The Grant Network continues to expand and interact with other Grant sites and groups. To further the goals of our group one of our members is creating a World Wide Web home page for the Network on the Internet. Details about how to access this will follow in our next newsletter. Our networking efforts have resulted in two enclosures in this issue: A letter from Frank Scaturro with some important information regarding the fate of Grant's Tomb, and a brochure from the Grant Boyhood Home in Ohio. Please be sure to take note of our custom designed T-shirt offer. We hope all of our readers enjoy this issue and continue to offer comments and suggestions.
FREDERICK D. GRANT

When Frederick Dent Grant entered West Point as a young cadet he had already experienced more war than most seasoned veterans. The following excerpts from letters written by Frederick Grant were graciously sent to the Grant Network by Mrs. Clara Frances Ruestow. Mrs. Ruestow is the granddaughter of Frederick Grant and the great granddaughter of Ulysses and Julia Grant. - Ed.

Excerpts from a letter from F.D. Grant's letter to the Hon. J. T. Hull, Chairman, Military Committee.

"In the Spring of 1863, my father gave me permission to join him at Young's Point, Louisiana, where I went to him early in March, and I remained with him until the 8th of July following. I was with my father on a steam tug in the Battle of Grand Gulf. During this action, my father had the tug, upon which he was, run between our gun boats and the Confederate batteries, making a reconnaissance to find a place for the landing of his troops when the Confederate batteries should be silenced. This movement put us between the guns and Porter's fleet, and then Confederate batteries, and the shots passed over our boat. My father was very cool and showed no excitement. This made me (I being at his side), feel that there was no danger, and I remained calm under the excitement."

"I was with the troops in the Battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Fourteen mile Creek, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black and the entire siege of Vicksburg. I was injured in the left leg on the skirmish line at Port Gibson, and wounded in the right leg at the Battle of Black River Bridge. I was the first to enter Jackson getting into the capital before the Confederate army had left, and the Confederate troops marched past me while I sat on my horse at the corner of the street near capitol building."

As well as serving in the Civil War, Grant served in the Spanish American War as Major General, and after the war in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. He was Minister to Austria-Hungary from 1889-1893, Police Commissioner of New York City from 1894-1898 and was defeated as Republican candidate for New York Secretary of State in 1897.

During his father's illness the world saw Fred at his father's side as his able assistant and later the spokesman for the family. He strength led the family through the dark days after the General's death.

The love and affection that Fred received as a child reflected itself in his own family. Throughout their marriage he adored his wife Ida and called her "his truest friend". One granddaughter remembered Fred at Governor's Island as "a very nice man with his pockets full of peanuts for the squirrels". He was also very proud of his children: Julia, who married while her father was fighting in the Philippines and his son Ulysses S. Grant III who followed in his grandfather's and father's footsteps and attended West Point.

The following are excerpts from letters from Fred Grant to his son Ulysses S. Grant III while he was attending West Point. They show a father's love and concern for...
May 27, 1900

My Darling Boy: Your letter of April 4th has just been received, and I was delighted when it came, but when I came to read it I regretted to find that you had lost some of your standing! Brace up my son, and don't give way, at any time! It is the few breaks a man makes during his life that prevent his achievement of success! There has never been a cadet at West Point, unless it be myself, who had so much to gain or lose as you have by high standing! My experience is, that a prominent name must achieve a reputation at first for ability, then opportunities are given him. If he hasn't a reputation for ability, then opportunities are denied him! An ordinary person, who is unknown, has opportunities every once in a while and if he does well, has no envious persons to pull him down; a "noted" name will always have envious persons to prevent his having opportunities, and the best argument against one is "lack of ability! I have had to work twice as hard since I graduated as I would have had to do if I had stood high! I could have worked hard for 4 years, and saved hard work for 35 years, and with a much easier time, have had much greater success! My son, you have a great future, you have great ability; let the world know it, in the beginning, by your standing at West Point! Any how do the best you can!

Good by, God bless you my darling son,
Your papa.

*******

From letter dated Aug. 13, 1900
...Fit yourself to thoroughly know men to fill any position well, so that when you have anything to do, you will personally know the best men to call on to assist you! No matter how able a man is himself, he can not attend to all the details of a great position, and it gives one a great advantage if he knows the men to select!

*******

From letter dated April 4, 1900
...Keep up your work, and be sure that what you have done is approved and appreciated by your loving Papa.

Frederick Dent Grant died on April 11, 1912 at age 61. He is buried with his wife Ida at West Point.

-Diane Meives

GRANT TRIVIA???

On December 23, 1867 18 year old Minnie Orton Sackett was married. She was one of the most beautiful belles in Washington. The bride was given away by the most famous man in America, General Ulysses S. Grant. Who was the bridegroom?

question and answer from last issues question:
Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President of the United States, was also related to two other U.S. Presidents. Who were they?

Grover Cleveland and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
"My life in Georgetown was uneventful," writes Ulysses S. Grant in his memoirs as he describes the town in which he spent his youth. The house where he lived for sixteen years still stands at the corner of Grant Avenue (formerly Main Cross Street) and North Water Street in Georgetown, Ohio, approximately 40 miles southeast of Cincinnati.

Grant's parents, Jesse and Hannah Grant, moved to Georgetown in 1823 when Grant was a little over one year old. Jesse Grant chose Georgetown, the county seat of Brown County, because he understood the significance of the commercial changes and growing prosperity of this town. The fact that it was situated in a heavily forested area rich in tanbark made it an especially suitable location for his tannery. In 1823 Jesse Grant built the home across the street from his tannery. This was to become Ulysses S. Grant's residence until he left for West Point in 1839.

Originally the house was a two-room, two-story building; in 1824 a kitchen was added. As the family grew and Jesse Grant prospered he built a larger addition, probably around 1828. An 1868 biography of Grant by Albert Richardson offers this description of the house, yet unchanged at the time of that writing: "It stands on low ground, a hundred yards east of the Georgetown public square, a sober brick house, its front very near the street, and one side shaded by tall locusts, and overlooking a smaller roadway which leads up past the old Methodist meeting-house and the Bailey residence in a hollow on the opposite side of the main street, stood, and yet stands, the little brick currier shop."

Although Grant describes his life in Georgetown as "uneventful" he says he enjoyed such pastimes as "fishing, going to the creek a mile away to swim in summer, taking a horse and visiting my grandparents in the adjoining county, fifteen miles off, skating on the ice in winter, or taking a horse and sleigh when there was snow on the ground." Richardson's biography describes that "...school comrades often used, after the fashion of those days, to go home with the Grant boys in winter, and spend the evening before the great log fire, which blazed on the kitchen hearth, playing 'fox and geese,' 'morris,' and 'checkers,' eating apples, cracking hickory nuts, telling stories, propounding riddles, and ending the fun by sleeping together."

The Grant Homestead went through many changes over the years and remained a private residence for quite some time. In 1965 the house narrowly escaped being torn down to provide space for a welfare office. Thanks to many people interested in the historic preservation of the house, it remained in private hands, and was maintained as a house museum. Since 1977 the Grant Homestead has been owned by John and Judy Ruthven.

Much of the original building was intact when the Ruthvens bought the house in 1977. The Ruthvens wanted to restore the house to the way it was when the Grants lived there. They worked very closely with the Ohio Historical Society and restoration architects in Cincinnati to accomplish this. Their goal was for a complete and accurate restoration of the homestead. Early etchings and artists' renditions of the house helped with this endeavor.

The Ruthvens furnished the building in accordance with descriptions of the furniture that the Grants brought with them to Georgetown. Judy Ruthven located Grant memorabilia and period furnishings to maintain the feeling of simplicity the house had when Grant was growing up there. Today the house looks very much as it did when the Grants lived there. Most of the floors and woodwork throughout the house are original. The living room contains several pieces of original furnishings: a sofa and two chairs which belonged to the Grants and a cradle that was given to Hannah by her family.

Many items of Grant memorabilia can be seen in a display case: binoculars which Grant used during the Civil War, leather gloves which he wore to the Presidential Ball, and the Bible used when he was sworn in as President. There is also a bonnet that belonged to his wife, Julia, and a tablecloth that belonged to the Grant family. The Ruthvens were instrumental in securing a library of Civil War books and biographies of Grant which are also on display. Many items were found while digging a foundation to restore the 1824 kitchen and during other renovations involving excavation; some of these items (utensils, coins and marbles) are on display.

Another significant historic site in Georgetown, the Bailey House, now a Bed and Breakfast Inn, was built in 1830. It lies just across the street from the Grant house on North Water Street. In his memoirs Ulysses Grant mentions Dr. Bailey as their "nearest and most intimate neighbor." When the Baileys' son, Bart, failed at West Point, it created a vacancy from the district which allowed for Grant's appointment.

Other reminders of Grant's boyhood still remain in Georgetown. One of the original buildings of Jesse Grant's tannery is now a private home across the street from the Grant Homestead. The little brick schoolhouse Grant attended for several years, now owned by the Ohio Historical Society, stands about four blocks from the house on South Water Street. White Oak Creek where Grant swam and fished as a boy can be seen from several points. Grant's birthplace in Point Pleasant is about 20 miles west of Georgetown.
In 1982, shortly after the restoration of the Grant Homestead was completed, the Department of the Interior declared the home a national landmark. It is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Each year on the Sunday closest to Grant's birthday at the end of April, the Ruthven's open the home to the public for a birthday celebration sponsored by the Grant Homestead Association. It is a delightful and patriotic presentation dedicated to the honor and memory of Ulysses S. Grant.

For further information about the Grant Homestead consult the brochure which is enclosed with this issue of the newsletter or write U. S. Grant Homestead, 219 E. Grant Ave. Georgetown, Ohio 45121. Phone: 513-378-4222 or 513-378-3760. The Homestead is open Monday through Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

For more information about the historic Bailey House Bed and Breakfast Inn, contact Nancy Purdy, 112 North Water Street, Georgetown, Ohio 45121. Phone: 513-378-3087.

For information about the role of the Grant Homestead Association contact their current president, Stan Purdy, at 205 North Water Street, Georgetown.

Sources used in this article:
Additional information provided by Judy Ruthven and Nancy Purdy.

The following books contain further information about Grant's boyhood in Georgetown:
Lewis, Lloyd. Captain Sam Grant. Boston, 1950

Donna Neralich

SUGGESTED READING

Let Us Have Peace: The Story of Ulysses S. Grant, by Howard N. Meyer was published in 1966 by the Macmillan Company. Although published as part of a series of American history books written for teenagers, there is nothing condescending in its approach. It presents a fair, unbiased picture of Grant and is an excellent initial resource for those unfamiliar with his life. It would be wonderful if this now out-of-print book could enjoy republication. The author, Howard Meyer, has expressed a desire to locate additional copies of the book for his grandchildren, since he himself has only two copies. Information about extra copies should be forwarded to the editors, Diane Meives or Donna Neralich.

If I can mount a horse I can ride him, and all the attendants can do is to keep away.

-Grant in a private conversation.
PEACE IN UNION

Thomas' Nast's Famous Painting Completed 100 Years Ago

by Stephen Repp

In November of 1894, the Daily Gazette reported that the City of Galena was to "receive another testimonial of affection from her magnificent son, Herman H. Kohlsaat...this second gift is to be a large oil painting of the scene of Lee's surrender at Appomattox...to be executed by that world-wide artist, Thomas Nast." Kohlsaat, a wealthy Chicago newspaper publisher, had spent his boyhood years in Galena and was very fond of the town. His first gift was the presentation of the bronze statue of General Grant, which now stands in Grant Park.

during the min-1850's, Thomas Nast had begun work as an illustrator for Leslie's Weekly, a popular magazine of the period. In 1862, Nast joined Harper's Weekly and remained there until 1884. Herman Kohlsaat met Nast in London during the summer of 1894. The artist remarked that he wanted "to devote his energies for the remainder of his career to the painting of historical pictures." Upon further discussion, Kohlsaat found that Nast had two conceptions—one being the entry of Lincoln into Richmond in April, 1865, and the other, the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox. It at once occurred to Mr. Kohlsaat that the surrender scene would be the most suitable for Galena. The two men then "struck a bargain for it."

In late November 1894, both men made a short visit to Galena and toured the town in search of a suitable location for the painting. Mr. Kohlsaat's original intention was to display it at the Jo Daviess County Court House, the site of the first war meetings in 1861. But due to the efforts and donations of Mr. Benjamin Felt of Galena, a

library was being established on the second floor of the government building" (presently the Post Office). While visiting this site, Nast declared "a more advantageous location could not be chosen!" The painting, including the frame, would measure fourteen feet long and ten feet high. It was to hand on the east wall of the northwest room.

Nast spent the winter of 1894-95 at his residence in Morristown, New Jersey, working on the painting. When it had advanced to near completion, the artist asked some of his personal friends to view his work and give their opinions. As his visitors gazed upon it, one of them asked, "Where did you begin the work, where was the first touch of the brush?" With a twinkle in his eye, Nast replied, "Well, I think I first put some whitewash on the wall!"

Mr. Nast was assisted in his work by the personal recollections and suggestions of Col. Fred Grant, son of General Grant, and also three men who witnessed the surrender, Horace Porter, Ely Parker, and Col. Charles Marshall. Nast placed his signature on the finished painting on April 9, 1895, the thirtieth anniversary of the surrender.

On April 23, 1895, the oil painting arrived in Galena. The formal presentation of Peace and Union took place during the U.S. Grant Birthday Celebration on Saturday, April 27th, at Turner Hall. At the appointed time, Miss Pauline Kohlsaat, daughter of the donor, escorted by Thomas Nast, walked to the back of the stage and drew the curtain which unveiled the painting. There was an immediate round of applause by all of those present, upon viewing the beautiful work of art. After the festivities, the painting was placed in the library at the Post Office.

In 1938, upon the organization of the Galena Historical Museum Association, the famous painting was moved to its present location at 211 South Bench St.
SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

Nashville Tenn.
December 6 1892

Dear Sir

Your letter of inquiry concerning "Gen Grant's physical condition on the morning of the battle of Shiloh began," is received. You will please accept my assurance, gladly given, that on the date mentioned I believe Gen Grant was thoroughly sober. He was at my breakfast-table when he heard the report from a cannon. Holding, untasted, a cup of coffee, he paused in conversation to listen a moment at the report of another cannon. He hastily arose, saying to his staff officers, "Gentlemen, the ball is in motion; let's be off. His flagship (as he called his special steamboat, clerks, and horses had embarked.

During the weeks of his occupancy of my house he always demeaned himself as a gentleman; was kind, courteous, genial, and considerate, and never appeared in my presence in a state of intoxication. He was uniformly kind to citizens, irrespective of politics, and whenever the brutality of citizens, so frequently indulged in by the soldiers, was made known to him, he at once sent orders for the release of the captives or restoration of the property appropriated. As a proof of his thoughtful kindness, I mention that during the battle on Sunday he wrote and sent to my mother a safeguard to prevent her home being used for a hospital. Yielding to the appeals of humanity, she did however, open her home to the wounded and sick for three months in succession, often administering to their wants and needs in person. In such high esteem did Gen Grant hold such magnanimity that he thanked her most cordially, assuring her that, considering the great losses and gross indignities she had received from the soldiers, her nobility of soul was more to be admired than the fame of a general leading an army of victorious soldiers.

On one occasion he asked to be introduced to my mother and family, saying, "If you have no objection to introducing me, I will be much pleased"...In deference to the fact that I was a southern lady, with southern proclivities, he attired himself in a full suit of citizen's clothes, and, touching himself on the shoulder, said, "I thought you would like this best," evincing delicate courtesy and gentlemanly instincts of which the honors of war had not deprived him.

Mrs. W H Cherry

The Confederate Veteran magazine:
Printed with permission of Broadfoot Publishing Co.

THE Painting

There is an amusing little incident recorded concerning a large painting of General Sherman on his "March to the Sea," which once adorned the hall of Mr. George W. Childs, of Long Branch, New Jersey. Sherman sits in front of the tent, in a white shirt, without coat and vest. The picture shows a camp fire in front, and the moonlight in the rear of the tents. General Grant's criticism when he first saw it was,

"That is all very fine; it looks like Sherman; but he never wore a boiled shirt there, I am sure."

-Doris McCann from: The Life of General Wm. T. Sherman by Distinguished Men of His Time, 1891

CAN'T TAKE THE HEAT??

General Chetlain tells a story that has a ring of Grant to it. It seems that General Grant, Captain Grant then, went down town a night or two after his arrival in Galena, and dropped into a tavern that was a famous gathering place in those days. As the short, quiet man walked towards the glowing stove he found a group of lawyers sitting about it in an unbroken circle. They were discussing some important case. Finally they tired, and one of the lawyers turned to Grant, who stood just back of the circle:

"Stranger here?" inquired the lawyer.
"Yes."
"Travelled far?"
"Far enough..." was the calm reply.
"Look as though you might have traveled through hell," said the lawyer, bold in the house of his friends.
"I have."
"Well, how did you find things down there?" pursued the cross-examiner.
"Oh, much the same as in Galena," said Grant, "lawyers nearest the fire."
Several interesting sites described below offer a glimpse into the life of Ulysses S. Grant. Many contain Grant memorabilia. For further information or brochures write directly to the addresses provided.

The United States Military Academy, West Point, New York 10996. Walking tours and bus tours provide access to many points of both scenic and historic interest. The West Point Museum contains a diversified collection of 16th through 20th century arms, uniforms, flags, military art, and West Point memorabilia some of which pertains to Grant. One most notable item on display is a water color that Grant painted as a cadet while attending the Academy. The burial place of Grant's son, Frederick Dent Grant, can be seen in the cemetery near Old Cadet Chapel. Open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. For updated information regarding museum exhibits phone 914-938-2203. For further information contact the Visitors Center at 914-938-2638.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Tours are offered daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. For more information contact the Visitors Center at 1501 East Evergreen Blvd., Vancouver, Washington 98661. Phone 360-696-7655

Officers Row at Vancouver, Washington: The Grant House, now a folk art center, was built in 1850 and was the first house on Officers' Row. Although Grant resided in the Quartermasters' Ranch he did frequent this building when he was stationed at Fort Vancouver from 1852-53, since it was regimental headquarters. The Grant House, is located at 1101 Officers' Row, Vancouver, Washington 98661. Phone: 360-694-5252. The Marshall House, another building on Officers' Row, provides a slide show on the history of Vancouver and Officers' Row. It is located at 1301 Officers' Row. Phone 360-693-3103.

Fort Humboldt State Historic Park. 3431 Fort Ave. Eureka, California 95501. This 12 acre fort is open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The Fort Museum, which is housed in the original fort hospital building, is open on Saturday and Sunday from 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. Special arrangements can be made for museum tours during additional hours by calling 707-445-6567.

The Galena Historical Museum. 211 South Bench Street, Galena, Illinois 61036. The museum displays a good collection of Grant portraits and memorabilia, the oddest one being one of his cigar butts. Thomas Nast's original painting of the Appomattox surrender, "Peace In Union" is also featured here. Open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For more information phone 815-777-9129.

General Grant National Memorial, more popularly known as Grant's Tomb, is located near the intersection of Riverside Drive and West 122nd Street in New York City. This memorial, the final resting place of General Grant and his wife Julia Dent Grant, is one of the largest mausoleums in the world. It rises to an imposing 150 feet from a bluff overlooking the Hudson River. The memorial is now open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. For further information phone 212-666-1640.

READERS' QUERIES

Does anyone have any information about voice recordings on wax based cylinders of Ulysses and Julia Grant or their children?

Does anyone know if any film footage exists of the dedication of Grant's Tomb on April 27, 1897?

Does anyone have any film footage of Grant's Tomb before 1959?

Frank Scaturro
Box 998
3600 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6106
(215) 417-4532
This view of Grant’s Tomb from Century Magazine in 1897 shows how some people thought the Tomb should look. The drawing is merely suggestive.

BACK ISSUE POLICY

Many members have asked about obtaining back issues of the Grant Network Newsletter. Three previous issues have been published to date. Vol. 1, No. 1 and Vol. 1, No. 2, and Vol. 1 No. 3, are available at $3.00 per issue. Please specify which issue/issues you would like and enclose a check payable to “Ulysses S. Grant Network.” Mail to: Diane Meives W3547 Playbird Rd., Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085.
SHILOH: AN OFFICERS VIEW

The Battle of Shiloh was one of the most controversial battles of the Civil War. The following letter describes how William R. Rowley, an aid on Grant's staff, viewed the battle. It also reveals a look at Grant's conduct during the conflict. Permission to reprint this letter is from the Ulysses S. Grant Association. This letter appeared in the Grant Association Newsletter Vol. X, Number 1, Oct. 1972.

Spelling and punctuation are original.

Head Quarters Army in the field
Near Pittsburg Tenn
April 19th 1862.

E Hempstead Esqr

Dear Sir Yours of the 14th Inst is just rec'd and I will proceed at once to answer your enquiries on the score of old friendship. First as to the Genls being intemperate, I pronounce it an unmitigated slander. I have been on his Staff ever since the Donelson affair (and saw him frequently during that) and necessary in close contact with him every day, and I have never seen him take even a glass of liquor more that two or three times in my life and then only a single at a time. And I have never seen him intoxicated or even approximate to it. As to the story that he was intoxicated at the Battle of Pittsburg, I have only to say that the man who fabricated the story is an infamous liar, and you are at liberty to say to him that I say so. As to the Question was the Gen at the town of savannah at the commencement of the fight, I answer he was. There was the point where our headquarters were established as being the most convenient for all part of the command, some of the troops being stationed at Crumps Landing 4 miles above, some at Pittsburg, and the new arrivals all coming to Savanna made it necessary to establish Head Quarters at that place.

Although the General was personally at Pittsburg almost every day, he had made arrangements to remove there permanently as soon as Buell's forces should arrive. On the morning of the 6th we embarked on the Steamer as soon as the firing commenced at Pittsburg (the distance is about 8 1/2 miles) and we arrived there at about 1/2 past 7 o'clock stopping at Crumps landing where L Wallace & his command were encamped long enough to order his Division under arms ready to move at a moments notice. And meeting the messenger who was sent to Savanna to notify us of the attack about two miles below Pittsburg, where we arrived before the attack had become general all along the line, from which time Gen Grant was in the saddle constantly and always, where the fight was the hottest. as to our being surprised it is simply all humbug and the sensation stories about officers and men being bayoneted in their tents would do to publish in the ledger "to be continued" but newspapers of character ought to be ashamed to give circulation to successful absurdities, as I do not believe that in truth a single man was killed by a bayonet during the two days fight. I did not see one. And I think I saw as much of the fight as any one, being constantly engaged in carrying orders from one part of the field to the other. The simple statement of the whole matter is this. We were attacked by vastly superior numbers on Sunday and were crowded hard and forced gradually to contract our lines, during the whole day but at no time did we imagine that we were whipped or would be. Grant always insisting that we were able to whip them & would do it as soon as Wallace and Nelson (who had arrived at Savanna the night before) should arrive with their forces. word had been left with Nelson when we started from Savanna to start immediately with his Division for Pittsburg but owing to the state of the roads they did not begin to arrive on the opposite side of the River until after noon. Orders had also been sent to L Wallace, as soon as it was found the fight was becoming general to bring up his Division but as it did not make its appearance as soon as was expected I was sent through the lines by the General to ascertain the reason, and found that they had mistaken the road and were four miles out of the way, and necessarily had to retrace their steps to avoid coming in where the enemies forces were the strongest & running the risk of being cut off. the consequences was they did not get in until dark in the mean time our forces were gallantly contesting the ground inch by inch until dark. as to the story "that Prentiss was surprised I have only to say that I myself saw Prentiss after noon gallantly fighting at the head of his Division. It was I think about 2 o'clock P M when he was outflanked and himself and a part of his command captured. Most of our troops behaved well but some of the raw regiments broke and ran and among them their officers. these stories you hear emanate it is necessary that they should have some excuse for their cowardice and the best way to direct public attention from themselves is to direct it in some other course. As to your question Did General Grant lead the last charge on Monday? I answer he did, as I was present and saw it, having been sent by him to bring up the troops. it was the turning point of the day and ended the close fighting. I hear nothing of the troops having lost confidence in their Division commanders. If those newspaper correspondents who take so much pains to vilify men who are engaged in fighting the battles would shoulder a musket and go into the field themselves I think they would do more to advance the cause, than in pitching in indiscriminately as they do. so far as Gen Grant is concerned they are losing their time and trouble as he has no political aspirations as they seem to fear and will never be a candidate for President. His greatest ambition is to see this war pushed
to a close, and then go Home to his family and business. One question more I had forgotten, why we were at Pittsburg in the face of the enemy not entrenched. as to the entrenchments this is a heavily timbered country and one where entrenchments amount to nothing, and we came here to fight. if we had staid at Chicago or Cairo I have no idea the fight would have taken place, but it did take place & we gave them a glorious thrashing. Col Smith (J.E) & Dr. Kittoe are both here and well

Yours &c W R Rowley

P S I can probably explain to you some of the reasons why this man chapman has such an interest in Lying about Gen Grant. When he was at Donelson he made himself so obnoxious of our lines, and to remain there. that will probably explain why he interests himself so much.

The 45th behaved well and lost heavily. their loss in killed & wounded was 194 too much can not be said in their praise. Col J E. carried himself through gloriously W. R. R

NETWORK T-SHIRT OFFER

The Ulysses S. Grant Network is offering T-shirts to members who would like to buy them. Please fill out the form below if you would like to order one.

The T-shirt is available in Colonial blue with the drawing of Grant that appeared on the cover of the spring '95 issue of the newsletter. The lettering "Ulysses S. Grant Network," above the drawing, is in the same style as the heading on the newsletter. The shirt is a 50/50 cotton/polyester blend and comes in S, M, L and XL. Sizes go up to 4X with additional charge.

The cost is $15 per T-shirt. Please add $2.50 for postage and packaging. ($1 postage for each additional shirt). Checks are payable to Ulysses S. Grant Network. Send to Diane Meives, W3547 Playbird Rd., Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085.

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These shirts run somewhat small, so please order accordingly. If you are ordering more than 1 shirt please be sure to specify all size