Handwritten text: Affirmative

Attachments

To accompany features of

Curt Blum
and his

Capes

No. 1

Subject

Scul Blum
Curt Logans
Curt Morrow
Curt Cerny
Curt Davis
Curt Harmon
Curt Sherman
This present consists of General Sherman, his two Army, and the four Corps commanders in charge at the close of the war.

The original photograph had but seven, Blair being absent on a trip leave, but Blair's photograph was added subsequently by pasting it upon the right of the original, then reproducing the whole. Then being right is explained in this way: as I (Geo. Logan) after Gen. McClellan's arrival near Washington, was assigned to other duty here Geo. A. Logan took my place in command of the Army of the Tennessee. When this was I had been so long identified with that army group was made up by Gen. Sherman desiring me to be included.
Had there been no change of commanders, in all the field operations from Atlanta to the sea + from Savannah thru the Carolinas to Raleigh + on to Washington D.C. I was commanded "The Right Wing Commander" and so-called here. I became "The Left Wing Commander". The division of under Kilpatrick Cavalry was sometimes independent of either Wing, and usually reported for orders to one Wing or the other as Sherman and directed.

The Right Wing was "The Army of the Tennessee"; the Left Wing "The Army of Georgia". In the field service, from Atlanta on, each Wing had two army corps as follows: The
Page dimensions: 489.6x722.5

[Image 0x0 to 490x723]
Right wing the 15th & 17th Corps.  
Left wing the 14th & 20th Corps.  
When General Logan passed to the charge 
of the Army of the Tennessee, 
Gen. Hagan was assigned to command 
the 15th Corps.  
About this time, Blair 
detained the 14th Corps. for some reason 
soon thereafter.  
I think it was due to illness.  General A. S. Williams 
was relieved from the 20th Corps.  
Gen. Meiger assigned to his place.  
The 14th, which Gen. K. Thomas so long 
during all his months 
so ably commanded was under the 
direction of Gen. Jeff. A. Davis.  
No member of interest to your readers 
while inspecting this noted picture to 
recall something characteristic of 
the men who compose it.
Let us begin with the junior officer in the group, Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. Gen. Davis promoted to a volunteer appointment from the regular army became early conspicuous as an effective and successful commander on other Missouri and Western fields. For example, he captures 1500 prisoners at Murfreesboro, repels Confederate attack upon Sigel's center at Pea Ridge, commands at Reading at Stone River.
and taken prisoners of 141 of Wheeler's soldiers.

In Aug. 1862 ill-health compelled him to leave the front for a short time when he visited his home in Clark Co., Indiana. The northern movement of the Confederates against Louisville caused his immediate return to duty. Time to hasten to Louisville and volunteer his services to Gen. Nelson. This Gen., William Nelson a native of Kentucky.
middle aged naval officer at the breaking out of the war. His experience in Navies
his strong character as a loyal Kentuckian had caused the transference to the Army. Among
undisciplined masses of Volunteers he had already done wonders. He attained
special distinction as a
Kirkman Commander under
Buell at the fiercely contested battle of Shiloh, but midst all
his patriotism, energy, and
capability he was a nutrient
in discipline giving great offense
by his rough language and
impudent boasts. Gen Jeff. C.
Davis had hardly come in
contact with Nelson
when he was subjected
to treatment that offended
him beyond control
greatly. Davis was slender
build and small frame
while Nelson was a large and
powerful man. Davis endeavored
to get from Nelson
an apology for mistreatment
Abbott in his History of the
Civil War shows how he
Was met, "Here he (Dani) was only so intrusively resulbig by Gen. Nelson, and after demanding an apology and receiving only reiterated abuse, he shot him on the stairs of the Galt House. Gen. Nelson died in a few hours. Gen. Dani was arrested, but was soon after released, sustained by the almost universal sympathy of the public and of the Army."

I was often on duty with Gen. Dani. He reported to me and Doro under
My command while pursuing the Confederates under Bragg just after the battle of Chatanooga, Ridge, Nov. 1863. His flanks and center were strongly held, and his troops held in hand for the promptest deployment. He was one of those officers constantly in the qui vive, impossible to surprise. Difficult to defeat except at command, effecting ever ready to take the offensive.
He succeeded to the 8th corps, because Gen. John M. Palmer offended at a decision of Gen. Sherman resigned the command. While Davis was a just man he was strongly prejudiced against negroes, often in his conversations declaring against them. But subsequent to the War when commanding the State of Kentucky, acting as Assistant Commissioner for Freedmen and Refugees he took
On grounds against all lawless white men who sought to do them injury. In 1874 when confusion of counsels had caused endless complications, during the Modoc War in southern Oregon, Gen. Davis was chosen her elected and dispatched to the scene of operations. His infallible courage and steady action won ended that war. The Modocs were conquered.
Prisoners and their savage and treacherous leaders were punished. The writer had many a conversation with Gen. Davis. He would lead me when we were alone, in a few minutes to the subject of his difficulty with Nelson. Though others excused Nelson, the writer's heart never seemed to be at rest. It was the one cloud in his otherwise unblemished patriotic career.
William B. Hazen entered the Military Academy one year after me (1851), so that I was associated with him there for three years. As a young man he was very thin in flesh, so much so as to cause remark. The first time I saw him after graduation was on a visit to West Point in 1860. He had been in many Indian engagements in Texas and New Mexico and had been brevetted for gallant conduct in battle. His arm at the time was in a sling having been wounded with an arrow.
A most remarkable change had taken place in his personal appearance. Instead of a young man of cadaverous build he was large, fleshy, handsome. As a cadet he had been very retiring, now quite the opposite, in fact remarkably among us for his frontier stories and evident self-esteem.

Such was Hazen at the breaking out of the war. He went to the front in Kentucky commanding the 41st Ohio Volunteers.
During the series of operations & battles in which he was engaged, he maintained in his commands unusual neatness of attire and excellent discipline, and received for himself four more brevets for gallant meritorious services. The last being that of Maj. Genl. in the Regular Army. Probably his most distinguished effort, one which called the especial attention of Gen. Sherman to his merit was the taking of Ft. McAlister, Dec. 13, 1864.
He then had a Division, assisted in building a long bridge, across the Ogeechee, crossed it with his men and pushing on rapidly southward completely surrounded. Ft. W. Allister from sea shore to sea shore. Gen. Sherman with myself were watching his operations in plain view from a rice mill on the other side of the Ogeechee. The sudden and persistent attack, the exploding of numerous torpedoes, the Tremendou
vign of the defence
afforded us an exciting
scene which ended in
a much needed victory;
for this fort at the
mouth of the river was
the last obstruction between
our army and the supplies
which were coming from
the sea. This success
of Nason under my com-
mand caused me to recom-
mand him for further
promotion to the charge
of the 15" corps, as this
crowning honor in the
great war.
I found Gen. Mower in command of the Division 17th Corps. under Gen. Blair, when I came to the army of the Penn. at Atlanta. He was already well known in that army. In conversation around the camp fires staff officers spoke of him in this way: "Mower is a rough diamond." "He is rather a hard case in peace." "He cannot be beaten on the march." "You ought to see
him in battle."

These expressions indicate somewhat the character of the man:

About six feet in height, well proportioned and of great muscular strength, probably there was no officer in our group who was better fitted in every way for hard campaigning.

On one occasion during the march through the Carolinas as we approached the westernmost branch
of the Edisto all the country had apparently been swept clean of supplies. The cattle & horses had been driven eastward beyond the river & all food carried off or hidden. As I approached a house near the river crossing I saw Gen. Mower & his staff apparently in conversation with the owner who had, for some purpose.
remained behind in his almost empty tenement. Mower was asking him questions. These first evaded or answered de- nitively. Then becoming angry at Mower's persistence he refused to tell anything. The Meat just as I was passing thro' the gate said to an orderly in his own deep strong decisive voice: "Orderly, fetch a rope." He did not intimate what he proposed to do with the rope, but one glance at
Mower's face was sufficient for the stranger. He immediately became courteous and gave Mower all the information he desired to the roads, bridges and neighboring country.

A few days later I was with Mower's Division when he fought his way across the main stream near Orangeburgh. His energy in leading his men through the swamps directing them while they were cutting the cypress and making temporary bridges.
wading streams, carry
constructing & carrying the
canvas boats, ferrying
the river & appearing
with marvelous rapidity
upon the enemy's right
flank on the open fortified
bluff of the eastern shore,
drew my attention more
than ever before to Mower's
capabilities. I remember
when we stood together inside
the first captured work
while our men were rushing
for the R.R. above & below
the city. Mower
re-mounted & looking
at me with his face
full of glad triumph
said: "Fait accompli.
General, fait accompli."

At Bentonville, the
20th & 21st March, 1865, I
saw Mower ride into
battle. As he approached
the firing, the very sound
of the same him a new
inspiration. His muscular
limbs gripped his horse
& he leaned forward
apparently carrying the
arrived with him into the conflict. He was the only officer I ever saw who manifested such intense joy for battle. At last having brought his Division through the woods & a little beyond the left flank of the enemy Confederate commander (Gen. Johnston), Moore led Moore & one or two of his staff dismounted so as to work himself with his men thro' a dense thicket where he could not ride. The point sought
from Johnston's left rear was just gained by the indomitable
Mower when Gen. Sherman called us off saying there had been fighting
enough. Concerning that event Gen. Sherman in his Memoirs makes a
significant remark: "The next day (11 Mar. 1865) it began to
rain again, and we remained quiet till about noon.
Shermans Memoirs I"
Gen. Francis Preston Blair Jr., whose biography is in every public library, is too well known to require a detail of introduction. As early as 1843 he formed a partnership with his brother, Montgomery, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., where he worked till his health gave way, retiring a change of climate he went to New Mexico. While there Gen. Kearny made his famous crossing as soon as the Mexican War came on began these operations which ended in his grand march to the Pacific Coast. Young Blair was a voluntary aide and by his intelligence gained...
gave first general War attention help which he needed. This short service in the Mexican War was enough to begin in for military fame. Joseph "But" Blair a military leader. So
that, being in St. Louis at
the fever period of the
outbreak of the great rebellion in 1861 he was just commissioned for the double post he was
soon called upon to play.
Having been sent to Congress in
1858 and having served in the
Missouri legislature, he bore
as a "free soiler" the strain
of political knowledge upon
the side of the Union. As a
military man he promptly
acted in organizing fighting
troops. Probably it is due to his energy
more than to anything else that
Lt. James F. Missouri was kept to the Union.

Mr. Lincoln who had the greatest confidence in Blair commissioned him a Brigadier General in August 1862. He performed more than his part in all those battles along the Mississippi which ended in the capture of Vicksburg. He was rapidly advanced from command of a brigade to that of a division.

At Grant's Army of the Tennessee, his name and work are identified with that of the 15th and 17th Corps.

The first time I met General Blair was in the evening after Sherman's first hot charge up the rough steep on the north end of Missionary
17 (Nov. 1863) — Both of my command had participated in the bloody work of the day. And Gen. Grant had detached the remainder of my corps from Thamos on the straight front & sent us around to strengthen Sherman. It was an in for our council of war. We had meetings by a small cannon fire. When I saw for the first time Generals Isaac Ewing, Jeff. B. Davis & Blain. The latter who had at times to go to his civil duties in Congress had then as I was told just returned from Washington. He brought to us the latest message from Mr. Lincoln. He was at a soldier’s once coat. It was distinguished by a broad, elegant fur collar. In return
an in photograph Blair's one
countenance might pass as
ordinary. But as soon as he
spoke it was suffused with
light & animation. His
eyes were blue & not flashy.
He walked about the fire &
while he talked never too serious.
Kerchman & all the party
kept Kerchman & all the party
in fair humor for such a
sad night. For our best man
had been shot just short of New
 haven on his way home down
the rugged slopes.
The whole man so impressed
me that night that I never
forget him.
During the march to the sea,
Kerchman & Battle Blair
was with me. Many a mile
we have ridden side by side.
His mind was replete with knowledge. As we recalled the battles of the Revolution in the colonies, and often differed in discussing them—Blair would say 'Well, general let us go to Sherman, he never forgets anything!' I may add, that the reference was always the settlement of the question; for Sherman's historic knowledge was unfailing. Blair's forte was the law. I knew fairly well the Army regulations, but Blair always went back of regulations to the statute law and the Constitution. His mind was a compendium always at hand for me, and it was pleasant to consult him.
for he never took advantage in an ungenerous way of the superiority of his knowledge, but ever rendered me the information I desired without abating his most loyal service.

During the great march thro' Georgia & the Carolinas, the necessity of foraging liberally on the country - of destroying property - such as cotton, factorils of all kinds.
stone houses & other
buildings of a public
& private nature, troubled
Gen. Blair very much.
The conduct of business,
camp followers & of many
robbers who preceded or
followed in the wake of
the armies in their
depredation & destruction
of private dwellings, vexed
him still more. One
day in March, 1865, as we
were nearing N.C. Carolina
Blair was riding with
me for the day.
after a period of silence
he said, in substance:

"General, I'm getting
weary of all this business.
Can't we do something
to bring it to a close?
All this terrible waste
and destruction and blood shed
appears to me now to be
useless." I do not re-
member my reply but
I do recall a visit
that I made to Gen.
Sherman when I urged
him not to destroy the
works at the Fayetteville Arsenal N.C. I said: "General, the war will soon be over. This property is ours (that is, the Government). Why should we destroy our own property?" The General replied with some little asperity to the effect: that "They (meaning the Confederates) haven't given up yet. They shan't have an Arsenal here!" In this matter Gen. Blair, sentiment and mine agreed.
At another time noticing that Wheeler's Cavalry (or Hanston's) Cavalry were burning the cotton to prevent its falling into our hands & we were burning the cotton so as to cripple the Confederate revenue, Gen. Blair remarked: "Both sides are burning the cotton, somebody must be making a mistake!"

These growing sentiments in genuine sympathy with the suffering people of the Carolinas were Blair's thus
early account as a measure for his subsequent political course, for as Hammersly well says:
[pg. 233] quotation.
He died in July, 1875. Blair was of a jovial turn and convivial but I think he enjoyed the relief of fun and frolic more than the pleasures which attend high living. Like his father and his brother he was a man of marked ability, great acquirement.
a determined enemy but an unswerving and generous friend. In political life his course seemed to lack consistency, but when judged from an unpartisan basis, it was an outward manifestation of a persistent patriotic spirit.
Gen. John A. Logan had such a striking face that once seen it was never forgotten. His was the narrow, straight, high hair that never looked from his forehead even long enough to raise his ears, making vertical lines just above his eyes. There was the broad mouth, the finest, round chin, and short, strong neck. There was the broad nose and peculiar always covered by a heavy mustache. But the features first seen never forgotten were coal black eyes with a pair of black lashes and white, just as their white, gentle, pleasant, winning.
at times they were cool & indifferent; but at the least excitement they would quiver and under provoked flesh flee. Sagan's whole figure was inelastic & his capacity for endurance. His face portrait is everywhere caught by the photographer, the caricaturist, the painter; but we seldom meet with a reproduction of the man that animates them. The best comparison one can make with Pharaoh is not to Pharaoh but to his predecessor in braying, patriotism & military ability.
when speaking of him he says: "Gen. Logan was by no means his superior in intellect or in judgment, and far his superior in all those intellectual qualities of courage, determination, and judgment requisite to constitute a general." I hardly think that one who knew them both would speak just that way of hard and Logan. The fact is the two men were much alike. Both were infections. Both brave and both able generals. Hard was put into the place of Gen. Johnston by Davis to fight desperately. Had Logan been sent to Nashville to relieve Gen. Thomas when it was contemplated, he..."
miles. Hardly drew precisely as did Hood; he would have fought and at once. He might have been defeated as Thomas was not.

Before Sherman threw his forces upon undamaged communications, Logan was prepared concerning the proposed plan. "How can it succeed, he asked?" But when the first battle came all his forethought was null and energy came to him. Permit me to repeat my sketch of him in that action.

(Pen in hand)

As I now estimate Gen. Logan, I think him like Napoleon's Marshal Murat. He was made for battle. The fiercer the better it seemed to suit his temper; but the study of campaigns and military strategy were not his forte.
His presence was not only striking, but almost irresistible. His power of love & hate belonged to his nature. If a friend, like Andrew Jackson, he was a friend indeed; but it was a trying one; it was not always possible to withstand him. Logan had a good loyal heart & he sincerely loved his country & her institutions. He is justly enrolled as a American patriot.
Henry W. Hocum

In the very beginning of Hocum's career our characteristic became noticeable from his earliest childhood. He always had the wholehearted object of doing that which he had undertaken. One elevation led to another. His sight, his eye, steadily upon another. Still higher, and bent his energies to attain it.

Early in life he cherished a desire for a cadetship at West Point. This desire was at last gratified. Thaddeus speaks of him in his memoirs as of studious habits and willingness to aid others. I was myself at the Academy and I grasped his former and remainder that strong character which the pro-slavery for Democrats at West Point was so great as to
issue the popularity of many a
protest of intolerance. Abolition con
vinced, the few early and apathy defended
himself as an opponent of human slavery.

General Oconee graduated high in the
Class of 1840, served in the Seminole
War of Florida and remained stationed
in the South until 1857 when having
abandoned law he resigned to practice the
profession in Savannah. He was out
of the army from this time until 1861,
filling his time being a superintendant
of Albany in 1859 and instructor of the
Militia from 1859 to 1861.

Then on the 15th of July, 1861, his
leadership was tested and he was given
command of the 27th New York Vol
which he was leading in charge at
Bull Run when severely wounded.
In August 1861 he was made Brig. Gen'l of Vol. and took a brigade in Franklin's division. When Franklin was passed to the Command of the Corps, Logan took the division. He's work became was conducted on the Peninsular, at Yorktown, West Point, Gaines Mills, Glendale and Malvern Hill and on each field & on each he received the praise of his Commanders. At South Mountain his division drove the enemy from its position on the crest with such a rush as to prevent any chance of the valley and brought him still more condemnation. It was Glacium who led the advance of Franklin's Camp to the field of Antietum and marched
us to recover and hold much ground that had been taken from us at the first
attack.

By October of 1863, Hacene's men and
ally had given him the 12th Corps with
which his brave is so closely identified
in the Chancellorsville Campaign. It
was Hacene who made the breakthrough
Le's left and showed himself the "Cool
Dulce" and forever Commanded that he
had always been and which made him
distinguished even in the brilliant group
of Suecites of whom he was a member.

It would require the whole history of Turiy
being to fully portray Hacene's part in
the great offensive operation of the battle
in late was Hacene's own battle for Turiy.

Later Hacene Conic Conic Conic Conic Conic Conic Conic Conic Conic
The result is a great victory until
Everell exist Early's and Johnson's large divisions
was forced to quit at and abandon his siege of the night before. O'Conner had by night
broke the 12 upon Lewey's. Mcenee and
his brigade as a precaution when Guel McNeel
ordered the 12th Corps to be sent to his left, with
Mcenee marvalous fight battle and more still
O'Conner organize as work and engagement of the
following morning, in my judgement prevented
Mcenee losing the battle of Gallipoo.

The accorder at Mcenee weight 15,000.

O'Conner was the Rebelai & 15,000. After his.

the, he was put to send to Mcenee while his

work annealed of

speculatives to break up roads and railroads

and to repel submaraids. When the death of

Guel McNeel, O'Conner, departs of

Atlanta. Causes so many changes. O'Conner

was brought to their city to command the 12th Corps.

When a letter came as coming off an hour's

communications. O'Conner being located South

of the Atlanta Conference of the Chalk needed

it was his quick perception that recognized
In significance of the final Exploitions and it was he who pushed forward over the interminable 6 miles and took possession of the Citadel of Georgia and it was his dispatch to his watchful Council 30 miles away that inspired that brief proclamation: "Union arms are ceas and fairly won.

In the March 5th one and through the电阻

General Sherman gave to Moxend the left wing the Army of Georgia. He crossed the Savannah river when the high waters made it most difficult, pushed and fought through the swamps and on to the Xarleigh's. He fought the battle of Andrews and later took a madeny bany at Rutherfordville where Johnston was held until our army partly separated for the first time cause he brought together again. It was but shortly after this that Johnston the biggest of them all surrendered and we found four faces tracciard. At the Clave of the war General Sherman resigned from the army and engaged a
Civil service, adding to his magnificent military reputation as civil repu
tility, honor, and service in business as well as political affairs of the state.
General Sherman

With regard to the Origin of the Sherman libraries are so full of his characteristic work and work that I wrote above and to the above sketches a few items which are the more personal.

It is said that when his father gave him the name of the great Indian Chief Sequiack he remarked "Who knows who this child may be a fighter." It is indeed remarkable how often names are prophetic. A fighter he was but one so shorexghtly equipped with this most vulned weapon to a General Knowledge of history as to make him un
authority to all of us, any disputed point was carried to him relieved upon his being able to set us right, indeed one of his most marked characteristics was his quick perception and relatively delicate memory, this is indicated as many years after he ascended the St. John River of Florida he remembered his first impressions with minute distinctness, what he paid from the shape of the water to the least peculiarity of the vegetation along the mangrove shores. This selective memory served him well during the war, before the battle of Kennesaw Mountain I found him conversant with the Chattahoochee valley, and all the features of that region that I was accustomed and asked him where he had gotten such marvelous information, he said he had gained it twenty years ago.
before, when traveling through the country as a member of a Board of Officers detailed to Apprise officers look-out at Florida, etc. This is but a memoir of his during his service in the South. Before the war he traveled much and appears to have summed up again with wonderful distinction the feeling of the country at that time. Sumner's name was all pure in his path above and free from thought of self, but from his position at the Military Academy in Pennsylvania, he saw the Confederate Army he wrote to the Governor what he accepted this position when the affairs of the Union were in no better shape by the unanimity of the American Government of the United States. The Union - Estado Perpetuo - if Government withdraw from the federal Union. Ours to maintain my allegiance to the old
Constitution as long as a fragment of
it survives. Additly "For any act or
thought-hostile to our defence
of the Govt. of the United States"
Thus his clear perception of the magni-
tude of the struggle before us made
him declare the proritary comparison
that it was monstrous to carry an
army for any war, that 60,000 men were
needed for immediate work to clear
Kentucky and Penns and Ohio and
to finish the war in three-quarter
when the supposed extravagance of his
demands lead to the suspicion that
his mind was unbalanced thus placing
him under a cloud. No selfish thought
must have occurred to him, hi-
... of dwelling upon the injustice done him, he devoted all his vigorous energy and skill and knowledge to aid General Eustis, whilst under this cloud at Paducah he gathered and sent forward to Grant-mindled Stepp's aid him, the four orders among his men and crew, and equipped his command and pressed them, never thinking of himself, to the front. This energy and generosity General Eustis promptly acknowledged and it was here after the battle of Dordclown that the celebrated Army of the Tennessee was born. 

When the How Thorne's Evening in Kindness...
I General Chunnus family offered to adopt a child his choice fell upon Donnach.

Mr. Ewing's testimony after a letter reference with him as a member of his family is: "that he was a lad of remarkable for accuracy of memory and straightforward truthfulness."

"True faithfulness is the corner stone of a character, all things being equal we have reason to anticipate a shining career in the world knows X"

June 10th, 1894

Woonomo Island