

Article

No. 13.

2 Extra Copies (typescript) filed
with duplicate M.S.S

No 13 13

Subject
Genl M. B. Sherman
Characteristics of faith

(Sherman)
in the
War

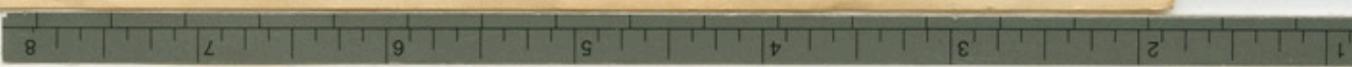
Letter

No. 13

Robert Cooper (Apprentice) filed
with Register No. 2

No. 13

Subject
Bar Mr. Sherman
Characteristics of Bank



Rough Copy

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

1. Characteristics in youth.

HTT LHT HTT HTT

William Tecumseh Sherman was the son of Judge Charles R., and Mary Hoyt Sherman, the sixth child in a family of eleven. Born at Lancaster, Ohio, the eighth of February 1820. The father was Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio at the time of his death. A man of ability and note, ^{and} in the very prime of his manhood, when suddenly, in 1829, an epidemic of Cholera put an end to his life.

It is said that when his father gave him the name of the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, he remarked: "who knows but ~~that~~ this child may be a fighter." It is indeed remarkable ^{how often} ~~that~~ names are ~~so~~ prophetic! [Doubtless more or less of character behind a name does influence, to a certain extent, those who have the moulding of a child, and so the name comes to affect the disposition, the education, the career.]

When the Hon. James Ewing, in kindness to the family, offered to adopt a child, he declared that he wanted the smartest ~~child~~, and his choice fell upon "Cump", as the boy was fondly designated at home. Mr. Ewing's testimony, concerning "Cump" after a little experience with him as a member of his family, is recorded: "That he was a lad remarkable for accuracy of memory and truthfulness." If he dispatched him on an errand, ^{child} he would obtain precise knowledge of what was wanted before starting, and never fail to bring the ~~book~~, ~~paper~~ ~~or~~ ~~other~~ article ^{demand}.

Straight forward

child

demand

When truthfulness is the corner stone of a character, all things being equal, we have reason to anticipate a strong and ~~sub-~~^{dur}able superstructure.

Sometime during the spring of 18³06, Mr. Ewing, as a member of the House, gave his protégé an appointment to a cadetship at West Point. Tecumseh was a little past 16 when he made his first appearance in that historic place among the highlands of the Hudson.

By the few letters preserved, one forms the idea that ~~the~~ Sherman was at this period very much like other youth; about as much interested in outward objects as in books; in fun and frolic, as in study; but still there was an ease, a quickness which appeared in his daily recitations and examinations, which kept from his friends and himself all fears of failure.

To aspire to an elegant figure; to shape and develop his already healthful body ^{to} ~~the~~ attain unto the military idea of his immediate instructors, never caught his fancy. There was too much ~~the~~ love of adventure tempting him, sometimes even ^{to venture} beyond the restricted limits; too much of a boy yet to prevent, from time to time, a large accumulation of demerit marks. But for this abatement by demerits, cadet Sherman would have always ^{ranked} ~~been~~ among the first five. [These are denominated "distinguished cadets";] and, I think, had the ambition seized him, that he would have easily mounted to the first place. However, the best maturity is not over-rapid. Life and experience subsequent to school days are essential to the demonstration of ability; and certainly, no man can predict

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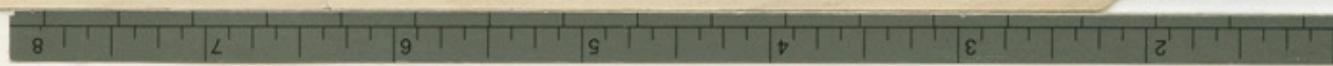
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Handwritten note: Sherman

Handwritten note: 1/2



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THE FLORIDA INITIATION.

The young Lieutenant spent his graduating furlough in Ohio. This vacation, under the inspiration of the new commission, is probably the most brilliant of ones life. The reactions from the restraints of the Academy, the social attention especially among young people, and the brightest hopes of a successful future are especially happyfing. And it is surmised that during this furlough the previous marked interest in the daughter of Sherman's benefactor was quickened and developed into that affection which neither life nor death ~~seems~~ ²⁴ ever to have diminished.

In the fall ^{of 1840 Lieut Sherman} he reported to the Commanding Officer of Governor's Island, then filled with recruits. It indicates the rapid changes of army life to find him in October in charge of a company enroute for Florida. On landing at St. Augustine he met for the first time officers ^{as} who were to be associated with him, both friends and enemies; among them General (W. J.) Worth and Lieut. Braxton Bragg. Bragg at that time had charge of the garrison of St. Augustine.

Next, Sherman ^{was} ascending the Indian River a little further South. Just off the bar he ^{stopped} steps into a whale boat, under Pilot Ashlock a regular Florida character of those early times.

^{waves} Sherman notices and remembers every thing, the bar, the surf, the ^{ingain} masts, the shape of the inlet, the Mangrove Islands, the roosting

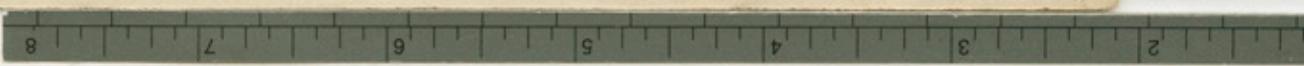
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Next Sherman is ascending the Indian River a little further south. Just off the bar he steps into a white boat, under pilot Ashby, a regular Florida character of those early times. He notices and remarks upon things, the bar, the surf, the beach, the shape of the inlet, the Mangrove Islands, the nesting



4.

pelicans; the gulls tilting their white wings; and other birds ~~pe~~^{pos}ing and sailing and screaming over his head; the water swarming with fish; the phosphoric effect of the pilot's boat; the well told tales of adventure in hunting and fishing, and ^{the} Indian wars, which ^{own} Ashlock painted with variegated coloring for his enriching; the unusual growth of the palmetto; and the long, dim coast lines just visible in the twilight as the party pulled from ~~seem~~ lake to lake. A glance is sufficient to take in the buoyant youth with his observant, active, intelligent and hearty ways, as he coursed along this wonderful river that always appears on one's first visit to have a peculiar, subduing charm. ~~How~~ ^{How} quiet ~~it~~ ^{it is} amid scenes and surroundings unlike those in any other part of the world! As to Columbus on his first arrival, so to Sherman, the Southern American unveilings were beyond measure surprising, inspiring and delightful.

Sherman

Springing ashore at Fort Pierce, ~~he~~ ^{he} again met a few officers whose names have since become historic. He says: "There were six or seven log houses, thatched with palmetto leaves, built on high poles, with a porch in front facing the water." What a prince he was then, when he took possession of one of these, his first quarters, second in authority in a company commanded by Lieut. George Taylor! It is doubted if the plaudits of after life can ever give so large a slice of satisfaction as the earliest possession of abundant house room all your own, and the sense of the dignity and importance of such early command.

Some few sketches ~~of the~~ among the Seminoles of Florida which Sherman has preserved are inimitable. The chase of the indians through the Everglades, occasionally capturing men, women and children; the sudden surprise of an Indian camp, killing

some warriors and capturing others; Lieut. Van Vliet, Sherman's

life long friend, shooting warriors while riding at full speed
among the trees; Sergeant Broderick's victory over three dusky men

which he must needs celebrate by a spree; the domestic fauna
which followed this spree ending in Broderick losing his life; the

turbulent stream in which Ashlock and all his crew were caught,
captaining beyond the bar his hurt boat and causing the death of the

whole party before they could reach the waiting steamer; the danger
of garbison surprise and capture when the sentinel at the fort

cried out "Indians! Indians!" The visiting Indians, however, were
few and friendly and preceded the great chief Gocochee, who went

the party as fore-runners to solicit the privilege of coming in
himself; instances of this great chief's strategy, how he managed

to prolong the time of the incoming of his tribe, interlarding the
intervals by showy visits, each accompanied by a number of

And the final scene, when Lieut. Sherman agrees to the
quarters of company "A" and dispatched a delegation to seize two

chieftains at Taylor's room; then himself with a guard caught
the remainder of the party at the quarters of the commanding officer

and while Van Vliet was held as a reserve to sweep in any escape-
ments. These operations, now hinted at, closed out that

the Seminole war.

of this young officer. Sherman scooped into his memory all
that this curious world could offer.



6.

He remarks, in retrospect, ~~that~~ "Florida was the Indian's paradise". Before and after Mexico, for a long time Florida was ~~the~~ rather the young officer's drill ground. Here, many a close friendship was formed. Here, Sherman bound to him with cords of steel such men as Van Vliet, Ord and Geo. H. Thomas, former associates at West Point it is true, but never so intimate as when serving together in such a unique, separate world as was found amid the coral islands, the lakes and the everglades of Florida.

Charleston experience- preparation.

In June 1842, Lieut. Sherman's orders took him to Fort Moultrie, built on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C.

At that time part of Sullivan's Island was used as a summer resort to which prominent, well-to-do families resorted to avoid the heat of the city, and to secure good bathing facilities. Here originated Sherman's extended acquaintance among the elite of S. C. His recreation appears to have been hunting and fishing and boating; ~~but~~ when he could secure short leaves of absence his practical knowledge was enlarged by extended tours from city to city through the south and west.

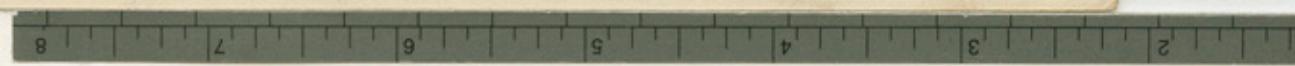
During 44, he had a singularly important detail upon a board to investigate claims for horses which had been killed, maimed or lost by Georgia and Alabama volunteers during the preceding Florida war. Each volunteer soldier had been required to furnish his own horse and equipments. The claims were so numerous that many of them, like some of our pension claims of to day, were suspected of being fraudulent. Sherman's board held its sessions at Bellefont Ala., Marietta, Ga., and at other points, changing station at their own convenience or for the benefit of the

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Characteristics - experience - preparation.

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claimants. This work [continued for months], necessitating ~~_____~~
 travelling over wide stretches of country particularly in North
 Ala., North and Central Ga. ^{Sherman's} ~~_____~~ report, carefully compiled, was
 of course ^a ~~the~~ most truthful one, and saved many dollars to the
 United States Treasury.

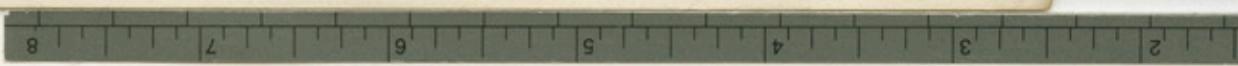
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

~~_____~~. ^{his} A extract from ^{written at this time} a letter, ~~_____~~
~~_____~~, speaks for itself. ^{He wrote:} "Every day I feel more and more in
 need of an atlas, [such as your father has at home]; and as the
 knowledge of geography, in its minutest details, is essential to a
 true military education, the idle time necessarily spent here might
 be properly devoted to it. I wish, therefore, you would procure
 for me the best geography and atlas (not School) extant."

In a conversation with Gen. Sherman, before the battle of Ken-
 nesaw Mountain, I found him so conversant with the Chattahoochee
 Valley, and the roads to and from Marietta, and in fact, with all
 the features of that region, that I was astonished, and asked him:

Where he had gotten such valuable information concerning the
 country? He ^{said,} ~~_____~~ he had gained it 20 years ^{before}, at the
 time he was stationed at Moultrie; ^{Became when} ~~_____~~ on Col. Churchill's board he
 made long journeys on horse-back and remained sometime at Marrietta.

~~_____~~ Court Martial duty ^{too} sometimes took
 him to different stations on the coast; ^{once} and an Ordnance inspection



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~~at Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, in S. C.~~

SOME CALIFORNIA VIEWS- THOROUGH HONESTY.

Sherman was disappointed that he could bear no part in the Mexican war; his restlessness, however, was relieved by orders, coming near the outset of the conflict to ^{then a part of Mexico} go to California.

About the middle of July 1847, company "F" 3d artillery, to which he was attached, sailed from New York in the "Lexington." At the end of the long journey every body on board had anticipated some active service; but there was next to none. General S. W. Kearney, commanding the department, speedily made Sherman Adjutant General. Everywhere in the army and outside Sherman ^{already} attracted attention by the intense activity of his mind, and the facility he always exhibited in administration. In September following, he was made a Captain in the Commissary Department, and transferred to St. Louis. In this subsistence duty he continued until the 6th of September 1853.

During the most active part of the spring campaign of 1864, when Sherman had over a hundred thousand mouths to supply, bringing his provisions over a single line of railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga and the front. One day, I came in while our Chief Commissary and General Sherman were in consultation. Upon the question by the staff officer as to the number of rations essential for a months time, Sherman seized a pencil, and as quickly as a bank teller runs up a column of figures, he gave the number of rations required; then put down so many for ^{probable loss en-route,} and so many for other

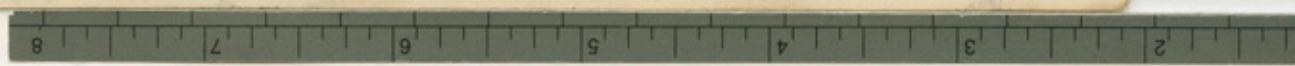
at Fort Huachuca, Substantive, in 1858.

SOME CALIFORNIA VIEWS-THROUGH HONESTY.

Sherman was disappointed that he could bear no part in the Mexican war; his restlessness, however, was relieved by orders, commanding him to bear the onset of the conflict to go to California. About the middle of July 1847, company "B" 3d artillery, to which he was attached, sailed from New York in the "Washington". At the end of the long journey every body on board had anticipated some active service; but there was next to none. General S. W.

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Keamey, commanding the department, speedily made Sherman a staff officer. Everywhere in the army and outside Sherman attracted attention by the intense activity of his mind, and the facility he always exhibited in administration. In September following, he was made a Captain in the Commissary Department, and transferred to St. Louis. In this subordinate duty he continued until the 1st of September 1858.

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10.

wastage; added a proportion against unusual contingencies of advance or retreat, success or failure, and gave the results, reading them to us aloud.

Sherman, habitually avoided worrying his mind and confusing his plans with too much of the detail of armament, subsistence and transportation. Yet his thorough knowledge and practical experience in each branch enabled him concerning any provision or any command, to enlarge, forestall, check or otherwise direct his subordinates.

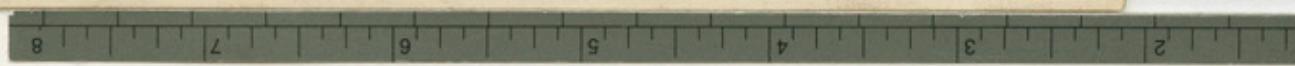
In 1853, he resigned and again went to San Francisco as manager of a branch banking house. The rough independent life ^{of California} he coveted; the new country; the discovery of gold; the extraordinary opportunities for enterprise and fortune attracted his attention. As with Grant, so with Sherman, the years of civil life which here he began were essential to fit him for the service nook which he was destined to fill.

Here in San Francisco he kept up his record for truthfulness and thorough honesty; his branch failing; he as manager, insisted on paying ⁴ dollar for dollar, and did so, apparently without a particle of regard to his own interests or his future living.

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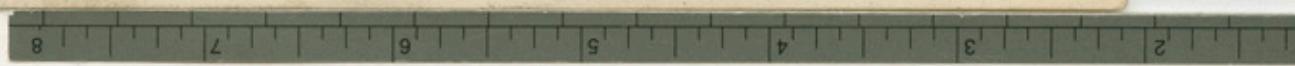


Louisiana Military College,- loyalty and courage.

~~Sherman was rapid in passing from place to place and for ex-~~
~~torting experience from several positions in civil life, which we~~
~~need not follow in this ^{detail} sketch.~~ The State Military College at
 Alexandria, La., succeeded in securing his services. The heart
 of a soldier constantly reverts to past ~~to~~ service, so that when the
 beckonings of fortune are feeble he is very prone to turn back and
 re-enlist. The officer who resigns, except in the sunlight of
 great civil success, is seldom contented till he ^{Too} re-establishes
 his old environments. This ^{Louisiana} institution came the nearest to army
 service of anything that then offered. During the spring of 1860,
 he began at Alexandria his work as Superintendent; the trustees
 were some of them troubled by Captain Sherman's frank expressions
 of political conviction, but his energy and fidelity were so effect-
 ive in bringing up their favorite institution to a higher grade,
 that they resolved to overlook his phenom~~en~~^{en}al attachment to the
 Union. Mr. Lincoln's election; the taking ^{by violence} from Major Haskin the
 Baton Rouge Arsenal; and other events, caused Sherman to write
 frankly to the Governor the 18th of January 1861. ~~██████~~: "I
 accepted ^{this} ~~the~~ position when the motto of the Seminary inserted in
 marble over the main door, was: "By the liberality of the General
 Government of the United States: The Union--Este perpetua". x x x
 If Louisiana withdraws from the federal union, I prefer to main-
 tain my allegiance to the old constitution as long as a fragment
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x x x "I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as Superintendent, the moment the state determines to secede." Then warming up as Sherman always did under the inspiration of patriotic feeling, he added; "For on no account will I do any act, or think any thought, hostile to or in defiance of the old government of the United States." Of course, the authorities of Louisiana speedily accepted his resignation so unmistakably tendered, and he hastened to the North.

Reaching Washington, - enthusiasm and apprehensiveness.

Associated as Sherman had been, for a long time, mainly with southern men, and under the constant pressure of their doctrines of state supremacy; with social drawings that were tempting to his inclination, and pleasant to his taste; this square and unequivocal stand for the right, for the constitution and the Union evinces a genuine loyalty seldom equalled among the children of men. We find him, a little after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln the 4th of March 1861, in Washington. Methinks I see the young man now, in the very prime of his manhood, crying out to the officers he met; to his brother, and even to President Lincoln: "What are you all about? a fight is inevitable depend upon it! I speak what I know! Lookout for a prolonged storm!" His enthusiasm was laughed at, it is said that even Mr. Lincoln declared: "The affair will soon blow over; we shall not need many men like you." Through his friends Sherman merely asked for some place: now it was the chief clerkship in the War Department-- a little later a commission in the army.

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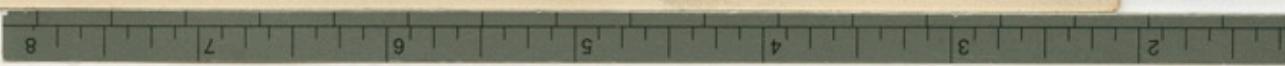
Reaching Washington - enthusiasm and apprehensiveness.

Associated as Sherman had been, for a long time, mainly with southern men, and under the constant pressure of their doctrine of state supremacy; with social divisions that were tempting to his inclination, and pleasant to his taste; this source and one-sided stand for the right, for the constitution and the Union evinces a genuine loyalty seldom equalled among the children of man. We find him a little after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln the 4th of March 1861 in Washington. Methinks I see the young man now, in the very prime of his manhood, crying out to the officers he met to his brother, and even to President Lincoln: "What are you all about? a light is inevitable upon you!" I speak what I know! look out for a prolonged storm." His enthusiasm was lashed at, it is said that even Mr. Lincoln replied: "The affair will soon blow over, we shall not need any man like you." Through his friendship Sherman merely asked for some place; now it was the chief clerkship in the War Department--a little later a colonel in the army.



After that, his ardent supporters entreated him to take advantage of the President's call for three months men. Sherman, with indignation, said "No." "Three months men will do no good. Are you preparing to stop a riot or put down a mob? The conspirators mean revolution, they will raise an army; and must be met by an army. Why, you might as well try to put out the flames of a burning house with a squirt gun!" At last, however, as matters grew worse, the 13th of June 1861, Captain Sherman was re-commissioned, this time, as a Colonel of the 13th U. S. Infantry, and it was not long after this before he was in the field. We first behold him, and Geo. H. Thomas, then just become Colonel of the 2nd cavalry, with Patterson's column. His brother, John, [said to me a few days since that he, journeying up the Potomac, entered a room at Williamsport, Md., and found these young men reclining ~~on the floor~~, upon a large map of the country like two schoolboys; he remembered how they pointed out, even then, the importance of seizing such points as Knoxville, Chattanooga, Cairo, &c. We have, next, glimpses of Colonel Sherman in the discipline of McDowell's preparation; then as a brigade commander, doing his best at the first Bull Run. After that defeat, the 3d of August, among the first, he became a brigadier general in the Army of the Potomac.

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 army. Why, you might as well try to put out the flames of a burn-
 ing house with a squirt gun! At last, however, an order was
 given, the 13th of June 1861, Captain Sherman was re-commissioned,
 this time as a Colonel of the 13th U. S. Infantry, and it was not
 long after this date he was in the field. We first beheld him,
 and Geo. H. Thomas, then just become Colonel of the 1st Cavalry,
 with Patterson's column. His brother, John, ^{sent me a few days}
 since that he journeying up the Potomac, entered a room at William-
 port, Md., and found these young men reclining ^{upon} upon
 a large map of the country like two schoolboys; he remembered how
 they pointed out, even then, the importance of seizing such points as
 Knoxville, Chattanooga, Cairo, &c. We have, next, glimpse of
 Colonel Sherman in the discipline of McDowell's preparation, then
 as a brigade commander, doing his best at the first Bull Run. After
 that defeat, the 3d of August, among the first, he became a brig-
 ader general in the Army of the Potomac.



14.

A Department Commander at Louisville,- the beginning of trials continued until after Vicksburg.

When Brigadier General Robert Anderson went to Louisville, late in the fall of 1861, and was to have under his ^{to} command three officers and perhaps four of his own selection, viz: Sherman, Thomas, Burnside, and Buel, he had high hopes of speedily organizing an army, on the Ohio, which he could advance to and beyond Nashville, sweeping everything before him. Sherman and Thomas came, beginning their work about the 1st of September, but the demands of the situation ^{were} ~~was~~ too great for the declining strength of the noble Anderson, so that, at his own request, on the 7th of October he left his command, which Sherman, ^{from} ~~his~~ ^{own} brigade at Lexington, came to Louisville to take. Sherman left no stone unturned to organize and otherwise prepare the troops of his department. The enemy had a heavy column in central Kentucky under Simon Buckner, and another near Cumberland Gap under the famous Zollicoffer. Do the best he could, General Sherman at the end of October could not muster more than 20,000 men for an offensive campaign.

The famous visit, to Louisville, of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, accompanied by his Adjutant General, ^{Lorenzo} ~~Allen~~ Thomas, was made about the middle of October. The Secretary was already prejudiced; ambitious busybodies and brainless aspirants for promotion had told him that) Sherman was erratic, that his opinions were ¹⁹ always swollen and his estimates excessive. So that when Sherman

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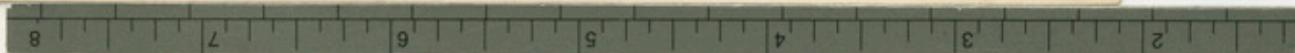
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15.

met Mr. Cameron at his headquarters and declared that it was nonsense to carry on a picayune war; that his first demand was for 60,000 fighting men for immediate work ^{in order} to clear Kentucky and Tennessee; and 200,000 to finish the war in that quarter, he looked at ~~the~~ ^{the gingerly general} with astonishment. Sherman would walk the floor, with his head bent forward, as he often ~~did~~ when deeply moved, and express himself in such blunt, unvarnished language, that Mr. Cameron distrusted his judgment; and the officers about the Secretary, and among them, a correspondent of the "New York Times", declared that Sherman was out of his head. Another newspaper man, conversing with the "Times" correspondent at the Galt House, gathered the ideas of the group concerning the sanity of our hero, and that night, in a confidential letter, wrote it all to a Cincinnati editor. He, doubtless, thinking to do the country a great service, the next day, more in sorrow than in anger, in an emphatic editorial accounted for the craziness of Sherman as the result of overwork, over anxiety, and enormous responsibility suddenly thrust upon him. This ^{is} all of that matter; but it was in fact, his premature sanity, and not ^{his} insanity, which subsequent years saw carried out into active campaigning, and which ~~helped~~ helped so largely to save the Republic from destruction.

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For the briefest time Sherman passed under a cloud; but it was Sherman still. While Grant was beginning to ascend, step by step, in the public confidence through his bold effort at Belmont, in November 1861; through the clear-cut victory at Fort Henry; and through the persistent struggle and "unconditional surrender" obtained at Donelson in the icy February of 1862; Sherman was not far off. At Paducah, under the cloud yet, he gathered and sent forward ^{To Grant} needed supplies and fresh men. He put order among Quartermasters and Commissaries. He ^{armed} equipped and organized commands and pushed them, without thinking of self, from Paducah to the front. This energy and generosity, Grant quickly acknowledged. The celebrated army of the Tennessee had its birth after the battle of Donelson. General Sherman ^{took} its fifth division, then centering in Paducah; the sunshine was already burning away the misty cloud-linings.

This division, composed entirely of new men, volunteers, went into its first battle, Sherman commanding, at Shiloh. ~~We will indulge ourselves with~~ ^{Here is} one characteristic picture given by General Grant:

"During the whole of Sunday I was continuously engaged in passing from one part of the field to another, giving directions to division commanders. In thus moving along the line, however, I never deemed it important to stay long with Sherman. Although his troops were then under fire for the first time, their commander, by his constant presence with them, inspired a confidence in officers

and men that enabled ^{them} to render services on that bloody battle-field worthy of the best of veterans. McClernard was next to Sherman, and the hardest fighting was in the front of these two divisions. McClernard told me on that day, the 6th, that he profited much by having so able a commander supporting him. A casualty to Sherman that would have taken him from the field that day would have been a sad one for the troops engaged at Shiloh. And how near we came to this! On the 6th Sherman was shot twice, once in the hand, once in the shoulder, the ball cutting his coat and making a slight wound, and a third ball passed through his hat. In addition to this he had several horses shot during the day."

It was that brave soul that so lately mingled in our hearts!
~~It was that brave soul that so lately mingled in our hearts!~~

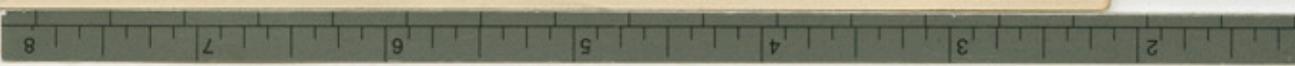
The Mississippi Campaigns and battles including Corinth & Vicksburg which gave Grant his groundwork of national fame ever needed & had the friendship, like that of Jonathan to David, of Sherman to Grant. Sherman bore any part however obscure and gave the most unselfish and unflinching support to his noble Chief. No wonder Grant loved him!

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 It was that horse that I had bought in our party!

~~_____~~
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set out on Washington



At the "Cheatham House" in Nashville, the 18th of March 1864, Grant and Sherman met. Grant had just been to Washington and put on his new crown of General-in-Chief. Sherman had but recently visited Meridan, Miss., on an experimental tour to try the mettle of his horses, the endurance of his mules and the legs of his men.

Now behold these men together, Grant and Sherman! Grant of medium size, of short neck, square shoulders, well proportioned head, and firmly knit frame. [His heavy brow and large eye, changeable surely, but always masked by his strong self-control, accorded him quiet dignity and becoming respect.] His smile, which never failed him up to the last sickness, lighted his face, bespoke humor and good-fellowship, and to Sherman the utmost friendliness. Sherman appeared tall beside him; his forehead high, his hair light and sandy, his eye keen and piercing, and his frame though not so compact as Grant's, supple and expressive of health and energy. Grant inspired you in his wholeness like a fertile prairie, Sherman like a hill country abounding in choice knolls and mountain heights. His buoyant coming put one at ease. His deep pleasant voice rivited attention, and his fast flowing conversation rewarded your silence.

There at Nashville they met, and Grant turned over to Sherman the Western Armies. Grant ~~set out for Washington~~ set out for Washington, Sherman went with him as far as Cincinnati. In a sentence, Sherman has summed up their prolonged council of war: "Amidst constant interruptions of a business and social nature we reached the satisfacto-

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19.

ry conclusion that as soon as the season would permit, all the armies of the Union would assume the 'bold offensive' by 'concentric lines' on the common enemy, and would finish up the job in a single campaign if possible." "The main objectives were Lee's Army behind the Rapidan in Virginia, and Joseph E. Johnston's Army at Dalton, Georgia."

In a nut shell, Johnston's Army was our work. Substantially, take a bold offensive.- Beat Johnston.- Get into the interior.- inflict damage, and keep our enemy so busy that he cannot re-enforce elsewhere.

Such was Sherman's role in the drama of 64. To catch glimpses of how the work so ordered was undertaken, there are other pictures. Sherman had some original ways of rapid transit. A special car took him, the 25th of March, to General G. M. Dodge, a corps commander, then at Pulaski, Tenn. Next he joined McPherson at Huntsville, Ala. The two latter were very soon with Thomas at Chattanooga; and were, after that, speedily with Schofield a hundred miles eastward, without rail-cars, at Knoxville. Schofield turned back with them, so that shortly after, at Chattanooga, in the left hand room of a one story house, now owned by Mr. J. T. Williams, took place before the end of March another memorable war-meeting.

Schofield was to bring into the field about 14,000 men. He was in form more like Grant than Sherman. He combined intellectual vigor with marked judiciousness. Another figure was McPherson's.

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