Introduction.

"Life of Sherman"

Theobard

no 14

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## Introcte etime.

The title of this work is hardly a fair index to the contents.

The life of General Sherman written with any reasonable detail so as to depict his formative period, the gradual development of his energies, the bulk of his achievements and the great consumation of his genius, could not be contained in any three volumes of this size.

The work, so far as the labor of the author, Mr. Johnson, is concerned is eclectic, and mainly a compendium.

There are beautiful sketches, choice pictorial presentations of Sherman and his environments from childhood to age. I do not think that the work, valuable as it undoubtedly is, could in any degree take the place of Sherman's Personal Memoirs.

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There are some chapters which have been furnished by war editorials and the writings of field correspondents which the author must have collected and carefully preserved.

Many of these are lifelike and bear the impress and inspiration of the exciting events amid which they were composed.

There are, furthermore, in this book, chapters which are ingeniously formed and elaborated by quotations from officers who were themselves part and parcel of the campaigns which they describe.

To me, the author appears to have done exceedingly well, and has herein furnished a choice entertainment to his readers.

The part undertaken by me, and to which I have strictly confined myself, has been to review the work, some of it already in proof type,

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and the remainder in manuscript going over each chapter with considerable care, and suggesting such changes as I thought the truth of history demanded.

Where one has expressed an opinion and a quotation of that opinion appears, of course no change was admissable; so that I am entirely unwilling to assume that such a quoted writer gave utterance to my own convictions.

For example: different views are given of the fearful struggle during the first day of "Shiloh" at Pittsburg Landing. famous journalist takes General Sherman to task for want of epaul ments, entrenchments, and other means of defense. He claims that Sherman and Grant were both surprised they had known for a week or more that the enemy was close by and liable to attack.

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and it should be a very clear and decided answer, would be found in any completed history our troops had not yet, at that period of the war of the rebellion, made much use of intrenching tools. Grant and Sherman did not des sign to put their new troops into intrenched camps.

They believed, and very justly, that it was next to impossible to handle them offensively, as we say, against the enemy.

But they did have some cover. The woods ravines, and general contour of the ground gave them protection, and it was in faithful use of this cover that during the battle-storm of the first day, near Shiloh church, they were able to hold out till re-enforcements came.

This example will suggest others to the

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reader. Still, the phases presented by the different writers, from whom extracts are taken, afford a kaleidoscopic variety, interesting especially to those of us who lived at the time of the occurences in question.

Probably none of us can do more than our noble General Sherman, years ago, suggested.

He said in substance: We, who were involved in the controversies, the battles, and campaigns of the great war are not the men to write the history. We are like witnesses in Court. Each should give his own testimony of what he know and should give his own testimony of what he know shall in the future,

after passion and prejudice have subsided rise a Summation up to make a search, a selection, and so better evolve the true history.

With regard to General Sherman and his career, in my judgment the more of truthful

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With report to General Kneman and his cureer, in my judgment the more of frathful

statements that are made the better. Let eye witnesses give all the evidence they can.

In his heart was a love of truth, a phenominal loyalty to his country, a fearless and prompt devotion to duty and markedly, an absence of aught that was malicious. True, he resented wrong often with a fiery indignation, but he forgave a fault confesed with quick generosity. So that at Lancaster, Ohio, the home of his childhood, at West Point, N. Y., in Florida and South Carolina, where were his early army stations; in California and Louisiana, where he made his civil record; at, places during the war of four years, and at his headquarters or extensive impedies tours as Commander, after the war, of a military division and finally of a whole army; all his acts, all his orders, and all his writings

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will bear most careful inspection. They, if truthfully given, will furnish to our youth something for meditation, for instruction, for emulation.

To whatever extent this little volume may contribute such quota, it will be a welcome guest to our people, North and South, East and West.

O.O. Howard Man-Ben. M.S. Arm

Governor's Island, N. Y. City,

March 19, 1891.

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