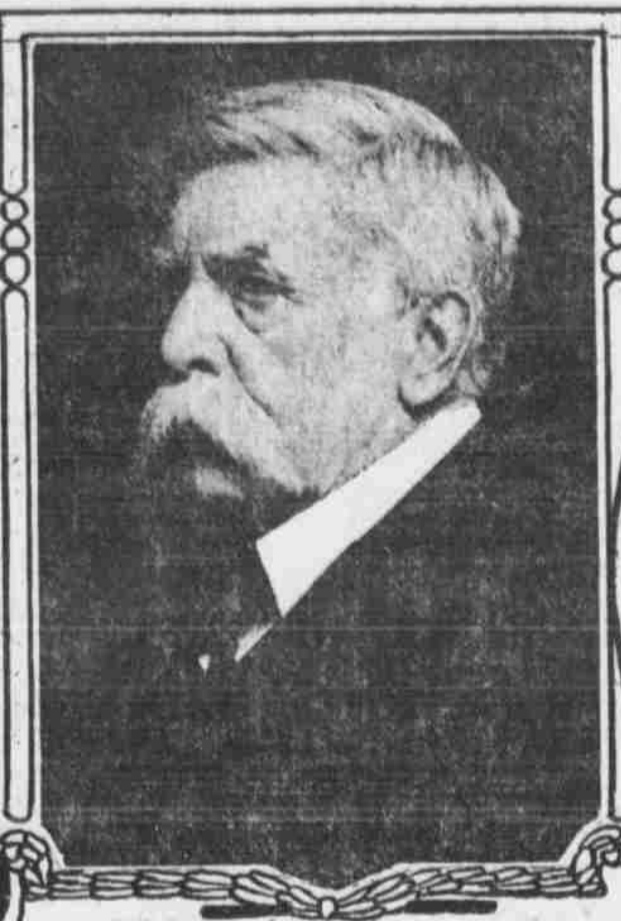


## Leaders of the Army of the Tennessee at Council Bluffs



MRS. F.O. GRANT  
MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK D. GRANT

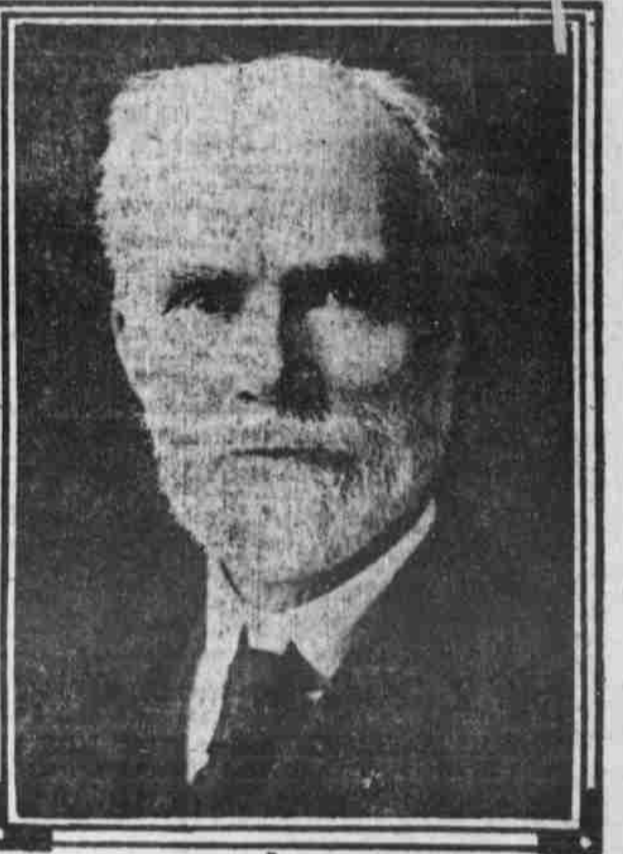
GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE

CAPT. ULYSSES S. GRANT, 32



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

COL. JOHN W. NOBLE

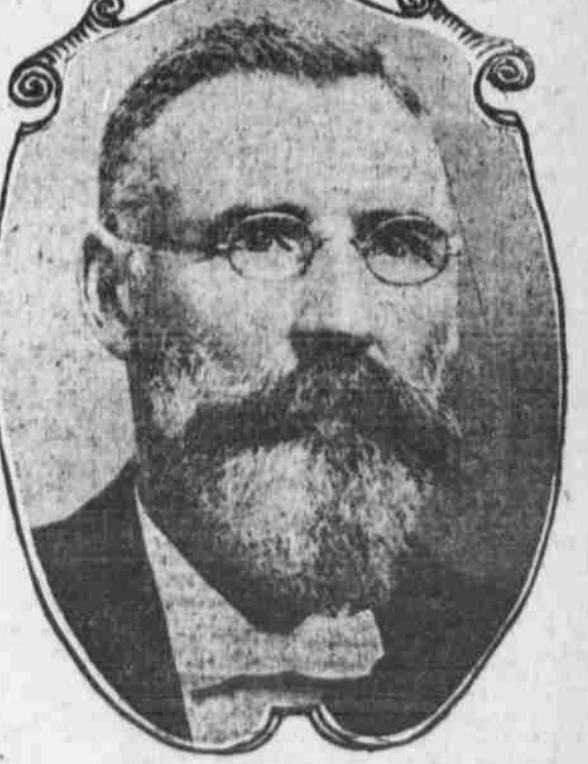


MAJ. W.H. CHAMBERLAIN



REV. N. ADAMS

SMITH HICKENLOOPER



MAJOR GEORGE H. RICHMOND.

**M**EMORIES of many of the great achievements that have become monuments in American history will be revived in the minds of men who helped to accomplish them, battles will be recalled and their thrilling stories retold by those who were in the thick of the fight; and pleasant reminiscences of camp and march will be exchanged by those who were actors in the tragedy-drama that was enacted on the world's stage in 1861 to 1865, when the Society of the Army of the Tennessee meets in Council Bluffs October 10 to 11 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the army. This most important meeting of the society will be held here as a special expression of the love and esteem felt by every member for its honored president, General Grenville M. Dodge, who is spending the sunset period of a long and honored life at the home he founded when he closed his brilliant military career in the prime of his life and turned to achieve new honors in peaceful pursuits, not the least of which was the building of the Union Pacific railroad.

The Army of the Tennessee was the army of Grant, Sherman, Logan, McPherson, and others whose names are inseparable in the association of historic events that have marked the world's progress. It was the army that Lincoln loved and in which he realized his unflinching hope of saving the nation. No history of it could be written that did not include the history of the principal events of the war. Its history, only partially written, is spread upon the broad pages of forty-two large volumes issued by the War department, which would require months to peruse. This little sketch can thus only deal with some of the events connected with the formation of the society itself and its purposes.

Only a few hours after the famous conference under the apple trees at Appomattox when Grant revealed the keynote of his character in the phrase that then brought only harsh criticism from all save the great Lincoln and those who knew and loved him most, "Let them take their horses; they will need them in tilling their farms," the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was born. The event occurred on the grounds and in the state house at Raleigh, N. C., on April 14, 1865. Lee's surrender marked the close of the war and Sherman's ever victorious army had passed its last stage and won its last victory in its famous march to the sea. A meeting of the officers was called by General Frank P. Blair to discuss the plan of organizing a society to be composed wholly of the commissioned officers. This first meeting was held in the court house and the plan partially matured. The second meeting was held at the same place on April 25, when a permanent organization was effected with General John A. Rawlins president, General Andrew Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary; Colonel L. M. Dayton, recording secretary and General M. F. Force, treasurer. A constitution but no by-laws was drafted and after many revisions approved. It was so wisely wrought that few changes or amendments have since been required. Article 3 declares:

The object of the Society shall be to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this Army during its career in the service, and which has given it such harmony of action, and contributed, in no small degree, to its glorious achievements in our country's cause.

The fame and glory of all the officers belonging to this Army, who have fallen on the field of battle, or in their line of duty, shall be a sacred trust to this Society, which shall cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names with honor to posterity. The families of all such officers who shall be in indigent circumstances will have a claim on the generosity of the Society, and will be relieved by the voluntary contributions of its members when-

ever brought to their attention. In like manner, the fame and suffering of families of those officers who may hereafter be stricken down by death shall be a trust in the hands of their survivors.

No officer of the society receives a salary. Each pays all of his personal and office expenses. The society has invested \$7,000 in 4 per cent and \$5,000 in 3 per cent United States bonds. The income from this meets the expenses of each reunion, \$500 for which is annually set apart, but only as a rule partly used. The cost of membership is \$10, and \$1 annual dues is required. The society started with a membership of over 3,500, but death has thinned its ranks now to less than 400.

The constitution provides that the presidents and other executive officers shall be annually re-elected until they are relieved by the final great roll-call. It has so far had but three presidents. Upon the death of General Rawlins in 1869 General Sherman was elected and continued at its head until his death in 1891. General Grenville M. Dodge, the ranking officer, was then elected, and at each succeeding annual meeting has been re-elected. This honor will again be lovingly extended to him at the brief business meeting on the forenoon of October 11. Colonel Dayton died in 1891 and Colonel Cornelius Cadle of Cincinnati was elected recording secretary, and he still retains the office. When death called General Force in 1899 Major General A. M. VanDyke was elected treasurer and upon the death of General Hickenlooper in 1904 Major W. H. Chamberlain of Roxbell, O., was chosen corresponding secretary. When Major VanDyke died, by provisions of an amendment to the constitution perpetuating the descendants of the original officers, Smith Hickenlooper of Cincinnati, eldest son of General Andrew Hickenlooper, was elected treasurer. These constitute the present executive officers, who will be charged only by death.

Twelve vice presidents are elected at each reunion, one of whom is always a woman, wife or daughter of a member, who is always selected to respond to a toast at the annual banquet. Some illustrious names appear in this list whose owners have honored American womanhood, among them Mrs. John A. Logan.

The nucleus of the Army of the Tennessee received its baptism of fire in one of the very first skirmishes of the war at Belmont, Mo., quickly followed by Forts Henry and Donelson, where its ultimate great commander, Grant, flamed out the very incarnation of soldierly valor before the eyes of American people, and where was laid the foundation for the invaluable services to the nation that caused General Grant, years after he had laid aside both sword and scepter of power, when calmly weighing and measuring its achievements, to declare:

"As an army, the Army of the Tennessee never sustained a single defeat during the years of the war. Every fortification which it assailed surrendered. Every force arrayed against it was either defeated, captured or destroyed. No officer was ever assigned to the command of that army who had afterwards to be relieved from it, or to be reduced to another command. Such a history is not accident."

As the great struggle for the nation's life spread over the country it carried the Army of the Tennessee to the east side of the Mississippi river, and the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Fort Gibson, Raymond and Champion's Hill followed, all victorious. Then came the siege of Vicksburg with its splendid results, followed in unbroken succession by the battles of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain and the ninety days' operations around Atlanta, where from May 5 to September 30 the army was constantly under fire, and where 20,000 men on both sides were killed, wounded or captured. "In that three months' period," said Gen-

eral Dodge yesterday, "I never called in my skirmish lines. It was fighting every day and every night."

Of the thousands of pages of published records detailing the Atlanta campaign, its unfinished history still required a volume of 200 pages, written by General Dodge and published last year, to recount its principal incidents. It would require a volume each to tell the stories of Kennesaw and Peachtree Creek. The War department has used a dozen volumes to tell the story of the March to the Sea.

The Army of the Tennessee gave to the nation men who measure up to the standards of the world's greatest soldiers, who will share the honors of Fame as laid on the brows of its Napoleons, Hannibals and Caesars. It gave to their country and the world, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McKinley, McPherson, Howard, Logan, Blair, Dodge, Hazen, Force, John E. Smith, C. F. Smith, Halleck, Rawlins, Prentiss, Wallace, Porter, Hickenlooper, Leggett, Noyes, C. C. Walcutt.

General Dodge in his admirable history of the Atlanta campaign says that the Army of the Tennessee covered more ground in its campaigns than all of the other armies combined, and all its campaigns were marked by some great struggle, battle or movement that challenged the admiration of the world. "The record of the army," says General Dodge, "is probably the most satisfactory of any that ever existed, as it was harmonious in all its parts and had no jealousies, each of its units to the best of its ability helping the others. Again, it was modest. It struck blow after blow and let the world sing its praises. All its campaigns were great success and it never lost a battle."

President McKinley, himself a member of the army and who won immortal fame at Chick-

mauga, conquered his modesty far enough to say this:

"It is recorded that in eighteen months' service the Army of the Tennessee captured 80,000 men, with flags and arms, including 600 guns—a grater force than was engaged on either side in the terrible battle of Chickamauga. From the fields of triumph in the Mississippi valley it turned its footsteps toward the eastern seaboard, brought relief to the forces at Chattanooga and Nashville, pursued that peerless campaign from Atlanta to the seaboard under the leadership of the glorious Sherman.

"It is said that the old Army of the Tennessee never lost a battle and never surrendered a flag. Its corps' badges—"forty rounds," of the Fifteenth corps, the fleeting arrow of the Seventeenth corps, the disc, from which four bullets have been cut, of the Sixteenth corps—are all significant of the awful business of cruel war, all of them suggestive of the missiles of death."

General Logan, in his Memoirs, says: "The Army of the Tennessee was not limited in its scope; the theater of its operations and the extent of its marches, comprehending within their bounds an area greater than Greece and Macedonia in their palmy days, and greater than most of the leading kingdoms of Europe at the present day, reached from the Missouri river on the north nearly to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the Red river of Louisiana to the Atlantic ocean."

here, also the survivors of Dodge's Second Iowa battery and the members of the Iowa commandery of the National Loyal legion. These organizations have also been officially invited to attend the reunion by a resolution passed in the city council last winter. These Hawkeye organizations will be the guests of the city. It is expected that there will be about 100 members of the battery and the infantry and 200 of the Loyal legion will be present. The headquarters of the Fourth infantry will be at the Neumayer hotel, the battery at the Kiel and the legion at the Grand hotel.

The full responsibility for the executive management of the reunion devolves upon the shoulders of Major George H. Richmond of Council Bluffs, who has had to provide for the entertainment of all the visitors, arrange the various headquarters and prepare the program as it will be followed. Almost every member has written to him asking detailed information about something and his military training and precision have steadied him well in the swift and accurate discharge of all his duties. His office is on the sixth floor of the Baldwin block with General Dodge. Both General Dodge and Major Richmond have assured that the attendance at this reunion will be larger than will probably ever again occur.