

ETOWAH VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

January 1993

P.O. Box 1886, Cartersville, Georgia 30120

EVERETT B. D. JULIO



On December 26, 1988, I visited the Madison-Morgan Cultural Center, Madison, Georgia, to see the famous painting titled "The Last Meeting of Lee and Jackson" by Everett B. D. Julio, that was on display at this Center. This famous painting had been acquired by Mr. Robert M. Hicklin, Jr., of Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1986 and he had it beautifully restored as well as the fine walnut frame in which it is displayed. It was a very special event for me to view this historic painting as it was done by Julio between 1869 and 1871. I also wanted to learn more about the artist and his work, so I purchased a small volume at the Center, "The Last Meeting's Lost Cause", by Estill Curtis Pennington, and published by Robert M. Hicklin, Jr., of Spartanburg, in 1988.

As I read this interesting book and reflected on the artist, I came across this statement on page 21: "The swampy, low-lying atmosphere of New Orleans and the stifling humidity of the summer months could not have helped his (Julio's) health, and in the summer of 1879 he travelled to Kingston, Georgia, in search of a 'pure atmosphere' where he could rest and improve. He died

there on July 15 at the age of 36, and it is there that he is buried." This intrigued me and the more I thought about it, the more I felt like going to Kingston and seeking his grave.

I made three trips to Kingston before finding Julio's grave. At first I assumed that he was buried in the Confederate section of the Kingston City Cemetery. I went there on a very cold day, February 21, 1989, and spent more than two hours going over the Cemetery seeking Julio's grave. I concluded it was not there and sought information around Kingston. Finally, I was directed to a Mr. Casey, a man interested in local history and he told me that my source was in error and that Julio was buried in Kingsland, Georgia, down south. This information did not seem correct but how was I to know.

A couple of weeks later, I was seeking something else and turned to Lucy Cunyus' fine History of Bartow County, Georgia, and there I came across some very good information. It seems that another of my ilk was concerned about Julio in 1947, Colonel Thomas Spencer, a long time member of The Atlanta Civil War Round Table and a noted Civil War scholar of the region. Colonel Spencer collaborated with Wilbur G. Kurtz and they came up with the following story.

Everett B. D. Julio, died September 15, 1879, at Spring Bank, the home of the Rev. Charles Wallace Howard, and he was buried in the Howard Family Cemetery. Rev. Howard (1811-1876) was a very prominent and early citizen of Bartow County who stood preeminently as a scholar, clergyman, and writer. In the late 1830's he acquired a little over 800 acres of land north of Kingston and named his home Spring Bank. There

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is an engraving of Spring Bank in White's Historical Collections of Georgia, page 298. The Rev. Howard's daughter, Frances Howard is the author of "In and Out of the Lines", (Neale Publishing Co., New York, 1905. 238 pages) Mr. Kurtz corresponded (date unknown) with Eleanor Waring Burnham of Los Angeles, California, who advised that Julio was the art teacher for the Waring children in the Charles Howard home and that Mrs. Waring nursed him during his last illness. (Mrs. Waring was a daughter of the Rev. Howard.) Very little remains now of Spring Bank. There is a Georgia Historical Marker on the highway marking its location. It is located about three miles north of Kingston on the west side of the highway to Adairsville near the inactive town of Cement, Georgia.

Thus, I had little trouble in finding the site of Spring Bank but the Howard Family Cemetery was another matter. I finally found the Cemetery on my second venture and here was the grave of Everett B. D. Julio (died September 15, 1879) well marked and enclosed with an iron fence. There are ten marked graves of the Howard Family also in this Cemetery including the Rev. Howard. While the Cemetery was fenced in many years ago, it has not been attended. Several trees have fallen in and broken the fence. Weeds and brush have grown up in the area but none of the graves has been vandalized.

Here is more interesting data re Julio from the History of Bartow County by Lucy Cunyus. "Through my own research I found there were two of these paintings of Lee and Jackson. One was painted in 1869 in St. Louis but was shipped to New Orleans in 1870 where it still remains. It was on exhibition in New Orleans as Mark Twain remarked about seeing it in his "Life on the Mississippi," page 332. The second version, painted by Julio is in the David Boyd Hall, Chancellor's Office, on the campus of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, La. - 10 feet by 7-1/2 feet - too large for an instamatic photo. This plaque is by the painting:

**"The LAST MEETING OF LEE AND JACKSON
On the Eve of the Battle of Chancellorsville"**

by
Everett B. D. Fabrina Julio
(1843-1879)

In a brochure of the Anglo-American Art Museum on LSU Campus is more about Julio and a lovely paint-

ing of his was on loan: No. 14 "Hay Wagon". Julio was born of a Scottish mother and an Italian father on the island of St. Helena in 1843. Before coming to America in 1860, he received a classical education in Paris. He studied anatomy and composition in Boston with the noted Dr. William Rimmer at the Lowell Institute. For health reasons he moved first to St. Louis in 1864, but came further south to New Orleans in 1867 and opened a studio. Because it was more profitable, he specialized in portrait painting. His fame rests with the oversized double portrait: "The Last Meeting of Lee and Jackson at Chancellorsville" which was probably completed by late 1869 and exhibited at Wagner and Mayer's Art Gallery in 1871 (or 1870 in N.O.). Such was its popularity that steel engravings were made, patterned on Julio's oil, by a New York firm. (Printed under the steel engraving is as follows: "Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1873 by Everett B. D. Julio of Louisiana, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D.C.'")

Another note by Colonel Thomas Spencer. Shortly thereafter, Julio painted a copy of the painting which was to have been subscribed for and given the Louisiana State University. The subscription failed and the then president of the University, Colonel David French Boyd paid \$2,000 for it and presented it to the University in 1881.

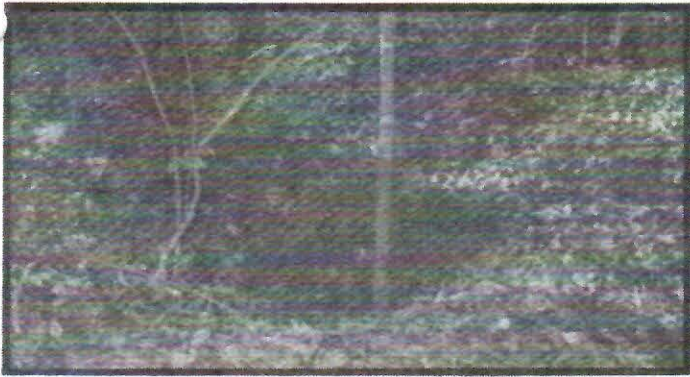
Julio was not satisfied with his own work and returned to Paris for study with Leon Bonnat. New Orleans friends planned a raffle of his paintings to finance the trip; however, before the raffle could take place, the Southern Club of New York bought the lot at Julio's price. As a result, there are probably more paintings by the artist in New York collections than in Louisiana today. Returning to New Orleans in 1874, Julio opened an art school and exhibition gallery. The artist suffered by tuberculosis and, in 1879, went to Kingston, Georgia, seeking a better climate."

It was my pleasure to see Lucy Cunyus Mulcahy of the Atlanta Historical Society on the evening of May 1, 1989 and I recounted this experience for her and complimented her again for her excellent History of Bartow County. She had heard the painting had been sold and was on tour but knew no details.

So ends this story.

James G. Bogle, Atlanta, Georgia
May 14, 1989

What is This?



That's what Jennifer Davenport, Assistant Principal at South Central Middle School wanted to know. Brad Paulk, with the Bartow County School Superintendent's office, came across this hole in the ground which appeared to be a well.

Brad had been planning a route for a nature trail and while scouting out the wooded area behind the school came across this potentially dangerous hazard. I received a call from Jennifer on October 23rd requesting help from the Society in identifying the origin of the well. Could this well be an old home site? If so, could excavation of this site be an experience for the school children?

I personally visited the site on October 29th and quickly determined I did not know what it was. There was a well estimated to be about 15 feet deep and 3 to 4 feet across. Dirt and rock were piled to the side. About 20 feet away was a massive pile of large rocks with several ditches or possible trenches nearby. I contacted President J. B. Tate, who accompanied me to the site the following Sunday. We ruled out the possibility of a home site or civil war trench line. Rusted metal pipe nearby and several piles of rock suggested mining had taken place years ago. The "Big Tom" could be seen on the northeast side of the school which is the current mining site of New Riverside Ochre Co. I called Stan Bearden, Geologist for New Riverside, later that afternoon and discovered our hunch was correct. Stan advised there were numerous barite test holes throughout the area. Mining had taken place on the school property during the nineteen twenties and thirties. The old pipe found was part of an ore washing operation.

Guy Parmenter

Welcome New Members:

Colonel & Mrs. James G. Bogle
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Cox
Downtown Development Authority
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Grate
Mr. K. C. Hudgins
Mrs. Ivan Jackson
Mr. and Mrs. Ted Langford
Mr. Charles Long
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Howington
Dr. and Mrs. Harold Lowry, Jr
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Mooney
Mr. Dale Morgan
Mr. and Mrs. Scott Parmenter
Mrs. V. G. Prather
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Tumlin, III
Mr. and Mrs. James Venable

We are proud to announce that our membership has grown from 147 members in January of 1992 to a current record high of 247. Thanks to everyone who has worked hard soliciting these new members. Keep up the good work.

Historical Awareness Markers

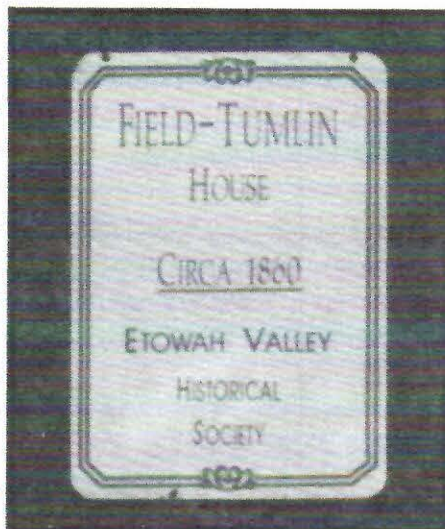
Your Society is indeed excited about the new Historic Awareness Markers that will be placed throughout Bartow County. The idea of markers for our county is not new, but it took the enthusiasm and energy of Diane Tate to turn this dream into reality. Thanks should be given also to Danise Archer of Arco Ideas and Design for professional guidance in the design process.

This program is designed to identify and label homes and commercial buildings of historic and/or architectural interest that are at least fifty years old. Property owners can participate by displaying historic markers in front of their homes or places of business. Markers will feature the original owner of the structure and the date of construction. Tourists and local residents will all benefit from the information displayed, which should prove to be both informative and educational. To date, fourteen markers have been purchased.

The cost of the marker is \$15.00 which will be paid by the property owner. If necessary, yard mountings are available at an additional \$10.00 fee from Bill Davey at A & D Machine Shop. For more information contact Diane Tate at 386-7944.

FIRST MARKER PLACED AT FIELD-TUMLIN HOME

The first Historical Awareness Marker was placed at the Field-Tumlin home (circa 1860) at 118 N. Erwin Street in Cartersville. This is the home of EVHS members, Frank and Lizette Entwisle. It was also the site of the Society's annual business meeting in October, 1992.



The history of the Field-Tumlin home begins with its first residents, Elijah Murphy Field and his wife, Cornelia Maxey Harrison Field. Elijah was born in Pickens, S.C. on January 3, 1819. Cornelia was born in 1820 in Greenville, S.C. Elijah and Cornelia were married on May 10, 1849 in Cass County.

In 1843, at the age of 24, Elijah settled in Canton, Ga. and soon became a prosperous merchant. Two years later he represented Cherokee County in the state legislature. In 1854, Elijah began to acquire property in and around Cartersville which included a large plantation between Pumpkinvine Creek and the Etowah River. Four years later, the Fields moved to Cartersville and soon began construction of a new home on Erwin Street which was occupied in 1860.

During the Civil War, Elijah was appointed assistant Commissary General of the State of Georgia on November 16, 1861 by Governor Joseph E. Brown. Elijah was also known as Colonel Field for earlier service in a Georgia regiment in conflict with the Indians. Field's war time duties also led him to assist in the formation of a military company of which Mr. A.M. Linn was Captain, Mr. William A. Chunn of Cassville, 2nd Lieutenant, and Mr. J. H. Gilreath, Jr. 2nd Lieutenant. By a unanimous vote it was called Field's Light Infantry and became part of the first regiment, Georgia State Troops. Field personally provided material for the uniforms which were made by the women of Cassville. Elijah continued his support of the Confederacy and his offi-

cial duty as Quarter-Master for the State of Georgia until the Union Army approached Cartersville in 1864. Fearing for his family's safety, he received a furlough and moved his family to Bethany, Ga., now called Wadley, Ga. Elijah became ill and died there on October 9, 1864.

Cornelia returned to Cartersville soon after her seventh child was born on February 28, 1865. Her excellent business skills, which were rare in women of that time, enabled her to successfully continue the varied business interests of her late husband. While away from Cartersville, records show that her Erwin Street home was occupied by Union soldiers. During July, 1864, General Judson Kilpatrick of the 10th Ohio Calvary, made his temporary headquarters there. It was during the Civil War that the front portion of the home was used as a post office. The family and Federal troops occupied the home for a period of time. Quite interesting is the fact that Cornelia's cousin, General Benjamin Harrison, also used the Field home for his headquarters. He later became the twenty-third President of the United States. The Field - Camp Genealogy by Richard Harrison Field, Jr. reveals that Cornelia resented her cousin's presence in the house, due to his Yankee uniform.

The log slave quarters remain standing behind the home today and were occupied by Viney, Mrs. Field's head cook. The kitchen for the house was attached to the slave cabin, but has since been torn down. Federal troops had scratched their names in the glass window panes of the front bedroom downstairs. Amazingly, one window pane remains.

Cornelia Field, who never remarried, died March 11, 1915 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. Elijah Field remains buried in a Wadley, Ga. cemetery in Jefferson County. Eliza Earl (Lydie) Field (5-23-1860/3-27-1949) was the Field's fifth child. She married James Cunningham Tumlin (4-9-1856/4-2-1895) and together they had four children. They all resided in the Field home with Cornelia. Only for a brief period after marriage did Lydie and James live elsewhere. James died young at the age of 39, however, Lydie raised her children and continued to live in the house as a widow. Other occupants of the house included the two children of Elijah and Cornelia's second child, Jeremiah Elijah Field (5-25-1883/12-11-1938). His wife died young and Cornelia agreed to help raise her two grandchildren

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named Cornelia and Hampton. Three of Lydie and James's children, Bernice (10-22-1881/1-7-1967), Jack (3-6-1893/12-10-1956) and Sara (2-9-1887/10-27-1967) also resided in the house until their deaths. Their fourth child was Jere Field Tumlin (5-25-1883/12-11-1938). Sara married Clyde R. Conner (8-4-1884/1-24-1919) and had one child, Clyde R. (Curly) Conner, Jr. (1914/1972). Neither Bernice nor Jack ever married.

Curly and his wife, Lizette, moved into the home in early 1957. After Curly's death, Lizette married Frank Entwisle and they are the sole occupants of the house today. There are numerous descendant of Elijah and Cornelia, many of which live in Bartow County. A list of the Field's children and a partial list of grandchildren can be found on page 56 of the History of Bartow County, Georgia-Formerly Cass by Lucy Cunyus. The children of Clyde and Lizette Conner who lived in the home are Martha Conner Choate, Jere Field Conner and Clyde R. (Mike) Conner. Jere and his wife Denise are members of the Etowah Valley Historical Society as are Frank and Lizette Entwisle.

Guy Parmenter

KNEE DEEP IN ANCESTORS

That is the program being co-sponsored by the Cartersville-Bartow County Library and the Etowah Valley Historical Society. Betty Wolf of W. H. Wolf Associates in Alpharetta will present information on researching ancestry and what is involved in publishing historic books. Her presentation will be at the Library on Thursday, March 25th at 7:00 p.m. Refreshments will be served. For more information and to make reservations, call Rita Linker at the Library, 382-4203.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The EVHS Board of Directors continues to meet the second Tuesday of each month at 8:00 a.m. at the Quality Inn. Contact any Board member with your ideas or comments. They do want to hear from you. Planning is underway for our February membership meeting. Look for information soon.

SARA CARSON MAXWELL

Pine Log, Ga., June 9 - Mrs. Sara Carson Maxwell observed her ninety-third birthday on Monday, June 9, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Will Roberts, in Pine Log. At the birthday dinner given in her honor by her daughter, covers were laid for her children, grandchildren, and one great grandchild, little Max Roberts. During the day many friends called to congratulate this grand old lady on reaching her ninety-third milestone and at the same time retaining her health. Others showed their love and respect by the numbers of cards and gifts which were showered upon her through the mails. In addition to Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Maxwell is the mother of Mrs. Will Henson and Mrs. T. M. Adair, of Pine Log, and Mr. James Maxwell of Cass Station.

ATTENDED FAMED COLLEGE. Mrs. Maxwell now has the distinction of being the only person living to have attended the famous Cassville Female College in Cassville. This institution was destroyed by Federal troops in 1864. She entered the college as a freshman at the age of thirteen in 1860. Eighty years ago. The daughter of James M. and Mary Taggart Owen Carson, Mrs. Maxwell was born in Abbeville, South Carolina on June 9, 1848. In the fall of 1854 her parents moved to Pine Log, where they moved into the same house in which she now lives. This house has been her home for eighty-seven years.

RETAINS FACULTIES. Today Mrs. Maxwell recalls vividly her college days in Cassville four score years ago. Her accounts of the places and events she recalls are almost like the reading of a page or chapter of Bartow County History. She boarded in the home of Col. Abda Johnson, prominent attorney in the town. Every Sunday when she stayed in Cassville she went to Sunday school in the old Presbyterian Church, which is still standing. Attending a ball in the Cass County Court House, which was later burned by the Yankees, stands out as one of the brightest of her memories. But at the same time she keeps well informed on events of the present day, and converses in her charmingly calm and pleasant manner on any subject which may be under discussion. For many years she has kept scrapbooks as a hobby and in these books may be found most interesting material on old Cassville and the County. Another hobby she enjoys is the piecing of quilts. She is justly proud of the fact that she has made eight since the first of January.

Mrs. Maxwell died Feb. 1944 and is buried at Pine Log United Methodist Church Cemetery. Mrs. Maxwell was the grandmother of Everett Henson of Cartersville and Aunt of member Ben Maxwell.

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA, NEWSPAPER,
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1941
BY: DR. JOE MAHAN

FATHER SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

My subject this evening deals with a little known incident that took place here in Georgia in 1906 - Father Sherman's March to the Sea. It might better be described as an exercise of the press. A situation that we are somewhat aware of in this election year.

We are all familiar with the march of General William Tecumseh Sherman through our state in 1864. General Sherman was the 6th of eleven children and his father, a superior court judge, died when the general was 9 years old. Friends of the family came to Mrs. Sherman's rescue and adopted and raised several of the children. William T. was adopted by a good neighbor and family friend, Thomas E. Ewing, who saw to the young man's education and also secured an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy for him in 1836. Only 16 at the time, he traveled from his home in Lancaster, Ohio, by stage coach to Frederick, Maryland. There he had the choice of proceeding by stage or by rail. He took the stage "not having full faith in the novel and dangerous railroad." He certainly changed in the years to come. As a coincidence, it was a few months later in this same year, 1836, that the General Assembly of Georgia authorized the building of the Western & Atlantic Railroad that was to be the scene of his famous campaign for Atlanta.

After his graduation, Sherman married Ellen Ewing, a daughter of Senator Thomas E. Ewing, on May 1, 1850. To this union, seven children were born, the third a son named William Ewing Sherman, born 1854. He was his father's favorite and seemed attracted to the life of a soldier at an early age. Following the fall of Vicksburg in July 1863, Mrs. Sherman and the children came down to Mississippi for a visit. Young Willie was taken over by the men of the 13th U. S. Infantry Regiment and he had his own uniform and gun. As the Shermans were leaving Vicksburg in October 1863, Willie became ill with a fever and died a few days later in Memphis. This was a severe blow to General Sherman and one that he never overcame. After the death of Willie, General Sherman seems to have devoted his attention to his second son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, born in 1856, and he began grooming him for a military career.

The Ewings were devout Roman Catholics and Ellen Ewing Sherman had raised her children in that faith. General Sherman did not accept that faith. One evening after dinner, in the Sherman home in Washington, the

General said he had been talking to General Grant that day and plans had been made for his son Dent to attend a prep school to prepare him for entry in to the U. S. Military Academy. He went on to say that he would like to have Tom go there too so that the two of them could get to know each other and be able to go to West Point together. Mrs. Ewing broke in and said: "Cump, tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock Tom's going to Georgetown and the Jesuit College and tomorrow morning the girls are going to the Sister's School around the corner - or tomorrow morning at ten o'clock I'll take them all back to my father." General Sherman was terribly hurt, got up and left the table and was very quiet for several days. While he then tried to accept it, General Sherman never got over it. Eleven years later, he wrote "I can't get over Tom. Why should they have taken my splendid boy? They could have brought over 30 priests from Italy in his place."

In early February, 1891 General Sherman then living in New York, came down with a cold and with each passing day his condition became worse. On February 12th, he seemed better and was sitting up and asked for "Tom. I want to see Tom." Sherman died on February 14, 1891. At this time, Father Sherman was attending a Jesuit Seminary on the Island of Jersey. A cable had been sent to him on February 6th indicating his father's condition. Father Tom immediately obtained passage to New York but arrived too late to see his father alive. He landed in New York on February 19th and later in the day read the funeral service for his father. Father Tom accompanied his father's remains across country to St. Louis where he was buried and there he read the service of the dead at the cemetery.

In 1903 the statue of General Sherman was unveiled in Washington and the occasion was attended by most of the descendants of General Sherman including Father Sherman. While there, President Theodore Roosevelt invited Sherman's children to a dinner at the White House. During the course of the dinner and in the table talk that went on, President Roosevelt upon hearing of Father Sherman's interest in the Civil War suggested that he join one of the cavalry details often sent out to study Civil War battles. Father Sherman expressed an interest and President Roosevelt said he would be invited.

Competing for the headlines in 1906 were the disastrous San Francisco earthquake, the serious illness and death of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and locally, the dedication and opening of the Candler Building, the destruction of the Western & Atlantic RR roundhouse and shops in downtown Atlanta and the Piedmont Driving Club by fire, the opening of the newly refurbished grounds of the Ponce de Leon Springs, the founding of The Atlanta Georgian newspaper, a very heated campaign for the governorship which was won by Hoke Smith, the terrible race riot that engulfed Atlanta, and a "March to the Sea" through Georgia by the United States troops accompanied by a man named Sherman. For more than a week, this march would be reported in the newspapers across the Nation, be the subject of discussions in the U.S. Congress, have the War Department in turmoil, and engage the attention of the President of the United States. Today it is hardly known or remembered and it is not even mentioned in Franklin Garrett's Atlanta and Environs!

The march in 1906 was considerably different from the one in 1864. It was made by the son of the famous leader of 1864 but its purpose was to bring goodwill rather than destruction. It did not succeed, it was not even completed, such was the perversity of fate!

As a priest Father Sherman's duties carried him through the middle Western states, where he became especially well-known in his missionary work in Ohio and Illinois. His headquarters were in Chicago. From the beginning he was interested in his father's Civil War career and in the terrain of his military campaigns. Being almost ten years old when the Civil War ended, he himself remembered much that had happened in that conflict. When the dedication of the Chickamauga Military Park took place in September 1895 Father Sherman was in attendance, and in that feast of good will between Confederate and Federal veterans he took the place on the program allotted to one of the Confederate generals who was unable to be present. In his tribute to the Confederate soldiers, Father Sherman said that remembering them from war days, "I would throw myself into their arms anywhere, under any circumstances, because I have known them from that day to this, and known them to be as brave, as gallant, as loyal American men and gentlemen as I know the Army of the Tennessee of the North to be."

Father Sherman liked horseback riding and the great outdoors, and when opportunity afforded, he rode and walked over some of the battlefields and marches of General Sherman. The most famous of the General's campaigns had been through Georgia from Chattanooga to Atlanta and on to the sea at Savannah. In the early part of the century with a private escort he had followed Sherman's route in reverse from Savannah to Atlanta and had been guided over the battlefields around Atlanta. At that time Father Sherman had expressed to Army officers his desire to go over the route from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

In early 1906, the invitation came and arrangements were made for Father Sherman to accompany to Atlanta a detachment of troops from Fort Oglethorpe, near Chattanooga. Father Sherman was very interested and discussed the matter with others of the family and also General A. O. Granger, a family friend who had been General Sherman's secretary and who was now leading the life of a very successful citizen of Cartersville, Georgia, engaged in mining. Father Sherman was on a lecture tour in Springfield, Illinois, when he got word to come immediately to Fort Oglethorpe to join the march. He left Springfield the night of April 28, 1906.

As far as Father Sherman was concerned, and the Army too, this was a private affair and of no news value. In some way, a news dispatch was sent from Springfield. It was published in The Chattanooga Times and stated that Father Sherman was on his way to Chattanooga to trace the route of his famous father's March to the Sea. The headline read: SHERMAN COMING, JESUIT FATHER TO RETRACE STEPS OF SOLDIER PARENT.

And the story that followed said he would be "accompanied by an escort of U. S. Cavalry." The account went on to state that the priest was leaving Fort Oglethorpe on Monday, April 30th, and intended "to cover every mile of territory devastated by General Sherman's Army in 1864." It added that this expedition was attracting attention "all over the country," that it was sanctioned by the War Department and that the troops had been detailed by the Secretary of War.

The story was soon picked up by the newspapers all over the country. Apparently, what made it big news was the inference that Father Sherman had initiated the trip and that the U. S. Government had ordered a troop

of cavalry to go along for his protection. Soon official Washington was involved and the Georgia delegation in the Congress was very upset and began issuing statements to the press. Senator Augustus O. Bacon said, "Aside from all questions of propriety, such a thing as an escort for Father Sherman is entirely unnecessary. If General Sherman himself were alive he could with perfect safety and impunity march through Georgia on horseback or on foot without fear of being molested in any way. To give Father Sherman a military escort either assumes the contrary to be true or is an entirely uncalled for piece of ostentation calculated to be offensive to our people. For these reasons, I have protested against it." Similar sentiments were expressed by other members of the Georgia delegation as well as members of the Congress from other states, north and south.

Mayor James G. Woodward of Atlanta announced that Father Sherman would be welcomed if he came as a private citizen, but if with a military escort, "I advise him to stay outside the corporate limits of the city." The acting mayor of Savannah, seeing an opportunity for a chance to capture the public print, said "If it were left to me, I'd have him caught and hung before he reached Savannah."

The Editor of The Confederate Veteran, Mr. S. A. Cunningham, was stunned by the stupid act of sending a military escort. He cited his trip over the route from Chattanooga to Atlanta a few years after the war with General Sherman and stated that they were received everywhere with courtesy and cordiality. On still another occasion, General Sherman had visited Atlanta and was driven over the battlefields of the war. Mr. Cunningham said there could be no objection to Father Sherman coming in the same manner if he had acted "with the same modesty and discretion as marked the movements of his father." General Clement A. Evans said that Father Sherman did "not need protection and such a manner of travel will arouse indignation among Southerners. I do not blame him for wishing to see the fields where his father fought but he should leave the escort at home."

Laboring under the same misunderstandings of Father Sherman's trip, Federal veterans and Catholics in the south condemned Father Sherman. Bishop Benjamin J. Keiley of Savannah declared he would not receive Father Sherman if he came to that city; Father S. M. Wilkinson of the Sacred Heart Church in Augusta,

a friend of Father Sherman's, said he would have advised him to leave his escort at home, and another Catholic pastor thought that higher Catholic authorities should stop Father Sherman's march. General S. F. B. Gillespie, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, said, "It is outrageous. If the reverend father wants to see the ground over which his father went, why doesn't he get a carriage? I can't see how the Government came to furnish an escort."

The Atlanta Evening News, followed in the foot steps of The Chattanooga Times, with headlines reaching across four columns on the front page: FATHER SHERMAN UNDER CAVALRY ESCORT WILL MARCH "FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA" SON OF MAN WHO BURNED THE CITY TO PAY GEORGIA A VISIT. HERE IN A FEW DAYS TO SEE BATTLE FIELDS. PROPOSED TRIP OF NOTED PRIEST WILL RECALL DAYS OF '64, WHEN HIS FATHER, THE OLD SOLDIER, SAID "WAR IS HELL".

The Atlanta Journal said of Father Sherman: "People cannot understand why a priest of any church should want to reopen old wounds and arouse old feelings by such a parade over the course that his father left a blackened trail. The assignment to him of a military guard contains an inference that is insulting. Was it for protection, THIS ESCORT? Protection from what, from whom?"

The Atlanta Georgian carried on the same refrain, stating Father Sherman would be welcomed if he came privately, "but when this clerical son of the South's greatest devastator comes to the South as to a hostile or belligerent country, with a military escort furnished by the Government, it makes a reflection upon our people which is not creditable either to the government or to the officials who furnished the escort."

The Macon Telegraph observed, "He will quickly be made to apprehend the fact that the memory of his father is not cherished in Georgia, and that the name of Sherman does not stir patriotic emotions in this state."

Such were the feelings being expressed all over the country. What was going on? How could this happen? That was the question that Senator Bacon directed to the War Department. Who ordered this military escort? The reply from the War Department was one of consternation. It did not order the detail, did not know who did, but would find out quickly. The first news at the War

Department had been Senator Bacon's protest and the news reports coming in with the papers of the country. A telegram was dispatched to Brigadier General William P. Duvall, Commander of the Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, who had jurisdiction over the area of the march, asking "whether he had provided such escort and if so for what purpose and by what authority." Duvall replied that no escort had been ordered for Father Sherman. Rather, Father Sherman had been invited to join a squad of cavalry to make a study trip over the route of General Sherman's old battlefields. The march was to end at Atlanta and not the sea. General Duvall went on the state that such marches were frequently held and that it had been "deemed a happy circumstance that a courtesy to General Sherman's son could be combined with military instruction."

Investigations soon began all along the chain of command. The Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, General J. Franklin Bell, stated that it was War Department policy for various army posts over the country to send out practice marches lasting from one day to three weeks for instruction and training. He went on to say that since Sherman's Atlanta Campaign was a classic and the "best example of the art of war afforded by the Civil War," it was only natural that such marches would originate at Fort Oglethorpe. It turned out that the War Department did not know of this march. It seems that Colonel George F. Chase, Commanding Fort Oglethorpe, had been in Washington the previous December and he had mentioned to General Barry, Assistant Chief of Staff, that Father Sherman should be invited to go along on the next practice march. Accordingly, General Barry had issued the invitation to Father Sherman.

At this point, the situation had become so muddled that President Roosevelt felt he was forced to get involved. He called General Bell in and asked him to issue an order to General Duvall at Atlanta to call back the cavalry when they should reach Resaca, about 50 miles from Fort Oglethorpe. Roosevelt declared he had no recollection of having discussed this matter with Father Sherman at the White House dinner in 1903. This action by Roosevelt was really big news and especially so in the south. He turned the whole comedy of errors into political capital.

The Atlanta Journal commended him with these words: "President 'Abe' Lincoln urged General Tecumseh Sherman to march through Georgia with a

military escort about 50 years ago, but President Roosevelt will not stand for Father Sherman, Tecumseh's son, going the route with a military escort this late day." Other Southern newspapers had similar stories. The Raleigh News and Observer "THE PRESIDENT STOPS STUPIDITY OVER ROUTE THAT FATHER MADE A HORROR." The Richmond Times & Dispatch "PRESIDENT HALTS SHERMAN'S DISPLAY."

The Atlanta Evening News which had played a prominent part in stirring up this whirlwind, was gratified to learn that the President had stopped this "puppet show" and complimented him for being "so sane and quick to realize its grotesqueness and suppress its further progress." It now melted somewhat in its hostility to Father Sherman: "His personal intentions may have been with offense. It was his vaudeville way of going about the business that aroused the protest. Sentiment is a powerful spring in the heart of all self-respecting people and to us in Georgia it is savored of gratuitous remembrance to have the son of General Sherman make a miniature reproduction of one of the most ghastly and repulsive features of the civil war for the delectation of his personal pride, and do it with the aid and consent of army attendants who our own money is now helping to support for other and national purposes."

Senator Bacon, of Georgia still was not satisfied and thought Roosevelt should have stopped the march immediately rather than waiting until they had reached Resaca. He stated: "Every moment this expedition is authorized to proceed in Georgia it is properly a cause of offense to the people of Georgia." Some newspapers accused the president of playing politics. The matter continued to be the news story of the day.

Completely oblivious to all of this, Father Sherman and his troops had set out from Fort Oglethorpe on Monday, April 30, and were now well in to the fields and forests of north Georgia making their way southward. Sunday, the day before, Father Sherman had said mass at the chapel at Fort Oglethorpe and then spent the afternoon going over the battlefield of Chickamauga. The cavalry escort that had received so much play in the press, consisted of a squad of eight soldiers and two officers from the 12th U. S. Cavalry. The officers were Second Lieutenant R. M. Campbell of Maryland and Second Lieutenant G. B. Hunter of Ohio, each descended of a Civil War veteran, one Confederate and the other

Federal.

This small expedition of 11 men was fully equipped for camping out. An army wagon contained forage, tents, food and cooking utensils. The soldiers carried side arms and were dressed in the regular khaki uniform. Pup tents would be used by the soldiers, the officers a larger tent and a tent of comfortable size for Father Sherman. The two officers were required to keep a detailed record of their trip and on their return would be required to prepare "a thesis to be read before the officer's school at Fort Oglethorpe, the purpose being to make a systematic study of this famous Civil War campaign."

As the squad moved out, Father Sherman on horseback, dressed in the dark blue uniform which he wore as a chaplain in the Spanish-American War, was described as a "man of medium size, a small cropped beard, slightly tinged with gray, and intellectual face and keen searching eyes, possessing all the courtesy of the born gentleman, but with priestly reticence." Late in the afternoon the little expedition reached Dalton where they pitched their tents near the Confederate Cemetery and camped out. Before darkness settled down they were shown over the town by the sheriff and the clerk of the court. The Father expressed himself as "highly delighted with the kind of treatment he received, and the cordial greeting that was extended him on every hand." Early the next morning with Father Sherman "greatly enjoying the trip," the squad moved on southward, expecting to make Atlanta by Thursday.

Following General Sherman's route, but not being able to visit all the points of interest, the group spent some time around the battlefield of Resaca. Continuing on, they reached the vicinity of Calhoun, where they spent the second night. The next morning when they passed through Calhoun they appeared to be enjoying very much their "peculiar outing." By forced marching they hoped to reach by nightfall the celebrated battlefields around Kennesaw Mountain. When they arrived at Cassville, where there had been military activity resulting in the destruction of the town, the march was halted for an hour to take notes. Here and all along the route Father Sherman had "met scores of Confederates...who accorded him a warm handshake, and took pleasure in showing him the points of special interest."

In the early afternoon of the third day Father Sherman, tired and almost worn out from his unaccus-

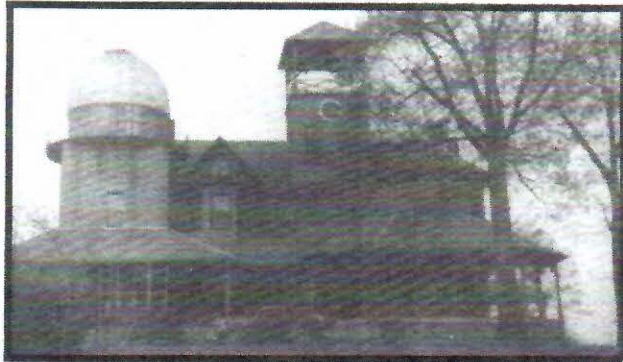
tomed riding, reached Cartersville; and now at last the news overtook him that the military part of his expedition had been recalled, and that messengers had been trying to reach the troops since they had left Resaca the previous day. General Duvall had issued recall orders and mailed them to the various postmasters along the route which he supposed Father Sherman and the troops to be taking, but the postmasters were never able to deliver them. Then Duvall began sending telegraphic dispatches and finally he sent out a clerk from his office to intercept the party. While the search for the expedition was in progress, headlines in the newspapers such as this appeared: FATHER SHERMAN LOST IN WOODS.

Father Sherman was astounded, aggrieved, and deeply hurt - and angered as far as became a priest. He felt bitter against the authorities in Washington (never, however, mentioning the name of the President), feeling that he had been "officially insulted by the government," for the invitation to accompany the troops "came unsought by him, and was pressed upon him." Especially disturbed was he "at the revival of bitter feeling caused by his journey" when one of the purposes of the trip had been "to make friends among the southern people." He refused to comment on how the newspaper had handled the story of his march, but he stated that "he was never accorded finer treatment nor a warmer welcome, nor met a more hospitable and clever people, than upon this journey."

General Granger had been General Sherman's confidential secretary, who had accompanied him on the campaign through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, and had written out the terms of surrender which General Sherman allowed General Joseph E. Johnston at Durham station. General Granger had moved to Georgia after the War, had become an outstanding industrial leader in mining operations, and had built a palatial mansion on the outskirts of Cartersville. When he learned that Father Sherman had arrived at Cartersville, he hurried out to meet him and to invite him to be his guest and the soldiers to make their encampment on his spacious lawn.

Determined to show every hospitality to the pious son of the distinguished General, Granger immediately sent out invitations to the chief families of the city, and especially to Confederate veterans, to attend a reception

that evening for Father Sherman. According to a newspaper report, "a large crowd was present," and the "evening was delightfully spent."



"Granger Home"

Photo courtesy of Don & Connie Evans

Early the next morning Father Sherman and his cavalcade set out on the return trip to Fort Oglethorpe. According to the headlines in The Atlanta Constitution, **FATHER SHERMAN (WAS) IN FULL RETREAT**. The encampment the first night was on the Richard Peters Stock Farm, near Calhoun. In a conversation in Calhoun, Father Sherman, said he had no resentment against the people of Georgia - the whole trouble arose out of politics. The next day the party passed through Dalton, clad in raincoats and spattered with mud.

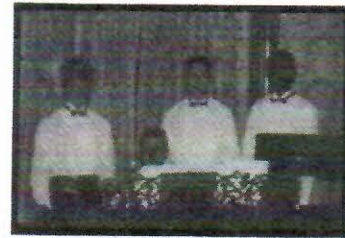
The encampment the second night was made somewhere short of Fort Oglethorpe; but the next morning about 10 o'clock the party arrived. Five minutes later, Father Sherman, near collapse, was taken in hand by friends, and no one was allowed to see him, including newspaper reporters. Spending Sunday resting at the Fort, he was off Monday morning for California. So had passed the most remarkable week in the life of Father Sherman.

The newspapers had had a field day. This second march through Georgia by a Sherman had been news everywhere, in the metropolitan press, in the country press, North and South. The true facts seemed never to have been understood, except by a very few.

Politicians high and low sought political capital out of the Father Sherman affair. Newspapers provided the spark that set off the explosion and they made the most of it. Think what it might have been with the media of today - radio, television and newspaper!

Col. James G. Bogle

CHRISTMAS PARTY



Our annual Christmas party at Roselawn was held Thursday, December 17. A large crowd of 84 members was on hand to enjoy the evening's festivities. Musical entertainment was provided by the Cartersville High School Boy's Quartet, made up of Kelly Howington, Jason Paulk, Brenton Kendrick and Chad Knight. A buffet dinner followed.

Congratulations and many thanks to Vice President and Program Chairman Lance Barry for a wonderful evening of fellowship and enjoyment.

BARTOW HISTORY CENTER

"Bartow's Black Heritage" is the current exhibit at the Bartow History Center located at 319 E. Cherokee Avenue. The current display will run through February 28.

The Center will feature "A Tribute to Girl Scouting" in March.

CROSSROADS

Our latest episode featuring "ATCO" debuted Tuesday, January 19th on Cartersville Cable Channel 4. This one hour program features EVHS members Jodie Hill, K. C. Hudgins and Guy Parmenter. Filming is underway for another program, "Indians in Bartow County", with hosts President J. B. Tate and EVHS member David Archer. Copies of each episode are available from Cable Channel 4 at a cost of \$20 each. Call the Station at 382-3000 to order your copy and advise them how much you enjoy the program.

Genealogy

Information needed concerning the following:

Carolyn Jares, 504 E Ruby, Iowa Park, TX 76367 seeks information on Nathaniel Francis who married Leeann _____. Edward Stewart, born NC, married Mary McPhersen.

Jean Belew, P.O. Box 993, Cartersville, GA 30120 would like information on William Selman, the father of Frances Walker Selman Fullilove that lived in Cassville, GA.

Elizabeth Garrison, 1201 Old Tennessee Highway, Rydal, GA 30171 needs information on Caleb G. Baker that lived in Cass County, 1850. Married Emma Sophia Fagans, in 1840. Connection of Charles Baker born in Franklin Co., GA.

Alice T. Williams, P. O. Box 667, Glen Street, Mary, FL 32040 seeks information on Leake Family, William W. Leake in Cass Co., 1835 until 1906.

Gwin Patterson, 47 Johnson Lane, Cartersville, GA 30120 is interested in the Hill, Goss and Davis families.

Sherry Cates, 4020 Cates Road, Dallas, GA 30132 is interested in Clifford, Davy Cochran, late 1800's.

NATIONAL REGISTER

Anyone interested in placing a residence or building on the National Register for Historic Places may order a free "starter" kit from:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127
Phone: (202)343-9536

ETOWAH VALLEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 1886
Cartersville, Georgia 30120

INSIDE:

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