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There are but few persons in all this broad land of ours, who have no living personal interest in the events of the late great war. To mention the names of the memorable battle fields of the Republic - or the momentous campaigns through which the varying fortunes of war guided our arms to victory at the last, is to arouse in almost every heart emotions either of sorrow for the dead or rejoicing that the loved one was spared to enjoy all the blessings of home and the fireside, and peace.

Indeed there were but very few who could say they had no personal heart tie linking them to the battlefield while the war was raging, and even such could at least join in the prayer of her whose petitions ran -

"In the army, where our banners hover

"I have neither brother, son, nor lover

"Round what camp fire shall my thoughts be straying

"Whom shall I remember in my praying

"O the lone ones, who linger over

"No dear name of brother son nor lover

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"Still our hearts ache, and our tear drops fall

"Others pray for one - we pray for all,

And so if apology must needs be made for the subject of this sketch, I will not call it lecture, let it found in the fact that there are still bleeding hearts beneath countless roofs - bleeding because of the crushing events of 1861-5 - and was not the march to the sea the most fascinating scene in <sup>all</sup> the great drama of our home war?

Ten years have passed swiftly into history since the famous March to the Sea. The dim shadows of the receding past have already partially obscured events which at the time roused into feverish excitement every patriotic heart the country over.

The tinge of romance already attaches to a Campaign which was <sup>among</sup> ~~one~~ of the clearest outlined realities of a sanguinary conflict.

Early in September '64 the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee under the command of Sherman were camped in Upper Georgia, stretching away to the <sup>North</sup> West and South of Atlanta. The Gate City of the South gradually lightening around the city. Powerful

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myielding-rewriters, Suddenly our Mellaw  
 Autumn day - while our corps - the 20th - was  
 laying in camp along the Chattahoochee, and orderly  
 came galloping into camp and up to corps head-  
 quarters, with the welcome intelligence that Atlanta  
 was evacuated, immediately the bugle sounded  
 "Fall in" and the corps was in motion. Every soldiers  
 heart beating with new enthusiasm over the  
 sudden termination of what promised to be a  
 bloody siege - and just as the sun was sunk out  
 of sight the column passed thro the pawning  
 abatis, over the deserted fortifications and into  
 the rebel stronghold of the South West. At the head  
 of our division, was the gallant Massachusetts 33<sup>rd</sup>  
 Army man a hero, led by its splendid band of 33  
 pieces. As we filed into the principal streets this  
 band struck up "Rally round the flag boys"  
 immediately the song was taken up by Regiment after  
 Regiment, and brigade after brigade until  
 the grand old chorus resounded round the  
 city. The effect was sublime - with classic  
 style - the entire division pressed on keeping

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time to the music. The old battle flag, kissed the evening breeze - flag that had waved grandly above some deaths, carnival on ~~the~~ Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg - that had been borne above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, and that had been upborne whenever the fight was the thickest in the long campaign from Chattanooga to the Chatterhoche. From behind closed shutters and closely drawn curtains the wives and daughters left at home in the hasty exodus of the rebel army peered curiously-fearfully at the unwelecome spectacle. What emotions the stormy flag, the patriotic music and all this imposing array must have aroused in the minds of these women of Allanta. Proud sensitive, and devotedly attached to the <sup>Confederate</sup> rebel cause, with what hatred and bitterness they beheld this triumph of the Union arms - Verily they sat in the valley of humiliation that night, for although life and property and honor were protected - it was after all the protection of an Enemy. But the stern fortunes of war had decreed it thus, and so they watched, and waited and prayed no doubt

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while the long line now partially obscured by the gathering darkness moved steadily on - To the eyes of these women it was indeed a hateful spectacle but to the poor despised hunted Unionists black and white how glorious seemed the advent of this blue-clad host - They had endured ignominy suffering and shame - had waited and prayed and hoped for this glorious hour - To their worn and weary hearts that patriotic song was a very anthem of deliverance - and they read protection and safety and freedom, in the glance of every soldier's eye, in all that long line, From many a lowly habitation in the city that night went up to God the beautiful chants of grateful hearts for this glorious deliverance - and there was that depth of rejoicing such as only those who had endured the persecutions of these long years of rebel rule could properly understand and fathom,

And so Atlanta was ours - but with it a burden. The inhabitants cut off from all aid assistance from their Southern friends must have food. The one single and often interrupted line of

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rail-road to Nashville was made to transport supplies sufficient for both the army and the people. General Sherman issued his famous order or general order characterized as "brutal" at the South, requiring all the inhabitants of the city to leave - those who wished to be escorted to the rebel lines at Rough and Ready, on the South - and those who preferred it to be furnished transportation to Nashville. It was a hard alternative, finding its justification in a single crisp sentence from the General in command written in reply to the Mayor's protest. "War is a cruelty and you cannot refine it" wrote the general in answer to the Mayor's statement that the order was "cruel". A whole volume of logic a most elegant and most complete answer to would be sentimentalists. North and South.

But we must leave the occupation of Atlanta and its incidents and hasten to the matter more proper within the scope of this sketch. On the 13<sup>th</sup> day of Nov<sup>r</sup> - the last message was sent over the wires to Gen Thomas in front of Nashville - "All is well" was the message and the wires were cut and

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the army faced to the Southward. Then began the preparation for the most hazardous undertaking of modern warfare. With the R.R. to the north for many miles torn up - the bridges burned and the rails twisted over the burning ties. The Union armies in Atlanta were in the very heart of the Confederacy - either to go forward triumphantly to the sea - or to fall back over the long line, defeated, demoralized, routed, it may be destroyed - forfeiting all the splendid results of the memorable Atlanta Campaign.

But this was no time, and certainly not the fit place, to brood over possible disaster, and there was no disposition among the soldiers even to consider such a contingency - In the lieutenancy of the general in command was written "no such word as fail" The march to the sea had been determined upon and to the sea this army was going - and so the work began - Atlanta with its splendid mills and furnaces that had supplied so much of the material of war must not be left in condition to continue such substantial aid and

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Comfort. On the 15<sup>th</sup> day of November when the piercing winds told shivering tales of the coming winter when and the sky was forbidding and overcast the work of destruction began. The heavy stone and brick machine shops and warehouses were ruined - the torch was applied here and there, and just as the army moved out to the south, the loud concussions in the rear told how well the work had been done. From various points the flames burst forth, and ~~over~~ a fiery glare spread over the sky. The heaven was one ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~space~~ of lurid flame - the air was filled with burning flying cinders two hundred acres were in ruins - the sharp detonations betwixt exploding mine and bursting shell was heard accompanied by shooting flames far up against the smoky black ground. Terrible was the destruction and its effect most sublime. For days as we marched both Eastward could be seen the overhanging cloud of smoke by day and the almost blood red glare by night, reminding us of the devastation of war - and of the ruin we had wrought.



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From Atlanta extends to the eastward in the direction of Charleston by way of Augusta, the Memphis & Charleston R.R. while the S. & Co. Central - leads to the South East by way of Macon to Savannah - The army was composed of two wings - the right wing under the command of Howard known as the Army of the Tennessee, followed the Macon road - while the left wing or Army of Georgia under the command of Sherman advanced apparently upon Augusta - In all 60,000 infantry & 5,000 Cavalry - The destruction of the rail road was immediately commenced - The rails were torn up - ties piled out for burning - the rails neatly balanced across the pile so that as they became heated <sup>in the center</sup> the ends would drop down forming ~~an acute~~ angles in the rails - then the soldiers would seize the rails at the ends and by twisting in opposite directions very awkward kinks were made in the heated iron - rendering the rails entirely useless except as old iron - In this way mile after mile of track was destroyed leaving nothing available but the grading - At times an entire brigade would form line abreast of a section of track and each man seizing the rail, turn it side down

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a quarter of a mile of track at a single effort - Thus even the great arteries of the confederacy destroyed - upon the same theory of military necessity whereby Gen Butler declared the slaves contrabands of war - and set them at liberty accordingly - He saw the way out of a very serious dilemma, thus just as he has seen the way out of many an awkward predicament since. And pardon me if I pause to say here - that revile him as you may - the fact remains that Butler has good hard common sense is not deficient in back bone, and of him it may truthfully be said "he has done the State some service". It is true the industries of great communities were paralyzed by this wholesale destruction of the means of transportation - but no more supplies to rebel armies could pass that way. It was only making practical application of that great first law just as certainly applicable to nations as individuals - the law of self defence -

One of the features of the great march never to be forgotten, was the Exodus of the negroes - For miles and into the interior far from our line of march

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the news spread among these ignorant chattels, that the Yankees were coming - Mankind imperfect and crude as were their conceptions of our progress and purpose - yet certain were they of our great fact, that the day of deliverance had surely come just how it was to be accomplished they neither knew nor tried to ascertain. But deep down in the profound depths of their minds the truth had come that the success of the Union Army meant the end of slavery - and so far weary miles through woods and over hills they swiftly journeyed to the camps of the Federal Army. Across the darkness of their lives, shone the serene sunlight of freedom, and charmed by its glorious beams they became invincible to every danger and ready for any peril. In the immediate wake of the army the hasty flight of Master & Mistress left them alone to welcome the sheltering folds of the starry flag. How appropriately they might sing -

The master says ah - ha - etc

So it was that while our advance was a line of fire and a very track of devastation it opened up a grand highway to freedom. Deliverance came through

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destruction  
destruction and ruin it is true. but fate had  
written across the murky back ground of the  
picture - words like those of the poet -

"Down let the shrines of Moloch sink,  
"And leave no traces when it stood,  
"No longer let ~~the~~ his idab drink,  
"His daily cup of human blood,  
"But rear another Altar there,  
"To truth, and love, and mercy given.

"His precious gift and precious prayer  
"Shall call an answer down from Heaven,  
And now the answer came - came with the  
flapping of the Union flag - and the glister-  
ing of the Union beyond - ~~came in the~~ convey-  
ing both slave the assurance of liberty - both hunted  
in vain promising the ark of safety. The army  
soon found in its wake @ great throng of people  
mostly black. clad in all manner of costumes  
but rag being the rule. Choking up the very  
highway, in their eager advance both sea

It is @ difficult thing to convey to a mind  
unused to such experiences, a correct appre-

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understanding of this feature of the march-  
 pressing in on all sides through the woods  
 and by-ways came the motley crowd - with  
 great packs upon their heads, comprising such  
 hasty assorted plunder as they could the most  
 quickly <sup>quickly</sup> get together - Sacks of corn meal - bags of  
 sorghum - old bed quilts - silk umbrellas - pots  
 pans kettles - babies - apple butter - old clothes &  
 in endless variety and <sup>in</sup> all the advanced stages of  
 delapidation - Band boxes - game cocks feather beds  
 hams - hoe cakes - natural leaf - babies - and a  
 thousand nameless articles - <sup>useful</sup> weavers and workmen put  
 as the wisdom of one or the foolishness of another  
 might dictate - Ask of a grooming contractor  
 thus picturesquely laden - whether he was going  
 and the standard answer was - "I'm going with  
 ye all" When they scarcely knew - any thing that  
 behind them was slavery - before them freedom

How did all this vast army of soldiers and  
 its attendant host of refugees subsist? is a  
 pertinent inquiry - and when I answer mainly  
 upon the country - Every soldier will quietly

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Appreciate the significance of the answer -  
 The army left Atlanta - with 20 days bread - and 40  
 days sugar and coffee but before we was unknown  
 Expenses - and a thousand misadventures - so it  
 was the prudent order of the Commander - that so  
 far as possible - these supplies should be kept  
 on hand - to be drawn upon in cases of emergen-  
 cy - and that in the meantime so far as possible  
 men and animals should be supplied by for-  
 aging. The Country, contrary to the prevailing opinion at  
 the north - abounded in provisions - the people had  
 learned that corn and not cotton was king - and  
 so corn abounded on every hand - sweet potatoes  
 had only to be dug - hogs ran at will in the woods  
 poultry was found in every farm yard - farm houses  
 were supplied with  
 abounded in corn meal & salt meats - and doughnuts was  
 1 Everywhere - It was a common thing to see a  
 group of soldiers by the way side filling their can-  
 tins, with this very poor kind of molasses - and  
 not infrequently in the jam - some greedy blue coat  
 dipping from the open barrel - and pressed upon  
 by the crowd would find his head immersed in

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the sticky sweets - One man in our Regiment who had a remarkably sweet tooth - so often appeared to suffer this mishap and appeared in camp with his hair matted in sorghum that we gave him that name - and down betw day of muster out he was known in camp by the sweet name of Sorghum - a sweet name if not a pretty one -

Foraging parties were detailed each morning consisting of about 50 men from a brigade whose duty it was to take the advance next to the skirmishers - and indeed after they took the advance of them too - and gather up provisions for their command - These men usually mounted themselves upon horses and mules found in the country - and would appear at night with great sacks of provisions upon the horses backs - strings of chickens dangling from the saddle, pigs hanging below some of honey-lard casks - and a vast variety of articles mostly food confiscated from the hapless citizens. This was a dangerous service - for these men were considered

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by the enemy as thieves and ~~plunderers~~ plunderers and placed outside the protection of civilized warfare - But this foraging was not confined to the regular details - for the bummers were there and who has not heard of the bummers - In common military parlance the bummer - was he who habitually shirked duty, and played off as it was called - feigning sickness, or other excuse - and thus escaping from the fair share of work or peril but in this march - the term acquired a wider significance and was applied to those reckless spirits who either from a love of adventure or a desire to plunder - fell out by the way - by some some farm yard temptingly in view - to bayonet some luckless stray pig - or bring off a few chicks for the mess - But truth compels me to say that their exploits did not end here - houses were pillaged and vicious persons seized upon the opportunity to steal and rob and burn - This system of foraging <sup>or rather</sup> and its legitimate outgrowth of horse-stealing, indiscriminate plunder, made was a foul stain <sup>blat</sup> upon the otherwise fair page



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of the story of the march - It was a sad spectacle after viewing the ruin wrought by the summers - the otherwise brilliant march to the sea, was dimmed by their unworthy exploits - But there are bad men in every calling - Among soldiers as well as civilians, and it was a fact often commented upon that no expenses would so vividly bring out the good qualities of a man really worthy man - or so quickly develop the ragged edges of a morally character as army life - And so it fell out that many these demoralizing influences even chaplains lost their manhood (or forgot it for the time) and were found confiscating articles neither useful to the service - or dangerous when left behind. Not infrequently this advance guard of forgers and summers, spreading like a curtain across our front and along our flanks, would meet and skirmish with the enemy, ~~after~~ the latter fleeing at their approach suppressing them before the main body of the army -

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And in one instance in the succeeding Campaign of the Carolinas, the Mayor and Council of a City formally surrendered the town to a <sup>party of</sup> squad of these men, under the belief that they were the advance of our organized forces - Imagine the disgust of these officials when they learned too late they had surrendered to a squad of bummers and that ~~our~~ <sup>the Federal Army</sup> ~~forces~~ was many miles away! - Soon the army presented a strange spectacle, a great host of pack mules <sup>trains</sup> could be seen in rear of every brigade, bearing great burdens of provisions of all sorts, and an infinite variety of articles brought in by the bummers - led by contrabands, willingly confiscated for such service, who also assisted in preparing the meals for the soldiers - Soon every regiment had its pack animals and negroes - a constantly increasing mass - giving to the army on the march a ~~single~~ <sup>an appearance</sup>, unlike anything else - that an attempt at description is needless - Cotton was every where burned - and corn suffered the same fate when found in quan-

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lities for great for transportation - Cattle were  
 driven along so that every division was possessed  
 of a goodly herd - horses and mules - were eagerly  
 sought for and exchanged for our worn out  
 animals in the trains, or used by for the mounted  
 service. Fires were lit on every hand - and the flames  
 from burning fences, barns, dwellings, mills, and  
 cotton. Everywhere lit up the line of march - making  
 our advance a track of fire, leaving a barren waste

The flouring mills, in within a safe distance  
 in front were seized and operated so long as the  
 army was in supporting distance - thus supply-  
 ing breadstuffs - and when they could be no  
 longer operated run with safety they suffered  
 the general fate and were burned - adding  
 new and dire losses to the most unhappy people  
 whom a most cruel fate had settled in the  
 track of our army -

When our left wing reached the Cooner, in its  
 seeming advance upon Augusta, <sup>and</sup> the RR bridge at  
 that point had been burned, the Infantry turned  
 southward toward Muldreville. The cavalry still

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advancing in the direction of Augusta,

At Milledgeville the capital of Georgia the two wings of the army united, and halted for a day rest. The Georgia Legislature, beleaguered by the advances of the Union forces by way of Eatonton on the north and Gordon on the south, incontinently fled, and the boys with all due gravity and decorum took possession of the State house and organized a Legislature of their own - and soon laws were enacted, which for clearness and general utility rivalled at least the average stock law of a Kansas Legislature - There being no chinch bugs or grasshoppers in Georgia that year - no special relief measures were enacted, and the direct appropriations made by Sherman's Army, <sup>were</sup> ~~were~~ considered ample for ordinary purposes.

Great quantities of Georgia State Currency, in the sheet fresh from the printing press was found here and with its aid fortunes were speedily won and lost around the camp fire in the mystery of draw poker and seven up. Milledgeville we found an uninteresting and rather in-

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- Significant Country town - Its style of buildings was inferior - and its whole appearance shabby a single line of "strat" rail road connects it with the Mason and Savannah road. It is about miles from Savannah and the march thither had ~~consumed~~ occupied 7 days. The negroes here were very obsequious in their welcome to Mr. Sherman and all "dese gummies" travelling with him - as they styled the Gen. and his army.

The next point of interest in the march was Milledgeville, here was located one of the infamous prisons of the South - a resolute effort was made to surprise the garrison and release the prisoners but to our great disappointment and their untold misery, the prisoners were safely removed to Andersonville before we were successful. Here was a field of perhaps 5000 acres surrounded by a huge stockade - with its surrounding guard houses, and its interior "dumb lines" <sup>Here without</sup> tent, board, or blanket to shelter <sup>these our comrades</sup> were herded like had been herded like cattle. Inside the stockade the ground was literally burrowed out, showing

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how the half-famished victims of rebel hate, had sought to protect their shivering bodies from the chilling storms and piercing winds of winter by digging into the cold bosom of the earth - Here we halted for an hour, and mournfully contemplated the spectacle; calling to mind the sufferings of our dear comrades - The repulsive pen, was desolate hollow and deserted now, but in imagination we could see the emaciated forms of our brothers still peopling these wretched holes in the ground - Shivering - hungry - stricken with scurvy and tormented by vermin, and mocked by brutal keepers - And all this the work the work of men and brethren! the people of one country and lately the followers of one flag! - Is what sprines of hate and refinements of cruelty, blind passion may lead us, Can it be that we are all children of one Great Heavenly Father - and brethren of Him, who went about doing good and commanded us to love one another - ? This ghastly fratricide of the war is not mentioned for the purpose of kindling into a new flame the smoldering embers of partisan hate -

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for I pray God they may burn lower and lower  
and soon go out in forever - but I mention it sadly  
and haste to leave the & suspect - Some one has  
said "Ohod - it is a fearful thing to perish by the fire"  
But what think ye of that death that came creeping  
on the icy blast assisted by @ slow but certain pro-  
cess of starvation, and made most terrible by pu-  
trid sores? A death that lingered in tantalizing  
dalliance with its victim until reason tottered  
from her throne, and the body was racked with pains  
unbearable, and that consumed months in opening  
the <sup>only</sup> door of escape - the door that opened <sup>looked</sup> out upon the  
"land beyond the hills" - "The beautiful shore of the  
Blest"

But I find my subject more appropriate for @ vol-  
-ume than an address, and hence must be content with  
mere skimming over the surface. The last army as it  
was called now fairly turned toward Savannah -  
still debaying the Rail road and still moving by  
parallel columns; We had little difficulty in making  
our average advance of 15 miles per day. The  
enemy offered @ feeble resistance here and

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but not enough to even check our progress. From the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> of December were in the low lying peninsula formed by the Savannah and Ogechee rivers. It became apparent we were nearing the sea. The whole face of the country changed. The rich soil of Central Georgia disappeared and we found instead shifting sands and ponds and swamps. The creeks spread out over the flat surface into miry branches. For days we marched through almost unbroken forests of pine - but along the banks of the Savannah, the magnificent live oaks with their wide spreading branches gracefully hung with peculiar species of feathery moss, gave a wild beauty to the scene. Our diet changed from a substantial - soon we were amid the wide stretching rice swamps of the Savannah. Our diet changed from a substantial ration of apples, cake, sweet potatoes and pork to very thin rations of rice and sugar sorghum - while the poor mules were obliged to exchange corn for rice straw -

We were hard by the sea - The end approached. At length on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup>. having driven in the enemy's outlying detachments - and surrounded their temporary encampment - we found ourselves in



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front of the defenses of Savannah - The army had leisurely wended its way through the very center of the Confederacy - from the mountains to the sea - with no base of supplies - and no line of retreat - and without meeting scarcely a respectable opposition resistance in the whole 300 miles and more accomplished in 24 days - That which promised to be the most perilous and staking of the war was accomplished in turned out to be almost a holiday march - and with its zest of freshness and novelty the most enjoyable campaign of the war - Sporadic efforts were made - now at Mazon - now at Augusta to stay our progress - only to see our forces pass swiftly by both places, without stopping to give battle but press<sup>ing</sup> merrily on to the sea.

It was however there was work to do. A great city flanked by wide rivers and to be approached only thro' treacherous swamps must yet be taken - and behind these swamps, from river to river stretched formidable Earthworks, bristling with heavy guns and defended by brave men. The festive and brilliant march gave promise of ending in the death of

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thousands before the final prize was won -

Fort McAllister a fine earthwork upon the enemy's left flank guarding the line of the Ogeechee was first assaulted - Through the swamp in front filled with hedges, went Hazens gallant division - The sides of the fort seemed literally to vomit flame, as the huge cannon belched forth shot and shell and death - But Hazens men went steadily on, "into the mouth of hell, into the jaws of death" as did the cow at Palaklava, and soon surmounted the parapet - here a hand to hand fight, and all was over - The rebel flag went down and the stars and stripes went up, and McAllister was ours - 90 blue clad forms lay upon the parapet and in the abattis - and half that number of the enemy - How short a story, but how long shall its memory last?

How thro' the turbid waters of the Ogeechee moved longer by rebel batteries communication was opened with the Federal fleet in Osaabaw Sound - Then went out to an anxious and expectant country the glorious news that the lost army was found had perished to the sea - and was found -

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On the beautiful morning of Dec 21, at the white star Div. of the 20<sup>th</sup> Corps - the division in which your humble speaker had the honor to serve, was aroused at the first indication of the dawn, and the advance was sounded. We were encamped beneath the grand old live oaks that lined the banks of the Sarannah - all was expectation, and there was that hush - and meditations and undefined something, in the camp, that betokened bloody work on hand. Dawn the banks of the wide spreading river and <sup>town</sup> the city that bore its name we marched swiftly, eagerly, hopefully, - for although momentarily expecting to hear the fierce rattle of the musketry, and to endure the dread shock of battle every man was ready. But soon came through the ranks the glad news that the falsifications were detected - and so it <sup>they were</sup> was for during the darkness Hardee and ~~Stonewall~~ his forces had stolen away into Carolina, and had disappeared in the swamps toward Charleston - We had but to enter in and pass the city - just as the suns light became fairly gilded the domes of the ancient town, the white star was planted at the base of Pulaski monument - and Sarannah was saved.

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Gen Sherman immediately despatched to the President  
the following -

"I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of  
"Savannah with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition  
"and also about 25000 bales of cotton - W. J. Sherman's  
"To which President Lincoln - God bless his memory  
"answered -

"My dear Gen Sherman - Many many thanks for your Christ-  
"mas gift - the capture of Savannah - When you were about to  
"leave Atlanta for the Atlantic coast - I was anxious, if not  
"fearful - but believing you the better judge, and remembering  
"that 'nothing ventured - nothing gained' I did not interfere. And  
"putting the work of Gen Sherman into the count as it should be  
"taken it is indeed a great success. But my does it  
"afford ~~me~~ the obvious and immediate military advantages  
"but in showing to the world that your army could be di-  
"vided, pulling the stronger part to an important new  
"service - and yet leaving enough to vanquish the old  
"opposing force of the whole - Hood's Army - it brings those  
"who sat in darkness to see a great light. But what  
"next? I suppose it will be safe if I leave you  
"and Gen Grant to decide and yourself to decide

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Please make my grateful acknowledgments to  
"your entire Army officers and men -  
Yours very truly - A. Lincoln"

The march was ended - The Confederacy was  
run in twain - Her inhabitants seeing their  
helplessness were terror stricken - Her entire  
armies except that of Gen. Lee at Richmond -  
scattered into broken fugitive bands -

The good work had been well done - The  
Army rested from its labors -

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