No 19/13

Subject

Sketch of the Life of

James George H. Thomas
SKETCH of the LIFE
of
GEORGE H. THOMAS
by
General O. O. HOWARD.
Sketch of the life of George H. Thomas.

Birth

The Welsh people have for a long time been a source of mystery and wonderment to scholars. It is now shown that they were veritable Celts: and we know that 'Celt' means a weapon made of stone or hard metal. What might we not expect of such a people?
To fill up for water

[Signature]

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These Celtic were named Welsh (in Welsh x signifying alien) because they would not be conquered by Angles, Danes, Saxons, Romans or Romans: and were consequently alien to them all. However, little by little they had to give way in Old England; but they backed like the Rock of Chicamanga, always believing in God, and fighting till they held their small Chattanooga-nook of Britain, from which neither they nor their language have ever been dislodged. A few of them do emigrate for the benefit of the rest of the
world. One of these, a descendant Thomas by name, settled in South-
hampton, Va., and he, had in him strength of mind, de-
cision, probity and the usual hard-
ness of character that belongs to

the Welshman. This was at the
father's side. But now-a-days wise
men tell us, the boys follow the
mental calibre of the mother. The
mother makes the man.

For 300 years the Huguenots
have battled for human rights. Theirs
is the best blood that runs in
human veins. It is gentle; it is enterprising; it is brave. It is persistent. It is pious. Such was the origin of the mother, a bona fide French Huguenot-secon. Now we are prepared for the full effect of this primary historic statement.

“George Henry Thomas was born in South Hampton county, Virginia, on the 31\textsuperscript{st} day of July, 1816. His father was Welsh and his mother of French Huguenot descent. The family had a godly property and so
George might have lived upon ample income; but as one would naturally suppose, this was not to be suffered. To beget in him a proper self-reliance and energy as a boy he was made to understand that after his school days, he must lay the foundations of his own fortune. It was certainly a happy hereditary combination—strength and gentleness, intelligence, enterprise, decision and piety, boldness and probity, the hardness of clear grit and persistency. It is not better than a fortune to have this Welsh and
Augenost solidarity born in one?

Boyhood

George H. Thomas, in many respects, is like the classic character of Ancient History, whose deeds and words have wonderfully moved mankind; concerning whom little is known except those deeds and words. Thomas' boyhood passed almost without record. One of our popular writers, one day said to me, that he had a book entitled, "A diary of Napoleon's friend." The book gave
lively pictures of Napoleon's daily unrecorded life. From its pages the writer said that he gathered more information concerning Napoleon and had a better view of the actual man than could be obtained from any published historic accounts.

Like this writer having some such feeling, with a view of giving side lights to the well-known character and work of Thomas, I sought for incidents of his childhood and youth.

Finding by correspondence that two of his sisters were yet living at or
I am pleased to inform you of the appointment of Mr. Smith as the new professor of mathematics.

In the recent meeting, the committee decided to extend the term of Professor Johnson for another year. This decision was based on his outstanding contributions to the department.

Moreover, I have scheduled a meeting next week to discuss the future plans for the mathematics program. I believe this will be a valuable opportunity to explore new initiatives and collaborations.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me. I am always available to provide assistance.

Best regards,

[Signature]
near the place of his birth. I desired greatly to get some facts from them. To one of them I addressed a letter in these words:

Governor Island, N.Y. N.
April 12, 1890.

Dear Miss Thomas:

Your good brother was my instructor in Artillery at the Military Academy, and in later years I was on duty with him a great deal.

Recently I have been asked to write an article upon his life and character. Now if you or your sister would write me any incidents you can remember about him, I shall
be very grateful. Boys usually show their traits of character early. When he became a man, he exhibited firmness and great patience, confidence in his friends and quick forgiveness to any who, having injured him, expressed sorrow for it. He was such a thorough gentleman always that his family have reason to be proud of him, as doubtless you are.

Hoping that your good sister and yourself will be willing to help me

I am,

Very truly yours,
It is due to the fact that I received.

Upon the occasion of our meeting.

If she never becomes a nurse she will probably

...: but it seems a very strange coincidence.

and I am afraid you should know

she might be a nurse."

that is not so strange.

myself as much as I.

...+o'clock, and will.

the second brings the

I am pleased to assist.
Oliver O. Howard,
Major General,
U.S. Army

Miss J. E. Thomas,

near Newcome's Depot,
Southampton Co., Va.

Miss Thomas was kind enough to return my letter on the back of which she wrote: General Howard. In answer to your inquiry respecting the character of the late General Thomas I can only inform you, that he was as all other boys are, who are well born and well reared. But that was all.
A gentleman of about Thomas' age and who attended school with him says: "He was a lad of few words and of an excellent spirit." A blackman, a Howard University student by the name of Scott, while teaching a colored school near Southampton, writes me some of the words of an aged black man, named Artise. Artise is 80 years old. He knew our hero as a little boy before he was old enough to go to school. He says: "George was playful as a
Kitten when a boy, and seemed to love the negro quarters more than he did the great house.

Many times he would obtain things out of the great house for the negro boys, his "playmates," and would sell them. The old man further avers: "George was the dearest lover of sugar, and at times would suck it and give it to the negro boys for coons and possums."

"At the age of going to school, he would try to teach them, at night, what he knew or learned at school in the day, — against his parents orders."
Artise adds: that he, Massa Thomas, as he always called him, at the time he returned from the Mexico War, bought them all new suits of clothes from that country, for Sunday, and (then) teach them the word of God. Teacher Scott represents old Artise as a queer genius. I imagine that he will see Massa Thomas again before he dies, sometime again in the old Southampton County, where he once was. He often dreams of Massa Thomas and himself as boys again under the big tree (in the pasture field).
Charles saved that it is approved.

As the chalice slowly filled with the

wax and the streams from the chalice-

were touching the flame, the fire

rose higher and the wax

silence.


"But (and) that he was

\[\text{...}\]

told. He was not

the man of God. As a

dooming

"Charles, how can I..." He

viscously blackened the

hissed. He felt

to excess. From the

convinced. And if he was to

From the moment of his

since. He offered to me as a

of the

...
Playing church.

Here then we find a few simple sketches. A healthful boy, well reared, a lad of quick perception, but, like Moses, of few words; of ruddy countenance, and like David of excellent heart. He was joyous and full of condescension. In the slave times when the "mine and thine" were not so distinctly marked as today, Thomas foraging for the little negroes was rather of the benevolent than the necromancers like that of later days in Tennessee! Sugar it appears good for coons and possums as well as soldiers.
Dear Sir,

I have no idea what you mean about my friend and her family. I think they are very nice people. However, I am not sure about the word 'family.'

I believe that the word 'friend' is very important in this context. It is used to describe a relationship that is built on trust and respect.

I agree with you that the term 'family' is often used loosely to refer to a group of people who share some common characteristics. However, I do not think that it is appropriate to use this term in the context of your friend and her family.

I hope that you can clarify your position on this matter. Thank you for your time.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
sympathy for the blacks thus early shown by bringing them knowledge, clothing, and lastly the Divine Word. It was certainly remarkable and a step or two, at least, ahead of his white neighbors.

2. Youth -

There was a private school of the higher grade in Southampton called Southampton Academy. Here the youth passed through the usual curriculum and received his diploma.

Very soon after his graduation he entered the law office of James Rockelle, Esq.
his mother's brother.

Thomas told this anecdote of himself, which was illustrative of two traits of character and demonstrated that abstract theories in his youth that he was markedly practical & decidedly persistent. The experiment probably was made during a school vacation. The notion came to him as he was thinking of mechanical constructions, to make, as one would in chemistry, some practical test. He began with the saddle. Every day he went to the Sadler's and watched the operatives, how each part was cut out & prepared and how the parts were put together. He then went home to try his knowledge...
and very soon succeeded in finishing a fine saddle.

Again watching closely a cabinet-maker, he became, in time, quite skilled in the construction of furniture. He pursued his practical mechanics in other directions till he acquired not only the ability to make, from leather, wood and the metals, many articles of use, but he formed the habit of close observation, which our old professor Mahan used to denominate "Common Sense."

Chaplain Van Home gives us the origin of his military career. He says: the famous John Y. Mason, M. C. from
Dear Professor Presser,

I am writing to express my sincere gratitude for your kind support and encouragement. Your patience and guidance have been invaluable to me, and I feel incredibly fortunate to have had the opportunity to work under your tutelage.

Your insights and constructive feedback have significantly contributed to my growth as a researcher. I am deeply grateful for the opportunities you have provided, and I hope to continue to build upon the foundations you have laid.

Thank you for your time and effort. Please know that your dedication and commitment to your field inspire me, and I aim to follow in your footsteps with dedication and passion.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
Thomas’ district called to see his uncle, Mr. Rochelle, to tender through him a cadet appointment to his nephew. Rochelle later answered the offer thus: "Let us call the boy and ascertain what he thinks of the proposition. The boy did not fail to accept the offer; and so the whole current of his life was suddenly turned in a new direction.

His letter of appointment came early enough for him to make the journey to West Point for the June examination of 1836. Our General Johnson, who entered the Academy the year Thomas finished..."
remarks that: "during his plebe year he, Thomas, was subjected to the same trying ideals through which his predecessor had passed, but he endured them all without murmur or complaint." But I think that the elevation of soul that he acquired through sundry duckings, gridirons and sore shins was marvelous, for Johnson avers, that when the next year his own turn came, he, Thomas, not only would not haze the "new cadets," but he gave the new plebes the benefit of his counsel and advice, and in this way seemed to himself like long friends. If anybody could do it, I believe George Thomas could bring
good out of evil. You could not place him where he would not be a friend of the insulted, the outraged, the oppressed.

We need not delay upon his academic life. It differed little from that of Sherman, Gettysburg, or other class mates. He had a fair preparation in his home teaching, academy, law studies. He was naturally a thorough student, and already at the outset of your time, twenty years of age. Hence his standing of 12th in a class of forty-two cadets, gauges his scholarship; not a genius, but a young man of good mental powers. His fine health, his singular industry, his retention of what was once comprehended, put him among the first quarter, and his junior
The text on the image is not legible due to the handwriting style.
memory gave his instructor great hopes of his future. It is remarked of him by his associates that he never lost the use of what he had once learned, whether in mechanics, mathematics, ethics or history.

In June 1840 he became a Second Lieutenant and joined the 3rd Artillery (the 25th of September at Governor Island. In a few months he was among the Everglades of Florida. Before the end of 1841 Thomas had already distinguished himself on an Indian expedition, so that General, then Colonel, Worth, joining with his Captain recommended him for his first brevet.

Campaigning in Florida in those days, was no child's play. The swamps,
the lakes, the palmetto forest, the hot sands, the bogs of miasma, the mosquitoes in hoards and the flies in swarms, who does not remember them! Without paths or roads, the Indians would come shoot and disappear with incredible swiftness. It took the best of health, temperate habits, devotion to duty and great firmness of character to spend a year in that country and not get demoralized.

George Thomas endured his first trials here, and came out not only unscathed, but honored and applauded for his services.

Our systematic account of an officer by the Army Register is like a skeleton...
without sinews, muscles or flesh. That skeleton sends Lieutenant Thomas in January 1842, with his regiment to New Orleans Barracks, but it does not say how hard he studied, nor even how polite he was to the ladies of that superb city. Soon it drives him on to Old Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, but it does not tell how there in debates, he battled for the Union in the teeth of fire-eaters; and how happy he was to be bounced off in May of that same year to Fort McHenry near Baltimore and made more happy by an actual promotion to a first lieutenantcy. The skeleton the next year gives him a few more
There were baths in its hot atmosphere of Moultrie, but the sound of war sweeping up from the South, soon called him to join Zachery Taylor in Mexico, who was for a time with his small army near the Rio Grande. He fell back to his supply station behind Fort Brown, at Point of Isabel, leaving 8 companies of the garrison. Fort Brown. Thomas' company was one of these. There he helped to defend the fort, when under the Mexican's noisy futile bombardment and assaults, till Taylor returned and relieved the situation.

Behold Thomas next commanding a section of a battery and with the
Renyosa—skirmishes 25.

From Regla bangin away at the Mexican masses. Again back with his regiment—he did such fine service that he was brevetted a captain.

The skeleton again met him in Dec 1846 with General Quitman where on the lead he forms part of the brigade that entered Victoria.

Again the skeleton brings him to the hard fought battle of Buena Vista, but it does not tell as Heddle does of the remarkable steadiness, skill and bravery of this young captain, how he managed to put in most—
common effective shots and many of them. In this he was brevetted again a "Majr."

After a few delays on the little side duty in Texas in 1846, the Register filed Majr. Thomas to Gen. Adams of the 26th Regiment. Picture to yourself, friends, imagine if you can a brave, handsome young man, strong in heart and unmarried, over there, near Newpents. Social life after the great Mexican hardship and distinction! and then hardly settled in the first skirmish line of acquaintance with the most attractive young ladies to be hustled off a second time again is that everlasting war-cursed land of the Seminoles! He went there again.
He went back again and stayed without a murmur, till 1856. Munnings at order was a child of a later date and among a different sort of men. That old Register in 1851, the next year after I became a September cadet, brought Major Thomas to Boston and gave him a sight of Faneuil Hall & Bunker Hill, and stationed him in Boston Harbor.

Within three months the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point noticing his proximity & his availability secured his detail as Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry. I remember him well as he appeared tall but so well proportioned
that you hardly thought of his height, full build—without corpulence. Large head, short brown hair and short mustache, large limbs and firm tread. His countenance was fair enough naturally, but browned and very ruddy by much exposure. I assure you that Cade to Major George, F. H. Thomas of Virginia, who had been in bloody battles and been three times brevetted was not a figure to be passed without notice.

We remember his mandatory voice among the battle of the gun carriages and the clamor of section officers. His solid seat on a good sized horse, when he led the cavalry charge or jumped the hurdles...
I don't know what to do about it. I'm tired of being a slave to my feelings and emotions. I need to find some way to break free from this cycle. It's exhausting and I don't think I can do it on my own. I've tried talking to myself, but it doesn't seem to help. Maybe I need to seek some professional help. I don't know what to do.
caught every eye.

In the recitation room, 

my easy kind manner + good manners in indifferent recitations made our boyish hearts warm. Many a cadet said then: God bless Major Thomas. Well, he remained at West Point nearly four years, training men for North + South till the year I left the Academy.

What the Mississippi River, the Charleston, Baltimore + Boston Harbors, could not effect, the Hudson River did. It furnished a helpmate to Thomas. He married Miss Francis S. Kellogg of Troy. How West Point and Troy came together, we shall not say but we will say that we challenge novelists to describe...
[Handwritten text not legible]
a more magnificent couple. In height they were completely matched. A beautiful and accomplished woman became the joy and comfort of a handsome, solid man. It will be remembered that by act of Congress in 1855, four new regiments were added to our regular army:

- 2nd Infantry
- 2nd Cavalry
- 2nd Infantry
- 2nd Cavalry

Albert Sidney Johnson was made the colonel. Robert E. Lee, the Lieut. colonel, W.T. Hardee the senior, and George H. Thomas the junior major. After being on other duty for a while, about the 1st of May 1856, Thomas reached his regiment in Texas. From May 1856 to Nov. 1860, he visited
Several Ftoj served on escort duty
in removing Indians to the Indian
Territory for keep, and was sent out
on two or three Indian scouts. His
report of one of these scouts is full
of interest. A single extract, modesty
may, gives us a clue to the operations.

He says: "As we were overhauling them (the
savages) one fellow more persevering than
the rest, and who still kept his position
in rear of the loose animals, suddenly
dissonnied and prepared to fight; and
our men, in their eagerness to dispatch
him, hurried upon him so quickly
that several of his arrows took effect"
wounding myself in the chin and chest, also private Wm. Murphy of Company "D" in the left shoulder, and privates John Tile & Cooper Siddle of the band each in the leg, before he fell by twenty or more shots. 

This expedition was against wild and troublesome Indians near the headwaters of the Concho & Colorado rivers. Majr. Thomas' wound was a very painful one. He had drawn out the arrow from his heart himself but with considerable difficulty and it made such deep and serious cuts that...
could initiate the filtering process from the left.

A model of the system would be used to simulate
the system's behavior. The model would be
updated periodically to reflect changes in the
system's parameters. The simulation results
would be compared to the actual system data
from sensors to evaluate the accuracy of the
model.

The simulation would be used to predict the
behavior of the system under different
conditions. The results would be used to
determine the best course of action for the
system. The simulation would be a useful
tool for improving the system's performance
and reliability.

The simulation would be run on a computer
system. The computer would be connected to
the sensors and actuators of the system. The
simulation software would be used to run the
simulation. The simulation results would be
displayed on a monitor.

The simulation would be run periodically to
monitor the system's behavior. The simulation
results would be used to evaluate the system's
performance and to make adjustments as
needed.

The simulation would be used to predict the
behavior of the system under different
circumstances. The simulation would be used
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simulation. The simulation results would be
displayed on a monitor.
they left a noticeable scar on his chin and an ugly one upon his breast.

In November, Major Thomas from the border of Georgia came to the East on a leave of absence, granted for one year. Once when I was a small boy at school in Maine village great excitement arose because a citizen of the village, Mr. Tupper, who resides part of each year in Savannah, Ga., had bought and brought home with him a slave. Everybody admitted that he had done so from pure humanity to keep the black boy from being sold and
sent off to the cotton fields: but his brethren in the Baptist church, thought it was a sin to buy a human being; and as Mr. Tupper had not yet formally manumitted the boy, he was dropped from the church rolls.

I find a similar case in the history of Thomas' Texas life. He bought a woman servant, at a time when it was not possible to hire. As he was about to leave Texas, he was much perplexed as to what he ought to do. Ordinarily one would have supposed that a young Virginian like him would have sold
his slave at the highest market rate. But Thomas said to himself, "I haven't the heart to sell a human being, and I will not." He bought this slave woman to his home in Southampton. After the war, when she, her husband and children became free upon her solicitation, he freed the whole family to his station at Nashville, Tenn. They sometimes worked for him. He ever after cared for them as long as he lived. Teaching them independence and self-support.

During the years furlough, only part of which Thomas was destined
To enjoy many strange events followed each other in rapid succession. The attempted secession of states, firing upon Sumter, the resignation of the Southern officers, among them several of his own regiment. By May 3rd of the 2nd Cavalry 1861 he was colonel. He took command at Carlisle Barracks and remained there until the 1st of June, then, at uniting four companies with a Philadelphia regiment of Volunteer cavalry, moved to Chambersburg, where he joined General Patterson and was given a brigade.

The 2nd of July he crossed the Potomac near Williamsport, Md.
and engaged with others in the famous battle of Falling Waters. There was no hesitation from Steele's holding hanging back. Thomas was formed in the attack and in the subsequent pursuit as far as Winchester. Stonewall Jackson seems to have received his baptism of fire in this battle. Here Greek met Greek, the one fighting for his whole county and the other for an anticipated fragment thereof.

While Thomas was up there under Patterson & Banks in West Virginia, General Robert Anderson went to Washington & as I hear paid a
visit to General Scott & Mr Lincoln. General Sherman uniting forces with him. He solicited Thomas for one of the commandants in his Department in Kentucky. Being asked if Thomas' loyalty could be relied on, the gallant Anderson replied: "Yes, I will guarantee it with my life!"

In August 1862 Thomas was made a Brig. General. The 12th of September following, he was in Kentucky, and assumed command of that hatcher of armies, that source of regiments,
and brigades, discipline, drill, instruction, supply, Camp Dick Robinson.

It is not difficult to imagine all the chaos of this big camp. The ever changing command of the Department District, and the ambition of great men, who unused to war came to assert their prerogatives. Above and below Thomas' volunteer rank there was commotion and perpetual mutiny. Steady, strong, firm, deliberate, he soon brought order out of confusion. He declined to be subordinated in the command given him; and through the considerate and generous Sherman.
he managed to keep his camp till he had gotten ready a field division, and fortunately General Buell, who succeeded General Sherman in the new department of the Cumberland, did not take away from him. Behold how he used the troops placed under his charge! The earliest good news from the whole field after Rosecrans's West Virginia success came from General Thomas. The Mill Springs battle was fought the 19th of January 1862. General Thomas had with him as he passed Columbia, Ky., a small division. General Schaeff had a detached
brigade, with a squadron of cavalry, and at least one battery of artillery. It was at that moment at Somerset due East about 30 miles distant from Thomas. The confederate (Brittenden) with the famous Jollicofer as his second in command had pushed across the Cumberland at a point near Mills Springs about half way between and some ten miles south of Thomas' position in East & west line here attempted. General Thomas being a more successful movement hard to execute in war. Brittedend had a force about as large...
as Thomas, Jones wrote. He directed Shauff to do move his infantry and cavalry as to be near the enemy at the same time with himself. It appears that Jollicoffer commanding the advance of the Confederates understood this attempt to rush ahead to become a wedge of separation. But Thomas had calculated too well for his enemy. He reached Logan's Cross Roads in time to skirmish and hold Jollicoffer in check till General Schaeff formed the junction with him.
The battle was severe continuing part of two days. Crittenden thought beaten, Zollicoffer slain & the entire Confederate force broken up and driven across the Cumberland. Some sort of jealousy kept from Thomas his meed of praise, so that though he had broken down the barriers of loyal friends in East Tennessee, & gained a superb victory, yet he himself was not even mentioned in the War Department orders of thanks & congratulation. It takes time, for jealousy & ambition.
and calumny, to gnash, gnaw & consume themselves. But time is long & justice never dies.

In all the operations of Buel of Rosecrans, who succeeded Buel the name of Thomas is prominent. The influence of a strong man over men, who are under him or associated with him in business, always makes itself felt. That influence is greater than can be explained. Thomas made it a hobby to have every equipment complete. All his Army corps
preparation. Thomas always showed steadiness in habits of life, in gait, in morals, and intellectual operations. He did not hasten his decisions unless forced by the enemy's cannon to do so: but he adhered to a principal, a movement, an opinion, a decision with unfailing tenacity. So you would soon find the troops that he trained, given to steadiness of movement, firmness of stand, and hence of great reliability on the field of battle.

After the almost drawn battle of Stone River, when Rosecrans as a
diligent commander in the night preparing for what he deemed an inevitable retreat, it is said that he disturbed Thomas from a sound sleep, with the imperious question: "General during a retreat will you protect the rear with a half-awake retreat to Overall's Creek? Thomas promptly answered, and we who knew him can imagine, with what sonorous and solid emphasis the answer came: "This army can't retreat!" It was such a well-formed and solid conviction that it only interrupted his much needed sleep for a single moment."
He had brought his division out of such exceeding peril and so strongly established a new and reliable line that he was determined for himself and for Rosecrans never to give up the position. And he simply did not retreat.

During the first 10 days of September 1863, after Vicksburg and Gettysburg had been properly dispersed of, and the Army of the Potomac aside of the Rappahannock was again reposing with watchful glances at Culpeper Court House. The Army of the Cumberland had been marching to the vicinity of Lookout Mountain range.
Thomas, then commanding the 14 Corps.

At Tullahoma, a dispatch came

from General Wagner, announcing the evacuation of Chattanooga by Bragg.

Rosecrans immediately called General Thomas to him "to consult in regard to arrangements for the pursuit." He ordered Thomas then made haste.

We learn how promptly the Army of the Cumberland crossed the range, how both Union and Confederate armies appeared to have sought a battle, the battle coming on like that of Gettysburg, where neither had planned for it, and in such a shape that Rosecrans' officers could hardly tell to put their hospitals, cooks & brothers where was their proper line of retreat.
The retreat took up its own line towards the shelter of Chattanooga, and would, we think, have been a sad affair but for the stand which General Thomas with his corps and a few other officers with fragments of the Army had made near Rossville.

Van Horn admirably condenses my thought concerning Thomas at Chickamauga:

"To take command of half of the army, with no supporting cavalry; with exposed flanks and unexpected lines; to be supreme on the field by the demands of the situation rather than by the orders of a superior; and under such circumstances to contend successfully against Bragg..."
whole army, infantry [artillery] & cavalry.

was an achievement that transcends
the higher successes of generals.

General Thomas was attaining larger
and better prospects with the authorities
at Washington for ten days after the
Chicamanga, Mr. Stanton telegraphed
his troops to C. A. Dana then at Nashville. "The
merits of General Thomas and the
debit of gratitude the Nation owes to
his valor and skill are fully appreciated
here: and I wish you to tell him
so. It is not my fault that he was
not in chief command months ago."

The 5th of October Genl. Thomas
was assigned to command the
Army of the Cumberland. The situation at that time was by no means delightful; but it had a quick relief when General Grant was set over that entire western field, for there would soon be troops enough to supply the army. Grant telegraphed substantially: "Hold Chattanooga." Thomas at once replied: "Well hold Chattanooga till we starve!"

Grant ordered Hooker to push up the reinforcements.
from our Win.

From Bridgeport, 28 miles, to

Lookout Mountain valley. Then

were by Hager's Brigade.

Thomas had then met & welcomed.

The crazy night fight of

Wanhatchee, sealed & secured the

the hungry soldiers.

broad line, and Thomas was glad.

General Grant gives to 

Steele, Thomas, the whole credit of getting

out of a bad fix. Saying in a

dispatch to Washington: This

Thomas' plan for securing the

river and the South Side road.
hence to Bridgeport—has proved eminently successful. Grant was always strong & fearless to strike the match, whoever made it.

Very determined to pull the trigger, whoever might have cocked the rifle. It was quick work from our people to cross the river and climb the hills. Primarily to confidence, from weakness to strength, from valley besieged to hill, top & mountain victory.

This was the fact; after Grant came in sight of Bragg's lofty flag & dominating cannon.

Thomas bore here an elegant part. His judgment in council, his
help at refilling, his disposition of forces, his choice of reinforcements, in brief, his energetic backing up of his great commander were vastly through and happy. First, Bragg was defeated and fled. Next, Knoxville was relieved. All was clear to Dalton the key point of Georgia, so that the troops spent the winter of 63-64 in comparative ease & content. In the spring of 64, you will remember the battles of more than a hundred days, when every day but three, the armies of McPherson Schafes & Thomas were under fire.
from Joe Johnston. Wearing a uniform

Thomas was Sherman's wheel
horse. He bore the brunt of the
battles till the 22nd of July.

Sturdy, unflinching, uncomplaining,
Thomas pounded Johnston's center
so hard every hour every day that
Schofield and McPherson could in
turn attack and play upon his
flanks; because Johnston had
to keep his center there to be
pounded. Thomas was with at

The first skirmish at Tunnel
Hill, and with a veritable
sigh saw him [slip away] at the last combat of [w]oreij station. At
Janesboro as his troops went into
action by my side, just to the left
of Logan's corps, His old stout
horse, that hated to trot with 2,20
lbs, actually reared himself to a
gallop and his master was almost
furious at a [stupid] officer who
had failed to comprehend the
situation.

No one needs the detail of the
battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th
of December 1864. That glorious suc-
cess, together with Sherman's Christm
present of Savannah was a good
whole
wind up to the year campaigning.

General Sherman commanding
the whole army selected Thomas & sent
him back to Nashville giving him
the 4th corps (Stanley), the 23rd corps (Coty),
A.O. Smith's division, all the cavalry
under Wilson, with such reinforce-
ments as he could pick up, by with-

drawing garrisons & bringing up ful-

men & recruits. Schofield, Thomas' second in command conducted
back the retiring troops. It required

Schofield's fierce battle at Franklin
before Thomas could get together his
At last it was done. Hood with a veteran Confederate army long organized and well commanded nearly equal in numbers marched northward across the Tennessee border to Thomas' salient before him. Both were fairly well entrenched. The impatience of authorities at this situation belabored Thomas till his sensitive heart bled; but he would not attack till he was sure he was ready; and then he did attack, rested a night, and attacked again. Who has heard of Hood's army since? It was beaten. It was scattered.
with the least number of
errors. (2) The number of
errors is less than or equal
to the number of differences.

3. The number of letters of
the word 'letters' is at least
four times the number of

letters of the word 'letters'.

4. The number of occurrences
of the word 'occurrences' in
the text is less than the
number of occurrences of
the word 'occurrences'.

5. The number of words in
the text is greater than the
number of words in the

text.
The swiftness and depth of the grand
old Tennessee could not arrest
the flight of its individual atoms.
As an army it was wrecked against
the Rock of Chicamunga.

We had a hearty correspondent of
the N.Y. Herald who was with
us during the Atlanta campaign.
His picture of Thomas interested me:

he said: "Major General Thomas
is quite the reverse of Sherman
in manner and appearance. He
is tall, stout, with brawny frame
and shoulders. His head is slightly"
bent forward, as if drooping with thought & care. His hair & beard, which he wears pretty short, are rather dark & slightly sprinkled with gray. He is about 50 years of age & looks his age fully. He is very reserved; speaks little.

His eyes phlegmatic features never wear a smile or if he smiles, he smiles in such a sort as if he mocked himself, & scorned the spirit that would be moved to smile at anything.
As a general Thomas is calm & cautious; does everything by rule; leaves nothing to chance. He makes his arrangements for a battle with caution & foresight; and is sure to have every column & division move with clock work regularity, & strike at the proper time & place.

Nothing daunts or unnerves him.

So much for the correspondent! "Would some power the gift give us!

To see ourselves as others see us." To me General Thomas never seemed cold. His smile of
welcome was pleasant, and most cordial. I advanced and acts of confidence drew toward him my whole heart. When I went into battle under him. If I succeeded he commended me without stint. If my attack failed, he quickly saw the cause and never blamed me in order to shield himself.

When the blacks came near him he befriended them. He often gave colored women and children protection, papers and sent
them North. He was kind and gentle, believing in all his relations of life. His horse, the mules around him and the cat that followed him lay sleeping at his feet, receiving unfailing marks of his gentle soul.

Lee has had numerous devoted friends. Stonewall Jackson, another reason, had his large following, those who loved and cherished his memory, but Virginia did not furnish to the entire war a better
General or greater man than Geo. H. Thomas. When a cadet his comrades gave him the sobriquet "Washington" and indeed he was the Washington in figure and strength of frame, in mental ability and acquirement, in a gentle but manly and indomitable spirit; and with less opportunity his achievements put him by Washington's side. a manly man, Sanspier et sans reproche.
SKETCH of the LIFE of