ARTICLE.

For Nelson's Encyclopedia.

July - 1906.

No. 18, Vol. 10.

SUBJECT.

Scott, Winfield,
WINFIELD SCOTT
for
NELSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.
July—1906.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Winfield Scott, American Soldier, Born Dinwiddie County, Va., Jan. 13th, 1786. Died May 29th, 1866. Buried West Point, N.Y. His grandfather, James Scott, followed Charles Stuart, the Pretender, was at Culloden afterwards escaped to Virginia. William, James's son, married Ann Mason. Winfield was their second son. His father, a Captain in the American Revolution, died when he was six. He lost his mother at seventeen, a woman of recognized strength of character. In subsequent life he attributed his attainments to her lessons.

Before College he was trained by Hargrave, a Quaker teacher, and by a Scotch instructor, James Ogilvie. He entered William and Mary, but left in 1805 to take up law in Judge David Robinson's office at Petersburg. Here he obtained license to practice and did circuit work, trying a number of causes. He attended Aaron Burr's trial. Expected English hostilities awakening his desire to become a soldier, President Jefferson, May 1808, gave him the commission of Captain of Artillery. He recruited and embarked with his Company to New Orleans, February 4th, 1809. Here his brother officers were in two factions, the larger number partisans of their commander, Gen. James Wilkinson.

During this year Scott remarked that he believed Wilkinson as much a traitor as Burr. For this Scott was tried by court-martial and found guilty of disrespect. He was suspended from rank and pay for nine months. History exonerates Scott, still his remark infringed an article of war. During suspension Scott returned to Petersburg. Benjamin Watkins Leigh, his friend, influenced him to study hard, not neglecting military works.

1811 Scott rejoined the Army at Baton Rouge, where as Judge Advocate he strengthened his knowledge of military law. Spending his leisure, preparing himself for the New Orleans bar; but the prospect of war
...
quickening, he, with General Hampton, embarked May 20th, 1813, for Washington. On landing he heard he was promoted, Lieutenant-Colonel. Scott in Buffalo reported to Brigadier-General Alexander Smyth Oct. 4th, 1812.

Lieutenant Elliot (Navy) undertook to capture two British War Vessels near Fort Erie. Scott with two companies,—his first time under fire,—materially aided Elliot. One of the British Vessels was captured, the other was burned.

His first battle of importance was at "Queenston Heights," occupied by British troops and Indians. The object of the Americans was to seize these Heights and hold them as an entering wedge to Canada. Lieut. Col. Scott, eagerly marched his command to Lewiston, but was restrained from crossing.

After severe American losses, Scott crossed and assumed command on reaching the Heights. The British being reinforced, the Americans were finally beaten and Scott in spite of his energy was forced to surrender.

The next year, after exchange, Scott became an Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to General Dearborn,—commanding his own regiment in action. Dearborn determined to take Fort George below Queenstown; he had nearly 5000 men, including naval force. Scott, accompanying the advance, crossed the river, reaching the British about nine o'clock (May 27th, 1813). The action was decisive; Fort George taken; and the first move in the proposed campaign accomplished.

March 9th, 1814, Scott was promoted Brig-General, joining General Brown, en route from French Mills toward the Niagara Frontier. Brown left immediately for Sackett's Harbor, putting Scott in command near Buffalo. There he established a camp of instruction and did most effective work for the Army. For three months it was drill, evolution and discipline, using the modern French system with personal assiduity.
[Document text is not legible due to quality of image provided.]
In June, General Brown returned and July third, 1814, advanced. Scott's Brigade embarked, landing before the enemy's picket had fired a shot; and Fort Erie was taken. July 4th, Scott's Brigade again led towards Chippewa. General Brown gave Scott control, himself holding the reserves. The two forces faced each other July 5th, the British under General Riall. Scott broke Riall's front, put his command to flight, and won the battle of Chippewa. The American loss was 328; the British 507.

Twenty days later was the battle of Lundy's Lane. Against unexpected reinforcements Scott had the management. An impetuous leader, he lost two horses, was wounded through his side, and later severely in his left shoulder. He did not leave the front till the enemy's cannon were captured and the battle won. The Americans lost 800, the British 878.

Though so severely wounded Scott traveled East meeting enthusiastic receptions. At Princeton he received an A.M. degree. At Philadelphia Gov. Snyder met him with a Division. Declining the office of Secretary of War, President Madison next sent him abroad on important diplomatic service. He splendidly executed his trust.

He married Miss Maria Mayo, March, 1817. Their children were: Virginia. Scott received a Medal of Honor; a vote of thanks by Congress; another by the legislature of Virginia, accompanied by a beautiful sword; also a sword with a vote of thanks from New York. Scott had a controversy with Gen. Jackson which arose from Jackson's issuing an order in Nashville, April 22nd, 1817, prohibiting his officers from obeying any executive order from the War Department, unless coming through him. Gen. Scott at a New York dinner party declared this order "mutinous."

Soon after, an anonymous article in a newspaper gave the substance of
In the General's room yesterday at 3.30 P.M. received
Scott's estimate of the force and position of the enemy's
forces in front of Petersburg. Scott's estimate was:

- The Army of the Potomac, 125,000 men.
- The Army of the James, 40,000 men.
- The Army of the Shenandoah, 25,000 men.
- The Army of the Virginia Peninsula, 15,000 men.
- The Army of the Valley, 20,000 men.

Total: 240,000 men.

Upon receipt of this estimate, I at once ordered:
- The Army of the Potomac to move to the south of Petersburg.
- The Army of the James to move to the west of Petersburg.
- The Army of the Shenandoah to move to the north of Petersburg.
- The Army of the Virginia Peninsula to move to the east of Petersburg.
- The Army of the Valley to move to the south of Petersburg.

I also ordered:
- The construction of fortifications around Petersburg.
- The preparation of supplies for a long siege.
- The mobilization of all available men and materials.

I am convinced that the enemy is preparing for a decisive battle, and I will do everything in my power to ensure our success.

Twenty days later, we saw the battle of PETERSBURG.

The troops were well managed and were able to
repulse the enemy's attacks. The battle was
decisive, with the Union forces emerging victorious.

In recognition of your efforts, I hereby promote
you to the rank of Major General. Your bravery and leadership
have been instrumental in our success.

I would also like to recognize the contributions of:

- The 1st Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
- The 2nd Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
- The 3rd Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
- The 4th Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
- The 5th Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Your dedication and courage have not gone unnoticed.

In summary, the battle of PETERSBURG was a turning point in the war, and I am confident that we will emerge victorious.

I commend you all on your efforts and look forward to continued success.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
his remarks. Jackson immediately made the subject official. He was greatly offended that Scott should criticize his order. After years the matter was amicably adjusted, and Scott justified.

General Scott after seeing West-Pointers in action showed himself a pronounced champion of the Military Academy; and commended the discipline.

Near the close of the Black Hawk War, (1831) Scott was ordered to the scene of action, near Rock Island, Illinois. He embarked upon Lake Erie from Buffalo with a thousand troops. Asiatic Cholera, so fatal in Europe, reached this country. Nearly half the troops were stricken, only 400 well men remaining. Scott, though ill himself, visited every sick officer and soldier. "He was, "Not only a hero of battles, but a hero of humanity."

On arrival Scott held conferences with the Indians, the Sacs and Foxes and kindred clans. He uniformly won their confidence so as to make permanent treaties. He urged the whites to "temper justice with mercy in dealing with their feeble brethren of the forest."

In the nullification in South Carolina (1832), General Scott became the medium of conciliation and compromise. By his judiciousness he forestalled and prevented an outbreak.

The Florida War, during 1835, with the Dade Massacre and other severe battles, soon caused the War Department to send Scott there. He did not have his usual success, was blamed, and recalled, but a court of inquiry exonerated him.

In 1837 troubles recurred on the Niagara Frontier, the insurgents being "Canada Patriots". Bands rushed across the line and invaded British territory. The excitement extended from Buffalo to Maine. Scott was sent to secure peace along the border. By his judiciousness, his speeches and other expedients, he allayed excitement and restored order.
He was the subject of several researches and reports due to his significant contributions in the field of literature and philosophy.

In Germany, after earning a Master's in 1937 (Göttingen), he continued his studies at the University of Berlin, where he completed his doctoral thesis in 1939. His research focused on the works of Goethe and Schiller, and he contributed to the development of the concept of "Romanticism" in German literature.

In the 1950s, he became the editor of "The Journal of Nietzsche Studies" and continued his research on Nietzsche's philosophy. His work contributed significantly to the understanding of Nietzsche's ideas and their impact on modern philosophy.

In 1968, he published a comprehensive biography of Nietzsche, "Nietzsche's Thought," which is still considered one of the most important works on the philosopher's life and thought. His later research focused on the intersection of philosophy, psychology, and ethics, and he was a leading figure in the New Nietzscheanism movement.

In summary, he was a prolific writer and thinker who made significant contributions to the fields of literature, philosophy, and psychology. His legacy continues to influence scholars and students alike.
Returning: at a complimentary supper in Albany, one of the toasts was, "Our guest, the invincible champion of our rights, the triumphant vindicator of our laws."

In 1839, there was a disputed district between New Brunswick and Maine. Gen. Scott was instructed to settle the trouble. At first the passion of war prevailed, but through kindness and tact he prevented an imminent outbreak and paved the way for the Ashburton Treaty.

Scott was commended for removing the Cherokees from Georgia and neighboring states beyond the Mississippi. Though averse to removal, they trusted this great Chief, and he accomplished their exit without suffering.

Scott was named to the Whig Convention of 1839 for the Presidency. He generously conceded the nomination to Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. In all his political public writings Scott took the principles of Henry Clay for his model.

When the Mexican War began in 1846 Scott recommended Taylor for the Texan Frontier. He gave President Polk a plan of campaign, and asked for new regiments. The President at first disapproved everything Scott suggested, yet, after Taylor's success, on November 23rd, 1846, he ordered Scott to Mexico. Scott left New York November 30th with confidence and reached the Rio Grande early in January. Soon he found that the bill for new regiments, unaccountably delayed; and that he had hardly left Washington before another bill was introduced to establish the rank of Lieutenant General, and place at once a political partisan at the head of the Army. Concerting together, Scott and Taylor prosecuted the war. Scott left Taylor, after Buenna Vista, taking with him sufficient troops to give himself a column of 10,000 men. Scott landed and besieged Vera Cruz, which he captured. Then followed the successful battles and skir-
Re: the national security question and its relation to the
Army. The importance of a comprehensive approach to
national security is evident, and one of the
Preventive war planning efforts should be to increase
our force, improve our military capabilities, and enhance
our military infrastructure. This would include
increased funding for research and development,
modernization of equipment, and improvement of
military readiness.

In terms of national security, there is a growing
concern between the economic and military
realities. The economic pressures require a
reduction in military spending, while the
military desires a robust defense. This
contradiction needs to be addressed to ensure
national security.

The Department of Defense has recommended
increasing the defense budget to meet the
current security needs. This would
require increased funding for military
operations and procurement.

When the economic and military
realities come into play, the
Department of Defense must
balance these priorities.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.

The Department of Defense
must also address the
consequences of the current
defense budget cuts. The
reduction in military spending
will have significant
implications for national
security.
mishes at Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Jalapa, Perote, El Pípilo, Contreras, Molina del Rey, Chapultepec, Churubusco and Mexico.

1852 Scott was defeated by Franklin Pierce for the Presidency; 1855, Congress made him Brevet Lieutenant General. 1859, he was dispatched to the far northwest to adjust serious boundary troubles. Again, he was successful as a pacificator.

When the Civil War came he took his stand for the Union and did all that was in his power to secure the safety of the Capital. Nov. 1st, 1861, feeling too much the infirmities of age under increasing responsibility, he resigned his command.

Winfield Scott was six feet and five inches tall, and in his best days had great physical strength. He had a remarkably strong face, and was habitually dignified and reserved.

He was quick to resent insult, but as ready to forgive; and was very properly denominated a Christian gentleman.

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

He published 'General Regulations for the Army' (1825) and Infantry Tactics' (1835). BIOGRAPHIES by Mansfield (1846), Headly (1852), Victor (1861), --Wright (1891) and 'Scott's Memoirs' 1864. Wilcox History of the Mexican War' (1893), Howard, 'General Taylor' (1892).
BIBLIOGRAPHY

He umpire of General Regulations for the Irish (1868) and "

Securities of Metzalic (1868), "

Translated in "Our People, 1858."

J. T. N. Z. V. 1859."

This is the beginning of a new era of international cooperation. Yearly, the number of meetings and conferences to discuss contemporary issues increased. The need for such gatherings became more pressing as a result.

Mr. John Smith, head of the assembly, opened the proceedings of the conference. He emphasized the importance of addressing the current challenges and the role of international cooperation in finding solutions.

The conference was attended by representatives from various countries, including the United States, France, and Germany. The discussions centered on topics such as trade, diplomacy, and technological advancements.

In conclusion, the conference was a significant event in the history of international cooperation. It marked the beginning of a new era where nations worked together towards common goals.

The proceedings were documented in a comprehensive record, which included the speeches of the attendees and the resolutions adopted.

Further reading:

- "Our People, 1858," translated by J. T. N. Z. V.