected points of vantage at intervals, from which missives, a constant reminder of war, were sent whistling into the city. The troops occupied huts of their own construction and were content and determined. The general formation remained unchanged. Two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps were camped in reserve on the right rear. A few minor modifications were made during the progress of the siege, as necessitated by circumstances.

CAVALRY MOVEMENTS.

The cavalry of McCook had crossed the Chattahoochee below Campbellton, marching rapidly to the Macon Railroad at Lovejoy, where he was disappointed in not meeting Stoneman. After destroying the track, cars, and telegraph, and burning a train of 500 wagons from Atlanta, killing 800 mules, and capturing 2 officers and 350 men, he found his further progress opposed by a superior force, but fought his way back to the main army with a loss of 600 men. Rumors were coming in about disasters to Stoneman on the east bank of the Okmulgee, near Macon. On August 4 this discomforting news was sustained by a fragment of his cavalry, which brought up at Marietta much the worse for its experience. These tidings were additionally confirmed from General Grant's headquarters before Richmond. Another detached party also found its way

under cover. This was the last of Stoneman, who, having disobeyed orders in not attacking the railroad before proceeding to Macon, soon discovered himself in the meshes. Having crossed the Okmulgee near Covington, he moved down the east bank, striking the railroad at Griswold, where he destroyed 17 locomotives and 100 cars. Here he struck for Clinton, where he found his withdrawal opposed, as he supposed, by a superior force. With a small party of 700 men he held his position while the two brigades alluded to forced their way out of the trap, leaving their commander to surrender.

This venture satisfied the General that only his main army was capable of making a lodgment on the railroad below Atlanta. Therefore, without further to do, Schofield was intrusted with the attempt, for which he was supplied with the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Corps, comprising 29,145 infantry, 2,596 artillery, and 1,750 cavalry—32,491 men. His objective was the railroad anywhere about East Point. He well understood that the possession of the Macon road would coerce the evacuation of Atlanta, the "Gate City of the South," with its foundries, arsenal, machine shops, and other facilities for manufactures and supplies for warlike ends. The moral effect, too, would be to sound the death knell of the "Southern Confederacy." With all these temptations in view, his paramount purpose, however, was the capture, if possible, of Hood's army.

By way of diversion, SHERMAN strengthened his batteries converging on Atlanta, advanced his infantry lines, shortening the investment, but was not willing to essay an assault except a favorable opportunity offered. Hood at the same time was making efforts to threaten his rear.

Owing to the disaster to Stoneman and having abandoned further attempt to make cavalry do the work of infantry, that arm was reorganized by placing Kilpatrick, who was new in

this field, to support Schofield's exposed flank and Garrard on the general left. McCook was in reserve about Marietta and the railroad.

MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

On August 12 the news of Admiral Farragut's capture of Mobile Bay reached headquarters. About the same time the equally pleasing intelligence, not only personal to the General, but to the entire Army, was his own promotion (August 12) to the rank of major-general in the Regular Army. This act of merited reward was somewhat disappointing just at that moment, as the General, for his own satisfaction, did not wish the recognition until after he had captured Atlanta, thereby signalizing that event.

General Hood was still determined to hold the city, "though every house in it was battered down" by artillery and every inhabitant—man, woman, and child—slain by SHERMAN'S incessant and close-up musketry.

The only alternative was to decoy him out of his stronghold or raise the siege and destroy his communications.

RAIDING SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS.

About the middle of August, as the General was about to avail himself of the second alternative, Hood's cavalry attacked the line of communication above Resaca, capturing 1,000 head of cattle. Another force appeared in the vicinity of Allatoona and Etowah bridge. It was clear that Hood had sent all his mounted force to raid the railroad.

COUNTER CAVALRY MOVEMENTS.

This was opportunity to renew his own cavalry operations. The general movement was suspended and Kilpatrick dispatched for another attempt to break the Macon road near

Jonesboro, which it was supposed would force the evacuation of the city and possibly the capture of Hood in retreat. To make the move a surety, two brigades of Thomas's cavalry were to act in support. In the meantime Thomas himself was to keep up a persistent demonstration on his whole front.

On the 18th Kilpatrick got off, and was gone four days. He had made a complete circuit of Atlanta, destroyed a few miles of railroad at Jonesboro, encountered a division of infantry and brigade of cavalry, and captured a battery of three guns, bringing in one, together with three battle flags and 70 prisoners, as evidence of his work. The next day, however, trains were running into Atlanta as usual. With this fresh experience, the General turned to his original plan. On his own lines the railroad had been repaired and the enemy gone.

The Twentieth Corps was quietly transferred back to the Chattahoochee bridge, in the works Johnston had constructed. The main army, provisioned for twenty days, marched around Atlanta by the south. The secrecy of these movements was astounding, as the enemy seemed to be entirely unaware of what was going on until completed. The General greatly regretted the loss of the services of General Dodge, who had been wounded in the forehead on August 19 and was sent to the rear.

An incident growing out of this misfortune is illustrative of SHERMAN. In one of these sallies General Dodge received what the soldiers called "a Confederate leave," which was thought to be "unlimited." In order to await better information, SHERMAN instructed his operators to send only his own dispatches. Inquiries came from family and friends imploring news, but his officers were confined to his orders. In the way of comment upon what really happened the General said, "I

simply wished to send the truth, but I only made trouble, which always happened when I tried to be extra cautious; I always put my foot in it, some smart Aleck getting ahead of me." The General overlooked the fact that everything that occurred went over the wires at once.

The courage and skill of this officer as a leader of troops and his masterly ability as an engineer gave him double value in the hazardous movement in hand. His divisions, after the capture of Atlanta, were distributed between the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and thus took part in what was ahead.

FALSE HOPES.

The enemy in the city, finally suspicious of something in the wind, began a furious cannonade, but on further investigation the next morning found SHERMAN'S camps abandoned. Naturally there was great rejoicing over "the departure of the Yanks." The news spread over the South. A trainload of ladies from the neighboring towns as far as Macon came up to join in the universal hilarity.

BATTLE OF JONESBORO.

[AUGUST 31–SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.]

On the 28th, by a general left wheel, pivoting on Schofield, Thomas and Howard reached West Point, from whence they destroyed the railroad effectually for miles. Schofield at the same time menaced East Point, hoping to draw Hood out of his city intrenchment. On the 31st, in the afternoon, a sally from Jonesboro against the Fifteenth Corps was easily repulsed.

On the 1st day of September the Fourteenth Corps (Jeff C. Davis) closed down on the north front to Jonesboro, connecting on his right with Howard. The left reached the railroad, along which Stanley was followed by Schofield. At 4 p. m. Davis's divisions swept across the cotton field and over the

parapets, encouraged by the shouts of their comrades, who had full view of the gallant performance, capturing a brigade and two field batteries of 10 guns.

FALL OF ATLANTA.

[SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.]

The movements were now directed to cutting off the enemy's retreat, which only failed owing to tardiness or conflict of orders, General Thomas going himself to urge a lap around Jonesboro on the east. Had this part of the programme been promptly executed Hardee's corps would have been the chief spoil. In order to ascertain the effect of his movement on Hood in Atlanta the General sent out a reconnoissance. Sounds of explosions were now heard in the direction of the city, 20 miles north. About 4 a. m. more detonations followed. At first the General was in doubt whether the reverberations came from within Atlanta or from Slocum (Twentieth Corps) engaged, Hood supposing him unsupported.

Although Hardee had slipped out of Jonesboro SHERMAN was so tight on his heels that he was forced to bay just above Lovejoys Station, on the much contested railroad. While bringing forward his troops and feeling for a new position rumors began to come in that Atlanta was evacuated and that Slocum had occupied the city. This was followed by written word from Slocum himself, that during the night, having heard the explosion, he moved up rapidly from the bridge and at daylight entered the city without opposition. SHERMAN forwarded the welcome missive to Thomas's bivouac, which lay near his own. Thomas, with more haste than ceremony, joined the General, in great excitement exclaiming, "Too good to be true!"

Then both examined the note again, as neither could believe his senses, and neither wished the news to go to the army until absolutely verified. SHERMAN says, "Thomas snapped his fingers, whistled, and almost danced."

The intelligence was not long in spreading among the troops, who now might rest upon their hard-earned, well-won laurels. Shout upon shout rang through the three armies, from Lovejoy (no misnomer then) to Chattahoochee.

The missives of congratulation and gratitude from the North poured in thick and fast.

President Lincoln wrote from the Executive Mansion:

> The national thanks are tendered * * * for the distinguished ability and perserverance * * * which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of Atlanta. * * *

General Grant, from City Point, Va., on the same day said:

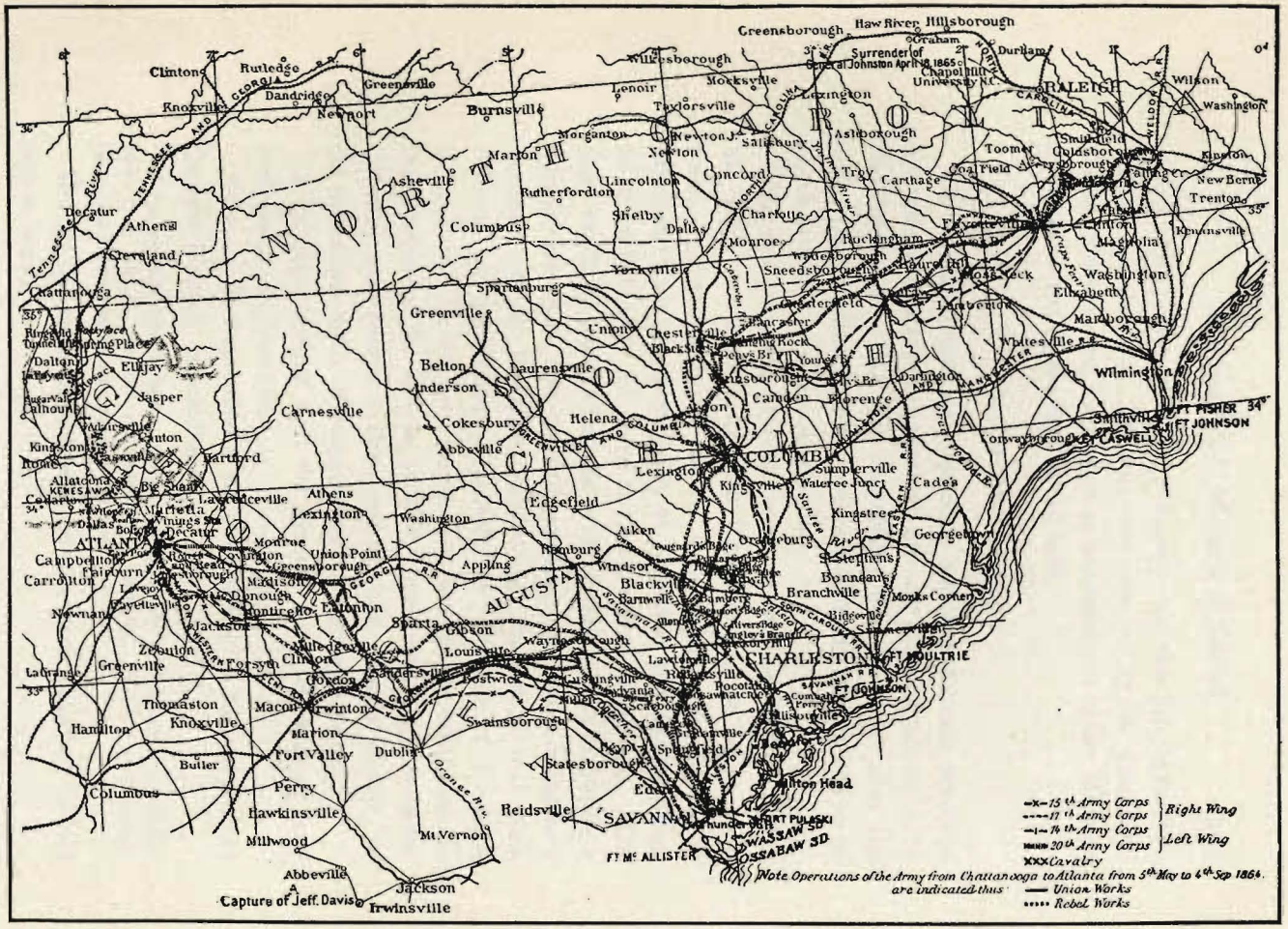
> In honor of your great victory I have ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns from every battery bearing on the enemy. The salute will be fired within an hour amid great rejoicing.

OCCUPATION OF ATLANTA—RULER OF A STATE.

[SEPTEMBER 2-NOVEMBER 15, 1864.]

General SHERMAN, now supreme master of the situation and ruler of a Commonwealth, in fact, master of four—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee—determined to give Hood a chance to think over his misfortunes. As for himself, for the present, to rest satisfied with the occupation of Atlanta; meanwhile turning his attention to the redisposition of his army and formulation of plans for the next move on the theater of war.

The new formation was ordered on September 5, and three days were given for its execution, viz, the Army of the Cumberland to take position in and about Atlanta, the Tennessee at East Point, and Ohio at Decatur.



ROUTES OF MARCHES OF THE ARMY OF GEN. W. T. SHERMAN FROM CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TO GOLDSBORO, N. C.

SHERMAN, after visiting Jonesboro on the 6th, rode into Atlanta on the 8th. The city was occupied by the Twentieth Corps (Slocum) and by himself as headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi in the field.

NECESSITIES OF WAR.

He instantly took up a question which had much occupied his thoughts after the capture of the city came within range of the inevitable. His first proposition was the removal of the entire civil population from within its limits, with orders to go north or south, as they should elect.

The next was the prohibition of all civilians coming within his lines, nearer Atlanta than Chattanooga, for purposes of trade. Of the army of sutlers and traders, who had been smacking their lips impatiently at Nashville and Chattanooga, he sifted the entire lot down to three, one to each army. The city, which he regarded as the prize of war, was to be purely a military garrison, with no civil population to influence military measures, as at Memphis, Vicksburg, Nashville, and New Orleans, all garrisoned to protect the interests of a hostile population. In his own words, "so the people would see in these measures he was in earnest," and with grim sarcasm, "if they were sincere in their common and popular clamor 'to die in the last ditch,' the opportunity would soon come."

It is quite evident that the General now felt himself in a position to talk business.

As early as September 4 he gave notice of his purpose to General Halleck, concluding:

> If the people raise a howl against my barbarity and cruelty, I will answer that war is war and not popularity seeking. If they want peace, they and their relatives must stop the war.

During the next three weeks he was much absorbed in correspondence.

GENERAL GRANT'S PLANS AND APPRECIATION.

General Grant, from City Point (September 12), sent Colonel Horace Porter, of his staff, to explain the exact condition of affairs with him and a letter suggesting certain movements in contemplation, as extending his lines to the south of Richmond, a combined naval and military movement against Wilmington, N. C., by gaining a foothold at Fort Fisher and sending a force to Mobile and Savannah to enable him to threaten Macon and Augusta. "What you are to do with the forces at your command I do not exactly see," adding "My object in sending a staff officer to you is not so much to suggest operations as to get your views, though it may be October 5 before any of the plans may be executed." Concluding:

I feel you have accomplished the most gigantic undertaking given to any general in this war, and with a skill and ability that will be acknowledged in history as unsurpassed, if not unequaled. It gives me pleasure to record this in your favor, as it would in favor of any living man, myself included.

MARCH TO THE SEA SUGGESTED.

To this letter (September 20) the General replied, taking up the propositions submitted and arguing them conclusively with suggestions as to his ideas of the line of action. He here gives his first suggestion of his march to the sea and cooperation against Richmond:

I should keep Hood employed and put my army in fine order for a march on Augusta, Columbia, and Charleston. If you will fix a date to be in Savannah I will insure our possession of Macon and a point on the river below Augusta. The possession of the Savannah River is more than fatal to the possibility of the Southern independence. They may stand the fall of Richmond, but not of Georgia.

This letter ends:

In the meantime, know that I admire your dogged perseverance and pluck more than ever. If you can whip Lee, and I can march to the Atlantic, I think Uncle Abe will give us twenty days' leave of absence to see our young folks. Yours, as ever.

General Halleck, chief of staff (September 16), from Washington, wrote, extending congratulations—

on the capture of Atlanta, the objective point of your brilliant campaign * * * not hesitating to say that it is the most brilliant of the war.

FATE OF ATLANTA.

To which General SHERMAN responded (September 20), "touching the removal of the inhabitants of Atlanta," and inclosing the correspondence between himself, General Hood, and the mayor of Atlanta, observing that General Hood having questioned his motives, "he could not tamely submit to such impertinence." That the removal "has been made with liberality and fairness attended with no force, and no women or children have suffered unless for want of provisions by their natural protectors and friends." He then presents his reasons, viz:

All houses of Atlanta are needed for military storage and occupation.

Wishing to contract the lines of defense so as to diminish the garrison and construct the necessary citadels and redoubts, makes it obligatory to destroy the houses used by families as residences.

Atlanta is a fortified town. Was stubbornly defended and fairly captured. As captors we have a right to it.

A poor population would compel us to feed them or see them starve.

The residence here of the families of our enemies would lead to hurtful correspondence, call for provost guards and oblige officers to listen to everlasting complaints that are not military.

These are my reasons, and if satisfactory to the Government of the United States it makes no difference to me whether it pleases General Hood and his people or not.

OPPOSING CHIEFS TAKE UP THE PEN.

In prosecution of his purposes with reference to the city on his hands, General SHERMAN did General Hood (September 7) the courtesy of communicating his plans in this respect:

I have deemed it to the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove; those who prefer it to go South, the rest North.

He authorized the mayor to choose two citizens to convey this letter to General Hood. The correspondence which followed: Hood to SHERMAN September 9, SHERMAN to Hood September 10, Hood to SHERMAN September 12, and SHERMAN to Hood September 14 at all points bristled with sarcasm, indicating that either was quite as mighty, SHERMAN particularly, with his pen as with his sword.

The weight of example, facts, history, and precedent the general claimed, were on his side. General Hood was the first to surrender, in the following tragic peroration:

> Having answered the points forced upon me, I close this correspondence with you; and, notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke His almighty aid in defense of justice and right.

To which SHERMAN unlimbered for a parting shot (September 14) to the effect, having "carefully perused your last and agreeing that such a discussion by two soldiers is out of place, I remind you that you began the controversy; and, in reply to the only new matter contained in your rejoinder, add, we have no 'negro allies;' not a single negro left Chattanooga with this army nor is with it now."

A municipal demonstration, in the form of a petitionary movement by the mayor and two councilmen, added spice to the boiling cauldron of epistolary wrath.

The general replied (September 12):

> Yet I shall not revoke my orders, because they were not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have peace not only at Atlanta but in all America.

He then proceeded to state with refreshing naïveté how to the extent of his ability he proposed to bring it all about, and conveyed many incisive points as to the duty of the citizen in loyal obligation to the most free and benign Government on the face of the earth.

On the theory of his maxim that "War is hell," SHERMAN evidently opined that the best manifestation of the doctrine was to give all persons, civil or military, a hell of a time in condoning or conducting it.

RESTING ON ITS LAURELS.

The entire lines about Atlanta were redisposed on a scale of contraction. The front was now advanced 300 miles from Nashville, the real base. There was no time to waste holding Atlanta and fighting to save a railroad. The danger of a natural reaction among officers and men after the severe tension of the previous four months demanded vigilance and discipline. The enemy's cavalry operating in Middle Tennessee was to have concert of action by Forrest raiding up from Mississippi, in hope of compelling the army to fall back. Ample provisions were made to meet these movements, still keeping an eye on Hood, who was holding on to his vanished honors at Lovejoy's station. As there were no signs of an early movement of the adversary, here ends the Atlanta campaign.

STATISTICS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In taking a statistical view of the whole campaign, SHERMAN gives the following figures of the strength of his army each month.

1864.	
May 6	98,797
June 1	112,819
July 1	106,070
August 1	91,675
September 1	81,758

The reduction of numbers was not due solely to deaths and wounds, but to expiration of service and detachments to points in the rear.

His entire loss is stated officially:

Killed and missing	8, 951
Wounded	23, 282
Total	32, 233

The losses of the enemy:

Killed	3, 044
Wounded	18, 952
Prisoners	12, 983
Total	34, 979

NEGOTIATION WHICH CAME TO NAUGHT.

The appearance at the General's headquarters of a Mr. Hill and another citizen in search of the body of a son of the former, killed in the retreat from Cassville, opened the opportunity for a matter-of-fact conversation upon the military and political aspects of the situation as it affected the interests of Georgia. Mr. Hill, in approaching the city, had witnessed the scenes of destruction caused by the invading army. He therefore knew from observation the horrors of war and the madness of its continuance. The General consequently hoped that Governor Brown (Joseph E.) would issue a proclamation of withdrawal from further rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States and adopt what was then being agitated in the South as the policy of "separate State action." The General proposed that he should see the governor and urge prompt action, in default of which he would be impelled to devastate the State its whole length and breadth. If the governor would issue a proclamation as proposed he would spare it, and in his march across it would confine his troops to the main road and pay for all corn and food they consumed. He even authorized Mr. Hill to invite the governor to visit him at Atlanta, promising a safe guard, and, further, if he wished to make a speech he would guarantee him a large and respectful audience.

The message was delivered. The General sent similar word to Judge Wright, at Rome, a former member of Congress, and a Mr. King, at Marietta. Governor Brown did go so far as to send a letter of notification to General Hood of the withdrawal of the State militia from the field, but only "while the enemy is preparing for the winter operations" and in order "to gather corn and sorghum" and "prepare themselves for such service as may be required for another campaign."

President Lincoln, in a dispatch, expressed great interest in these efforts, and particularly in the proffered invitation of a visit from Georgia's governor.

In his opinion, SHERMAN replied, it "was a magnificent stroke of policy, if accomplished without surrender of principle or foot of ground, in order to arouse the latent enmity of Georgia against Davis." The governor was sufficiently impressed to call a special session of the legislature at Milledgeville to consider the situation of affairs.

On September 20 another letter came from General Grant, asking SHERMAN'S "views as to what next."

These incipient movements in the arena of politics brought the authorities at Richmond and Hood's army at Lovejoy up standing. Hood's movements, now wild, opened the door to central Georgia. His purpose was raiding the single railroad upon which the army relied for supplies. About the last week in September Forrest captured Athens, Ala., by overpowering a small garrison. Taking the hint from this, SHERMAN sent a division of the Fourth Corps back to Chattanooga and Corse, of the Seventeenth, to Rome. This was the first move which later led to sending Thomas to look after affairs at Chattanooga and Nashville, while the General himself would take care of Georgia.

A DIVERSION NOT IN THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

The commotion caused by the capture of Atlanta was so intense throughout the Confederacy that Jefferson Davis "lit out" for Macon town and Hood's army (then at Palmetto Station), on the West Point road, but 22 miles south of Atlanta, moved across from Lovejoy. Davis made an harangue to the soldiers as he had to the citizens of Columbia, S. C., and Macon, Ga., en route outward bound. Files of local newspapers containing these observations were promptly brought in, upon which SHERMAN, by way of comment, afterwards said:

> Davis seemed to be perfectly upset by the fall of Atlanta, and to have lost all sense and reason. * * * He denounced General Johnston and Governor Brown as traitors and the cause of all the trouble, and prophesied that the Yankee army was doomed to a retreat worse than that of Napoleon from Moscow.

Before the end of September SHERMAN notified Grant of the transfer of the two divisions mentioned, adding "there are men enough in the rear to whip Forrest," and, referring to the Brown matter, said "the governor was afraid to act unless in concert with other governors."

In the meantime the exchange of prisoners and the removal of the inhabitants of Atlanta were going on actively. The General also arranged measures for the benefit of the prisoners at Andersonville, whose tales of brutality, brought in by escaped ones, exceeded belief. At his request Hood consented to relief in the nature of supplies from the North. Having telegraphed to St. Louis, the sanitary commission shipped the articles inventoried, as required, but before they arrived the prison pen was removed to Jacksonville, Fla. The goods, however, finally reached that destination.

HOOD OFF FOR MIDDLE TENNESSEE WITH THOMAS AFTER HIM.

General Grant sent notification of a desperate attempt to "drive the invading army out of Georgia," and that he would send all the new troops east and west as reenforcements. Hood, in furtherance of his plan of abandonment of regular military operations and resort to raiding, began to edge his way toward middle Tennessee for the purpose of destroying the railroad in the rear

In view of these desultory movements, upon which he did not desire to expend his time when more important strategic operations were essential to the closing up of the war, the general decided to send Thomas to Chattanooga with another division (of the Fourteenth Corps) to take special direction of affairs in that quarter. That officer left for his post on September 29 specifically to drive Forrest out of Tennessee, at the same time SHERMAN informed Generals Grant and Halleck:

> I prefer for the future to make the movement on Milledgeville, Millen, and Savannah, [adding] Hood has crossed the Chattahoochee below Sweetwater. * * * If he tries to get our road I shall attack him, but if he goes to the Selma and Talladega road why not leave Tennessee to Thomas [and me] to destroy Atlanta and march across Georgia to Savannah, doing irreparable damage? We can not remain on the defensive.

PURSUIT OF HOOD.

[OCTOBER 3-28, 1864.]

The indications (October 3) were that Hood proposed to strike communications at Kingston or Marietta. Ordering Slocum (Twentieth Corps) to hold Atlanta and the bridges of the Chattahoochee, SHERMAN proceeded to look after Hood. Owing to detachments and discharges, the five corps were reduced to 60,000 men and two small divisions of cavalry. The

enemy had 8,000 cavalry (Forrest's) in middle Tennessee and Hood 35,000 to 40,000 infantry and artillery in addition to Wheeler's cavalry, 3,000, for general operations. On October 3 and 4 SHERMAN began his pursuit of Hood.

On the 4th he signaled from Vinings Station to Kenesaw over the enemy and from the latter point to Allatoona to Corse to hurry back from Rome to assist Allatoona, where, among other stores, were 1,000,000 rations. From Kenesaw Mountain on the morning of the following day, off to the southwest, the general descried a large force of the enemy, and the railroad from Big Shanty to Allatoona, 15 miles, afire.

Later in the day he received a signal, "Corse is here," which was a great relief, as it also indicated that valuable officer had received his orders and Allatoona was well garrisoned. At 2 p. m. he knew the relieving column was approaching, and by less smoke of battle, which ceased at 4 p. m., knew also that the battle was closed. At that hour he "read" the attack had been repulsed.

On the 6th, at 2 p. m., came a dispatch from Corse, "I am short a cheek bone and ear, but am able to whip all hell yet." The enemy left 231 dead, 411 prisoners, 3 regimental colors, and 800 muskets on the field and a general officer among the prisoners. The aggregate loss was estimated at 2,000. Corse suffered 142 killed, 353 wounded, and 212 missing.

The General made the defense of Allatoona the theme of a general order. He reached there himself on the 9th.

The repair of the road took 6 miles of iron and 35,000 ties, and 10,000 men to lay them. The time of doing it seemed to mark the operation as an act of magic. A picket of the enemy was overheard to say that Wheeler had blown up the tunnel near Dalton, and therefore the "Yanks will have to git or starve."

"Oh, hell," chimed in another, "old SHERMAN carries a duplicate tunnel along!"

In commenting upon the skill of his men in railroad repair, the General once said:

I know of no greater feats of war than attended the defense of the railroad from Nashville to Atlanta during the year 1864.

From Allatoona he informed Thomas:

I want to destroy all the road below Chattanooga, including Atlanta, and to make for the seacoast.

"I CAN MAKE GEORGIA HOWL."

The same day he wired General Grant:

It is not possible to protect the roads now that Hood, Forrest, Wheeler, and the whole batch of devils are turned loose without home or habitation. [I propose] we break up the road from Chattanooga forward and strike out with our wagons to Milledgeville, Millen, and Savannah. I can make this march and make Georgia howl.

From Cartersville, still on the trail, SHERMAN notified Thomas that Hood was bound for Tuscumbia, Ala., asking:

Can you hold him with your force and expect reenforcements? In that event you know what I propose to do.

The same day he again pressed Grant:

Had I not better execute the plan of my letter and leave General Thomas with troops now in Tennessee to defend that State? Hood can constantly break my road. Infinitely preferable to make a wreck of the road and of the country from Chattanooga to Atlanta, included, send to the rear all my wounded and unserviceable men, and with my effective force move through Georgia, smashing things to the sea. I can make Savannah or Charleston or the mouth of the Chattahoochee (Apalachicola).

Answer quick, as I know we will not have the telegraph long.

Receiving no reply, the General rode into Rome. Hood's demand for the surrender of Resaca, defended by Col. C. R. Weaver, met with the heroic reply:

In my opinion I can hold this post. If you want it come and take it.

It is apparent that General Grant feared a let up of the energetic methods of his great lieutenant; to which SHERMAN replied from Rome on the 2d:

No single army can catch Hood. I am convinced the best results will follow from our defeating Jeff Davis's cherished plan of making me leave Georgia. If I turn back the whole effect of the campaign will be lost.

"GO ON AS YOU PROPOSE."

To this dispatch Grant replied same day:

Hood's army is so out of the way it should be looked upon as the objective. With the force you have left with Thomas he must be able to destroy him.

I say, then, go on as you propose.

This was the first direct order from General Grant "to march to the sea," and SHERMAN was not slow in obeying.

The same day the General rode into Kingston. He now had four corps—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth—and a division of cavalry strung along the railroad to Atlanta. The road and telegraph were in order. He was ready to begin his great strategic move of over 300 miles from Atlanta to Savannah. The sick and wounded were sent North and the wagon trains loaded.

On November 7 Grant wired: "Great good fortune attend you. I believe you will be eminently successful." All garrisons below Chattanooga were to be evacuated. The 10th day of November (as soon as the Presidential election was over) was the day fixed for the head of the column to pull out.

All the troops designed for the campaign received orders tc concentrate at Atlanta, with further orders to burn all mills and factories useful to an enemy, should one undertake to pursue.

"ALL RIGHT."

The next day, while the troops were gathering on their different lines, SHERMAN and Thomas exchanged final dis-

patches. The latter sent his last dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., on November 12, at 8.30 a. m., saying, "Have no fears of Beauregard. If he follows you, I will follow him as far as possible."

SHERMAN immediately replied from Cartersville, "Dispatch received. All right." At the next moment, by his order, the bridge was burned and electric wires severed.

The army was now over 200 miles in the heart of the enemy's country without a base, cut off from all succor, should it be needed, and nothing to depend upon but the genius of its commander and the valor of 50,000 veterans.

The same night the General started for Atlanta.

In his nonsentimental, warrior-like way, in moments of reflection later he said he felt he was about to begin a direct attack on Lee's army and Richmond, though 1,000 miles of hostile country intervened.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

On November 14 all the corps which were to fill so large a space in the military movements of the American civil war were congregated at or near Atlanta. As a whole, the army was formed in two wings, the right, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, and left, H. W. Slocum, commanding.

Right wing—Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus; divisions, Brig. Gens. Charles R. Wood, W. B. Hazen, John E. Smith, John M. Corse, commanding. Seventeenth Corps, Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair; divisions, Maj. Gen. John A. Mower, Brig. Gens. M. D. Leggett and Giles A. Smith, commanding.

Left wing—Fourteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis; divisions, Brig. Gens. W. P. Carlin, James D. Morgan, and A. Baird, commanding. Twentieth Corps, Brig. Gen. A. S.

Williams; divisions, Brig. Gens. N. J. Jackson, John W. Geary, and W. T. Ward, commanding.

Cavalry—Division, Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick; brigades, Cols. Eli H. Murray and Smith D. Atkins, commanding.

The strength of this force at the opening of the campaign (November 10) was 59,545 of all arms. Its maximum (December 1) 62,204 (infantry, 55,329; cavalry, 5,063; artillery, 1,812).

FIELD ORDERS.

Before leaving Kingston (November 8) the General issued an address to his army, concluding with the simple words, "He hopes to lead you to achievements equal in importance to those of the past."

From the same point the following day, in special field orders, the march, whereever practicable, was to be by four roads as nearly parallel as possible, converging at points to be indicated in orders.

There was to be no general train of supplies, each corps to have its ammunition and provision trains distributed as prescribed. In case of danger, this order of march was to be changed by each corps commander so as to have his advance and rear brigades unencumbered by wheels.

The separate columns were to start habitually at 7 a. m. and make 15 miles a day, unless otherwise ordered.

The army was to forage liberally on the country by means of a party to each brigade, which was to gather near the route traveled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn meal, or whatever needed, aiming to keep in the wagons at all times at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage for the stock. Soldiers were prohibited to enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit trespass. During a halt or camp they might gather

turnips, potatoes, or other vegetables, or drive in stock in sight of camp. Only to corps commanders was intrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins, etc. As a principle, where the army was unmolested there was to be no destruction, but in case of molestation by guerrillas or bushwhackers, devastation more or less relentless according to the measure of such hostility was to be enforced. As for horses, mules, wagons, etc., the cavalry and artillery were authorized to appropriate freely and without limit, discrimination, however, to be made between the rich, usually hostile, and the poor and industrious, usually neutral or friendly. No abusive or threatening language was allowed. Certificates of facts might be given, but no receipts. With each family a reasonable portion for maintenance was to be left.

Able-bodied negroes of service might be permitted to accompany the columns. The organization at once of a pioneer battalion, one to each army, composed of negroes, if possible, was authorized. Each wing was to be supplied with a pontoon train.

Each gun, caisson, and forge was to be drawn by four teams of horses. There were allowed 2,500 wagons, each drawn by 6 mules, loads 2,500 pounds net, and 600 ambulances, by 2 horses each. Each soldier was to carry 40 rounds of ammunition on his person, and in wagons enough to make up 200 rounds per man. The same with respect to assorted ammunition for each gun.

Each corps had about 800 wagons, which on the march occupied about 5 miles of road. The artillery and wagons were to have the road, while the troops, with the exception of the advance and rear guards, were to follow improvised paths on either side of the wagons. The men were also instructed to assist the artillery or wagons up hills of heavy grade.

The chief commissary on the 14th reported 1,200,000 rations in hand for about twenty days. Also a good supply of beef cattle to be driven on foot. Forage of oats and corn was limited to five days, by which time the army was expected to be in touch with the corn and other crops raised and stored "for the next campaign" by Governor Brown's "withdrawn" Georgia State Militia.

DESTRUCTION OF ATLANTA.

[NOVEMBER 16–DECEMBER 13, 1864.]

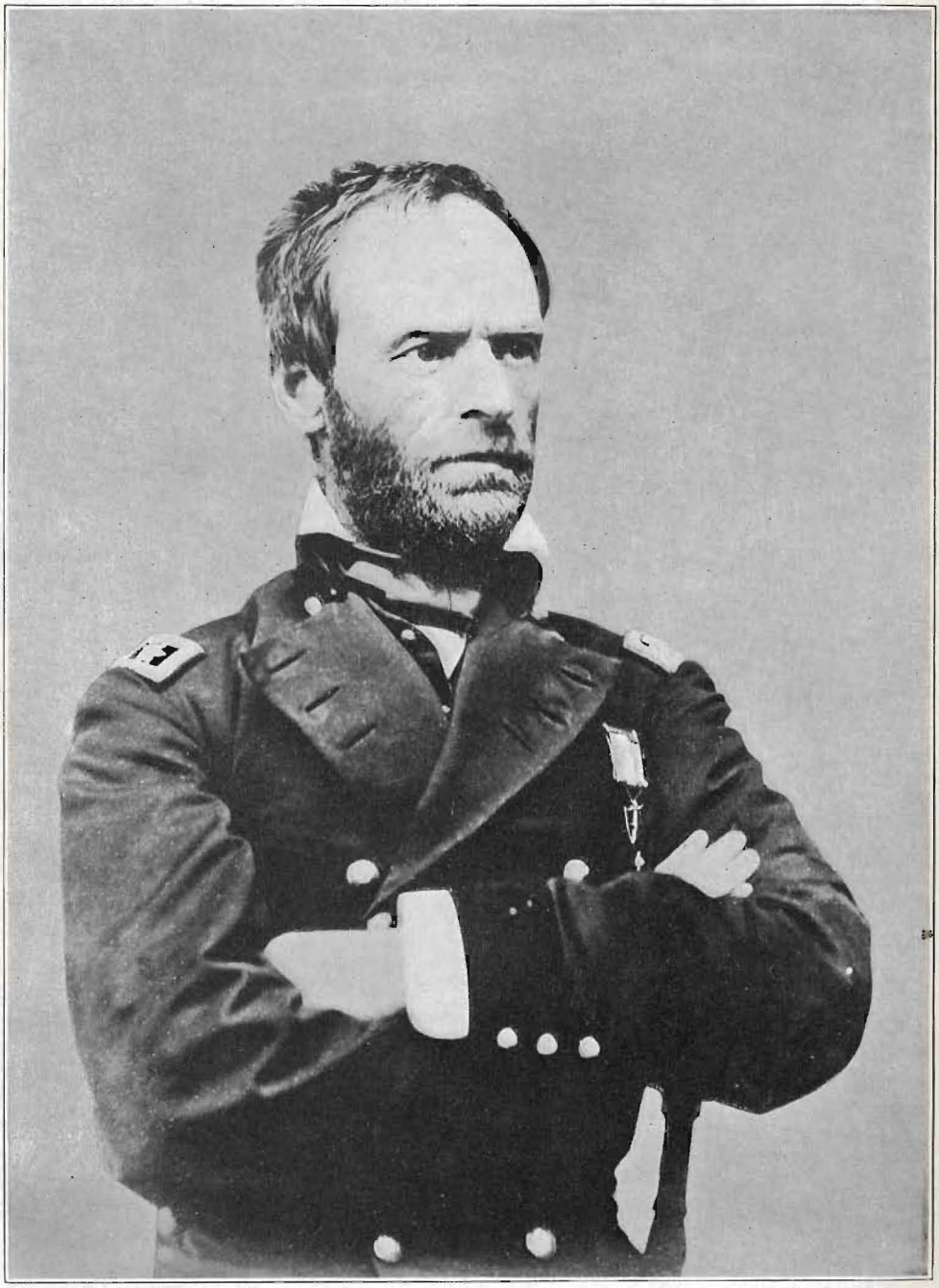
The destruction of Atlanta was complete as to factories, shops, railroad buildings, etc. The city was in flames for the better part of a day and a night. No special effort was made to feed the conflagration into the distinctively residential quarters.

The march began at 7 a. m., November 15, the right wing moving toward Jonesboro and the left toward Madison, being divergent lines intended to threaten Macon and Augusta at the same time, but not to effect a concentration at Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, the objective about 100 miles southeast; time, seven days.

To these scenes of war-like departure General SHERMAN gave his personal supervision. The Fourteenth Corps remained with him to complete the sad fate of Atlanta. At 7 a. m. on the morning of the 16th, with his personal staff, an escort of Alabama cavalry and an infantry guard for his small headquarters train, the General turned his back upon Atlanta, leaving by the Decatur road.

MARCH TO THE SEA.

Upon the crest of an eminence he turned to rest his vision upon the scene of so many desperate battles. The day was extremely clear and bright. The city was a smouldering ruin.



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, UNITED STATES ARMY. ON THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

The smoke seemed to overhang it like a pall. The wood yonder marked the spot where McPherson fell. In the opposite direction might be seen the sheen of bayonets and white canvas of the wagons of Howard's column moving to the south, while the glistening muskets of Slocum's wing directly in front were winding away at a swinging pace, thinking nothing of the thousand-mile tramp ahead.

In the words of SHERMAN:

> Some band by accident struck up the anthem "John Brown's soul goes marching on;" the men caught up the strain and never before or since have I heard the chorus of "Glory, glory halleluiah!" done with more spirit, or in better harmony of time and place. As the curtain fell upon this scene of the drama we turned our horses' heads to the east; Atlanta was soon lost behind a screen of trees and became a thing of the past.

As the long columns of men in heavy marching accoutrement swung by, seeing their General in their midst, up went a shout which rang from Atlanta to the sea, often adding, "Uncle Billy, I guess Grant is waiting for us at Richmond."

Says SHERMAN:

> There was a devil-may-care feeling pervading the officers and men that made one feel the full load of responsibility for success would be accepted as a matter of course, whereas should we fail this "march" would be adjudged the wild adventure of a crazy fool.

TO MILLEDGEVILLE.

[NOVEMBER 16–23, 1864.]

The first camp, near Lithonia, was ablaze with burning ties and explosions to complete the utter wreck of the railroad, which had caused so much effort during the siege. The next day, while passing through Covington, the troops having dressed their ranks, with colors flying and bands playing patriotic airs, the white inhabitants came front to witness the scene despite their intense feelings of hate. The negroes,

thinking the millennium had come for a fact, hailed the occasion with plantation jubilees.

The same night the General sat long on his horse by the pontoons of Ulcofauhatchee, 4 miles east of the town, watching in thoughtful pride the crossing of his veterans.

The negroes began to flock in, greatly to the embarrassment of the movement of his columns. The General gave his personal attention to this embarrassment by informing these ignorant people of the necessity, for their own good, of remaining where they were.

The food and foraging parties were by this time in working order. The details were usually 50 men with one or two discreet officers, who started before daylight, extending their expeditions to a distance of 5 or 6 miles on the flanks. The articles taken were brought in by every conceivable means of transportation, wheeled vehicles of every character, from a family coach to a wheelbarrow, and from a blooded racer to a lame bullock. In the General's words:

> No doubt there were acts of pillage and violence, but in every instance traced to parties of foragers who dubbed themselves "bummers," but such acts were exceptional and unauthorized. I never heard of murder or violence toward women. * * * As no army could carry food and forage for a march of 300 miles, and there being no magistrates or civil authorities to respond to requisitions, as in the wars of Europe, this source of supply was indispensable to success.

In the course of the march great skill was acquired by the quartermasters and men in loading their wagons from the means of conveyance by which the supplies were brought in without loosing their places in column.

THOSE SADDLE BAGS.

As for the General's individual outfit, his orderly carried in those famous saddlebags a change of underclothing, a roll of field maps, a flask of whisky, and bunch of cigars. For the

comfort and sustenance of the inner man, under his orders to his troops, he "foraged liberally on the country."

On the 21st, while dissuading the negroes from following his army, he accidently discovered his bivouac was on the plantation of Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Buchanan. In this instance his direct command was to "spare nothing." The execution of his order fell upon Jefferson C. Davis, one of the finest of his own general officers.

On the 23d the General entered Milledgeville, then the capital of Georgia, which was occupied by the left wing, while the right lay in camp at Gordon, 12 miles distant.

This completed the first stage of his "march." Slight opposition had been encountered from the enemy's cavalry 4 miles from Macon, which was disposed of by Kilpatrick, and also from a division of infantry as he approached Milledgeville, which was also summarily handled.

A LEGISLATURE ON THE WING.

The people generally remained at home, but Governor Brown, unwilling to await the convenience of that invitation to a visit, departed with the legislature, nor did the fathers even do the courtesy of tendering the keys of the city. A party of officers, in order to lift the interregnum, convened a legislature of their own, elected a speaker, and introduced, debated, and adopted a resolution rescinding the ordinance of secession of the State of Georgia from the Union.

FRANTIC APPEALS.

The governor and legislature at a distance indulged in frantic appeals to the people, failing, however, to set the example "to turn out en masse to destroy the invaders." Prisoners and convicts were released upon promise of filling up the ranks and

fighting "the dastard foe." The newspapers were divided between consternation at the temerity of the movement, and fooling the people into the belief that "the invaders were running for their lives to get under cover of their fleet off the coast." Beauregard, at Corinth, several hundred miles away, instituted a new war of shouting on stationery, exclaiming "People of Georgia, arise!" etc. Former United States Senator Ben Hill from Richmond sent out a pronunciamento, "Georgians, be firm! Act promptly, and fear not!" etc. Seddon, Secretary of War, given to the politician habit, indorsed "I most cordially approve of the above." The "Georgia delegation in Congress" (Confederate) added a chorus, "Assail the invader in front, flank, and rear by night and day! Let him have no rest!"

No one "arised," no one "acted promptly nor feared not," nor did anyone materialize to "assail the invader." So, all in all, no one was hurt, and SHERMAN went gaily on about his business.

NEXT STOP WILL BE MILLEN.

[NOVEMBER 23–DECEMBER 3, 1864.]

The general orders of the 23d fixed Millen as the end of the next stage. Efforts were made to interpose a force against further progress. Hardee, under orders of Beauregard, appeared in front, with an army on paper, between Milledgeville and Augusta, having worked himself into the belief that he had come to "annihilate SHERMAN."

On the 26th, at Sanderville, a detachment of the enemy's cavalry jumped the flankers with which SHERMAN was present in person. The latter so quickly jumped the jumpers that most of them, even to horses, got ahead of their saddles in their haste to get out of reach. This party having commenced to execute the earlier threat to destroy all corn and fodder in advance of

the columns, word was sent that any more of that business and the devastation would be made complete. No more trouble of this kind beset the march.

At this point an aged negro who had "specially honored" the occasion by a call to see "Massa SHERMAN," who had been explained as equipped with a pair of horns, after manifesting some surprise in reply to an inquiry, thus described the march of the other column:

"Fust they comes some cavalry mans; they burn the depot. Then they comes some infantery mans; they burn the track. Then they comes de last; they bone de well."

The General laughed heartily at the graphic picture of the simple negro's idea of war. The next day he rode over to inspect Corse's work and assure himself of the "boned" well. He found it as described, the windlass and bucket gone and the vacant hoops a memory of what had been.

The persistency of the cavalry attacks on the flanks becoming somewhat annoying, General Slocum was ordered "to give Wheeler all the fighting he wanted."

On December 3 the army entered Millen with the Seventeenth Corps. Here the General communicated with all parts of his command, finding each corps in good position, the organizations and men in excellent condition, and the wagons full.

As the army now began to approach the coast, the country became barren and food scarce. It had traversed about two-thirds the distance without loss. The General now determined to push for Savannah as rapidly as possible.

ON THE ROAD TO SAVANNAH.

General Bragg was in Augusta trying to whoop up a force. Gen. Wade Hampton had been ordered from Richmond to organize a detachment of cavalry for service in the field.

Hardee was ahead, between SHERMAN and Savannah, with a division and a number of irregular troops, in all, 10,000 men. Millen was destroyed and SHERMAN went marching on, closing in upon Savannah by the four main roads.

On December 5 he made his bivouac on the Ogeechee River, 50 miles from the terminal of his march. Here he found fortifications, but no force. He had entered the rice belt. The country furnished little or nothing except rice, which, however, was excellent for food and forage.

The weather was delightful, the roads fine, and trains in first-class order. The daily stint of 15 miles marching was accomplished with ease. There had been brushes with cavalry, but nothing serious, while the infantry experienced no opposition whatever.

On the 8th the explosion of an 8-inch shell in the road, causing the loss of a foot by one of his best young officers, the column being obliged to make a detour across the fields, aroused the anger of the General to the highest pitch. "This is not war," he exclaimed, "this is murder." Accordingly prisoners were taken from the provost guards and put in advance to clear the way. No amount of begging off would suffice. They were their own torpedoes and they would remove them, which they did in the most gingerly fashion, but no other crop of that character was found on the road to Fort McAllister.

THE SEA! THE SEA!!

That night the General spread his tent fly at Pooler Station, 8 miles from Savannah. During the next two days (9th and 10th) the different corps camped before the defenses—the Fourteenth on the left, touching the river, the Twentieth on the right, the Seventeenth on its right, and the Fifteenth on the extreme right—completely investing the doomed city.

The General, coming forward, made a reconnoissance within 800 yards, where he could see the enemy making preparations to fire. He was again front to front with the familiar parapets, with ditches, channels, and bayous almost similar to those over which he had fought in Vicksburg days. Having shifted his personal camp near Louisville, about 5 miles from Savannah, he made his formations for a regular investment. He also opened communication with the fleet, supposed to be rendezvoused at Ossabaw Sound, by means of a scout and two men, who drifted by the fort by night in a canoe.

On the 12th Hazen was ordered to march down the Ogeechee "and without hesitation assault and take Fort McAlister by storm." It is interesting to say the division (Second of the Fifteenth Corps) to perform this desperate duty was the one which SHERMAN fought at Shiloh and Vicksburg, therefore in which he took great pride.

TAKING OF FORT M'ALISTER.

[DECEMBER, 1864.]

From his signal station on the left bank of the Ogeechee the fort could be seen 3 miles away over the salt marshes. It also commanded a view seaward toward Ossabaw Sound.

At 4 p. m., observing a great stir within the fort, he detected also Hazen's signal which flagged across the intervening marshes:

"Is SHERMAN there?"

"Yes; and expects the fort to be carried by night," went back from SHERMAN himself.

It was within an hour of sundown, when a faint streak of smoke rose on the horizon beyond the intervening sedge.

A steamer waving the United States flag at the fore hove cautiously in sight.

"All ready," signaled Hazen.

"Go ahead," answered SHERMAN.

While Hazen was attending to the fort the steamer broke away her signals.

"Who are you?"

"General SHERMAN."

"Is Fort McAlister taken?"

"Not yet, but will be in a minute. '

The same instant Hazen's men appeared on the fringe of wood. His lines were dressed and colors flying. Away they went up the glacis. The fort's great guns belched their death-dealing breath of smoke and iron. Down goes the starry colors; up again and onward. The density of smoke enveloping the fort and men heightened the tension of anxiety and hope. A sudden pause and the sulphurous veil lifted. Upon the ramparts stood the blue instead of the gray. The fort was won.

The complete success of the assault having been signaled to the General, the glorious words were carried to the waiting craft:

"Yes; the fort is taken."

In an oyster skiff, manned by a volunteer crew, the conqueror of Georgia, accompanied by General Howard, the commander of his right wing, pulled down the river to Fort McAllister, 6 miles, although in a direct line the distance was but 3. Upon landing, guided by a sentry, he took General Hazen quite by surprise. To the attacking party the loss was 92. Of the garrison of 250 men 50 were killed and wounded. At supper the commander of the fort, a prisoner, was an invited guest—a curious anomaly of war; a few minutes before meting out death in sheets of flame, now breaking bread over the cloth.

VISITS THE SCOUT BOAT.

Having posted himself as to the situation at the fort, the General continued his nocturnal round. It required a tramp of a mile to a landing, where he found a yawl, in which himself and Howard embarked, taking their own stunt in a pull of 6 miles to the gunboat, which they found to be the *Dandelion*.

Here it was learned Admiral Dahlgren was in command of the squadron (South Atlantic) anchored at Wassaw Sound. Gen. J. G. Foster, of the Department of the South, had headquarters at Hilton Head. A fleet of ships with abundant stores was in Tybee Roads and Port Royal Harbor. He also heard the first news of the outside world since his hermit march. General Grant still held Richmond in a vise, and Thomas, at the other end of his own military division, had not yet carried out the programme expected. As a diversion he enjoyed a file of newspapers from rebeldom retailing frightful tales of "defeat," "rout," "race for the coast," "sanguinary slaughter," and other blood-curdling experiences.

A scintilla of truth would have found the bleached bones of his army strewn over the plains of Georgia, instead of resting on the *Dandelion's* decks and Savannah meads. Availing himself of the conveniences at hand the General ran off, with whirlwind speed, letters to General Grant, Secretary Stanton, Admiral Dahlgren, and General Foster, adding to the latter directions for the establishment of a line of supplies by vessels in port to his army up the Ogeechee.

To the Secretary of War (December 13) he wrote:

> I regard Savannah as already gained, although garrisoned by 15,000 troops. I have destroyed 200 miles of railroad, and otherwise rendered Georgia useless for hostile ends.

He was towed back in his "conqueror's yawl" as near the fort as darkness and hidden torpedoes would admit, whence he

stroked his way ashore, guided by flickering camp fires. General Foster had come down from Port Royal, having failed to effect a lodgment on the railroad between Savannah and Charleston, near Pocotaligo. Indeed, everything had failed, except SHERMAN himself.

The General, while visiting Admiral Dahlgren at Wassaw Sound, made his own arrangements for supplies and siege guns for service against Savannah. The Admiral conveyed the General back to Fort McAllister, meanwhile reaching a complete understanding. Thus went by the next day.

SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

[DECEMBER 15-21, 1864.]

On the 15th the General, at the headquarters of Howard, 8 miles inland from Savannah, ordered his own moved near the same point. Here he began the siege. His anxiety was to break the enemy's lines before reenforcements from Virginia or Augusta could arrive.

A letter from General Grant (December 6) suggested the "most important operation now to end the rebellion was to close out Lee and his army, as it would take three months to repair damages, by which time he expected to finish up Richmond." His idea was for SHERMAN "to establish a base on the coast, and with the rest of his force come to City Point with all dispatch," adding, "Select the officer to command, but you I want in person."

General SHERMAN had set his mind on the capture of Savannah, and after plans of his own. Therefore to embark for Virginia was directly antagonistic to his well-digested purpose.

On December 16, therefore, he wrote to his chief, giving an account of his movements; that he was instituting measures to come to him with 50,000 or 60,000 men, intending to capture

Savannah, if he had time; he had expected, however, with his present command, after reducing Savannah, to march on Columbia, S. C., then to Raleigh, then to report to him, requiring for the transit six weeks after taking Savannah, probably by the middle of January.

ENEMY ABANDONS SAVANNAH.

[DECEMBER 21, 1864.]

On December 17 the General sent a flag into the city, demanding its surrender. Being refused, he determined to enforce it. He had promised liberal terms to the inhabitants and garrison, but if compelled to assault or to starve them out he would resort to the harshest measures, not even restraining his army, to avenge the national wrong attached to Savannah and other cities responsible for dragging the country into civil war.

To General Grant he again wrote (December 18) inclosing the summons to surrender and refusal, concluding:

> I have a faint belief you will delay operations long enough to enable me to succeed here. With Savannah in possession I can punish South Carolina as she deserves and as thousands of people of Georgia hoped I would do. The whole United States would rejoice to have this army turned loose on South Carolina to devastate that State as I have done Georgia, and will have a direct bearing on your camp in Virginia.

SHERMAN, two days previously (18th), received a letter from Halleck, mentioning General Grant as having informed him—

> of the suggested transfer of his infantry to Richmond, but now wishes him to say that you will retain your entire force and operate from such a base as you may establish on the coast. General Foster will obey your instructions and Admiral Dahlgren assist. General Grant wishes that this whole matter of your future action shall be left entirely to your discretion. He will send you everything required.

Upon Hardee's refusal to surrender, SHERMAN tightened his lines, and determined to capture the entire garrison. Having

given his orders he allowed three days for preparations, during that interim proposing to visit Admiral Dahlgren.

While on his return (December 21) a letter announced the evacuation of Savannah on that morning. The General was sorely disappointed, especially as his first move on his return was to bottle up Hardee and force a fight or a famine.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

As a happy and timely thought the General (December 22) penned a dispatch tendering to President Lincoln as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 guns, plenty of ammunition, and 25,000 bales of cotton.

The dispatch reached the President on Christmas eve, and was at once spread with electric flash over the entire North.

Three days after Christmas the President sent to his triumphant general his celebrated "Many, many thanks" dispatch by the hands of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan.

On December 24 SHERMAN thanked Grant for the commendation of his army, and expressed his pleasure at the modification of his former order, "as he feared the transportation of his army by sea would very much disturb its unity and morale, now so perfect."

AGAIN ON THE MOVE.

[DECEMBER 21, 1864–JANUARY 19, 1865.]

After dismantling the Savannah forts bearing on the sea approach and modifying the defenses for a smaller garrison, the plans were perfected for the movement northward. In his last letter SHERMAN, after many details of his proposed operations, concluded:

> The game is then up with Lee, unless he comes out of Richmond, avoids you, and fights me. In which case I should reckon you on his

heels. Now that Hood is used up I feel disposed to bring the matter to an issue as quickly as possible.

If you feel confident you can whip Lee outside his intrenchments, I feel equally confident I can handle him in the open country.

The interval between the 23d and 26th of December was devoted to orders respecting a safe disposition of the military and civil administration of Savannah. In reference to the "hostility of its inhabitants," as the war was near its close, the General decided, unlike Atlanta, to give them the option of remaining or departing to Charleston or Augusta. The mass preferred to remain. The mayor of the city was so thoroughly "subjugated" that, taking advantage of his complete docility, the General authorized him to revive the municipal government. Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, having been the first to enter the city, was appointed to command as military governor.

In a letter of December 27, received on January 2, 1865, General Grant, in reply to SHERMAN'S plan of land operations northward, suggested a base at Pocotaligo or Coosawhatchee, while he strengthened himself at Richmond, and concluded—

without waiting further directions, then, you may make your preparations to start on your northern expedition without delay.

In reply, on the same day, SHERMAN transmitted what he capped "Projet for January," which covered the programme as carried out. The right wing was to be moved on transports to the head of Broad River, on the South Carolina side, and massed near Pocotaligo, 25 miles inland.

The left and cavalry were to go by road to Hardeeville, in the vicinity of the same point, the transfer of post to be accomplished by January 15. Howard, with the right, arrived at his rendezvous January 10. Slocum, with the left, was also on time. A lodgment was now secured and the army ready to move off on what is known in history as "SHERMAN'S Campaign in the Carolinas." This was an ante-climax to his wonderful

dispositions. Hood routed at Nashville and Hardee run out of Savannah about the same time, the former being the complement of the latter, and Richmond by the rear now the objective.

FINALE OF THE "MARCH TO THE SEA."

[JANUARY 8, 1865.]

On January 8 the General announced in general field orders the congratulating letters of President Lincoln and Lieutenant-General Grant upon the campaign to the sea and defeat of Hood in Tennessee. He authorized each regiment to inscribe on its banner the word "Savannah" or "Nashville." With this laudatory pronouncement terminated the "March to the sea." The General himself regarded this movement "as a shift of base from a city of no value to Savannah a step in the direction of Richmond."

The total losses during the March were, killed and wounded, 1,338. The gains, the military vantage already mentioned, 65,000 men fed and 32,000 horses and mules foraged for forty days.

AGAIN TENDERED THE THANKS OF CONGRESS.

Congress again (January 10, 1865) came forward with a tender of thanks "to SHERMAN and his army for their triumphant march from Chattanooga to Atlanta and through Georgia to Savannah."

THE COTTON AND NEGRO QUESTION ONCE MORE.

At this untimely moment (January 11), at the very inception of a movement which was to deliver a brain clout to the hydra-headed army of the rebellion, Secretary Stanton, accompanied by Quartermaster-General Meigs, Adjutant-General Townsend, and an agent of the Treasury Department, arrived, as it was

called, to "regulate civil affairs," but really to talk "negro and cotton." The next day, accordingly, General SHERMAN turned the custom-house over to the agent of the United States Treasury and gave ear to the Secretary's negro proposals.

There was one marked characteristic of SHERMAN. Although of a restive spirit, prompt to act, and righteously exacting in his convictions of duty, right, and justice, he possessed a marvelous degree of equanimity and forbearance. He had been tried in the crucible of experience and had ever stood the test.

During the Secretary's sojourn the General ciceroned him about the city, put him in touch with negroes by the wholesale, and arranged at his own headquarters a convocation of 20 negro Baptist and Methodist preachers, where the Secretary put them on the stand, Adjutant-General Thomas (Lorenzo) taking prolix notes.

Upon reaching the "twelfth" interrogatory in the series, General SHERMAN, much to his surprise and strain of the characteristic previously alluded to, was requested to leave the room.

The preachers, however, stood up nobly in his behalf. They united in one voice, 20 of them present, in declaring—

> we looked upon General SHERMAN prior to his arrival as a man in the providence of God set apart to accomplish his work. * * * His conduct toward us has characterized him as a friend and gentleman * * *; what concerns us could not be in better hands.

As set forth in his "Memoirs," the General did not take very kindly to this summary procedure toward the commander of an army of 100,000 men, who had marched some 600 miles through the heart of the enemy's country and had given the deathblow to rebellion. He said nothing, however, and went on with his glorious work.

All this on account of an element in the rear which, ex parte,

put him down as hostile to the negro, simply because he would not load himself down with tens of thousands of these helpless and dependent people under the circumstances, with ruination for his army and damnation for the Union.

His true friendship was shown repeatedly on his march in the cabins and gatherings of the former black slaves; taking them into his confidence; telling them how he wished to beat and ruin their taskmasters into submission; then would come their day of deliverance; urged them to stay where they were for the present, where they could raise corn and bacon for food and have shelter for themselves, their old and sick people, women and children. He showed them that was the best for him and the brave men they saw around and for themselves. The gratitude of these simple people of the plantation cabins was manifested in many ways, often pathetic. They obeyed his wish and his army continued to victory.

A TRIUMPH OF ANOTHER KIND.

General Halleck had prepared SHERMAN beforehand in a letter "about people about the President torturing him with suspicions of his fidelity to him and his negro policy."

The President, in the soundness of his judgment, knew better and appreciated his services and his methods.

The General, concluding a letter on the subject, said: "My aim is to whip the rebels and humble their pride, to follow them to their inmost recesses and make them fear and dread us," adding, contemplatively, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

Besides, as he added—

> I did not propose to have it cast up to me, as Hood had done at Atlanta, that we had to call on their slaves to help to subdue them.

The Secretary of War was completely converted, if he had any other motive than inquiry, for he was so taken by the

superior wisdom of SHERMAN that he requested him to draft an order on the subject in accordance with his own views. This he did on January 16, which was approved in its entirety by the Secretary. The plan was the setting apart of certain islands and abandoned rice plantations "for the use of negroes made free by acts of war and the proclamation of the President."

FROM POLITICS AGAIN TO WAR.

General Slocum, on January 18, turned Savannah over to General Foster, commanding the Department of the South. It was not until the next day, owing to the interposition of the nonmilitary problem mentioned, the General issued his first general order for the movement. In the meantime his corps was in motion toward the proposed rendezvous. As a ruse, he spread the report that he would touch at Charleston or Augusta, neither of which points, however, had any bearing whatever upon what he planned to accomplish.

CAMPAIGN IN THE CAROLINAS.

[JANUARY 21–APRIL 6, 1865.]

It was January 21, instead of 15, as was his plan had his movements not been delayed, when General SHERMAN bade farewell to Savannah and sailed for Beaufort, S. C., touching at Hilton Head to give General Foster his final orders, reaching destination on January 23.

He found his troops in position near the head of the Broad, as he had ordered, and assumed immediate command. General Schofield went by sea to North Carolina with the Twenty-third Corps. As for the enemy, Hardee was cooped up in Charleston. Beauregard had come from Corinth, Miss., to take general command and resist progress, which was about as possible as Canute of old sitting on the beach to scare off a tidal wave.

On February 1 SHERMAN gave his command, "Advance," and forward stepped his boys in blue to set the seal of fate upon rebellion.

The personnel of the general rank and formation of the army was practically the same as when it left Atlanta, with the exception that Major-General Logan, absent on leave, had returned to the command of his Fifteenth Corps, and Force was transferred to the command of the division of Leggett.

The strength of the army at different periods of the campaign was:

February 1	60,079
March 1	57,676
April 1	81,150
April 11	88,948

And 68 guns.

The trains and supplies were the same as from Atlanta to Savannah.

The enemy occupied Charleston and Augusta with large garrisons. The restless and pugnacious Wheeler, with a reduced force, was playing the hornet on the flanks. General Hampton, from the Army of Virginia, was in his native State whooping up things "to stay the progress of the invader" and to "punish him for the invasion of the glorious State of South Carolina."

In this effort he was assisted by Gen. M. C. Butler, of the same State. Hood also was "hiking" across Georgia to make a junction on SHERMAN'S front.

The strength of the enemy in the field was figured:

Hardee and Wheeler	25,000
Hampton and Butler	15,000
Total	40,000

This force might be sufficient to make it troublesome to cross some of the great rivers on the way, but nothing more.

For these emergency efforts General SHERMAN expressed the most supreme contempt, but as to whether Lee would remain to be besieged by Grant and permit SHERMAN to cut off his supplies in the direction of the Carolinas was the problem to be solved. It was his hope that Lee would make the attempt to wrench himself from the grip of Grant, in which event SHERMAN had it set up to catch him between Goldsboro and Raleigh.

To leave nothing to chance the General arranged with Admiral Dahlgren and General Foster to watch his course inland and provide points of security along the coast.

GOLDSBORO THE OBJECTIVE.

His objective was Goldsboro, N. C., a distance of 425 miles in one march, as a point of convenience for ulterior operations by reason of two railroads converging there from Wilmington and Newbern, on the coast. He calculated upon his army, artillery, and trains compassing that immense distance for so large an army in the enemy's country within six weeks. The region having been cleaned up in the support of Lee's army, trouble was anticipated about supplies, but if worse came to worst he could subsist several months on the horses and mules in the trains.

There was no general order of march, the target being the South Carolina Railroad, about Blackville. The first day out the enemy appeared boldly, to disappear with little reluctance. On the 5th SHERMAN was at Beaufort Bridge, where the forces in front put up a slight resistance, to be brushed away. The next day, 5 miles from Bamberg, communication between Charleston and Augusta was effectually wrecked. The next day a party of foragers captured the South Carolina Railroad without waiting for the column to get up. Such was the dismay of the enemy on the front. At this point 50 miles of

road were destroyed beyond repair before the end now certain. The enemy gathered himself for a tussel at the crossing of the Edisto, but ran upon SHERMAN'S bristling bayonets swinging into sight. On the 9th the army reached Blackville. The next move was to beat in the sprint for Columbia. Meanwhile Kilpatrick made a demonstration toward Aiken to keep up the delusion about Augusta.

CROSSING THE SOUTH EDISTO.

[FEBRUARY 11, 1865.]

After crossing the South Edisto on the 11th, the general march was resumed. Having passed the main stream heading for Columbia, intelligence was received of a concentration from Charleston and Augusta, and from Virginia. The main army was now 21 miles from that point. General Beauregard, brought on from Mississippi, was in general command.

On the 14th SHERMAN lay on the Congaree, 8 miles below his objective. The stream was rapid and deep, rendering pontoons not impossible, but unreliable as a means of passage.

OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA.

[FEBRUARY 16–17, 1865.]

On the night of the 16th SHERMAN in bivouac on the opposite side could see the lights of the city. Around him were the remains of huts and holes of "Camp Sorghum," where thousands of prisoners of the national forces had been held.

By skillful maneuvering above and below, the enemy was forced back, leaving the way open to the transfer of the main body by means of boats, the advance pushing to the Camden and Winnsboro road. The General was promptly met by the mayor, who formally tendered the surrender of the place and

asked for orders. He was relieved by an assurance of safety for private property.

An incident occurred which much touched the heart of the grim warrior. Several escaped victims of the horrors of southern military prison corrals pushed their way through the terror-stricken crowd into his presence, one of the number handing a paper requesting him to read it at his leisure. That night in going over the accumulation of such matters during the day, this document proved to be the well-known song, "Sherman's March to the Sea." Its author was Adjt. S. H. M. Byers, of the Fifth Iowa Volunteers. The General, pleased with the sentiment and lines, sent for Byers, attached him to his staff, and gave him a mount. A glee club, it seems, of prisoners in the Columbia camp, had become so proficient that even the ladies, full of hate in their hearts, could not repress lending them their ears.

A REMINISCENCE OF FORMER DAYS.

It spoke much for the gallantry of the lieutenant of the forties to find the number of ladies along the line of march who desired to renew his acquaintance.

While walking through the city of Columbia with the mayor the General's quick eye rested upon a peaceful home with fine flocks of chickens and ducks within the inclosure. The lady of the house met him as he entered; the General remarking: "Madame, I am pleased to notice our men have not handled your premises as is their wont."

"I owe it to you, General."

"Not at all."

"Oh, yes; I am indebted to you. You remember our home on Cooper River in 1845? You gave me a book."

This was a stunner to the war-battered veteran.

"Here it is," suiting the action to the word.

Turning to the fly leaf he read: "To Miss ——— Poyas, with the compliments of W. T. SHERMAN, first lieutenant, Third Artillery."

He instantly recalled the young lady, her fad for water colors, and a mutual sentiment in that direction. He responded with inquiries about her father, mother, and sisters, and particularly her brother, James, with whom he used to hunt on the Cooper, some 40 miles above Charleston.

She told her story. She had heard frightful stories of cruelties and devastations committed along his line of march and was in doubt whether the "bad man" was W. T. or T. W. Sherman, both of whom were in the Northern Army. When Hampton left she saw no escape from this awful man. So fortifying herself with this little volume, a long-treasured relic of maiden days, she decided to prayerfully await developments. The "boys" were on hand and over the fence. In a jiffy the chickens and ducks were scattering in every direction. At length a young man, with a "fine" beard, appearing to have authority, entered upon the scene. In womanly desperation she appealed to him in the name of "his General." He was familiar with that sort of pleading.

"What do you know of 'Uncle Billy,' at any rate?"

"When he was a young man he was a friend in Charleston, and here is a book he gave me."

This was not counted in his tactics. The young officer looked it over, shouting:

"Hello, boys, here's something."

The boys, piling over one another to get a squint, sent up a chorus, the officer leading:

"That's so. That's Uncle Billy's writing. I have seen it before."

A cessation of hostilities followed. A soldier remained on duty until the provost guard arrived.

"Was the guard good to you?" inquired the General.

"A very nice young man; he is in the other room minding my baby, while I have come out to meet you."

Take a woman for quick wit in an extremity. Five minutes would have rifled the premises before the placing of the provost guards. Before leaving the city the General sent her a half tierce of rice and 100 pounds of ham from his own mess stores.

At the same city he met another friend of happy days, a Mrs. Simons, born Wragg, of Charleston. That night, her house being in danger from the devouring element, the General ordered his own train harnessed and conveyed herself and family and possessions to his own headquarters to avoid the danger, giving up his own room and bed.

It was another quality of SHERMAN'S make up. No matter how much engrossed in great things, he always had time for small ones.

The violent winds were sweeping the tongues of flame across the city, cutting a swath of resistless destruction. SHERMAN, Howard, Logan, and Woods, general officers, and an extra division, were on duty throughout the night to stay further progress.

By 3 a. m., the winds having abated, the fire spent its energy, but sunrise revealed the heart of the city in ruins.

It was afterwards demonstrated in the international commission on American and British claims, under the treaty of Washington, that the burning of Columbia did not result from any act of the Government of the United States. It was proven that General Hampton's cavalry, before fleeing from the city, set fire to the enormous quantities of stored cotton. The high winds did the rest.

In order to meet the present needs of the inhabitants, the General turned over to the mayor 500 head of prime cattle and 100 muskets and ammunition to guard them.

Among the captured articles was a large quantity of Confederate scrip, which the soldiers spent liberally and gambled away not a little. The dies were carried off, but the machinery was demolished.

The 18th and 19th having been devoted to the demolition of the railroad, the column headed for Winnsboro, which the left wing reached on the 21st. The corps of Hood paralleled the march without daring to attack.

CROSSING THE CATAWBA.

[FEBRUARY 23-25, 1865.]

A feint was made on Charlotte, where Beauregard made another futile display of concentration. In the meantime SHERMAN was making for Fayetteville with all possible dispatch. At the Catawba, at Rocky Mount, owing to the high stage of the river and the difficulty of using his pontoons, which were finally swept away, he was delayed a week owing to the Fourteenth Corps being left on the west bank. A part of the army halted at Hanging Rock to cover the final crossing. Hardee had escaped to Cheraw in time to get across the Pedee before the advance.

It was here learned of the capture of Wilmington. The army was now in position for the first time since leaving Savannah to communicate with the outer world.

All being across the Catawba (27th), the column headed for Cheraw, while the cavalry were feinting on Charleston and Savannah. The roads were so cut up with mud, owing to the nature of the ground and rains, that it was only by means of corduroying that progress was possible with the artillery and wagons, and not much better with the infantry.

CHERAW.

[MARCH 3, 1865.]

On March 3 the army entered Cheraw. The next day, while riding out of Chesterfield with the Twentieth Corps, seeing a negro by the roadside, aghast with wonder at the cloud of "Yankee deliverers," the General inquired:

"Where does this road lead?"

"Him lead to Cheraw, Massa."

"Good road?"

"Yes, Massa; very good for we 'uns."

"How far?"

"Ten miles, Massa, if you foots it; 5 miles by mule."

"Any guerrillas?"

"No, Massa; done gone two days; play chinquapins on the coat tails, sich a hurry."

The General at the time was on his Lexington mount, his famous battle steed.

The negro, transfixed by the immensity of things, was in a quandary which way to turn.

After a while, General Barry coming along, shouted:

"Hallo! What are you doing there?"

"Dey say Massa SHERMAN coming soon. I'se waiting, 'specting to see Massa SHERMAN."

"You were just speaking to General SHERMAN."

"De great God!" exclaimed the negro, falling on his knees, "jist look at dat hoss!" Lighting out, he soon overtook the General. Pulling up by the side of Lexington, he trotted along with wondering admiration divided between "Massa SHERMAN" and "dat hoss."

In the colloquy which ensued the General concluded that his self-constituted flanker admired the horse more than the rider.

The enemy was still confused and scattered. At Cheraw large quantities of stores were taken and destroyed. Having carried his army safe across the Pedee, the General breathed easier as far as such natural obstructions as great streams lay in the way of his progress. The Cape Fear, he felt assured, was in possession of the United States forces.

WAR AND WINE.

The day was a soaker. As far as possible the men kept under cover while the destruction of public property, factories, and railroads was going on. In the meantime the officers indulged in a little camp sociability. At one of the corps headquarters the General, happening on hand, was invited "to join."

"Blair," said SHERMAN, "this wine is excellent. Where did you get it?"

"Do you like it?"

"I insist on knowing where you got it. Any more to be had? This is a rich man's luxury, not a poor man's necessity."

"Do you wish some?"

The same day a case of superb old Madeira, in bottles, cobwebbed with years, was dropped at military division headquarters.

In nosing around, Blair's men had uncovered about eight wagonloads of this palate-tickling liquid, which was distributed in fair proportion among the generals, officers, and men of the command. The article was sent up from the vaults of one of the aristocratic Palmetto families of Charleston for safe-keeping. Besides immense supplies and family articles, from other cities, there were taken 24 guns, 2,000 muskets, and 3,600 barrels of powder.

CROSSING THE PEDEE.

[MARCH 6-7, 1865.]

On the 6th (March) the army crossed the Pedee and strung out for Fayetteville. Anticipating concentration on his front, the General held his forces close in hand. His old chieftain of the enemy, Joseph E. Johnston, again in the saddle, seemed to be going the same way.

On the 8th, from Laurel, SHERMAN dispatched two couriers, by different routes, with ciphers for the "Commanding officer at Wilmington, N. C.," announcing his intention to reach Goldsboro by Sunday, requesting a boat to be sent up the Cape Fear with bread, sugar, and coffee, having an abundance of everything else, and to send word to General Schofield to join him with his corps at Goldsboro.

As SHERMAN'S "boys" tramped into Fayetteville on the 11th, Hardee and Hampton left in due and undue haste, barely escaping falling into their clutches. The entire army was now around their chief.

AGAIN IN TOUCH WITH THE COAST.

The next day, the Sabbath, being devoted to rest, about noon the shrill sound of a steam whistle started every ear on the alert. A moment later shout upon shout followed along the river banks. It was the steamer from Wilmington Harbor. SHERMAN, recalling the occasion, said:

> The effect was electric. No one can realize the feeling unless, like us, he has been for months cut off from all communication with friends and compelled to listen to the croaking and prognostications of open enemies.

The skipper, Ainsworth by name, with a mail bag over his shoulder, led the improvised parade to headquarters. The couriers from Laurel had arrived safe, and this was the response.

General Terry, prompt to act, had started him upstream at 2 p. m. the day before.

The General, as quick with his pen as his sword, sat down to his correspondence to be dispatched down the river the same evening.

To Secretary Stanton he wrote in part:

I have done all I proposed. * * *

These points were regarded as inaccessible to us. Now no place in the Confederacy is safe against the Army of the West. * * * Let Lee hold on to Richmond and we will destroy his country. He must come out and fight us in the open ground. For that we must ever be ready. Let him stick behind his parapets and he will perish.

To Grant, giving the story of the campaign briefly told:

Our march has been substantially what I desired. * * *

I hope you have not been uneasy about us, and that the fruits of the march will be appreciated.

If I can now add Goldsboro, I will be in position to aid you materially in spring. Joe Johnston may try to interpose, but I will go straight at him.

To Terry, indicating the supplies he desired:

We have swept the country well from Savannah here. The people of South Carolina, instead of feeding Lee's army, will now call upon Lee to feed them.

Have boats escorted and run at night at any risk. * * * We must not give time for Joe Johnston to concentrate at Goldsboro. We can not prevent it at Raleigh, but he shall have no rest. * * * Hurry supplies. Every day is worth a million dollars. * * * I must rid my army of 20,000 to 30,000 useless mouths.

I expect to form a junction with Schofield at Goldsboro, so as to be ready for the next and last stage of the war.

ON TO GOLDSBORO.

[MARCH 13–22, 1865.]

On March 13–15 the Cape Fear was crossed. The advance on Goldsboro began. The General was prepared at any moment for attack. Having unloaded the horde of refugees, he felt himself unencumbered and in shape for action. Johnston was

known to have a force of 37,000 men on his left and front. During the entire day the enemy resisted with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. At Averysboro (16th) Hardee held a strong position in his path, but was quickly turned, with the loss of part of a brigade, a battery of 3 guns, 108 dead, and 68 wounded left on the field. SHERMAN'S loss was 12 officers and 65 men killed and 477 wounded.

The enemy hastened toward Smithfield.

HOW HEROES FEEL.

In a letter of February 7 Grant writes him:

> I have received your very kind letters, in which you say you would decline, or are opposed to, a promotion. No one would be more pleased at your advancement than I; and if you should be placed in my position and I put subordinate, it would not change our personal relations in the least. I would make the same exertions to support you that you have ever done to support me, and would do all in my power to make our cause win.

THE OBJECTIVE GAINED—A BASE AGAINST RICHMOND.

[MARCH 23, 1865.]

From Averysboro the General swung his left wing eastward to Goldsboro. On the 18th his bivouac was 5 miles from Bentonville and 27 miles from the former objective, as well as strategic point. Supposing all danger passed, he crossed to his left wing, to be near Generals Schofield and Terry, known to be approaching. Scarcely had he taken his new post (19th) than messengers brought intelligence that Slocum (left wing) had butted against Johnston's entire army. Ordering him to stand fast for time, Slocum repulsed all attacks and held his ground, the enemy facing west. SHERMAN meanwhile came up from the east.

The next day the enemy decamped in the direction of Smithfield, and SHERMAN pursued his course to Goldsboro, which he entered on the 23d. His losses were 1,604 and those of the

enemy 2,348. Later, commenting upon the tactical features of the field at Bentonville, SHERMAN conceded a great error in not overwhelming Johnston's army on May 21, when Mower broke through his lines on the extreme flank, and pushing him to Bentonville instead of ordering him back, fearing the enemy might have made greater concentration than he knew.

It is the only instance in his military handling of grand tactics where undue caution got the better of his judgment. In his own language:

> I should rapidly have followed Mower with the whole right wing, which would have brought on a general battle and could not have resulted otherwise than successfully.

To make assurance doubly sure—

> he preferred to avoid a general engagement until he had effected a junction with Schofield and Terry, who were expected to reach Goldsboro on the 21st.

On the 23d and 24th he had the satisfaction of witnessing every part of his army converged on this point, as originally designed, Howard right, Slocum left, and the added strength of Schofield's Twenty-third Corps and Terry's Second Division of the Tenth Corps. The Newbern Railroad was in running order, a locomotive having come through to Goldsboro on the 23d, which became the new base for the movements which exerted a resistless bearing upon the scenes of war, now rapidly tending to the capture or dispersion of the armies of the rebellion.

THE LONGEST MARCH IN HISTORY.

At Goldsboro ended one of the—

> longest and most important marches by an organized army in history in a civilized country. From Savannah to Goldsboro the route was 425 miles, crossing five large navigable rivers (Edisto, Broad, Catawba, Pedee, and Cape Fear), each of which with a small force could have made a strong, if not impregnable, frontal resistance. The country was almost in a state of nature, swampy, with mud roads, which had to be corduroyed. It cap-

tured the important depots of Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville, compelled the evacuation of Charleston, broke up all the railroads in South Carolina, and consumed food and forage for the whole march of fifty-five days, marching 10 miles a day, and arrived in perfect flesh and invincible spirit—

with the enemy short a large number of killed, wounded, and missing, and timid and demoralized.

ENTERS THE THEATER OF GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

In resuming his march SHERMAN came within the theater of General Grant's operations, with no army capable of delaying him, unless Lee should leave Richmond, join Johnston, and meet him alone. Now that Schofield and Terry had united with him, he was not even fearful of that. General Grant before Richmond also detected indications of the rapidly approaching crisis.

In a letter, in reply to SHERMAN'S of the 12th, reviewing the operations in Thomas's department and Sheridan's famous raid, General Grant began to let out intimations of preparations for a bold stroke of Lee to free himself from his Richmond trap. With this in view, he wrote of moving Thomas to Bulls Gap, where he proposed he should throw up fortifications to prevent Lee from falling back to Lynchburg and retreating into eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. There were abundant stores at Knoxville.

In furtherance of the plan, Thomas was ordered by Grant not to destroy any railroads west of the Virginia line, in order to be ready for a campaign against Lynchburg, adding as to SHERMAN himself with his back on the coast—

he might feel safe against anything the enemy can do. Lee may evacuate Richmond but he can not get there in force enough to touch you. His army is demoralized and deserting fast, both to us and to their homes.

On every side he detected evidence of disintegration.

On the 22d SHERMAN wrote Grant from Coxs Bridge, Neuse

River, North Carolina, taking a retrospect of his operations since his letter from Fayetteville (14th) and mentioning his purpose to "organize three armies of 25,000 men each, ready to march to Raleigh or Weldon by or before April 10." The next day (from Goldsboro) SHERMAN wrote again, "I will, in a short time, be ready to march against Raleigh, Gaston, Weldon, or even Richmond, as you should determine."

On the 24th, writing to Grant (from Goldsboro), he indicated that he saw—

> pretty clearly how in one or two moves we can checkmate Lee, bring him to unite Johnston with him in defense of Richmond, or abandon the cause, [He felt certain] if he leave Richmond, Virginia leaves the Confederacy. The families (in Goldsboro) remain, but I will gradually push them all out to Raleigh or Wilmington.

REMINISCENT.

As a diversion to the serious work of the campaign, the War Department arranged an event, emotional and patriotic, by (G. O., 27, 1865) ordering Brevet Major-General Anderson, on April 14, 1865, to raise over the ruins of Fort Sumter the same United States flag which he "floated over the battlements during the rebel assault and which was lowered and saluted by him on April 14, 1861," to be now saluted by 100 guns from Fort Sumter and a national salute from every fort and former rebel battery that fired upon it; also suitable ceremonies were to be had under the direction of Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, whose military operations compelled the rebels to evacuate Charleston. In his absence General Gillmore, commanding the department, was to represent him. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was to deliver a public address and the naval forces in Charleston Harbor were to participate. General SHERMAN was too intent on the grand culmination at Richmond to give attention to these reminiscent events.

GIRDING UP THE LINES.

The closing scene of the tread of armies in the drama of the civil war in the United States had now been reached. The raids of Sheridan, under the orders of Grant, north of the James, on the south side near Petersburg, and at Danville near the Appomattox, and Grant in person moving by his left with all the force available, holding his intrenched lines to prevent Lee from striking Sheridan and prepared for "anything that turns up," speedily brought matters to a focus.

To SHERMAN he wrote:

> If Lee detaches I will attack; if he comes out I will repulse and follow him up to the best advantage. * * * His force is now estimated at 65,000.

Among the movements on the outer spheres were Wilson off toward the west from East Point; Stoneman from East Tennessee toward Lynchburg; Thomas in motion to Bulls Gap; Canby in Mobile and the interior of Alabama; Gillmore from Charleston to reenforce Wilmington. Troops belonging to SHERMAN were being shipped to Newbern, adding 5,000 to those of his march.

A VISIT TO CITY POINT.

During the repair of the railroad to Goldsboro, March 25, leaving Schofield in chief command, SHERMAN, accompanied by his personal staff, left for City Point, by way of Newbern and Morehead City on a locomotive, and Fortress Monroe and up the James to City Point by steamer, arriving March 27. General Grant received him most gladly.

The President being there, the two generals called and were in conference for several hours. Mr. Lincoln asked no end of questions about the "great march and plans," but was decidedly off his equanimity on account of the General's absence from his command. No amount of persuasion could influence

him to the contrary. He felt encouraged that things had progressed so well so far, and did not desire to take any chances of a backset.

SOMETHING OVERLOOKED.

Upon returning to quarters the generals were accosted by Mrs. Grant. "I presume, of course, you saw Mrs. Lincoln. What did she say?" The pronoun emphasized.

The generals glanced at each other inquisitively; in fact, quizzically.

"No," responded General Grant, rather demurely; "I did not ask for Mrs. Lincoln."

"I did not know she was abroad," chimed in General SHERMAN.

"Well," said Mrs. Grant, "you are indeed a pretty pair."

These were not carpet knights, yet she chidingly added:

"Your neglect is without excuse; an unpardonable breach of etiquette toward the first lady of the land."

The good lady might have learned something different had it been a breach of the enemy's works.

The offenders promised to correct the oversight.

The next day, accompanied by Admiral S. Porter, they essayed a "call of etiquette" upon the President and "the first lady of the land."

The President received the defendants in person, escorting them to his cabin on the steamer.

After being seated, General Grant made the first dash of inquiry for Mrs. Lincoln.

The President struck for her stateroom, but returned instantly, laden with excuses, the most etiquetical of which was, "Mrs. Lincoln begs to be excused, not being well."

A President, a lieutenant-general, a major-general, and an admiral looked as much as to say, "These women."

PARTING WORDS.

The conversation then turned upon topics with which they were more familiar—the military situation in general, Grant at Richmond, and SHERMAN at Goldsboro.

SHERMAN said he was strong enough to fight Lee and Johnston combined provided Grant came up in a day or two. If Lee would remain in Richmond he could march to Burksville. Lee would then starve inside or must fight on equal terms outside.

Grant realized that one or the other must fight one more fierce battle, which would be the last.

LINCOLN. Whether another battle could not be avoided?

GRANT. That will depend upon the enemy.

SHERMAN. It may fall upon me at Raleigh; I will be prepared.

GRANT. If Lee will wait a few days in an attempt to join Johnston in North Carolina, I will be on his back.

LINCOLN to SHERMAN. Are you not afraid something might happen to your army?

SHERMAN. I will return at once. Are you ready, Mr. President, for the end? What is to be done with their armies, and what with the political leaders?

LINCOLN. I am ready. Defeat the Confederate armies and get the people back on their farms. Davis ought to clear out, "escape the country," only I can not say so.

Admiral Porter, in 1866, prepared a brief of this eventful conversation, which he sent to SHERMAN.

It is due to the memory of Lincoln and of SHERMAN, in the unpleasant misunderstanding which followed the original SHERMAN terms to Johnston, to add from Porter:

Mr. Lincoln, if he had lived, would have acquitted the General of any blame, for he was only carrying out the President's wishes. The President came to City Point with most liberal terms toward the rebels. The

President was excited and wanted peace on any terms. His heart was tenderness throughout. So long as the rebels laid down their arms he did not care how it was done. He assured SHERMAN that he was ready for civil reorganization as soon as they laid down their arms and resumed civil pursuits, guaranteeing all rights of citizenship and avoiding anarchy. The existing State governments were to be recognized until Congress provided other. The President was delighted with the terms to Lee, exclaiming, "Exactly the thing!" but insisted on the surrender of Johnston on any terms.

During the conversation General Grant vigorously smoked, wrapped in thought. SHERMAN yielded to the President's views wholly, whatever might have been his private opinions.

As SHERMAN left them on the gang plank of the *River Queen*, at noon, March 28, 1865, the President's last words were, "I shall feel better satisfied when you are back."

About a fortnight later came the tragic climax.

In his summing up General SHERMAN said:

Of all the men I ever met he seemed to possess more of the elements of greatness, combined with goodness, than any other.

THE FINAL ROUND-UP.

Upon leaving General Grant, SHERMAN engaged to be ready to march northward April 10. His first act (March 30) of preparation was the reorganization of his army to meet the requirements of its closing duty in the general round-up of the armies in rebellion.

In outline his forces at this time were as follows:

Right wing.—Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard; Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, 7 divisions, 91 regiments of infantry and 14 batteries; total, 28,834 men.

Left wing.—Army of Georgia, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum; Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, 6 divisions, 96 regiments and 12 batteries; total, 28,063 men.

Center.—Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield; Tenth and Twenty-third Corps, 6 divisions, 69 regiments of volunteer

infantry, 9 regiments of colored troops, and 10 batteries; total, 26,392 men.

Cavalry division.—Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick; 3 brigades, 14 regiments and 1 battery; total, 5,659 troopers.

Grand total, 88,948 men and 91 guns.

This force was composed of regiments representing the States (in about this relation of numbers) of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Minnesota, Kentucky, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Alabama, Maine, and New Hampshire.

FALL OF RICHMOND.

On April 5, General SHERMAN issued his general orders for the march northward, to force Johnston to engage and close up Richmond. This programme, however, was suddenly changed by the fall of Richmond and Petersburg on that very day. Lee's army having fled toward Danville with Grant in full pursuit, SHERMAN, anticipating an attempt to effect a junction with Johnston's 35,000 men, dashed straight for Raleigh, 50 miles distant, expecting to strike him possibly at Smithfield.

On the 8th SHERMAN heard from Grant, dated the 5th, at Wilson's Station—

> the rebel armies are now the only strategic point to strike. * * * Lee has only 20,000 men left and those demoralized.

SHERMAN replied he would move on the 10th, as planned, for Raleigh. On the 11th he was at Smithfield, Johnston having retired.

CAPTURE OF RALEIGH.

[APRIL 13, 1865.]

As he entered Raleigh (April 13) he received a deputation from the governor asking protection. To whom he replied, wishing the civil authorities to remain in office until the

President were heard from. When he arrived, however, the governor (Vance) had "left," but the others remained to transact business.

All the outlying operations of Stoneman and Wilson and Sheridan were working to a charm.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE ENEMY.

APRIL 14, 1865.

During the early morning of the 14th Kilpatrick, from Durham Station, 26 miles toward Hillsboro, reported a flag of truce with a packet from General Johnston addressed to General SHERMAN. Johnston asked—

> a temporary cessation of hostilities, and requested the communication to be sent to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, [asking] that he take like action (as toward Lee's) in regard to the other armies.

General SHERMAN replied from Raleigh that he was—

> empowered to arrange terms for a suspension of hostilities and was willing to confer, both armies (his own advancing to Morrisville) to maintain their present positions, and agree upon a basis on the same terms as Grant to Lee at Appomattox.

CONSIDER TERMS OF SURRENDER.

APRIL 17, 1865.

The next day the two commanders met in a house between SHERMAN'S advance, at Durham, and Johnston's rear, at Hillsboro.

As SHERMAN was about to leave his headquarters, it being 8 a. m., April 17, a dispatch in cipher was handed him announcing the assassination of President Lincoln. Giving orders to withhold the startling intelligence until his return, he set out for Durham, 26 miles, which he reached at 10 a. m., on a

locomotive. With several officers of his staff, and General Kilpatrick and escort, the General and party advanced up the Hillsboro road 5 miles, Johnston approaching from the opposite direction. SHERMAN rode forward. The generals shook hands. Although both had been in the Regular Army, Johnston being twelve years SHERMAN'S senior, this was their first meeting. Leaving their officers outside, they entered a farmhouse near by.

The General began by exhibiting the announcement of President Lincoln's assassination, watching its effect. He later said: "Johnston appeared in great distress. The perspiration rolled down his cheeks in great drops."

"I hope the crime will not be charged to the Confederate government," said Johnston, almost sobbing.

The General assured him to the contrary as to himself and Lee or officers of the Confederate army, but "I will not say as much for Jeff Davis, George Sanders, and men of that stripe," adding that he had not disclosed the news even to his staff, but would address his army later, as the late President "was very dear to the soldiers and feared that Raleigh might share the fate of Columbia."

General Johnston proposed the terms should embrace all the Confederate armies, for which he thought he could get authority. SHERMAN repeated his conference with Lincoln, but several weeks before, who was not vindictive against the armies, but had much feeling against Davis and his political adherents. Johnston admitted that the terms of Grant were generous.

After these preliminaries they separated.

Another meeting was held the next day.

The same night, the news of the assassination having been promulgated, SHERMAN conferred with his army and corps commanders, who urged him to accept some terms in order to

prevent a dispersion of Johnston's army and an endless task of gathering up the fragments.

The second conference was on. General Johnston gave assurances of authority to include all the Confederate armies in the terms, but should have some understanding as to their political rights after the surrender.

SHERMAN recalled President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation of December 8, 1863, granting pardon to all below the rank of colonel laying down their arms and taking the oath of allegiance. As to the case of Lee, the amnesty was universal, even including Lee.

THE ORIGINAL TERMS SIGNED.

It was then SHERMAN drew up the terms, as he understood them from the late President, which would be submitted to the new, the armies to remain in statu quo. Handing the paper to Johnston, SHERMAN remarked: "This is the best I can do, subject to approval by higher authority."

"I accept the terms," said Johnston, "in the spirit of kindness in which you have tendered them. Shall they be signed?"

The signatures of these two commanding generals in the field were appended. The terms went forward. In the words of SHERMAN, later—

> I cared little whether approved, modified, or disapproved. All I wanted was instructions.

His two best fighting and political generals, Logan and Blair, urged acceptance without reference to Washington.

As an aside, Halleck wrote to SHERMAN, naming a "scamp set up" to assassinate him in the general massacre proposed by Booth and his accomplices. SHERMAN replied promptly: "Tell him he had better be in a hurry or he will be too late." He repeated Johnston's assertion, "President Lincoln was the best friend the South had."

To Grant, inclosing the agreement, he wrote by way of comment:

> If approved by the President of the United States, it will bring peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It is an absolute submission of the enemy to the lawful authorities of the United States, disperses his armies absolutely, and prevents their breaking up into guerrilla bands.
>
> The moment the agreement is approved I can spare five corps. Leaving Schofield here with the Tenth, I can march north with the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third, via Burksville and Gordonsville, to Frederick or Hagerstown, Md., to be paid and mustered out.

OUTLINE OF THE ORIGINAL TERMS.

It is well to outline the terms of the agreement which caused such a commotion, so much misapprehension, and, in some instances, bitter personal feeling:

The armies in statu quo until notice; forty-eight hours allowed the Confederate armies to disband; to be conducted to their State capitals to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals; each officer and man to file an agreement to cease from acts of war; to abide the action of the State and Federal authorities; the number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the chief of ordnance in the States respectively for action of Congress; the recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments, on officers and legislature taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution; reestablishment of the Federal courts; guaranty of private rights, person, and property as defined by the Constitution; war to cease; general amnesty, as far as the Executive authority can grant it, on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

During the interim of transmission the army was occupied in repair of the railroad and possession from Raleigh to Weldon, in the direction of Norfolk.

On the 20th the General reviewed the Tenth Corps. This was the first time he had seen black troops as part of an organized army.

DISAPPROVAL OF TERMS OF SURRENDER—ARRIVAL OF GRANT.

APRIL 24, 1865.

On April 24 General Grant arrived with the disapproval of "the terms," and carrying with him orders to give Johnston notice of a renewal of hostilities after the lapse of forty-eight hours, SHERMAN to limit his operations to his immediate command and not to attempt civil negotiations, but to demand the surrender of Johnston's army on the same terms granted to Lee at Appomattox on April 9, "purely and simply" to resume the pursuit on the expiration of forty-eight hours.

At 6 a. m., on the same day, General SHERMAN sent to General Johnston his formal notice of the cessation of the suspension of hostilities, forty-eight hours after the receipt of the same at his lines.

This he accompanied with a note of his instructions to limit—

> operations to your immediate command and not to attempt civil negotiations. * * * I therefore demand the surrender of your army on the same terms as were given to General Lee at Appomattox, April 9, instant, purely and simply.

These communications were approved by General Grant. The army was notified of the resumption of hostilities as indicated. General Gillmore, at Hilton Head, and Wilson, at Macon, were cautioned to the same effect.

The business which brought Grant so abruptly to Raleigh was a dispatch from Secretary Stanton, of date April 21, formally announcing the President's disapproval of the Sherman-Johnston agreement, ordering the notice to be conveyed to General SHERMAN directing him to resume hostilities, reiterating the instructions of March 3 to him by the late President as

expressing the views of President Andrew Johnson, which were to be observed by General SHERMAN, and concluding:

> The President desires that you proceed immediately to the headquarters of Major-General SHERMAN and direct operations against the enemy.

THE DISPATCH OF MARCH 3.

For the first time the dispatch of March 3, 1865, 12 m., Secretary Stanton to Lieutenant-General Grant, received at City Point, Va., March 4, 1865, came to the knowledge of General SHERMAN:

> In effect the President directs me to say to you [Grant] that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army or on solely minor and purely military matters. You are not to decide, discuss, or confer on any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions.

Had a copy of this dispatch been forwarded to SHERMAN at the time for his own guidance, the sequel to his magnificent marches and battles, which had such a direct bearing on events at and around Richmond, would not have been shrouded in the mortification of such discordant happenings.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S INTERPRETATION.

As a commentary upon the communication and what it led to, it is but fair to the memory of General SHERMAN, thus acting in the dark, and not unfair to Secretary Stanton, to insert here the following explanatory statements from Admiral Porter's "Account of the interview with Mr. Lincoln," written when all the parties to it except Mr. Lincoln were living, General Grant being present and having opportunity to take cognizance of the statements set forth:

> SHERMAN, as a subordinate officer, yielded his views to those of the President, and the terms of the capitulation between himself and Johnston were exactly in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's wishes. He could not have

done anything which would have pleased the President better. Mr. Lincoln did in fact arrange the (so considered) liberal terms offered Gen. Joseph Johnston, and whatever may have been General SHERMAN'S private views I feel sure that he yielded to the wishes of the President in every respect. It was Mr. Lincoln's policy that was carried out, and had he lived long enough he would have been but too glad to have acknowledged it. The disbanding of Joseph Johnston's army was so complete that the pens and ink used in the discussion of the matter were all wasted.

It was asserted by the rabid ones that General SHERMAN had given up all that we had been fighting for; had conceded everything to Joseph E. Johnston, and had, as the boys say, "knocked the fat into the fire," but sober reflection soon overruled these harsh expressions and, with those who knew General SHERMAN and appreciated him, he was still the "great soldier, patriot, and gentleman." General Grant evidently was of the same way of thinking, for although he did not join in the conversation to any extent yet he made no objections, and I presume had made up his mind to allow the best terms himself. He was also anxious that Johnston should not be driven into Richmond to reenforce the rebels there, who, from behind their strong intrenchments, would have given us incalculable trouble.

General Grant in his reply of the 21st to the transmission of the Sherman-Johnston agreement, intimated having read it carefully before submission, and felt "satisfied that it could not possibly be approved, as it touched upon questions of such vital importance."

He urged the necessity of immediate action by the President and entire Cabinet. The result was disapproval, except for the surrender of Johnston's army.

MAKING THE RECORD.

In this letter General Grant transmitted to SHERMAN a copy of an autograph letter he had himself received from the President, though signed by the Secretary of War, in reply to a forwarded one from General Lee, proposing to meet him (Grant) for the purpose of submitting the question of peace to a convention of officers. Concluding to SHERMAN, "Resume hostilities at the earliest moment you can, acting in good faith."

To this General SHERMAN replied at length, on the 25th, to Lieutenant-General Grant, "present" (at Raleigh), desiring to record certain facts bearing upon his terms with General Johnston, such as his own liberal terms to General Lee on the 9th, and—

> the seeming policy of our Government, as evinced by the call of the Virginia legislature and governor back to Virginia under yours and President Lincoln's very eyes.
>
> It now appears this last act was done without any consultation with you, or any knowledge of Mr. Lincoln, or rather in opposition to a previous policy well considered.

But how should General SHERMAN know it unless informed? In this forceful letter, the product of a statesmanlike comprehension of all the issues involved, he fully sustains his position, acting as he did entirely upon his own initiative, in the absence of relevant facts or instructions, and upon being informed of the wishes of the new President, yielding loyally, and receiving under the modified terms the surrender of the army which he had driven from post to pillar for a distance of 2,500 miles through an easily defensible country, without a defeat or even a setback.

In acknowledging the disapproval of "the terms on which General Johnston proposed to disarm and disperse the insurgents," to Secretary Stanton, General SHERMAN frankly said:

> I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civil matters, yet such is the nature of our situation that they seem inextricably united. I understood from you at Savannah that the financial state of the country demanded military success and would warrant a little bending to policy.
>
> I still believe the General Government of the United States has made a mistake; but that is none of my business. * * * I had flattered myself that by four years of patient, unremitting, and successful labor I deserved no reminder, such as is contained in the paragraph of your letter to General Grant. You may assure the President that I heed his suggestion.

JOHNSTON'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

APRIL 26, 1865.

In the midst of this epistolary adjustment General Johnston, not knowing that General Grant was in Raleigh, suggested another meeting the next day, April 26, at noon. General Grant advised SHERMAN to meet him, and the acceptance of his surrender on the same terms as his with Lee. They met at the Bennett House, beyond Durham Station, as before. Johnston, without further hesitation, accepted the new terms of a military convention bearing even date, April 26, 1865, viz:

All acts of war on the part of the troops under General Johnston's command to cease from this date.

All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro, etc.

The preparation of rolls of officers and men, and giving of individual obligation, in writing, not to take up arms, etc. Side arms of officers and their private horses to be retained by them.

This being done, all officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, etc.

These were signed by each general in command and approved by General Grant, who carried them in person to Washington. General SHERMAN gave the necessary orders to carry the terms into effect, General Schofield to have charge of the details.

The supplemental terms of the convention of April 26 simply related to particulars.

The total number of prisoners of war paroled by General Schofield at Greensboro, N. C., was 36,817.

Surrendered to General Wilson in Georgia and Florida, 52,453.

Surrendered under the capitulation of General Johnston to General SHERMAN, 89,270.

FLIGHT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE GOLD FAKE.

There seemed to be no end of annoyance to the conqueror of Georgia and the Carolinas. On the allegation of a newspaper dispatch, with the sanction of authority, it was given out that large sums of specie, put as high as $13,000,000, were being taken South by Jefferson Davis and his partisans:

> They hope, it is said, to make terms with General SHERMAN or some other commander by which they will be permitted with their gold plunder to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end.

The imputation that he might be bribed naturally aroused the most supreme indignation. The General regarded it as a personal and official insult, which he afterwards publicly resented. He also unburdened his thoughts to his ever-sympathizing friend, the Lieutenant-General, in a letter of April 25, requesting, in a P. S.:

> As Mr. Stanton's most singular paper has been published I demand that this also be made public, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and my proper superiors.

The millions of gold loot Davis was alleged, in the newspapers, to be carrying off, when he was captured amounted to barely $10,000, part of which was paid to his (Davis's) escort and the rest turned over to the Government, where it long interested the curiosity of sight-seers.

As the General in calmer moments said:

> The thirteen millions of treasure, which would require 32 six-mule teams to haul, with which Jeff Davis was to corrupt our armies and buy his escape, dwindled down to the contents of a hand valise.

THE VICTOR'S MOVE ON RICHMOND.

[APRIL 28–MAY 8, 1865.]

On April 28 was held an event at the governor's mansion at Raleigh, General SHERMAN'S quarters, which was not in the original programme. It was an assemblage of all the army and

corps commanders, at which the General reviewed the magnitude and splendor of their services to their country, individually and collectively, explained his plans for the future, and gave orders for their execution. Schofield, Terry, and Kilpatrick were to remain on duty in the Department of North Carolina, to be commanded by General Schofield. The right and left wings were to march under their respective commanding generals by easy stages to Richmond, Va., to await his own return from the South, whither he went the next day (April 29) to make final disposition of all military business connected with that section of country.

In the course of his trip he visited Charleston, passing Fort Moultrie, the scene of his garrison duty as a lieutenant in the forties.

On May 8 he arrived at Fortress Monroe and telegraphed to General Grant, asking for orders. He continued to City Point, and on to Manchester, opposite Richmond, where his army was in camp, in fine trim, after its march of about 210 miles from Raleigh.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

[MAY 10-20, 1865.]

On May 10 he received orders to continue the march to Alexandria, Va., near Washington, D. C., about 105 miles. The march began by the entire army parading through the late Confederate capital out on the Hanover road. On the way the General took opportunity to visit the great battlefields of the Army of the Potomac, Hanover Court House, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg, Dumfries, Chancellorsville, New Market, Manassas, and Bull Run, where he had his baptism of fire, reaching Alexandria on May 19 and 20. His army went into camp on the road about half way between Alexandria and the

Long Bridge. The Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, was encamped above, opposite Washington and Georgetown.

The next day, by invitation, the General called upon the President (Johnson) and General Grant.

The former "was extremely cordial" and disclaimed any knowledge of "the two war bulletins" till he had seen them in the newspapers. Nor had any of his associates in the Cabinet seen them. These facts greatly relieved the tension which had cast a gloom over the closing events of the remarkable military achievements of this valiant defender of the Union.

THE GRAND REVIEW—FINALE.

[MAY 24, 1865.]

On May 18 was issued the special order for a grand review of the two great armies of the Potomac under General Meade on the 23d, and of the combined armies, under SHERMAN, on the 24th.

During the night preceeding SHERMAN transferred his entire force—Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps—across Long Bridge and went into bivouac in the streets around the Capitol, the Fourteenth, closing up from its old camp to a point near the bridge, prepared to cross and follow as the column advanced.

It was a beautiful spring day, such as is common in the latitude of the capital in May. The city was thronged with people, many of whom had come from long distances to witness the pageant, which, in the goodness of things, might never be repeated. The multitude had not only gathered along the line of march, but at every point of vantage, windows, balconies, and even tree boxes and housetops.

At 9 a. m., as the reverberations of the signal gun vibrated

over the city, SHERMAN, the conqueror, attended by General Howard and their staffs, took his place at the head of his 65,000 veterans who had swept the continent from Vicksburg to Meridian, Chattanooga to Atlanta, Atlanta to Savannah, Goldsboro to Richmond, and Richmond to Washington, nearly 2,800 miles. No other conqueror of history had ever made such a march.

In his own words, from the site where now stands his image in heroic bronze:

> 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.

As the column moved onward, passing the Treasury building and the President's house, from the stands which lined both sides of the great thoroughfare the mighty hosts of spectators sent up cheer upon cheer. At the window of his residence, looking out upon the moving scene, sat the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, still bandaged for the wounds he had received at the hand of an assassin. Catching a sight of the venerable statesman the General lifted his hat in salute, receiving in return a wave of welcome.

In passing the President's stand the sword sheathed in victory was now drawn in salute. The President, Cabinet, envoys and plenipotentiaries of the nations, justices, all rose to send up a wild shout of plaudit to the heroes of the West.

Then leaving the head of his column, the General joined the distinguished group on the dais of the President. After his first greeting to his wife, foster father (General Ewing), and son, he was given an ovation of felicitation by the President, General Grant, members of the diplomatic corps, and others there gathered. It was a crowning moment. Invited to a place on the left of the President, he stood for six and one-half hours

looking out upon the men who had contributed to his triumph and the perpetuity of the nation.

In the meditations of his Memoirs he says:

> It was in my judgment the most magnificent army in existence—65,000 men, in splendid physique, who had just completed a march of nearly 2,000 miles in a hostile country, in good drill, and who realized that they were being closely scrutinized by thousands of their fellow-countrymen and by foreigners. [The actual number of miles is nearer 2,800, including detached movements of his armies.]

After each corps and division passed its commander joined the reviewing party and was presented to the President.

Again with pride said the General:

> The steadiness and firmness of the tread, the careful dress on the guides, the uniform intervals, all eyes directly to the front, and the tattered and battle-worn flags all attracted universal notice. Many good people up to that time had looked upon our Western army as a mob; but the world then saw and recognized that it was an army well organized, well commanded, and disciplined; and there was no wonder it had swept through the South like a tornado.

There was a comedy side to this scene of triumph. Not a few of the divisions had still with them reminders of the march through Georgia and the Carolinas in goats, milch cows, and pack mules laden with game cocks, foraged poultry and teams, and families of "contraband" negro men, women, and children, who held their old places in the procession. Another feature was the negro pioneers at the head of each division armed with picks, bars, axes, and spades.

In every respect the "grand review" was a dramatic finale and "drop" worthy of the last campaign of the civil war.

FIELD ORDERS AND FAREWELL.

[MAY 30, 1865.]

In Special Field Order, No. 76, Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi in the Field, Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865, General SHERMAN in thrilling terms bade farewell to his veterans, thus ending his connection with the civil war.

On July 4 following, at Louisville, Ky., he took a more formal leave, the corps of his late army, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, under command of Gen. John A. Logan, having been transferred to that point for "muster out" or "further orders."

On July 20, 1865, at a banquet in his honor at St. Louis, the General reviewed the progress of the war from the inception of the operations in the middle zone until their complete triumph at Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, and Goldsboro. He gave St. Louis credit as the place where these operations had their birth.

PEACE DUTIES—THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

[1865–1866.]

In the division of the territory of the United States (June 27, 1865) into departments and military divisions the Military Division of the Mississippi (later of the Missouri) was assigned to General SHERMAN, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., he going there on July 16. This included in part the States and Territories north of Texas as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

The busy brain of the General at once turned to the construction of the two Pacific railways, Union and Central, which had been chartered by Congress in the midst of the great war and were then in course of construction. He naturally put himself in communication with the leaders in the work and was present at the ceremonies attending the first completed division of 16½ miles, from Omaha to Papillon. On this occasion the General might well have held himself the pioneer in transcontinental railway promotion, as he had to his credit his California experience, when he was the first to conceive the plan, subscribed $10,000 to start it, and engineered and celebrated

as vice-president the completion of 22½ miles of the same road eastward of Sacramento, which was the real beginning of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The explorations of Dodge in 1853 naturally gave him pre-eminence in the preparatory work of survey. In 1863–64 these were continued under the patronage of the General Government. In 1866 the country was systematically occupied, and every mile of digging, filling, bridging, tracking, and running was accomplished within range of the musket.

In order to facilitate operations on the main lines, at the suggestion of General SHERMAN the President (March 5, 1866) constituted the new Department of the Platte as a protection to the working parties, and subsequently the Department of Dakota for the same purpose in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In May, 1866, from his headquarters at St. Louis, General SHERMAN wrote to Dodge:

> I consent to your going to Omaha to begin what I trust will be the real beginning of the great road.

This officer, after the capture of Atlanta, was assigned to a separate department, which brought the country between the Mississippi River and California under his command for operations against the Indians in 1865–66. During this time he discovered the most available defile through the Black Hills, 8,236 feet high, which he named "Sherman Pass" in honor of his former chief.

As far back as 1859 WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, an obscure officer in the sense of fame, wrote to his brother, then in the lower House of Congress, pressing the necessity of a trans-continental railway, using these portentous words:

> It is a work of giants. Uncle Sam is the only giant I know who can or should grapple the subject.

While in command of the vast savage region through which the road was progressing, at the muzzle of the musket, again writing to his brother, he adds force to his argument:

> So large a number of workmen distributed along the line will introduce enough whisky to kill off all the Indians within 300 miles of the road.

General SHERMAN lived to see the realization of his earliest anticipations, not only in the completion of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, but of five transcontinental lines in operation, the last the Canadian Pacific. In commenting upon the latter, over which he traveled in 1886, he refers to his amazement when he discovered that its president was one of his own railroad experts, a major on the lines between Nashville and Atlanta, adding, humorously: "They now talk of making him a duke. He can hold his own with any duke I have thus far encountered. Anyhow, he acted like a prince to me."

This field of development, an empire in dimensions, afforded the opportunity, in the mind of SHERMAN, of expansion for the 1,510,000 men on the muster rolls, of which 797,807 were able-bodied and present, of the late Union armies, many of whom chose to continue the erratic habits of the soldier. As they represented every vocation—professional, mechanical, and manual—it was a splendid element to man the advance of civilization westward. The Commonwealths which to-day comprise within their borders this vast area had their pioneers and much of their first population from these veterans of the civil war.

ON A STRANGE MISSION.

[1866.]

In the fall of 1866, while in New Mexico, SHERMAN received a message to come to Washington. Upon arrival and report to General Grant he was informed of a desire of the President to see him. The President had ordered General Grant to escort

the United States minister to the court of Juarez, the President-elect of Mexico. The country was still occupied by the French and the "Emperor" Maximilian. General Grant, who was opposed to the French invasion, denied the right of the President to order him on a diplomatic mission unattended by troops. Therefore he proposed to disobey the order and abide the consequences; he also regarded it, in his own words, "as a scheme to get rid of him."

As intermediary, SHERMAN had his celebrated interview with the President, informing him that General Grant would not go, cautioned him against a quarrel, and relieved the tension by consenting to go instead.

"Certainly," answered the President, "if you will go that will answer perfectly."

His assignment to that duty was by the President, dated October 30, 1866. On November 10 the envoy and the General put to sea on the U. S. S. *Susquehanna*, arriving at Vera Cruz on the 29th. Bazaine was still in the City of Mexico with 28,000 French troops. Unable to find the Mexican republican government, the envoy and the General went in search of it up the coast. After many difficulties of navigation and discovery, it finally turned up, it was supposed, at Monterey, where the minister was to be received in pomp. Thither he proceeded. The *Susquehanna*, with General SHERMAN on board, sailed for New Orleans, arriving December 20, whence the General reported to General Grant, and received orders from Secretary Stanton to proceed to St. Louis. These orders were accompanied by an entire approval by the President, Cabinet, and Department of his "proceedings in the special and delicate duties assigned him."

The United States minister in person, bag and baggage, put in an appearance at New Orleans two days later, "generally disgusted, as he had not found President-elect Juarez" at all.

A TROUBLESOME SITUATION.

[1868.]

Out of this experience, for reasons well understood at the time, grew the contentions which followed, in which the President, General Grant, and the Secretary of War became involved. General SHERMAN "by Christmas was back in St. Louis," doing his best to keep out of the vortex, in which, however, he failed.

In January, 1868, he was again in Washington as member of a board ordered to compile a code of articles of war and army regulations, with Sheridan and Auger as associates. In his efforts to cast oil on the troubled waters, SHERMAN suggested to the President the nomination of Gen. J. D. Cox, governor of Ohio, in place of Secretary Stanton. In the meantime the latter had resumed possession of his office of Secretary.

After the exchange of much correspondence, many orders, and a proportionate quota of ill feeling, SHERMAN, now at St. Louis, received a personal order of the President, February 19, 1868, as "your assignment to a new military division seems so objectionable, you will retain your present command."

On the same day Adjt. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas was appointed to be Secretary of War ad interim, which eventuated in articles of impeachment and the trial of President Johnson before the Senate of the United States. General SHERMAN was a witness, but being restricted to facts set forth in the articles and not to opinions of the motives or intention of the accused he knew nothing. The result was the acquittal of the President, resignation of Mr. Stanton, and nomination and confirmation of General Schofield, SHERMAN'S old commander of the Army of the Ohio, "Thus," says SHERMAN, "putting an end to what ought never to have happened at all."

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSIONER.

The President named Lieut. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN as first member of the Indian Peace (mixed) Commission, under act July 20, 1867, which traveled much throughout the entire then Indian wilds, had much talk with chiefs of all sizes, and concluded on an Indian reservation and maintenance system apart from the two great railroads. Their efforts opened the way to the hastening progress, in the course of time and tide, in the course of empire westward.

On the 7th of November, 1868, General Grant was elected President of the United States. On the 15th and 16th of the following month the societies of the great armies of the West—Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio—met in joint reunion at Chicago. It was an affair, in brilliancy and numbers, worthy of the occasion. The President-elect, the earliest of their commanders, honored the affair with his presence, as did upward of 2,000 officers, from military division, army, and corps commanders down to second lieutenant file closers. SHERMAN says Grant, the "silent man," on these occurrences became very gossipy, being very fond of telling stories of early army life and the men and things whom he had seen.

MOUNTING A HOBBY.

One day at Washington, before his inauguration, during a drive, the President (Grant) broke out: "SHERMAN, what special hobby do you intend to adopt?" SHERMAN, who was thinking upon something profound, nonplussed at the disconnection of the inquiry, replied: "General, what do you mean?"

"All men have their weaknesses, their vanities. It is wiser to choose one's own than to permit the newspapers to invent one less acceptable. I have chosen the horse. So when anyone tries to pump me I shall answer back in 'horse.'"

"Well, that being your choice," said his great lieutenant, "I think I shall stick to the theater and balls. I have always enjoyed seeing young people happy and do not object to taking a hand or a step myself."

Grant, laughing heartily, said: "I would like to see you at it. Right flank, file left, march, forward."

"Yes," said SHERMAN, "but not backward. I used to be great on the waltz, but I have marched so much of late I am reduced to the ordinary cotillion."

IN COMMAND OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[1869.]

On the day of the inauguration of General Grant, General SHERMAN succeeded as General of the Army. By order of the President, on the day after, the method of business of the Department was explicitly defined. General Rawlins, former chief of staff to General Grant, was now Secretary of War. This order finally resulted, in the phrasing of SHERMAN, in "the old method in having a double, if not treble, headed machine," which was the reverse of what the President when General wanted. In the words attributed to Napoleon, but as old as Alexander, "Two armies with a single inefficient commander is better than one with two able ones."

In the selection of a successor to the deceased Rawlins, General SHERMAN urgently pressed the name of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, of Iowa, chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. President Grant was most earnestly in his favor, knowing him as one of the most efficient, skillful, and bravest of the old Army of the Tennessee, and would have nominated him had he not been of greater importance to the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, with which the Secretary of War necessarily had large transactions.

A TOUR ABROAD.

On November 11, 1871, the General, as the guest of Rear-Admiral Alden, accompanied by his aids, Colonel Audenreid and Lieut. Frederick D. Grant, sailed on the frigate *Wabash*, flagship of the European Squadron. Landing at Gibraltar, he made the tour of Spain and France to Nice, where he rejoined the *Wabash*. Thence he visited coast and inland places of Italy, Messina, and Syracuse. Thence by steamer to Malta, Egypt, Constantinople, the Crimea, Tiflis, and by carriage, 600 miles, to Taganrog on the Sea of Azof. From thence he continued by rail to Moscow and St. Petersburg. After "seeing" the interior of Europe, England, Scotland, and Ireland he sailed for home September 7, arriving safe at Washington September 22, 1872. At every point he was met with military distinction, his wonderful marches and battles being well known and admired by the military heroes and students of the Old World.

HEADQUARTERS TROUBLES.

[1874-1884.]

As the Secretary of War (Belknap) was exercising all the functions of commander in chief, the General determined to return to St. Louis, the city for which he always expressed a preference.

On September 2, 1874, with the assent of the President and at the request of the General, the headquarters of the armies of the United States were established at St. Louis, Mo., to take effect in October, where he settled in his own house. As the General said:

> Though we went through with the forms of "command," I realized that it was a farce, and it did not need a prophet to foretell it would end in a tragedy.

It so seemed in March, 1876, when the Belknap sutler sales came into the open. Upon the insistence of Judge Alphonso Taft, the new Secretary of War, by order of April 6, "the Headquarters of the Army" were "reestablished at Washington City."

From 1876 to 1884, under Secretaries Taft, Cameron, McCrary, Ramsey, and Lincoln, SHERMAN always spoke of his relations as most "intimate and friendly."

RETIRES FROM ACTIVE DUTY.

[1884.]

On the 8th day of February, 1884, he would reach the age of compulsory retirement. Being still within the limits of optional retirement, he determined to avail himself of a more clement season of the year, therefore fixing November 1, 1883, as the date proposing to resume his residence at St. Louis. Before thus closing his association with the activities of military life he made a tour of the continent, beginning at Buffalo on June 21, going to the Pacific coast by the northern route and returning by the thirty-fifth parallel, ending at St. Louis September 30, 1883.

He made arrangements so that his aids-de-camp, "who had been so faithful and true," should not suffer by his act. On the 27th day of October he submitted to the Secretary of War his last annual report, a most valuable treatise, embracing an account of the "Conception, progress, and completion of the four great transcontinental railways, for my agency in which," said the General, "I feel as much pride as for my share in any of the battles in which I took part."

On November 1, under orders, the command of the Army of the United States passed from Gen. W. T. SHERMAN to Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

On the 8th of February, 1884, the President, in a formal order, published to the Army, appropriately announced the retirement "without reduction in his current pay and allowances" of its "distinguished chief" with "mingled emotions of regret and gratitude."

To which, on the next day, from St. Louis, he replied.

REFUSES A PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

As the time for the national convention of 1884 approached, the name of General SHERMAN was in all mouths for the Republican nomination. His great captain had been honored. Now it was his turn to receive this highest plaudit of his countrymen. About a month before, Mr. Blaine wrote him urgently: "You must stand your hand." To which he replied:

> I will not in any event entertain or accept a nomination as the candidate for President by the Chicago Republican convention nor any other convention, for reasons personal to myself.

Other equally distinguished statesmen sent similar appeals and met with the same replies.

To his son alone he admitted that at one time he felt as if he had better "sacrifice himself," his sole reason being "with a view to filling vacancies in the Supreme Court with men absolutely loyal to the principles for which the war was fought." He abandoned this purpose, as he said, "as the court was now composed in a greater part of men strongly imbued with national principles."

His ambition had always been to live and die a soldier.

In American political history he stands alone, a colossus in refusing to accept the highest civil office in the gift of the people when it was at his command for the acceptance.

The overthrow of the Republican party in the election which followed caused a wave of feeling for the moment.

STICK TO THE TEXT.

In the celebrated controversy concerning "Buell's rescue of Grant's army at Shiloh," SHERMAN'S friendship for Grant having been questioned upon an extract from one of his own letters, viz, "Had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson," the General came back to the defense with his characteristic vigor. The entire letter having been produced, he having conceded the use of the words, it was shown that it should be taken with the context in order to get the strict sense of his meaning. This he explained more fully and vigorously at a gathering of a Grand Army of the Republic post at St. Louis in December after.

SEEKS THE WHIRL OF THE METROPOLIS.

The death of his great chief and of so many of the army commanders of the late war began to make the old hero feel lonesome in his worldly surroundings.

In order to find relief in the whirl of the great metropolis, not loving less his favorite St. Louis, after attendance upon the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the fall of 1886, at San Francisco, he made his home in New York.

DEATH OF MRS. SHERMAN.

[1888.]

About two years after, on November 28, 1888, died the companion of his life, the mistress of his home, the mother of his children. As Ellen Boyle Ewing she was admired in Washington as one of the brightest of the young ladies of the Senatorial and Cabinet circles. As the wife of WILLIAM T. SHERMAN she was an element of strength in every vicissitude and advance-

ment of her husband's career. But a few months before her death the General purchased the residence at 75 West Seventy-first street.

The extreme tensity of grief was followed by long illness. His old enemy, asthma, also afflicted him more than ever. On one occasion, being found speechless in his office, he could but point to his throat. It was a narrow escape from the only enemy whom he could not dismay.

AN INCIDENT IN WHICH MRS. SHERMAN FIGURED.

After the recovery of General Dodge from his Atlanta wound it was proposed by General Grant he should cooperate with SHERMAN'S march to the sea by a movement from Vicksburg to Mobile. A dispatch, however, intercepted him on the way, ordering him to report from St. Louis. There he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. Here he found his commander's wife and family, Mrs. Sherman doing all in her power to ameliorate the asperities of war. It was natural that Mrs. Sherman should write to her husband of the kindness she was receiving from the new department commander. Without circumlocution the General wrote to Dodge:

> You must not issue these orders and release these people simply because Mrs. Sherman requests you to do so. You must use your own judgment, and only where you know it is absolutely right. * * * I appreciate fully what you are doing and why you do it, but, my dear General, you know you must still cling to a soldier's duty.

CLOSING SCENES.

On February 8, the anniversary of his birth, there gathered around him at a home dinner the fast-contracting circle of his lieutenants of former days, among them Schofield, Howard, and Slocum.

In April following the Union League Club, of New York,

extended a reception in honor of the same birthday, at which Depew was the orator and the General the responding guest. His speech was one of the best of his post-prandial efforts, for which he was celebrated, eliciting for him as great applause as an orator as he had won as a soldier.

The inherent kindliness of his nature broke forth on every page of his voluminous correspondence. In a letter to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, but one month before the "final orders," he wrote:

> The cause which made you and me enemies in 1861 is as dead as the rule of King George in 1776, and, like Humpty Dumpty, "all the King's horses and all the King's men can not bring it to life again."

"A BAD NIGHT."

[FEBRUARY 8, 1891.]

The morning of Sunday, February 8, 1891, the General's seventy-first birthday, began with the foreboding remark that he had had "a bad night." A medical consultation pronounced the cause an incipient attack of erysipelas.

Before the close of the same day his condition was pronounced dangerous. Those of his family not at home were summoned. The appearance of his brother John, even in his semiconscious state, aroused his belief that all was not well, which, however, was set at rest by the Senator remarking that he had come to the city on business. Inquiries from the President, the civil, military, and naval arms of the Government and the people in every part of the land swelled the vast volume of interest in the welfare of the stricken warrior. After a brave fight, by Friday the direct cause was overcome, only to be followed by the persistent enemy of his health through life. On Saturday, at dawn, his chosen hour of battle, the presence of the dread foe seemed very near. The last rites of religion were administered. Every effort of medical art had failed to afford relief.

DEATH HIS ONLY CONQUEROR.

[FEBRUARY 14, 1891.]

At the hour of 1 o'clock and fifty minutes on the afternoon of that day, February 14, 1891, all that was mortal of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN ceased to live. He died beloved by all the world. Those who had been his enemies in war were his friends in peace. The terror of his sword won obedience to the Government, the Constitution, and the laws. The example of his life, while the Republic endures, will stand for the highest type of American citizenship.

The greatness of his country is the measure of his fame.

PUBLIC SORROW AND PRIVATE GRIEF.

The death of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN fell upon the country with the shock of a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Barely had his illness become known than swept over the land the sad tidings of his death. During his retirement, particularly since the death of General Grant, he stood like a giant among his countrymen. He had twice received the highest commendation of a citizen of the United States—the thanks of Congress. In the great metropolis, the residence of his closing years, no event of a public character was rounded into full significance without him.

The vast volume of grief which his death unloosed was not excessive. It hardly reached the summit of his fame. The President of the United States broke the melancholy intelligence to Congress in a special message. He announced it to the Secretary of War in an Executive order "to cause the highest military honors to be paid to his memory," all flags to be dropped at half-mast on all public buildings until after the burial, public business to be suspended at Washington, in the

city of interment, and at all places on the day of the funeral "where public expression is given" to the national sorrow. Telegrams of condolence poured in upon the family from ocean to ocean. The most urgent request was made by the President that the body should lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol. The same distinctive mark of obsequy was asked by the governor of Ohio, the State of his birth.

A military guard from Governors Island, mounted at 8 o'clock on the evening of the day of his death, took all that was of this world over to the care of those who had been comrades in his greater share of life. Generals Howard and Slocum, commanders of his famous right and left wings from Atlanta to the sea, were charged with the arrangement of the military pageant to their fallen chief.

A SORROWING THRONG.

The day of the funeral was Thursday, February 19. The occasion was one of impressive contrast. Nature looked on with the most radiant glow of heaven; man, overcome with sadness, shed the bitterest tears of earth.

At 2 on the afternoon of that day of mourning, after a private service at the late residence, the casket closed upon mortality—the last earthly light and the gaze of dear ones of family and loved ones among friends. Amid the ruffles of drums, blare of trumpets, and voices of command, the casket containing the body of the dead chieftain was placed upon a caisson and, under escort of marines and engineers, artillery, and troops of the United States, the National Guard of New York, and military organizations, in column in reverse order, was conveyed to the place of departure at Jersey City.

In the procession were nine major-generals, one of them among the foremost of his former foes, and two rear-admirals,

serving as honorary pallbearers, followed by the family and friends, the President and Vice-President of the United States, ex-Presidents, committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, governor of the State of New York and mayor of the city, and deputations of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and other military organizations.

The entire route of march for several miles through the metropolis was thronged with a vast multitude of sorrowing people. As a requiem the church bells of the great city tolled during the moving of the cortege.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in honor of the distinguished dead, had arranged a funeral train worthy of the last journey of one of earth's greatest heroes. The remains lay upon a catafalque in a composite car, deeply draped in black, arranged so that the casket might be viewed from either side by mourning spectators along the way. Six sergeant bearers and guard were in attendance, and, as special escort of honor, a detail from Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At forty-five minutes past 6 in the evening, to the knell of bells and other manifestations of sadness, the train departed westward with its precious burden. The governor and legislature of Pennsylvania, having accompanied the remains to Harrisburg, here parted with due solemnity. The local troops of the National Guard drawn up at the station stood at present, drums ruffling, until the train passed. Similar honors were shown at Pittsburg, Columbus, and Indianapolis. At every town and village, and even by the roadside along the line of travel, almost half as long as the hero's great march, were grouped veterans with bared heads, waving a last salute.

TAPS.

At St. Louis the ceremonies of entombment were conducted in accordance with the late General's wishes. A military funeral, with Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a comrade, as personal escort, a detail of one regiment of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, United States, and several regiments of the National Guard of Missouri, and representatives of commanderies of the Loyal Legion, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Sons of Veterans.

The family and friends and representative mourners attended the remains to the grave, followed by the military escort. The burial rites of the Roman Catholic Church were celebrated by the eldest son of the deceased. A detachment of his old regiment, the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, fired over his grave "three volleys," to mark his last battle with life. His bugler sounded "Taps," and then enduring fame and the crown of immortality.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

To do justice to the varied qualities and characteristics of a noble man, a loyal citizen, and a distinguished soldier, embodied in the warrior statesman whom the day honors by commemoration in art, oratory, and literature, would be impossible in these narrow limits. To do so to a degree commensurate with his capabilities and services would necessitate going into the circumstances and events of the inception, prosecution, and consummation of the greatest life struggle of a nation in all time.

In every phase of life and its activities he was distinctive. He possessed a mind of extreme breadth and a range of intellectual vision beyond most other men, even themselves considered masterful.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, GENERAL U. S A.

Born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820; died at New York City February 14, 1891.

FAITHFUL AND HONORABLE.

His military skill was of the highest order. His grasp of the exigencies of the moment, and prompt response, was one of the chief elements of his success. His statesman-like insight into the great issues involved, military and civil, from start to finish, are matters of record. In his campaigns he made few mistakes, and those were quickly rectified and turned to equal, if not better, account by himself. He was quick in initiative, vigilant, prompt to act, always on time, his plans working with machine-like accuracy, a good fighter, a master of strategy, skillful in tactical finesse, and in feint unrivaled. His career was ascendant until he reached the highest military rank in succession to his chief. His theater of operations in person covered a larger area than other one army commander.

Like General Grant, he was a man of few words, and fewer orders on the field. He simply pointed out what was to be done—his "objective"—and expected his commanders to do the rest.

To the highest degree he had the confidence and devotion of his soldiers. In his Army of the Tennessee he was known as "The Old Tycoon," or, more affectionately, "Uncle Billy," one indicating the sentiment of absolute obedience to duty, the other that he held near his thoughts the welfare of his men.

One of the most pathetic phases of his everyday retired army life was the unbounded generosity he ever extended to the commanders, officers, and men who had served under him. He possessed that kindly faculty of making each, even to the humblest soldier, feel that it would have been embarrassing to prosecute the civil war without his own particular share in its marches and battles.

His skill in composition, as shown in his official reports,

letters, orders, and work of a purely literary character, marked him as possessed of the qualities of authorship of high repute.

His writings, though thrown off amid the confusion of the march, the alarms of camp, the roar of battle, or the distractions of headquarters, live as masterpieces of incisive thought, lucidity of expression, aggressivement of assertion, facility of argument, force of deduction, and precision of conviction.

In action he had the full spirit of American "hustle." As a junior officer in the line of military duty he foresaw the foundation of empire on the western shores of the continent. He was the first to note the national significance of a transcontinental railway and the international prestige of an isthmian canal. He was an expert financier, having successfully resisted the claws of wild-cat forays in San Francisco and eluded the baiting of bulls and bears in New York. He was cautious in venture, unerring in judgment, and fearless in execution.

The variety of his gifts, natural and acquired, might be multiplied to the limit of human ingenuity and find its correlative in action.

His brusqueness of manner and bluntness of speech were an incongruous manifestation of a heart as tender as a woman's. The very twinkle of that keen eye put the stamp of gentleness itself upon his words. His wholesome humor again belied the bluntness of the soldier. While acting the tragedy, he lived the comedy side of life. His form of speech was forceful, but always refined. Though inflexible of purpose, he was considerate of the opinions of others, and always open to conviction. He was a devoted friend and a relentless, yet forgiving, enemy. His most persistent foe in the battles and skirmishes of his great

campaigns followed him in tears to the grave. In places of trust he was the personification of honor. It was said of him by a brother officer, when balancing his commissary accounts, "If SHERMAN does not soon find that cent, he'll resign or blow off his head."

In his domestic life he was a loving husband, a devoted father, and steadfast friend. His wants were few and simple, always living contentedly within his means, ever abhorring obligations of money, and was not less sparing of obligations to friends. His most distinguishing characteristic was his mighty spirit of independence, and, as few others, he possessed every qualification to its support.

In all respects WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was an American whose deeds and virtues for the purity of the State and home stand worthy of emulation by citizen or soldier.

A MILITARY PASS.[a]

Head Quarters Department of the Tennessee
Huntsville Ala April 19th 64

Guard Pickets and Military Authorities:

Will pass and repass at pleasure Mr. D. B. Randolph Reim Correspondent of the N. York Herald to and from any point within this Department.

All Military Railroad and Government Chartered Steamers will furnish free transportation and all steamers not employed by Government will furnish transportation and subsistence at same rates as are provided for officers.

This pass to hold good until revoked by orders from these Head quarters

By Command of Maj. Gen. Sherman

Major General Commanding
Department & Army of the Tennessee

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[a] This document is one of three held by the writer from the commanders of the Army of the Tennessee. The first was issued by Major-General Grant, the second by Major-General Sherman. The one reproduced is given in remembrance of the illustrious successor to those foremost chieftains, who gave his life for his country on the desperate but victorious field of Atlanta.

SHERMAN IN THE (OFFICIAL) RECORD.

The Record and Pension Office of the War Department gives the following statement of the military service of WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, late of the United States Army, compiled from the records March 11, 1891:

He was a cadet at the United States Military Academy July 1, 1836, to July 1, 1840, when he was graduated No. 6 in his class and appointed second lieutenant, Third Artillery, July 1, 1840; first lieutenant November 30, 1841; and captain September 27, 1850.

He received the brevet of captain May 30, 1848, "for gallant and meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico."

He joined his regiment October 20, 1841, and served with it in Florida to March 1, 1842; at Fort Morgan, Ala., to June 2, 1842; at Fort Moultrie, S. C., to July 26, 1843; on leave to September 27, 1843; with company at Fort Moultrie, S. C., to April 13, 1846; on recruiting service at Pittsburg, Pa., to June 25, 1846; at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to July 14, 1846; at sea, en route to California, to January 25, 1847; at Monterey, Cal., to May 31, 1847; assistant adjutant-general Department of California to February 27, 1849; aid-de-camp to Gen. P. F. Smith and assistant adjutant-general Pacific Division at San Francisco, Cal., to January 1, 1850; on leave from February 28, 1850, to September 23, 1850; with battery at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to October 15, 1850; on commissary duty at St. Louis, Mo., and at New Orleans, La., until he resigned, September 6, 1853.

Appointed colonel Thirteenth U. S. Infantry May 14, 1861; brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, May 17, 1861; major-general, U. S. Volunteers, May 1, 1862; brigadier-general, U. S. Army, July 4, 1863; major-general, U. S. Army, August 12, 1864; Lieutenant-General U. S. Army July 25, 1866; and General U. S. Army March 4, 1869.

He served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861 to 1866: In defense of Washington, D. C., June 13 to July, 1861; in command of a brigade (Army of the Potomac) in the Manassas campaign, July 15 to 23, 1861, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861; in defense of Washington, D. C., July 23 to August 28, 1861; in the Department of the Cumberland August 28 to November 9, 1861, succeeding Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson in command October 8, 1861, being engaged September to October, 1861, in the occupation of Muldraugh Heights to cover Louisville, Ky., from a threatened attack of the rebel army under General Buckner; in the Department of the Missouri November 23, 1861, to February 14, 1862 (on inspection duty November 23 to December 3, 1861), and in command of camp of instruction at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., December 23, 1861, to February 14, 1862; in command of the district of Paducah, Ky., February 17 to March 10, 1862, aiding in forwarding reenforcements and supplies to General Grant, then operating up the Tennessee River; in command of a division in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign March to October, 1862, being engaged in the battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862, where he was wounded (skirmish and destruction of Bear Creek Bridge April 14, 1862); advance upon and siege of Corinth April 15 to May 30, 1862, and movement on Memphis, which he occupied July 21, 1862; in command of the district of Memphis, Tenn., October 26 to December 20, 1862,

being engaged November 26, 1862, in concert with General Grant, in driving the enemy, intrenched behind the Tallahatchie, to Grenada, Miss.; in command of the expedition to Vicksburg, Miss., being engaged in the attempt to carry the place by coup de main December 27 and 29, 1862; in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps January 2, 1863, to October 25, 1863.

In January, 1863, he was in command of the expedition to Arkansas Post, which was carried by assault January 11, 1863; in the Vicksburg campaign, January to July, 1863, in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, being engaged in the expedition by Steeles Bayou to the Yazoo, March, 1863; demonstration upon Haynes Bluff to hold the enemy about Vicksburg, April 29 and 30, 1863; advance to Grand Gulf, May 1 to 6, 1863; skirmish at Fourteen-mile Creek, May 12, 1863; attack and capture of Jackson, May 14, 1863; march to Bridgeport and passage of Black River, May 16 to 18, 1863; seizing of Walnut Hills, May 18, 1863; assault of Vicksburg, May 19 and 22, 1863, and siege of the place May 22 till its unconditional surrender July 4, 1863; and operations against the relieving forces, resulting in the capture of Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863, with extensive destruction of railroads and forcing Gen. J. E. Johnston's army beyond Brandon, Miss.

He was in command of the expedition from the Big Black River, via Memphis, to Chattanooga, Tenn., September 22 to November, 15, 1863, being engaged in the action of Colliersville, Tenn., October 11, 1863; passage of the Tennessee River at Eastport, Ala., November 1, 1863; and battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23 to 25, 1863, where he commanded the left wing of General Grant's army in the attack of Missionary Ridge; and in the pursuit to Ringgold, Ga., November 25 to 28, 1863.

He commanded the expedition to Knoxville, Tenn. (commenced November 28, 1863), and, after compelling General Longstreet to raise the siege of the place December 1, 1863, he returned to Chattanooga December 18, 1863, and thence to Memphis and Vicksburg January, 1864; on winter march February 1 to 25, 1864, with 20,000 men, to Meridian, Miss., breaking up the railroads centering there and supplying the enemy in the southwest.

He was in command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee October 25, 1863, to March 12, 1864, and of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee, March 12, 1864, to June 27, 1865; in organizing at his headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., an army of 100,000 men for the spring campaign of 1864; in the invasion of Georgia, May 2 to December 21, 1864; in command of the Armies of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee, being engaged in the battle of Dalton, May 14, 1864; battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864; occupation of Rome, May 18, 1864; action of Cassville, May 19, 1864; battle of Dallas, May 25 and 28, 1864; movement on Kenesaw, with almost daily heavy engagements, May 28 to June 20, 1864; battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 20 to July 2, 1864; occupation of Marietta, July 3, 1864; assault at Ruff's Station, July 4, 1864; passage of the Chattahoochee, July 12 to 17, 1864; combats of Peach Tree Creek, July 19 to 21, 1864; battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, to September 2, 1864; repulse of rebel sorties from the place, July 28 and August 6, 1864; battle of Jonesboro, August 31 to September 1, 1864; surrender of Atlanta September 2, and occupation of the place September 2 to November 15, 1864; pursuit of the enemy under General Hood into Alabama, with frequent engagements, September 28 to November 15, 1864;

march to the sea, with numerous actions and skirmishes, from Atlanta to Savannah, November 16 to December, 13, 1864; storming and capture of Fort McAlister, Ga., December, 13, 1864; and surrender of Savannah December 21, 1864.

In the invasion of the Carolinas, from the "base" of the Savannah River, January 15 to April 6, 1865; in command of the Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, and Georgia, being engaged in the march through Salkahatchie Swamps to South Carolina Railroad, February 1 and 6, 1865; occupation of Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1865; passage of the Catawba River, February 23 to 25, 1865; capture of Cheraw, March 3, 1865; crossing Pedee River, March 6 and 7, 1865; capture of Fayetteville, N. C., March 12, 1865; passage of the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, March 13, 1865; battle of Averasboro, March 16, 1865; battle of Bentonville, March 20 and 21, 1865; occupation of Goldsboro, N. C., March 22, 1865; capture of Raleigh, April 13, 1865; and surrender of the Confederate army under General J. E. Johnston at Durham Station, N. C., April 26, 1865, being one of the closing acts of the rebellion.

He was on the march to Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., April 28 to May 24, 1865.

He commanded the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the departments of the Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas, June 27, 1865, to August 11, 1866.

Served as member of board to make recommendations for brevets to general officers March 14 to 24, 1866, and on special mission to Mexico November and December, 1866; in command of the Division of the Missouri August 11, 1866, to March 5, 1869; as member of board to examine proposed system of Army Regulations December, 1867, to January, 1868; commanding the Armies of the United States March 8, 1869, to November 1, 1883, when he was relieved, at his own request.

He was on tour of inspection of frontiers of Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska, April 4 to June 20, 1871; on professional duty in Europe November 10, 1871, to September 17, 1872; as president of Howard court of inquiry March, 1874; and on tour of inspection of posts on the Yellowstone River and in Montana Territory June 26 to October 22, 1877.

He was retired from active service February 8, 1884, and died in New York City, N. Y., February 14, 1891.

By joint resolution of Congress, February 19, 1864, the thanks of Congress were extended to Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

To Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee for their gallant and arduous services in marching to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, and for their gallantry and heroism in the battle of Chattanooga, which contributed, in a great degree, to the success of our arms in that glorious victory.

Then again by joint resolution dated January 10, 1865:

To Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN and the officers and soldiers of his command for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the triumphal march thence through Georgia to Savannah, terminating in the capture and occupation of that city.

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant General.

SHERMAN IN BOOKS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A comprehensive view of the prominence of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN in the literature of the American civil war may be had from the many volumes and magazine articles to be found on the shelves of the Library of Congress, treating distinctively of his share in the events of his time.

The list, however, does not include the vast range of publications in which the story of his deeds occupies a place, more or less conspicuous, as part of and necessary to the completeness of the history of the period.

Nor does it take account of public documents except where they appear as independent works.

This is the first grouping of all the literature relating to SHERMAN in the national collection. It may serve as a guide to those desiring to make a study of the life, character, and achievements of this great American soldier-statesman.

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