

FELLOWSHIPS

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

NEGRO HEALTH
Director
M.O. Bousfield, M.D.
Consultants
Franklin C. McLean, M.D.
Clifford E. Waller, M.D., U.S.P.H.S.

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D.A. Elvidge
Comptroller

September 24, 1940

760

Dear Mr. Cate: Our trustees have a continuing interest in the work and progress of those who have held Rosenwald Fund fellowships, and we are now in the process of preparing a report for the fall meeting. We will greatly appreciate your bringing us up to date on your career since you were awarded a fellowship, and to expedite your furnishing this information we have listed several questions at the bottom of the page. Will you please answer these and return this sheet to us at your earliest convenience?

If there has been no change in your status since you gave us information last fall, simply write "no change" at the bottom of the page and return it to us in the enclosed envelope.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
~~507 North 14th Street~~
Nashville, Tennessee

M. O. Bousfield
Director for Fellowships

Present position: Research Fellowship (writing a book) with Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

Address: 507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee.

Publications, if any:

"A Social History of Richmond, Virginia"

Special honors or activities:

General remarks:

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

	GMR	7	Memo	

Left

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tenn.,
November 3, 1938.

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

In reply to your letter of October 28th, let me say that recently a book of mine was published by the University of North Carolina Press, this embodying part of the results of my year's tenure of a Rosenwald Fellowship. The volume is entitled:

Two Soldiers: The Campaign Diaries of Thomas J. Key, C. S. A., December 7, 1863--May 17, 1865; and Robert J. Campbell, U. S. A., January 1, 1864--July 21, 1864.

This book -- in the preface to which I had the pleasure of acknowledging the kindnesses of the Rosenwald Fund -- has had a wide sale and is accessible in all libraries and many book stores.

I didn't ask for recd. Only for last TP

Since I made several informal reports to your predecessor and a final one at the conclusion of my tenure, I presume that another will not be required.

I am doing part time teaching and am continuing the research and writing that I began under the auspices of the foundation.

Sincerely,

Wirt Armistead Cate

Wirt Armistead Cate



W. A. Cate

4

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,

December 19, 1937.

Rept

Mr. Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Paty:

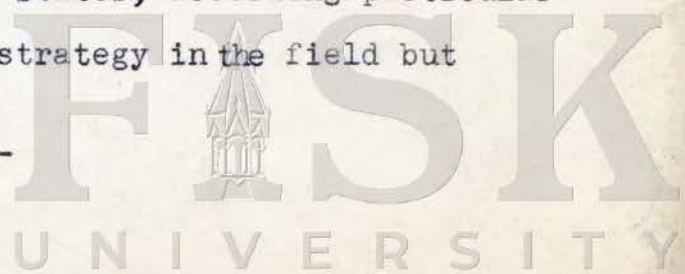
In view of your statement that my application for reappointment as Julius Rosenwald Fellow should take the form of a letter, it has seemed wise to submit therein a "Plan for Work":

PLAN FOR WORK

My study, upon which I am already engaged and which is an outgrowth of the book which I have recently finished and sent to press with the assistance of a Rosenwald Fellowship, will consist of two parts (possibly two volumes):

Part 1

With facts supplied by previously unknown Sherman MSS and other documents discovered in the course of this year's researches, I plan to fill in certain lacunae in our knowledge of his campaigns and, at other points, to revise the commonly accepted account. With the use of all available sources, manuscript and printed, I am re-evaluating the career of this most modern of the great military leaders who rose to prominence in the War Between the States, according particular attention not only to his actual strategy in the field but



also to his well-formulated philosophy of war (and his application thereof) which turned upon the destruction of the economic basis of resistance. Both Sherman and his campaigns have all too frequently been discussed in the spirit of 1865, and no one has ever accorded sufficient attention to his own frequently stated reasons for many of his most controversial acts. Moreover, all previous studies on the subject contain numerous errors that are directly attributable to lack of a first-hand knowledge of the terrain covered by his campaigns.

Part 2

An edition of previously unpublished Sherman papers.

My proposed Sherman study will be based upon material drawn from the following sources:

(a)

A collection of Sherman papers -- never before examined by any scholar -- that I recently discovered in the possession of a collateral descendant of Major Samuel R. Adams, one of his adjutants. The earliest of these was issued in the neighborhood of Chattanooga and is concerned with the campaign against Atlanta. Others supply information relative to the fighting from Dalton to Atlanta and the march from the latter city to the sea. Particularly interesting and significant for the light that they throw on the workings of Sherman's mind are orders for the burning and general destruction of warehouses, depots, cotton gins, etc.

Briefly, the history of these papers is as follows: At the

close of the war they remained in the possession of Major Samuel R. Adams, an adjutant on Sherman's staff. During Reconstruction Major Adams was sent to a Southern city as Provost Marshal, continuing in that capacity until Federal control was relinquished. In the meantime, he had pursued a moderate course in respect to the citizens and had, as a result, made so many friends that he decided to remain there instead of returning to his home State of Ohio. By profession a Civil Engineer, he so identified himself with the Southern community that he became extremely popular, serving as Master of the Masonic Lodge and as a county official. Major Adams' nephew, who came south and subsequently inherited the latter's estate, married a Southern girl and in this way the papers and maps passed down to the present owner.

(b)

A very important series of Sherman's letters and telegrams (extending from 1859 almost to his death and unused by any of his biographers) which he sent to a life-long friend who was one of his colleagues at Louisiana State at the outbreak of the war. These are now extant in the possession of a daughter of the individual who received them.

(c)

Letters and papers in a number of collections in the Library of Congress.

(d)

Isolated items in private collections, the archives of historical societies, state libraries and other libraries.

I expect to have this study ready for publication in 1939.

My headquarters would remain in Nashville and much of my writing would be done here, but I would spend considerable time in field work (studying the terrain covered by Sherman's campaigns) and in the Library of Congress and in public and private libraries elsewhere. While I should not expect to be particularly associated with any individual, I would be in contact with a number of historians and librarians who have kindly assisted me in my present or past researches.

If I am so fortunate as to receive either a Rosenwald or a Guggenheim Fellowship (as you know, I am making application for both), I plan to return to college teaching at the expiration of the year's tenure for which I am applying (June 1, 1938 -- June 1, 1939).

If I have omitted from this letter any information that your committee would like to have, I shall be delighted to furnish it immediately upon request.

Sincerely yours,

Wirt Armistead Cate

Wirt Armistead Cate



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

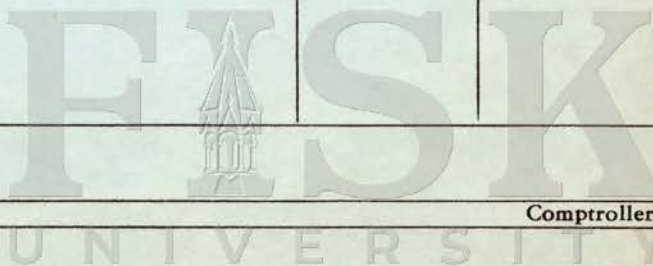
Payment Voucher No. 6606

Date April 29, 1938

Final payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck.#19485

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · N · Y

FELLOWSHIPS

April 26, 1938.

	RRP	<i>JB</i>	<i>RP</i>	<i>o</i>

Mr. Raymond Paty
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Paty:

We are returning herewith the book reviews which you submitted to us in connection with Mr. Wirt Armistead Cate's application for a Fellowship of this foundation. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,



Henry Allen Moe

M:GK



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 6472

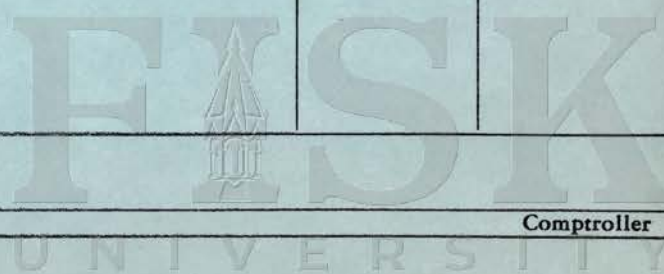
Date March 31, 1938

Eleventh payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck.#19528

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 6348

Date February 28, 1938

Tenth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck./19180

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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	RRP	22		

Renewal
File of

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tenn.,
February 19, 1938.

Mr. Raymond Paty, Director,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Bill:

A letter has come from Mr. Moe requesting a copy of my new book "by the first week in March" so that he can use it at the final meeting of his Committee of Selection. I am asking the Press to send him a copy, but just in case it is not off the press in time I am mailing him a set of the page proofs. These would not give him an adequate conception of the completed book, but they will enable him to look into the contents in case the book itself does not arrive in time.

Since my book itself will shortly be in your hands, and critical reviews available before the end of March, and since Mr. Couch has already written you in reference to my book and sent you Fletcher Green's estimate, I decided not to ask him to write to you again. Mr. Couch has written me that he and the Press would be delighted to act as a reference if you desire any information in addition to what he has already sent you.

Yours,

Wirt A. Cate

Wirt A. Cate

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RRP	7	RP	

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,

February 15, 1938.

Mr. Raymond Paty,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Bill:

After answering your letter of the 11th, I recalled that last September George Fort Milton sent me a carbon copy of the splendid letter that he wrote in my behalf to Mr. Moe of the Guggenheim Foundation. Since Mr. Milton -- because of his own researches -- is probably better fitted than any man in the country to give a worthwhile opinion on my Sherman project, I am sending to you the carbon copy together with his personal letter that came with it (which is also quite revealing). I believe that it would help my cause a great deal if you would present to your committee Mr. Milton's comments upon the need for, and the significance of, my proposed Sherman researches.

Yours,

Wirt

Wirt A. Cate

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you @ see
THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

PUBLICATION OFFICE
117 EAST 10TH STREET
TELEPHONE 6-7121

September 24, 1937.

Dr. Wirt A. Cate,
507 North 14th Street,
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Cate:

Thank you very much for yours of the 21st. I am delighted that you think that my judgements throughout are militarily and psychologically sound. You are right likewise in nearly everyone of your numbered criticisms. I was trying to give Hood the benefit of the doubt as to the orders at Spring Hill. I shall now hold him more strictly to personal responsibility for the hiatus of supervision of command.

Please accept my most cordial and appreciative thanks for your criticisms and suggestions. I hope that the rest of my judgements can maintain themselves as well when you see them. But when this will be, I would hesitate to say, for the interruptions to work upon this book seem innumerable.

By the way, I have this morning a letter from the Guggenheim people asking my reaction to your application. I am supposed to reply upon a regularized form, but I shall attach with this letter to you a memorandum or carbon of what I have had to say therein. Good luck to you on the application.

Faithfully yours,

encls.



RRP	76			
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507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,
February 14, 1938.

Dear Bill:

I should think that the most authoritative word on TWO SOLDIERS could be secured from the University of North Carolina Press where the book was carefully read and weighed. Several professors of history elsewhere have read selections from the MS, but Mr. Couch and his board had it all read carefully and with close attention to its contribution to knowledge. I am writing to Mr. Couch to ask that he send you a letter that you can present to your committee.

March 19th has been set as the publication date of my book, but I hope to have an advance copy to send you during the first week of the month. Before the end of March critical reviews should be available.

Incidentally, it was a pleasure to acknowledge -- in the preface to my book -- the kindness of the Rosenwald Fund in granting me the fellowship which made possible its completion.

In respect to my proposed work for next year, I suggest that the following historians are competent to give an opinion of the value of the project:

Mr. George Fort Milton, State Department, Washington, D. C.

✓ Prof. Fremont P. Wirth, Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee.

✓ Prof. Milledge L. Bonham, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York.

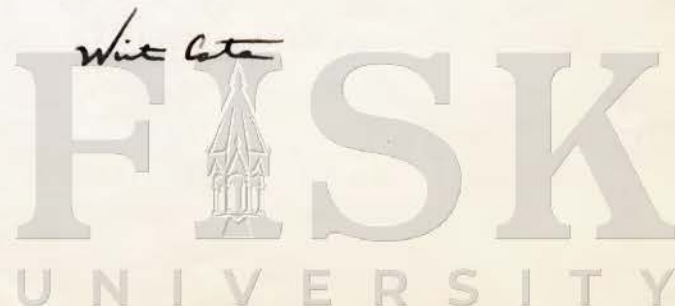
✓ Prof. Ross H. McLean, Emory University, Ga.

If you think it advisable to try, you may be able to secure copies of the letters that the foregoing individuals wrote to the Guggenheim Foundation in my behalf. The latter also has letters from Dean Goodrich C. White and from President Alexander Guerry who is, I think, still at the University of Chattanooga.

Enclosed is a folder quoting from printed reviews of my LAMAR. It might be well to present these to your committee.

Certainly enjoyed seeing you and Mrs. Paty when you were in Nashville. Bill says he was sorry to have missed you both.

Yours,



February 11, 1938

Dear Wirt: In arranging your proposed data for your application for renewal I am wondering whom you would suggest as references. I believe it would be well for you to have someone who is familiar with your work on your book, "Two Soldiers," and one who can give an opinion on the value of working on the Sherman material.

As usual I enjoyed very much our recent visit together.

Very truly yours,

RP:DS

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee.



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 6204

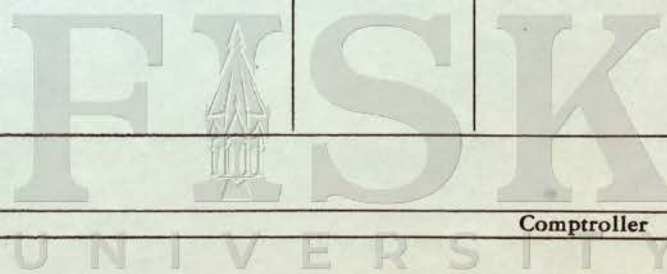
Date January 31, 1938

Ninth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck.#19029

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
AM			



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 6038

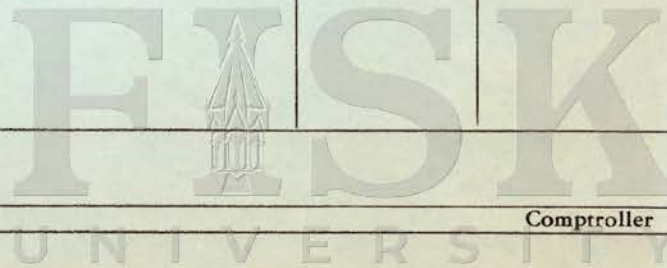
Date December 16, 1937

Eighth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck.#18821

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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P. S. See if your library has these books: Library Assn., 1936).
M. L. Raney, Microphotography for Libraries (Chicago, American
R. C. Binkley, Manual on Methods of Reproducing Research Materials
(Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan).
Packed with the machine is a box of film that was reserved for you.

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tenn.,

Dr. Thomas P. Govan,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Tom:

In accordance with my promise to let you have the Graflex Photorecord early in December, I am sending it to you today by pre-paid, insured express. It should reach you by Friday at the latest. I am packing it carefully just as it came to me so that you can easily recognize the parts as described in the Manual.

One of the "two way clamps" is broken (this will not interfere with your using the machine, since there is a tight fit), and I have written the Graflex people to send you a new one, billing me for the same. Since it is of aluminum I could have had it welded for a few cents, but I thought it better just to order a new one.

I only wish that I could be with you as you start to use the Graflex so that we could make our experience cumulative. The truth is that this is a new science, and you have at least a week of hard work ahead of you in learning the fundamental technique. The potentialities of Microphotography are very great and a person who uses one of the machines now is very much of a pioneer, as you will find in dealing with this infinitely complex mechanism (and it is just that!)

I enjoyed very much being with you in Chapel Hill recently and I hope that we can get together again before long. Please remember me to Professor Green.

Yours,

November 30, 1937.

RRP	MI	RA	0

FELLOWSHIPS

Copy for Mr. Patz

Cate, Wirt



507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,

November 30, 1937.

Felmer Graflex Corporation,
Rochester, New York.

Gentlemen:

On setting up the Grayflex Photorecord (furnished me by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation) I found one of the "two way clamps" broken. This may have been done when I received the machine or I may have done it without being aware of it. In any event, please send one at your earliest convenience to the following individual, billing me for the same:

Dr. Thomas P. Govan,
c/o Professor Fletcher Green,
The University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

While the bill comes to me, the item goes to Dr. Govan because I am shortly sending the machine to him.

Sincerely yours,

Copy for Mr. Patz

Wirt A. Cate

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UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate

507 North 14th Street

Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 5855

Date November 30, 1937

Seventh payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck./18811

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-51A	\$110.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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20 August 1938

FELLOWSHIPS

Mr. Wirt Armistead Cate

Mr. Raymond Paty, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago

Mr. Wirt Cate was awarded a fellowship by the Julius Rosenwald Fund for 1937-38. He spent the first few months of the fellowship period in editing two manuscript diaries, one kept by a Confederate and one by a Union officer during the Civil War. I have been very favorably impressed by Mr. Cate's treatment of these diaries which will, I believe, be published in the near future by the University of North Carolina Press under the title of "Two Soldiers." The attached letter from Mr. W. T. Couch, Director of the Press, gives some expert testimony on the value of Mr. Cate's work.

Mr. Cate is devoting the remainder of the fellowship period to the collection and arrangement of some highly significant Sherman material.

I am more convinced than ever of Mr. Cate's ability to do creditable work, and heartily endorse his application for a fellowship.

You may be interested in the enclosed book reviews which have recently been written by Mr. Cate.

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,

November 6, 1937.

RRP

FELLOWSHIPS

Cate, wit

Dear Miss Utley:

A thorough search has disclosed no serial number on the photorecord. The number 10,071 is inscribed on the "removable slide" but I doubt that that is what you want. Certainly it would be a strange part of the machine on which to inscribe a permanent record. If I discover anything more promising I shall let you hear from me.

No equipment came with the photorecord except two rolls of films (one for me and one for Tom Govan). Of course, the machine itself has multiple parts which I have assembled. Please let me hear from you if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely, *Wit A. Cate*

FELLOWSHIPS

November 4, 1937

Dear Mr. Cate: Will you please send me the serial number of the photorecord and the list of the equipment which was shipped with it so that we can have it insured? The invoice from the company does not give us any of these details.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET L. UTLEY

Secretary to Mr. Paty

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
~~507 North 14th Street~~
Nashville, Tennessee

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FELLOWSHIPS

A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS · CHAPEL HILL · N.C

November 2, 1937

Mr. Raymond Paty
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

RRP	4	RP	u
ERE		ERE	o

Dear Mr. Paty:

We have a very high opinion of Wirt Armistead Cate, and are glad to recommend him without reservation ~~for a Guggenheim Fellowship.~~

Over two years ago we published Mr. Cate's biography of L. Q. C. Lamar. The sale of this work did not go as well as we had hoped but it was very favorably reviewed throughout the nation, both by scholars and by journalists. I would be glad to send you the files of review clippings or excerpts from clippings if you care to have this material.

We now have in hand a manuscript edited by Mr. Cate entitled, Two Soldiers". This I believe is the material which Mr. Cate showed you. This manuscript has been reported on very favorably. One of our readers, Mr. Fletcher Green, states that it gives "the fullest account of the life of the soldier and the people, separate from the regular military history, of almost any soldier's diary I recall having read. Social customs, manners of the people, life behind the lines, hardships of the people in the line of the Atlanta campaign, what the soldiers were thinking and talking about--all are discussed in a frank, entertaining, and enlightening manner. Furthermore the Diary has a great deal of value as a minor officer's account and criticism of the conduct of the Chattanooga-Atlanta campaign."

*Put F.W. Greene
W.D. W.C.*

Our committees have not yet passed on this last manuscript, but I have no doubt we will give Mr. Cate a contract and publish for him.

If there is any further information that you would like to have, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

W.T. Couch
W. T. Couch
Director

wtc s

copy Mr. Moore 11/5/37 Mee



(George Fort Milton's letter)

Assistant to the Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1937.

Mr. Henry Allen Moe,
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation,
551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Moe:

This is to acknowledge yours of September 21, enclosing the application of Mr. Wirt Armistead Cate for aid for a project he has in mind, editing newly discovered manuscripts of General William Tecumseh Sherman. I am glad to respond with my views.

Mr. Cate is no novice in the field of objective historical inquiry. I thought his book on Lamar really first rate, high grade, and likely to endure. I have had contact with him as to Civil War judgements. I happen at the moment myself to be writing a one volume history of the Civil War. I think the foundations of his military knowledges are adequate, his understanding of the personalities of the commanders quite unusual, and therefore that he has a specialized aptitude for a project concerned with a great campaign of the Civil War.

Certainly Sherman's campaigns from Chattanooga to Gurensboro were the most critically important in bringing about the end results of the failure of the second American revolution. I regard that portion of it from Dalton to Atlanta as probably the finest campaign on both sides ever fought on American soil.

There have been a number of important lacunae in the factual apparatus for preparing the history of Sherman's campaigns. These leave gaps not only in the official records but also in the interpretative task. Mr. Cate's description of the materials which have come to his hand are exceedingly interesting. My judgement is that undoubtedly it is a work that should be undertaken, because it will have a real historical value and ought to be in print and available for the professional historian, the military student, and such of the general public as might be interested.

Very truly yours,

FSK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate

507 North 14th Street

Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 5700

Date October 29, 1957

Sixth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/57 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck.#18455

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	

Prepared by

AM

Checked by

Posted by



Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

October 27, 1937

Dear Mr. Couch: I have just had a conference with Mr. Wirt A. Cate of Nashville, and he tells me that he has submitted to you his manuscript of the war diaries. I wonder if you would be good enough to prepare a statement evaluating the work Mr. Cate has done. He is applying to the Guggenheim Foundation for a fellowship to continue his research for another year, and I should like very much to forward such a statement to Mr. Moe with some factual data that I have for the consideration of the Guggenheim Fellowship Committee. Any criticism that you may have from others on your staff or at the University would also be of great value to the Committee.

My time with Mr. Cate last week was quite limited and I had only a brief look at the manuscript, but I was fascinated by the diaries and by Cate's handling of the material.

Very truly yours,

RAYMOND R. PATY

RP:MLJ

Mr. W. T. Couch
North Carolina University Press
Chapel Hill

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DOMESTIC	CABLE
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1206-A

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NIGHT LETTER

FELLOWSHIPS

October 22, 1937

Mr. Wirt Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Folmer Graflex Corporation shipping photorecord to you today.

I shall be in Nashville Monday and would like to see you. Please get in touch with me through Fund's office in Cotton States Building.

Raymond Paty

Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Drex 7100 MLU

FISK
UNIVERSITY

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

FELLOWSHIPS

Cate - Wirt

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,
October 18, 1937.

Mr. Raymond Paty, Director,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

	RRP	20	RP	0

Dear Mr. Paty:

As a matter of insurance I have decided to apply for reappointment to a Rosenwald Fellowship (my Guggenheim application is already in). Will you let me know the form that my request for a renewal will take and send me any blanks that may have to be filled out? I should appreciate it.

I feel sure that your committee will wish a preliminary report of work already accomplished and a detailed plan for my proposed next year's activities. This I am prepared to furnish.

I have just returned to Nashville from a preliminary survey of the Sherman MSS that I discovered down in South Carolina, and find that the photographic machine has not yet come. Could you contact the company and see if delivery can be speeded up? I need it just as soon as I can get it, since Govan wishes to begin use of it early in December.

In addition to the Sherman war records, I have now found in private hands a series of his personal letters, written to one of his old colleagues down at Louisiana State, where he was professor when the war broke out. The letters are in the hands of a daughter of this friend, and have not previously been accessible to Sherman's biographers. They extend through 1884 and are significant material for the writing of history.

I hope that you will give me a ring to see if I am in the city next time you come to Nashville. I should like to have a talk with you.

Sincerely yours,

Wirt A. Cate

Wirt A. Cate

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

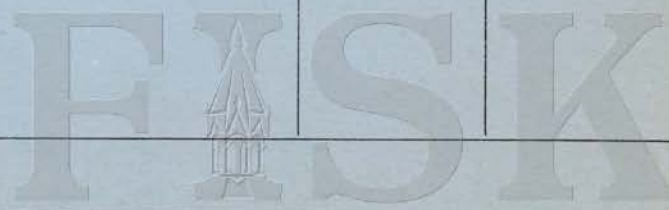
Payment Voucher No. 5564

Date September 30, 1957

Fifth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/57 ----- \$110.00

Ck./18279

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	
AM			

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · N · Y ·

September 21, 1937.

BBP	23	RP	0


Mr. Raymond Paty
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Paty:

Mr. W.A. Cate has applied for a Guggenheim Fellowship and has referred me to you. If you have formed an opinion of him during his tenure of the Rosenwald Fellowship I shall be glad to get it.

Greetings!

Sincerely yours,


Henry Allen Moe

M:G

FELLOWSHIPS

Cate - Wirt

7

September 17, 1937

Dear Wirt: Your decision to apply to the Guggenheim Foundation for a fellowship seems to me to be a natural course to follow and I shall be glad to be used as a reference. Should you decide later on to apply also to our Committee for a renewal of the grant from us for the coming year, I shall be glad to present this. Renewals are discouraged but the way is left open for the Committee to extend grants to insure the completion of a significant project.

Although the University of North Carolina Press is of especial interest to us, I think you will do well to withhold final commitment as to the publication of your book until you have canvassed the possibilities with Macmillan, which may offer a wider circulation of your volume.

It seems that you have run upon some really significant Sherman materials and I am delighted that you are the one to handle them.

By the way - give me your slant on the Hugo Black controversy. What do you know beyond what you "see in the papers"?

Warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND R. PATY

RP:MLU

Mr. Wirt Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

A note just received from the Graflex people says that delivery may be expected about October 15.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

17 RP 17

Cate - Wirt

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,
September 15, 1937.

Dear Bill:

Since I saw you I have had an opportunity to look more closely into the matter of the Sherman MSS, and I find them even more significant than I had anticipated. I hope to secure a Guggenheim Fellowship in order to edit these papers for publication, and -- since I have taken the liberty of giving you as a reference -- I have enclosed my "Plan For Work" for your information. I should appreciate it if you would speak in my behalf to Mr. Moe.

The University of North Carolina press is anxious to have, for spring (1938) publication, the book that I have just completed and since they offer me a very favorable contract I expect to let them have it. I dislike the idea of sending my maps to publishers for fear they may be injured and then I am anxious to have the book published without the delay that would necessarily arise if -- for instance -- I decided to submit the MS in the \$5,000 Harpers non-fiction contest for which the competition does not close until late next year. So I plan to let the North Carolina Press have the book, though I still have an engagement with a representative of Macmillan in Atlanta.

I am delighted to know that the Graflex Photorecord is coming and I expect to have fine success with it. I must say that you and the Rosenwald people have been most kind in giving me every opportunity to do a good piece of work.

I shall get in touch with Tom Govan and we shall be able to work together nicely with the machine. I shall turn over to him one of the rolls of films, as you direct.


One other word about my Guggenheim application: If I should be so fortunate as to receive one of the awards, I would, I think, be in a position to make a real historical contribution. Really great finds of manuscript material are rare these days, but these Sherman MSS are virgin stuff and contain the material for a significant and fascinating book. A Guggenheim tied on to my Rosenwald Fellowship would give continuity to the work and allow me to finish in record time the whole project.

I shall let you know how I get along with the Graflex but I feel sure that it will be a tremendous help to me in handling this mass of Sherman material.

Yours,

Wirt

P. S. I am glad that the machine is coming on now so that I can have time to make a careful study of its operation before leaving Nashville.


VANDERBILT
UNIVERSITY

PLAN FOR WORK

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

I propose to edit -- with an introductory section devoted to certain neglected phases of his military career -- a number of General W. T. Sherman's previously unknown MSS (orders and maps), discovered in the course of the researches that I am carrying forward at the present time with the assistance of a fellowship granted me by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. These original Sherman papers and maps are particularly significant because they dropped out of sight after the War Between the States and hence were not included in the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, published by the United States Government.

The earliest of the Sherman papers and orders to which I have reference was issued in the neighborhood of Chattanooga (outlining the campaign against Atlanta), and others cover the fighting between Chattanooga and Atlanta and the numerous engagements around the latter city. Further, there is the original draft of the order for the March to the Sea, followed by orders issued at the various places en route to Savannah. They continue on through South Carolina, North Carolina, and then to Washington, with the final ones at Louisville, Kentucky, where the troops were disbanded.

Particularly interesting among these Sherman papers are

Wirt A. Cate

many orders for the burning and general destruction of warehouses, depots, cotton gins, etc. Some of his personal notations as to the reasons for and manner of destruction are most illuminating. Indeed, they throw a great deal of new light on the workings of Sherman's mind. There is also the first draft of the order that was read to the army upon the assassination of Lincoln.

Briefly, the history of these long lost papers is as follows: At the close of the war two trunks of Sherman's orders and maps remained in the possession of Major Samuel R. Adams, an Adjutant on his staff. During Reconstruction, Major Adams was sent to a Southern city as Provost Marshal, continuing in that capacity until Federal control of the state was relinquished. In the meantime, he had pursued a moderate course in respect to the citizens and had, as a result, made so many friends that he decided to remain there instead of returning to his home State of Ohio. By profession a Civil Engineer, he so identified himself with the Southern community that he became extremely popular, serving as Master of the Masonic Lodge and as a county official. Major Adams' nephew, who came south to be with his uncle and subsequently inherited the latter's estate, married a Southern girl and in this way the papers and maps passed down to the present owner who has kept them stored in an outbuilding on his premises.

STATE OF PROJECT:

My first volume dealing with Sherman's campaign (described

Wirt A. Cate

elsewhere in my application) is scheduled for spring publication by the University of North Carolina Press. My second volume (the editing of the highly significant Sherman papers) should be ready for publication in 1939.

PLACE WHERE STUDY WOULD BE CARRIED ON:

My headquarters would remain in Nashville and much of my work would be done here, but I would spend considerable time in the Library of Congress and in public and private libraries in Georgia and the Carolinas. While I should not expect to be particularly associated with any individual, I would be in contact with a number of historians and librarians who have kindly assisted me in my present or past researches.

EXPECTATION AS TO PUBLICATION:

Arrangements have already been made for publication of this work immediately upon its completion.

ULTIMATE PURPOSE AS A STUDENT:

Historical research in conjunction with university teaching.

FELLOWSHIPS

Cate - Wirt

September 14, 1937

Dear Wirt: After canvassing the situation we feel that the Graflex Photorecord is the best machine on the market, and we are ordering one which will be sent to you from Rochester for your use until the latter part of November. We are also ordering two rolls of the Micro File film to be sent along with the machine, one roll for your initial use and one to be reserved for Govan. Our present plan is to furnish rolls only when it is agreed that the film will be deposited in a library which will be designated by us later. When the original film is retained by the Fellow we expect him to bear the cost.

I am writing to Tom Govan asking him to get in touch with you about arrangements for the use of the camera. I have suggested to Gilbert Govan, librarian at the University of Chattanooga, that he may have the machine when it is not being used by one of the Fellows. Any arrangement that can be worked out among you three will be satisfactory to us.

I referred the matter of publication subsidy to Mr. Embree. We have made no provision for this in our present fellowship program so it will be impossible to work out any financial arrangements for the current year, but we will consider this point in subsequent grants.

Please let me know what luck you have with the Photorecord.

RP:MLU

Mr. Wirt Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND R. PATY

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

RRP	8			

Cate - wit

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tenn.,

September 7, 1937.

Dear Bill:

See Tolmer Graflex

I suggest that before you buy the Graflex Photographic machine you should communicate with Professor Frank Lawrence Owsley, of Vanderbilt University, who has been using one -- or trying to use one -- for several months. He arrived in Nashville today, and in a telephone conversation a few minutes ago he told me that he had been "100% unsuccessful with the Graflex," a statement which is a correction of what I had been told at the Vanderbilt Library. I have an engagement with Owsley in the morning, at which time I shall get more specific information, but he was emphatic over the phone tonight in his statement that he had found the machine unusable. Whether his criticism is just for the Graflex or whether he thinks the entire process impracticable I cannot say until I have a further conversation with him. At any rate, if an order has not already been placed, I think that you should get him on the phone, or write to him (his home is on the Vandy Campus) before you decide what kind of machine to buy.

Must close this hurried note in order to get it in the mail box in time for the plane tonight.

Yours,

Wit



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

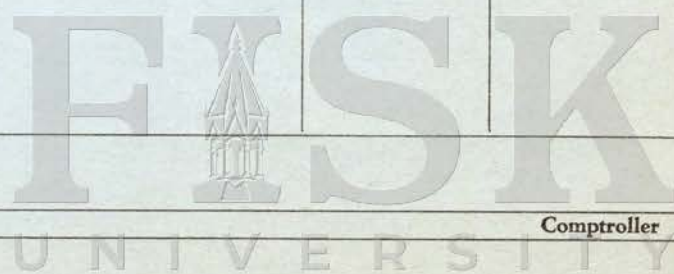
Payment Voucher No. 5413

Date August 31, 1937

Fourth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck./18104

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	
Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	



Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

I'm against this suggestion
occasionally we might include (in advance) a sum for
expected publication in the fellowship grant. But I think the grant should include no total
obligation to the grant fellows. In especially dubious about including for post costs.
The reproducing machines
are quite a different
matter - reproducing tools
to be used extensively by many
fellows

28

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,
August 26th, 1937.

ERB

ERB

Dear Bill:

Cate - write

I should like to make one suggestion for your consideration. I did not take it up with you yesterday because the idea had not fully ripened in my own mind. I mention it now because my own feeling is that it would be far better to buy only one or two of the photographing machines and devote any other money that is available to the following purpose: That, when a Rosenwald Fellow has written a book that is important for scholars but too "heavy" for the general public, and has had it accepted as an authoritative work by a publishing house of high standing, the Fund will contribute one-third of what the author has to put up for subsidization, the Fund's part in no case to be more than \$200. Let me point out that all scholarly work that is intended primarily for serious students has to have more or less subsidization, and that all University Presses require it as a routine matter. My idea is that the main burden of subsidization should be shouldered by the author himself, and that the Fund should contribute only a minimum amount to help make publication possible.

Take, as an example, the book that I have almost completed and that I showed you yesterday. I know that it is important from the standpoint of the history of the period, and that it will be regarded as significant by historians generally; I hope that, in addition to its more serious aspects, it may have qualities that will make it a commercial success. The probability is, however, that its value lies primarily in its contribution to knowledge, and that I shall have to subsidize it. In that event the press will probably require six hundred dollars as a help toward publication. Under the plan that I have outlined, I would contribute \$400 dollars toward the cost of subsidization and the Fund would contribute \$200.

In this way, the Rosenwald Fund -- at a minimum of expense to itself -- would help to make available to scholars the world over the results of the more important investigations carried forward by its Fellows; it is unlikely that there would ever be more than one or two books in any given year that would meet the requirements, for which reason the cost to the Fund would never be very great; and the contribution of one-third of the subsidization (up to \$200) would be a tremendous help to young scholars who are willing to deny themselves in the interest of scholarship by putting up their available cash (usually meagre), and who need a little help to ensure publication.

An acknowledgment of the assistance of the Rosenwald Fund should be carried in the Preface of each book so published, and the book would remain as a permanent monument to the work that the

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Fund is doing.

My opinion is that this would be the most constructive work, in the field of research, that the fund could do. The collection of material is important -- and for that reason I favor the purchasing of one or two photographing machines -- but even more important is the matter of getting the results of research into print where those results can become a permanent part of the sum total of human knowledge.

In the event that you should find these suggestions to have merit, and to be feasible, my plan would doubtless have to be modified in many respects. However that may be, I just wish you to consider the fact that, for considerably less -- in each instance -- than the cost of one photographing machine, you could make possible the publication of important research that otherwise might never see the light.

Even though this plan does not go through, I am going to see my book in print. But I would certainly welcome the assistance indicated under this plan.

It was good to see you yesterday, and I especially enjoyed seeing Adelaide and the children. I think that you have a most attractive family!

Yours,

Wirt Cate

Wirt Cate

P. S. I am sending a carbon of this letter to your Chicago office so that wherever you are you will get it without delay.



ERE

12 ERE >

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,

RP

August 11, 1937.

FELLOWSHIPS

*Thought you might be interested in
Cate's viewpoint
RP
Cate, Wirt*

Dear Bill:

In reference to our telephone conversation of last evening: I think that Govan's suggestion is a good one and that your plan for a depository for the material at some leading Southern university would be a great thing for historical scholarship in this section. Since my traveling fellowship gives me the opportunity to work directly with the original manuscripts, I shall have little need of photographic work except in the case of certain isolated libraries where it is cheaper to have photostats made than to go there in person. Nevertheless, I shall be delighted to photograph significant manuscripts -- bearing on other historical subjects as well as my own -- if your office will furnish me the machine and the materials with which to operate it. As a matter of fact, I have already located a number of manuscripts which have not hitherto been accessible but which should be of great interest to scholars. Since my fellowship was awarded I have made one find that is quite sensational. Later, when I have had an opportunity to go thoroughly into the old trunk that contains these papers (forty-two original Sherman MSS), I shall write to you more fully.

Any original manuscripts that I might be able to secure as a gift I should prefer to see go to Emory. However, you are quite right in feeling that the University of North Carolina is by all odds the best place in the South for a depository for the photographic records which will be gotten together in this and succeeding years. These should go to a university such as North Carolina where a respectable doctorate is given and where there are a

FISK
UNIVERSITY

sufficient number of promising graduate students to make use of this previously inaccessible material. Among Southern institutions your choice is practically limited to North Carolina, Duke, and Texas, and for a number of reasons the first of these is your best bet.

For effective use of the machine I shall need it from the middle of September to the end of November -- the time when I make my swing through the lower South. Would that be satisfactory to Govan?

My initial stay in Washington has been of great value to my writings. Not only did I get in some effective work in the MS division of the Library of Congress, but I saw some very exciting contemporary history made. One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court (with whose reactionary social and economic views I have no sympathy but who has been kind to me since the publication of my Lamar) gave me a front seat in the court-room when the important Social Security decisions were handed down, and it was a great experience.

My book is coming along nicely, and is, in fact, far more advanced than I had anticipated it would be at this juncture. It is my hope that this will be a book that every scholar who treats the period will have to use. In the fall I shall send you a detailed report on the progress of my researches.

I anticipate very much seeing Morris when he returns from Bell Buckle in a few days. I know that being with him again meant a great deal to you.

It was a pleasure to hear your voice over the phone, and I hope that some time during the year we can get together for a session.

Yours,

W. H. C.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

SCHOLARSHIP

To

Mr. Wirt A. Cate

507 North 14th Street

Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 5346

Date July 30, 1937

Third payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck.#18011

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	
Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

SCHOLARSHIP

To Mr. Wirt A. Cate
 507 North 14th Street,
 Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 5368

Date July 1, 1937

Second payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$110.00

Ck.#18033

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$110.00	
Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	
AM			



Comptroller

SCHOLARSHIP

May 11, 1937

Dear Mr. Cate: Thank you for your letter of
May 7 regarding the method of
payment under your fellowship grant. Enclosed
is a check for \$190, as requested. The balance
will be paid in eleven installments of \$110
each.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET L. UTLEY

Secretary to Mr. Paty

Mr. Wirt A. Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

SCHOLARSHIP

To

Mr. Wirt A. Gate

507 North 14th Street,

Nashville, Tennessee

Payment Voucher No. 5153

Date May 10, 1937

First payment on fellowship grant of \$1,400-----\$190.00

Ck.#17764

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$190.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by
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Comptroller

3000 SCHOLARSHIP

5153
17764

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,

May 7, 1937.

Mr. Raymond Paty, Director,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

RRP		file 11	

Dear Mr. Paty:

In accordance with your suggestion of yesterday, I am sending to your office a notation as to the way in which I should like to receive the payments on my \$1400 fellowship award. I should like to receive an initial \$190 and the balance in eleven equal installments of \$110 each.

Since my arrangements are made to leave Nashville for Washington on June 1st, I should appreciate receiving the initial payment safely in advance of that date and succeeding payments on the first of each month.

Please send all my mail to this address for forwarding. Since I shall be working in widely separated libraries, it will be more satisfactory to retain this as my permanent address.

Sincerely,

Wirt A. Cate

Wirt A. Cate

*Miss M. Utley
3000*

Dear Miss Utley:

Will you return to me the three photostats that I submitted with my application? Mr. Paty says to tell you that they are in his office. I should appreciate it very much.

Sincerely,

Wirt A. Cate



PP 19

507 North 14th St., Nashville, Tennessee,
April 16th, 1937.

Mr. Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.


Dear Mr. Paty:

I accept with pleasure the grant that has been made me by the Julius Rosenwald Fund in furtherance of my plans for writing in the field of southern history. In signifying my acceptance, allow me to express my appreciation for the honor that has been done me, and my determination to produce work worthy of your confidence.

Sincerely yours,

Wirt A. Cate

Wirt A. Cate


FISK
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Wirt Armistead Cate

Report Requested of President Alexander Guerry

The University of Chattanooga, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Pate
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

For two years Mr. Wirt Cate was a teacher at Baylor School when I was headmaster there. He is an exceptionally fine man. His character is above reproach, his personality is pleasing and he has ability and initiative.

I take for granted, of course, that you are familiar with his work Lucius Q.C. Lamar. I understand that this book has been very favorably received. I have read it with a great deal of interest.

I hope very much that the Julius Rosenwald Fund will be able to grant Mr. Cate a fellowship. They could not give it to one who would appreciate it or deserve it more.

Raymond Pate
President
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tenn

Date February 8 1937

(Please return this Director for Fellowships Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate

Wirt Jungsted Gatz

Report Requested of

President Alexander Guerry

The University of Chattanooga, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

Signed

Alexander Guerry

Position or Title

President University of Chattanooga

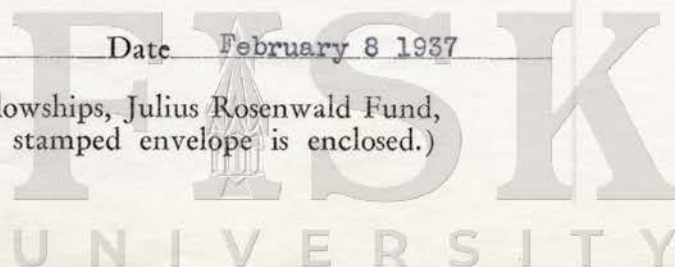
Address

Chattanooga, Tenn

Date February 8 1937

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)

OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Wirt Armistead Cate

Report Requested of President Theodore H. Jack

Randolph-Macon Womans College

Lynchburg, Virginia

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Pate
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I have known Wirt Armistead Cate rather intimately for about fifteen years. He has one of the keenest minds I have ever come in contact with and he is an indefatigable worker. He has already established himself as a thoroughly competent research man with genuine ability in that field. In my judgment, he is one of the most promising young men in the South and the two projects he proposes in his PLAN OF WORK are thoroughly worthwhile. Cate will carry these two projects through to completion in a thoroughly creditable fashion and the results will be of permanent value.

Theodore H. Jack
President

Randolph-Macon Womans College, Lynchburg, Virginia
Address

February 8, 1937
Date

Raymond Pate, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____
Miss Elizabeth Case

Report Requested of _____
President Theodore H. Jack

Randolph-Macon Women's College

Lynchburg, Virginia

The above named candidate has applied to this fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I have known Miss Elizabeth Case personally for _____

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

Yes

Signed _____

Theodore H. Jack

Theodore H. Jack

Position or Title _____

President

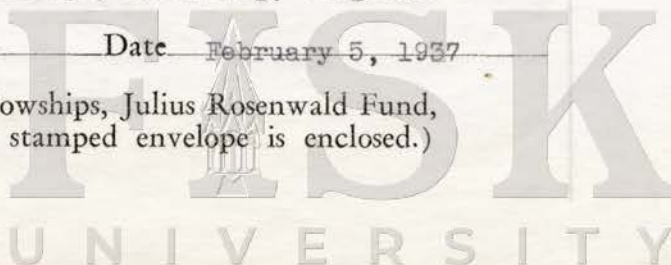
Address _____

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia

Date February 5, 1937

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)

OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Wirt Armistead Cate

Report Requested of Professor Allan Nevins

Columbia University, New York City

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Pate
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Cate offers two projects. The first of these, publication of two diaries of the Sherman campaign in Georgia, is obviously the less important. Editing such a work offers no difficulties, and as Mr. Cate has already found a publisher, he will presumably carry the project through whether he gets a grant or not.

The second is a different matter. Collection of the best of Justice Lamar's letters and papers would involve a great deal of travel, and a costly amount of transcription. The ordinary scholar simply cannot carry out a work of this kind without financial aid. While I have never read many of Lamar's manuscript letters, it seems to me that the proposed volume would have much real value. Lamar came from one of the ruling families of the South; he was a man of very unusual intellectual depth and originality; and he had a most eventful life. He served in

OVER

CONGRESS before the war, fought for the Confederacy in the field, represented it in Russia, France, and England, went back to Congress again and became a spokesman for the "New South," was in Cleveland's first Cabinet, and sat in the Supreme Court from 1888# to 1893. He was always a student; he was always interested in education and in letters---his father-in-law being the humorist Augustus Baldwin Longstreet. Diligent search for the papers of such a man ought to give us a volume that would illuminate the political, judicial, and cultural history of the country, and that would be particularly useful to students of Southern affairs. Lamar was made an attractive figure by his great moderation and his zeal for a cordial understanding between the two races and the various sections.

I have never met Mr. Cate. But as a result of a long correspondence I have been much impressed by his earnestness and intelligence. His life of Lamar, a sterling piece of work, speaks for itself. It seems to me that he could not fail to produce a book of permanent and perhaps wide usefulness.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

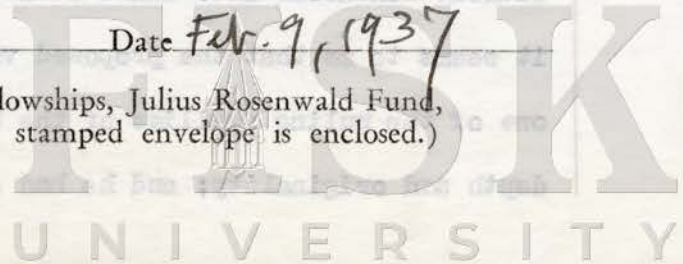
REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

Signed *Alan Nevins*
Position or Title *Professor of History*
Address *Columbia University*

Date *Feb. 9, 1937*

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)



✓
P

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Wirt Armistead Cate

Report Requested of Mr. George F. Milton

The Chattanooga News, Chattanooga, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Raymond Paty,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Paty:

I acknowledge your request for report on Mr. Wirt Armistead Cate. I have examined his proposed plan of work, and as requested return it herewith.

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Cate is slight. I can only base my judgment upon a rather careful reading of his book on Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar. That was an excellent piece of work. It showed both earnest effort on the author's part, a capacity for integrating materials, and perhaps even more importantly, an ability on his part to recapture the essence of a historical epoch, and to put it into pleasing print.

The additional materials and projects that he describes ought to be useful, and within his talents. I am not as much impressed with the war diary as I am with the Lamar materials. The war diary value I could only appraise after a personal inspection of the contents. But from his book on Lamar, I am already prepared to say that I think the Lamar manuscripts described of very substantial historical worth.

Very truly yours,

OVER

February 5, 1937

Geo. F. Milton

UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____
 Report Requested of _____

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
 Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

So far as I know

Signed *George Fort Milder*

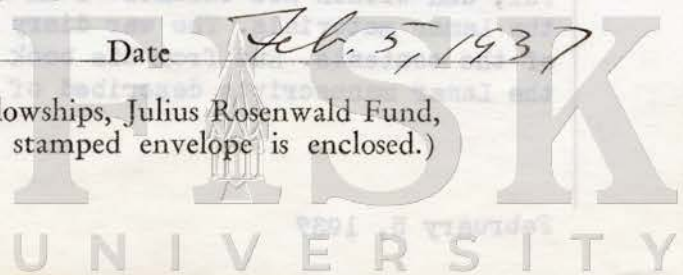
Position or Title *Editor, The News*

Address *Chattanooga, Tenn*

Date *Feb. 5, 1937*

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)

OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Wirt Armistead Cate

Report Requested of Judge John H. Dewitt

The State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT Gentlemen:

I can say nothing but in commendation of this young man and his application. He possesses intellect, scholarship, capacity for research, literary ability and industry. I have known him for a considerable time and have taken a deep interest in his work and career. His biography of Lamar is, in my opinion, one of the best biographies that have been published in this country during the past few years. I consider his plan for research, writing and publication with reference to the subjects outlined in the enclosed paper which you sent to me, to be of real valuable historical importance. Both of these literary projects relate to Civil War and post war history on which all light possible should be thrown.

Mr. Cate had not told me that he had made this application but I am glad that he gave my name for reference, and I do not write this out of any favoritism but out of an appreciation of his merit.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____
Report Requested of _____
The State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT - Gentlemen:

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

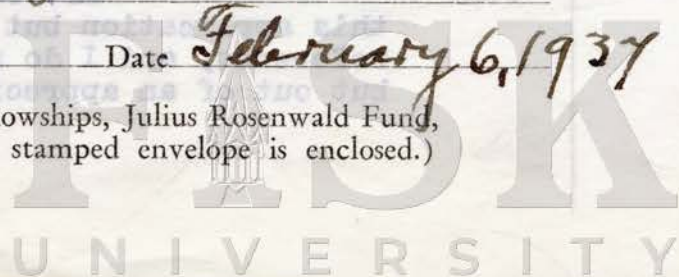
The personality of Mr. Cate is pleasing and unobjectionable. He is earnest and persistent in his work, but is also modest. I know nothing in his temperament that would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities.

Signed John H. Delwitt
Position or Title Judge of the Court of Appeals of Tennessee; President of Tennessee Historical Society
Address _____

Nashville, Tennessee Date February 6, 1937

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)

OVER



NOTE: This is a copy of the
OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT
that is enclosed.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
Transcript of Record

This certifies that

CATE, WIRT ARMISTEAD, of HOPKINSVILLE, KY.,
(Last name first)

Entered the GRADUATE SCHOOL of Emory University, FALL 1924,

Attended for three quarters, receiving M. A. Degree, June '25.

Undergraduate Work: Emory University, A. B., 1923

A, B, C, D -- Grades above a pass; E-Conditional; F-Failure

Session	Course No.	Descriptive Title of Course				
			Hours	Weeks	credit Course	Grade
1924-25	Eng. 40,	Non-Dramatic Lit. of Renais.	5	12	1	A
	Eng. 60 a-b,	Dryden to Wordsworth	5	24	2	A, A
	Eng. 90	The English Language	5	12	1	A
	Eng. 21	Chaucer	5	12	1	A
	Eng. 70	Romanticism	5	12	1	A
	Eng. 71	Romantic & Victorian Prose	5	12	1	A
	Eng. 95	Mediaeval Romances	5	12	1	A
	Eng. 105	Elementary Old English	5	12	1	A

"Hours" indicates number of clock hours (not periods) per week.
A course is a subject extending through one quarter with five class periods weekly. It is equivalent to three and one-third semester hrs.

Conduct record: Clear

Cause of withdrawal: Graduation

Transcript issued Jan. 23, 1937.

J. G. STIPE (Signed)
Registrar

NOTE: This is a copy of the
OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT
that is enclosed.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

24 University Hall,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Transcript of the record of Mr. Wirt Armistead Cate

COURSE	1926-27	Grade
Comparative Literature 26 ($\frac{1}{2}$ course)		A
English 4 ($\frac{1}{2}$ course)		A minus
English 14 ($\frac{1}{2}$ course)		A
Romance Philology 3 ($\frac{1}{2}$ course)		A
	1928-29	
English 24 ($\frac{1}{2}$ course)		A
English 12a ($\frac{1}{2}$ course)		B minus
English 20b ($\frac{1}{2}$ course)		A

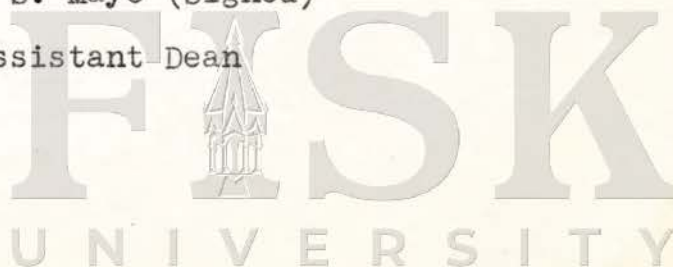
The established grades are A, B, C, D, and E.

A grade of A, B, Credit, Satisfactory, or Excused indicates that the course was passed with distinction. Only courses passed with distinction may be counted toward a higher degree.

Courses marked with an asterisk are elementary and therefore may not be counted toward a higher degree.

Lawrence S. Mayo (Signed)

Assistant Dean



NOTE: This is a copy of the
OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT
that is enclosed.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
Transcript of Record

This certifies that

CATE, WIRT ARMISTEAD of HOPKINSVILLE, KY.,
(Last name first)

Entered THE COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY, FALL 1919,

Attended for eleven quarters, receiving the A. B. Degree, Spring, '23.

A, B, C, D -- Grades above a pass; E-Conditional; F-Failure.

Session	Dept. and Course No.	Description of Course	Hours	Weeks	Course Credit	Grades
1919-20	Eng. A	Rhetoric & Composition	5	12	1	A
	Greek 1-2	Elementary Greek	5	24	2	D, C
	Latin 1	Roman History (Livy)	5	12	1	C
	Latin 2,3	Tacitus; Horace	5	24	2	C, B
	Eng. 2a-b	Survey of Eng. Lit.	5	24	2	A, A
	Greek 3	Greek Historians	5	12	1	D
	Bible 1	English Bible	1	36	-	C, B, A
	Mil. 1	Basic Course R.O.T.C. 2(Lab.2)		36	1	B, B, B
1920-21	Greek 1,2	Epic Poetry; Plato's Dial.	5	24	2	B, C
	Math. B	Solid Geometry	5	12	1	C
	Eng. 22,23	Shakespeare	5	24	2	B, B
	Math. 1,2	Trig.; Analytic Geometry	5	24	2	C, D
	Eng. 35	Tennyson-Browning	5	12	1	A
	Greek 3	Attic Oratory	5	12	1	C
	Bible 2	English Bible	3	12	1/2	B
	Mil. 2	Second Basic Course (R.O.T.C)2(Lab.2)		36	1	B, B, B
1921-23	French A1-2	Elementary French	5	24	2	B, B
	Latin 50	Roman Archaeology	5	12	1	A
	Psy. 1	Introductory Pshchology	5	12	1	B
	Bib. 13	English Bible	3	12	1/2	B
	Hist. 1,2	General European History	5	24	2	A, A
	Latin 31	Roman Elegiac Poets	5	12	1	B
	French 1	Intermediate French	5	12	1	A
	Greek 40	Greek Grammar	5	12	1	A
1922-23	Biol.1a-b	General Zoology	3(Lab.4)	24	2	B, B
	History 50, 51	Contemporary Hist.	5	24	2	A, A
	Math A	College Algebra	5	12	1	C
	German A1-2	Elementary German	5	24	2	D, C
	History 20	Russian History	5	12	1	A

A course is a subject extending through one quarter with five class periods weekly. It is equivalent to 3 1-3 semester hours.

Conduct Record: Clear Cause of withdrawal: Graduation; Entered Grad.School.

Transcript issued January 23, 1937

J. G. STIPE (Signed)
Registrar



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Wirt Armistead Cate
Report Requested of Professor Fremont P. Wirth
Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Pate
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr Cate is a capable scholar and research worker and the projects in which he has been working and which he hopes to complete with the aid of a fellowship, are, in my opinion, decidedly worthwhile. In my opinion he is the type of scholar that should be encouraged in the work he has undertaken.

FISK
UNIVERSITY
OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate

First Initial and Last Name

Report Requested of

Professor Fremont P. Wirth

Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities? *Yes.*

I consider Mr. Cate a high class young man with a fine personality.

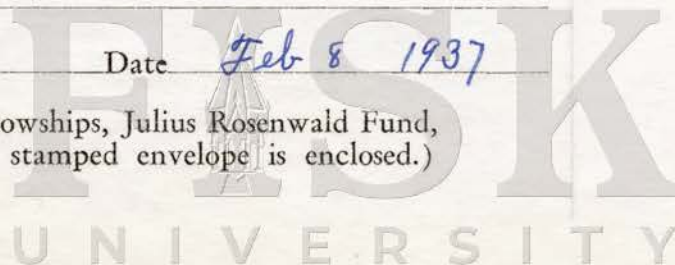
Signed *Fremont P. Wirth*

Position or Title *Professor of the Teaching of History*

Address *Peabody College
Nashville Tenn.*

Date *Feb 8 1937*

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Wirt Armistead Cate
Report Requested of Dean Goodrich C. White
Emory University, Georgia

*add to
typed*

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Pate

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Cate is a competent scholar, of unusual ability and with a record of substantial achievement. The projects outlined in his plan of work seem somewhat highly specialized, with significance only to the historian and with no practical significance except the encouragement of scholarship and perhaps the filling in of the record.

In expressing a judgment of Cate as a candidate I am somewhat at a loss because of too little knowledge of the policy of the Fund with reference to these fellowships. That Cate will ever come into a position of administrative leadership, or that he will concern himself with direct attack on any of the problems of the South I gravely doubt. I am confident, however, that the quality of his mind insures a continuance of his scholarly investigation and writing and that he will make significant contributions. He deserves every encouragement.

F B I
UNIVERSITY
OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Gate has the affectionate respect of all those who have known him at all well. He has been handicapped by temperamental difficulties and a nervous breakdown, and he has not been able to carry on in the academic positions for which he is eminently qualified by native ability and training.

The above named candidate has applied to this fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement. We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

As indicated above

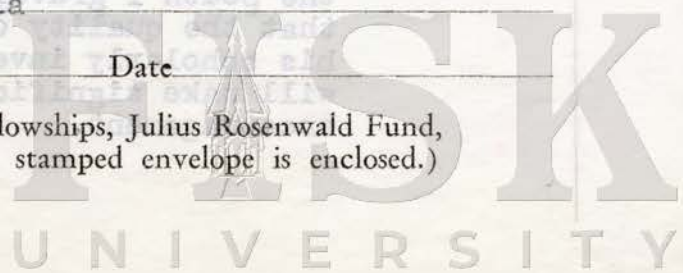
Signed Goodrich L. White

Position or Title Dean, College of Arts and Sciences

Address Emory University, Georgia

Date

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)



OVER

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

PLAN OF WORK

Wirt A. Cate

My study, upon which I am already engaged and which is an out-growth of the book which I have recently finished and sent to press with the assistance of a Rosenwald fellowship, will consist of two parts (possibly two volumes):

Part 1

With facts supplied by previously unknown Sherman manuscripts and other documents discovered in the course of this year's researches, I plan to fill in certain lacunae in our knowledge of his campaigns and, at other points, to revise the commonly accepted account. With the use of all available sources, manuscript and printed, I am re-evaluating the career of this most modern of the great military leaders who rose to prominence in the War Between the States, according particular attention not only to his actual strategy in the field but also to his well-formulated philosophy of war (and his application thereof) which turned upon the destruction of the economic basis of resistance. Both Sherman and his campaigns have all too frequently been discussed in the spirit of 1865, and no one has ever accorded sufficient attention to his own frequently stated reasons for many of his most controversial acts. Moreover, all previous studies on the subject contain numerous errors that are directly attributable to lack of a first-hand knowledge of the terrain covered by his campaigns.

Part 2

An edition of previously unpublished Sherman papers.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

(Plan of Work - Wirt A. Cate)

My proposed Sherman study will be based upon material drawn from the following sources:

(a)

A collection of Sherman papers - never before examined by any scholar - that I recently discovered in the possession of a collateral descendant of Major Samuel R. Adams, one of his adjutants. The earliest of these was issued in the neighborhood of Chattanooga and is concerned with the campaign against Atlanta. Others supply information relative to the fighting from Dalton to Atlanta and the march from the latter city to the sea. Particularly interesting and significant for the light that they throw on the workings of Sherman's mind are orders for the burning and general destruction of warehouses, depots, cotton gins, etc.

Briefly, the history of these papers is as follows: At the close of the war they remained in the possession of Major Samuel R. Adams, an adjutant on Sherman's staff. During Reconstruction, Major Adams was sent to a southern city as Provost Marshal, continuing in that capacity until Federal control was relinquished. In the meantime, he had pursued a moderate course in respect to the citizens and had, as a result, made so many friends that he decided to remain there instead of returning to his home state of Ohio. By profession a civil engineer, he so identified himself with the southern community that he became extremely popular, serving as master of the Masonic Lodge and as a county official. Major Adams' nephew, who came south and subsequently inherited the latter's estate, married a southern girl and in this way the papers and maps passed down to the present owner.

(Plan of Work - Wirt A. Cate)

(b)

A very important series of Sherman's letters and telegrams (extending from 1859 almost to his death and unused by any of his biographers) which he sent to a life-long friend who was one of his colleagues at Louisiana State at the outbreak of the war. These are now extant in the possession of a daughter of the individual who received them.

(c)

Letters and papers in a number of collections in the Library of Congress.

(d)

Isolated items in private collections, the archives of historical societies, state libraries and other libraries

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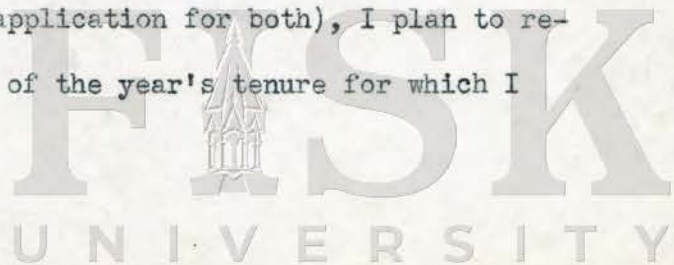
I expect to have this study ready for publication in 1939.

- - - - -

My headquarters would remain in Nashville and much of my writing would be done here, but I would spend considerable time in field work (studying the terrain covered by Sherman's campaigns) and in the Library of Congress and in public and private libraries elsewhere. While I should not expect to be particularly associated with any individual, I would be in contact with a number of historians and librarians who have kindly assisted me in my present or past researches.

- - - - -

If I am so fortunate as to receive either a Rosenwald or a Guggenheim fellowship (as you know, I am making application for both), I plan to return to college teaching at the expiration of the year's tenure for which I am applying (June 1, 1938 - June 1, 1939).



PLAN OF WORK

If I am granted a fellowship, I shall expect to pursue two pieces of research -- each of them far advanced -- which can be carried on at the same libraries. The first, the editing with introduction, maps, and full critical apparatus of two significant Civil War diaries, would be ready for the press by the end of the year for which the grant is made; publication of the second (a critical edition of the MS letters and papers of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, whose biography I published in 1935) would follow as soon thereafter as practicable. A description of these projects follows:

I

Three years ago I came into possession of a remarkable MS diary (covers of imitation leather) which carries in ink across its fly-leaf these words: "Captured by Captain Thomas J. Key on the 22nd of July, 1864, near Atlanta, on Sugar Creek." Easily discernible beneath is the inscription in pencil of the first owner, a Union officer, also a Captain: "R. J. Campbell, Company E, 3rd Iowa, Infantry, Home: Nevada, Story County, Iowa."

The last entry of the Union officer -- the details of a severe encounter in the outskirts of Atlanta -- appears under date of July 21. On the next day the following entry was made by Captain Key, the Confederate: "The foregoing Memoranda was kept by a Federal, and now I will complete the book by inscribing my historical events." This he proceeds to do. A

further search uncovered four more notebooks completing Captain Key's diary for the whole course of the war.

Outside of the unusual human interest that attaches to these intimate records, one embeded in the other, there is -- from the historical viewpoint -- this very important aspect to be considered: Here we have two diaries, one by a Confederate and the other by a Union officer, which record from opposing sides the important engagements from the beginning of Sherman's decisive campaign to the point where the Confederate captures the Union officer just before Atlanta is evacuated. The historical value of such documents, with their comments on strategy, personalities, and camp life, is obvious.

This material has already been accepted for publication in a volume of approximately 315 pages.

II

In the course of preparing my biography of Mr. Justice Lamar, I discovered and used a large number of his unpublished letters and papers which are extant in Atlanta, Athens, Columbus, and Covington, Georgia; Oxford and Jackson, Mississippi; Memphis, Tennessee; and especially in the Grover Cleveland Collection in the Library of Congress. These, with their illuminating comments on the personalities and issues of the period of the War Between the States, I now plan to issue in a companion volume to my biography of the Southern statesman. An introductory section will be a critique of Lamar's contributions to political philosophy and the philosophy of history. See my article on "Lamar and the Frontier Hypothesis," The Journal

of Southern History, Vol. I, 497 ff., November, 1935.

Elsewhere in my published work I have had much to say of Lamar's sympathetic understanding of the problems confronting the Southern negro. With an attitude that was "liberal" in the best sense of the word and unique among men of his class and generation, he won their confidence and worked for the betterment of their economic status. The publication of his letters will throw further light upon his labors in the realm of improved race relations and his friendship for such leaders of the race as Hiram R. Revels and Blanche K. Bruce.

In carrying forward both of these projects, my headquarters would remain in Nashville, but much of my time would be spent in the Library of Congress and in private and public libraries in Georgia and Mississippi. In completing my edition of the Diaries I would wish to travel over the route taken by Sherman in his march on Atlanta.

While I would not expect to be associated with any particular individual in carrying forward this work, I would be in contact with a number of historians and librarians who have kindly assisted me in my present or past researches.

I expect to remain permanently in research and writing, with particular attention to the Southern scene.

a

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Wirt Cate

Report Requested of Mr. Ross H. McLean, Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Dear Mr. Paty:-

I heartily recommend that the Rosenwald grant made to Mr. Wirt Cate be continued for another year in order that he may be able to complete the very extensive program of research in which he is now engaged and in which he has made considerable progress during the present year.

I have already written at some length about my impressions of Mr. Cate, his ability as a research scholar, and the importance of his project, when I recommended his original application be granted, and I can only renew here what I said then. Mr. Cate seems to me to be entirely worthy of any assistance the Rosenwald Fund may be able to render him. He has had excellent training in research both at Emory University and at Harvard University, both in history and in English, and his published work demonstrates his capacity for further work along the line of historical research.

Mr. Cate's application for a renewal of the grant made last year, therefore, has my full endorsement.

OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate

Report Requested of

Atlanta, Georgia

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return to your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply so that planning will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an extensive review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

So far as I know, he is. The last time I saw him he seemed to be in excellent health and I should judge him quite capable of holding successfully a position on the faculty of one of our better colleges or universities.

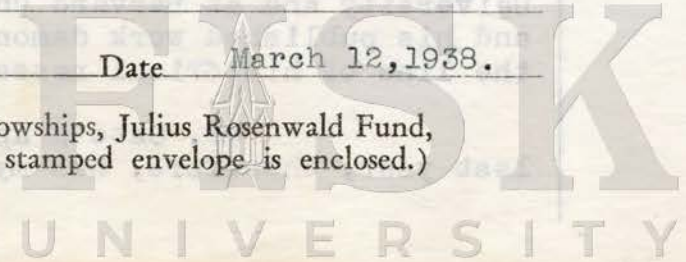
Signed Rosa W. McKean Ph.D.

Position or Title Professor of History, Emory University,

Address Emory University, Georgia.

Date March 12, 1938.

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)



PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

PLAN OF WORK

Wirt A. Cate

My study, upon which I am already engaged and which is an out-growth of the book which I have recently finished and sent to press with the assistance of a Rosenwald fellowship, will consist of two parts (possibly two volumes):

Part 1

With facts supplied by previously unknown Sherman manuscripts and other documents discovered in the course of this year's researches, I plan to fill in certain lacunae in our knowledge of his campaigns and, at other points, to revise the commonly accepted account. With the use of all available sources, manuscript and printed, I am re-evaluating the career of this most modern of the great military leaders who rose to prominence in the War Between the States, according particular attention not only to his actual strategy in the field but also to his well-formulated philosophy of war (and his application thereof) which turned upon the destruction of the economic basis of resistance. Both Sherman and his campaigns have all too frequently been discussed in the spirit of 1865, and no one has ever accorded sufficient attention to his own frequently stated reasons for many of his most controversial acts. Moreover, all previous studies on the subject contain numerous errors that are directly attributable to lack of a first-hand knowledge of the terrain covered by his campaigns.

Part 2

An edition of previously unpublished Sherman papers.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

(Plan of Work - Wirt A. Cate)

My proposed Sherman study will be based upon material drawn from the following sources:

(a)

A collection of Sherman papers - never before examined by any scholar - that I recently discovered in the possession of a collateral descendant of Major Samuel R. Adams, one of his adjutants. The earliest of these was issued in the neighborhood of Chattanooga and is concerned with the campaign against Atlanta. Others supply information relative to the fighting from Dalton to Atlanta and the march from the latter city to the sea. Particularly interesting and significant for the light that they throw on the workings of Sherman's mind are orders for the burning and general destruction of warehouses, depots, cotton gins, etc.

Briefly, the history of these papers is as follows: At the close of the war they remained in the possession of Major Samuel R. Adams, an adjutant on Sherman's staff. During Reconstruction, Major Adams was sent to a southern city as Provost Marshal, continuing in that capacity until Federal control was relinquished. In the meantime, he had pursued a moderate course in respect to the citizens and had, as a result, made so many friends that he decided to remain there instead of returning to his home state of Ohio. By profession a civil engineer, he so identified himself with the southern community that he became extremely popular, serving as master of the Masonic Lodge and as a county official. Major Adams' nephew, who came south and subsequently inherited the latter's estate, married a southern girl and in this way the papers and maps passed down to the present owner.

(Plan of Work -- Wirt A. Cate)

(b)

A very important series of Sherman's letters and telegrams (extending from 1859 almost to his death and unused by any of his biographers) which he sent to a life-long friend who was one of his colleagues at Louisiana State at the outbreak of the war. These are now extant in the possession of a daughter of the individual who received them.

(c)

Letters and papers in a number of collections in the Library of Congress.

(d)

Isolated items in private collections, the archives of historical societies, state libraries and other libraries

I expect to have this study ready for publication in 1939.

My headquarters would remain in Nashville and much of my writing would be done here, but I would spend considerable time in field work (studying the terrain covered by Sherman's campaigns) and in the Library of Congress and in public and private libraries elsewhere. While I should not expect to be particularly associated with any individual, I would be in contact with a number of historians and librarians who have kindly assisted me in my present or past researches.

If I am so fortunate as to receive either a Rosenwald or a Guggenheim fellowship (as you know, I am making application for both), I plan to return to college teaching at the expiration of the year's tenure for which I am applying (June 1, 1938 - June 1, 1939).

WIRT A. CATE
(RENEWAL)

This man has made splendid
use of last years award
It will be interesting to see
what Suppenheim's reaction is
to his candidacy



P

Personal ✓

FELLOWSHIPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS · CHAPEL HILL · N. C

March 2, 1938

Mr. Raymond Paty
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Cate, Wirt A

Dear Mr. Paty:

Under separate cover we are sending you by parcel post, insured, clippings of the reviews of Mr. Cate's biography of L. Q. C. Lamar. There is no time to go through these reviews and select the more important ones if we are to get this material in your hands by Saturday, and therefore, we are mailing our complete file immediately.

On March 19 we shall publish another work by Mr. Cate, Two Soldiers, the campaign diaries of a Confederate and a Federal soldier. I am enclosing several circulars describing this work in the package of clippings.

In my opinion, Mr. Cate's work is of excellent quality, and I have no hesitation in recommending him for most serious consideration as an applicant for a Rosenwald Fellowship. In his book on Lamar he showed his ability to write an authentic and interesting biography. In his Two Soldiers, he has shown an ability to discover and edit, neither too much nor too little, important materials that ought to be of some public interest. I understand that he has access to important materials on Sherman, and I have no doubt that if he is enabled to work on these materials he will write something from them that will be interesting and important.

I hope very much your committee will find it possible to grant Mr. Cate's request.

Sincerely yours,

W. T. Couch
W. T. Couch
Director

wtc s

FISK
UNIVERSITY

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JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Wirt Cate

Report Requested of Mr. Milledge L. Bonham, Hamilton College
Clinton, New York

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Patsy
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Hamilton College, February 26, 1938

I know Mr. Cate through his publications and through correspondence only, never having met him in person. From what I know through ^{him} these channels, I consider, especially well qualified to do the sort of work planned in his scheme of research. I think this is abundantly proven by his publications, notably his L. Q. C. LAMAR.

As a specialist in the history of the United States I realize that this particular project is one of almost unique value to the profession, and deserves all the encouragement the world of scholars and the Rosenwald Fund can afford it.

So I unhesitatingly recommend both the man and the project to your beneficence.

OVER

FISK
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____
Mr. Willdred L. Bonham, Hamilton College

Report Requested of _____
Clinton, New York

Clinton, New York

The above named candidate has applied to the Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Director for Fellowships

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

So far as I have ever heard, from acquaintances of mine, who know him. Also, judging by his previous successes.

Willdred L. Bonham, Jr.

Signed _____ Willdred L. Bonham, Jr.

Position or Title _____ Head of the Department of History

Address _____ Hamilton College, Clinton, New York

Date _____ February 26, 1938

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)

UNIVERSITY

a

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Wirt Cate

Report Requested of Mr. Fremont P. Wirth, Peabody College
Nashville, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I consider this an excellent project. Historians will welcome it as decidedly worthwhile. I think Dr. Cate is well qualified to do this job. His scholarship is of the highest kind.


FISK
OVER
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate

Mr. First Name

Report Requested of

Mr. Fremont P. Wirth, Peabody College

Nashville, Tennessee

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

yes

Signed Fremont P. Wirth

Position or Title Prof of History

Address Peabody College
Nashville Tenn

Date March 4 1938

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)

OVER

UNIVERSITY

THIS ONE MAD ACT: The Unknown Story of John Wilkes Booth and His Family. By his Granddaughter, Izola Forrester. 500 pp. Boston: Hale, Cushman Flint. \$3.

Review by
WIRT A. CATE



JOHN WILKES BOOTH

Subject of a fascinating biography by his granddaughter.

THIS reviewer has no hesitation in saying that for him this brilliantly written discussion of a highly controversial subject is the most fascinating book of the year. Izola Forrester (Mrs. Mann Page) sets out to establish three conclusions (all of them contrary to the commonly accepted belief) which she has reached after many years of painstaking research: (1) that John Wilkes Booth was married before the War Between the States and had his home near Martinsburg, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley; (2) that Lincoln's assassination was the result of a plot "by men high in the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle," an organization reputed to have flourished in the North as well as in the South; and (3) that, with the assistance of this order, Booth escaped from the barn on the Garret farm where he is generally believed to have been trapped and killed (or to have committed suicide), and lived in exile until 1879.

Now the establishment of any one of these three conclusions would, from a historical standpoint, be regarded as sensational, and this reviewer approached the entire book with a high degree of skepticism. He must say, however, that if one grants the credibility of the author (a widely known and reputable writer and journalist) and the authenticity of the documents (which, of course, he has not seen), she establishes to a reasonable certainty the fact of Booth's marriage and her descent from him; but she utterly fails in her attempt to prove that Lincoln's assassination was the outcome of a plot instigated "by men high in the order of Knights of the Golden Circle," and her proof that Booth escaped into exile does not carry conviction. One must bear in mind, however, that even the authoritative Dictionary of American Biography can say no more than that the identification of Booth's body was only "reasonably certain."

According to the author there has never been the slightest doubt within the family circle about the fact that her grandfather was John Wilkes Booth, though there has been bitter objection to having the relationship publicized. His portrait, from her earliest memory, hung in her grandmother's home; her mother had and wore a gold medallion locket which contained a small miniature of him with a lock of his hair; in a trunk in the garret were a number of his costumes and his playbooks together with many letters from his sister, Rosalie, who bought for the author many of her childhood clothes, toys, and books.

A diary kept by Izola Mills, of Richmond, the author's grandmother, records that she met the brilliant young actor at a ball in 1858 when he was the leading man in a stock company in that city. It was a case of love at first sight, but because of the bitter opposition to the match on the part of the girl's family there was an elopement with the marriage taking place on January 9, 1859, in the little town of Cos Cob,

Conn., performed by the Methodist minister, the Rev. Pegleg Weaver, in the presence of his wife and daughter who acted as witnesses. Shortly after the marriage Booth returned to Richmond where he continued his engagement with the stock company, meanwhile establishing a home near Martinsburg, Va., where the author's mother, Ogarita Rosalie (named for her husband's favorite sister) was born on October 23, 1860. For professional reasons, as was common among actors at that time, the marriage was concealed.

After the assassination, Mrs. Booth (so the story goes) sought refuge in the village of Pleasant Valley, not far from Bel Air, Md., where Tudor Hall, the home of the Booths, was situated. Eventually she went into permanent retirement in the township of Canterbury, Conn. (where the author spent much of her childhood), dying there of heart failure on the night of November 9, 1887.

In dealing with the subject of her own descent from John Wilkes Booth, Izola Forrester seems to have done a straightforward piece of work based upon her personal association with her grandmother (the alleged wife of Booth) and upon the use of family letters, diaries, and heirlooms, the authenticity of which cannot be impeached without calling into question the good faith of the author. The last half of the book (in which the attempt is made to show that Booth escaped from the Garret Farm and made his way to foreign lands by way of California) is frankly based upon tradition and hearsay and does not carry conviction though it is a highly dramatic and most interesting piece of writing. It is, however, only just to the author to point out that she is meticulously careful in differentiating those things of which she has personal knowledge from the legendary material which constitutes much of the discussion of Booth's alleged escape and exile.

Let it be said, in conclusion, that aside from any question of the accuracy of the facts or the validity of the conclusions set forth, this book is first class entertainment. The style has real distinction and the story that Izola Forrester has to tell is one that intrigues the nation.

The West Also Wastes

THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLOITATION OF THE MINNESOTA IRON LANDS. By Fremont P. Wirth. 247 pp. Cedar Rapids: Torch Press. \$2.50.

Reviewed By

WIRT A. CATE

IN THIS searching study of the exploitation of the iron lands of Minnesota, Professor Wirth has contributed a vivid and authoritative case history of the means by which the natural resources of this country have been wasted and much of the nation's wealth has been allowed to fall into the hands of a few people interested merely in the accumulation of great personal fortunes. The book is particularly timely because today—as never before in our history—we have become aware of the devastation that has been wrought by the ruthless exploitation of our natural resources, and a belated but energetic movement toward sound conservation has been initiated.

The fabulously rich iron lands of Minnesota—located in what is commonly known as the "Lake Superior Iron Ore Region" in the northeastern part of the State—are concentrated in a restricted area, for which reason it has been possible for the author to make an unusually accurate and comprehensive study of their disposition. Too, the subject is inherently important because the Mesabi range alone (one of three which traverse the area under discussion) yielded, between 1915 and 1931, the startling total of 56 per cent of all the iron ore mined in the United States. Just how this great wealth has been lost to the Government and much of it dissipated is a matter not of local but of national concern.

By the middle of the last century the iron ranges had begun to attract the attention of speculators and industrialists. Unfortunately the Government had never worked out a definite policy in respect to the nation's mineral lands, and the general land laws were of such a character that it was easy for unscrupulous individuals and corporations, by evasion and corruption, to alienate much of this great wealth from the public domain. In 1872 a mining act which was a great improvement over the old laws was passed, but the very next year—on the plea that the development of the great Minnesota mineral deposits was purely of local interest to the people of that area—the act was made nonapplicable to the Minnesota iron lands which were left open to settlement on the same basis as nonmineral lands. As a matter of fact, it was a mistake, as Professor Wirth points out, to have land in this region open to homestead entry at all, for—from an agricultural standpoint—it was a region with few or no features attractive to bona fide settlers, and the ordinary land laws merely opened the way for speculators to obtain, fraudulently, lands worth hundreds of millions of dollars. It was not, indeed, until 1891 that the

situation was in a measure, corrected.

Conceding, of course, that Congress could not have provided against all possible abuses, it must be said that little enough was done to protect the public interest. In the General Land Office there were, from time to time, many honest administrators, but there were—in addition—all too many faithless government officials who connived at the frauds perpetrated and, in many instances, themselves profited thereby. Obviously feeling that the resources of the country were inexhaustible, the people at large were apathetic while the great forests of the region were ravaged and financial buccaneers, driven on by the lure of almost boundless wealth, secured possession of much of the nation's mineral heritage here and elsewhere. As a matter of fact, Professor Wirth estimates that only a small royalty of 25 cents a ton, placed on the iron ore produced in Northeastern Minnesota, would have netted the Government no less than \$300,000,000, while the even wiser course of reserving the mineral rights entire would have left the land open to bona fide settlers while conserving the mineral wealth for the benefit of all the people.

In this book we are presented with a significant and profoundly disquieting chapter in the development of the great West, for the manner in which the Minnesota iron lands were, in large measure, fraudulently wrested from the Government and exploited for the benefit of a few individuals has all too frequently been regarded, in the words of the author, as "the typical American way and . . . an example of rugged individualism in action." The Government, of course, long ago lost title to most of its natural wealth, but the contemporary problem of conservation through regulation is rendered even more acute from the fact that so much has been wasted by ruthless and uneconomic private exploitation.

Dr. Wirth is professor of the teaching of history and chairman of the department of social science at Peabody College, and the author of "The Development of America" (1936) and other books and articles on the history and progress of America.

How History Is Written

A HISTORY OF HISTORICAL WRITINGS. By Harry Elmer Barnes. 434 pp. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. \$3.50.

Reviewed By
WIRT A. CATE

IN THIS encyclopaedic yet readable discussion of historical writings, Harry Elmer Barnes has singled out the significant historians of all nations and all periods (including the present), relating each to the intellectual background of his own day and analyzing his significant contributions to knowledge. In the selection of figures for treatment, the author has given full consideration both to the exponents of the "great man" theory of history (as exemplified by Carlyle) and to the modern school of cultural determinism which, in our own day, includes by far the majority of better known historians. While such classical figures as Thucydides, Tacitus, Hume, Gibbon, Motley, Parkman, and Macaulay are discussed against the cultural and professional background from which their writings proceeded, there is also a penetrating and entirely frank analysis of contemporary historians. Since it is not to be doubted that the most significant historical writing of all time has been done within the past fifty years, and many of the world's ablest historians are still living, this section of the book is especially interesting, challeng-

ing, and perhaps (to some of those discussed) embarrassing.

It was not until after 1600, as the author points out, that critical historical scholarship began its rise in the work of certain French Benedictine monks of the Congregation of Saint-Maur, who—not belonging to a militant order—did not have to appear as vigorous defenders of Catholicism and who, at the same time, had an advantage over lay writers in that they were not compelled to glorify a particular family, city, or province. It was this group of scholars, it seems certain, who first began systematically to make use of auxiliary sciences which enabled them to determine the genuineness of a given document and who then initiated a form of interpretative criticism which went behind the document's authenticity and examined the credibility of its author as a witness to the facts set forth. With the spread and development throughout Europe of this new and scientific school of historical writing, there came a grave and justified suspicion of early Roman and Greek history and historians, and brilliant work was done in rewriting the chronicles of classical antiquity.

In our own country the origin of modern critical scholarship in the field of American history hardly antedates the close of the War Between the States. Bancroft, to be sure, had studied in Germany during the early part of the Nineteenth Century; but because he was not a university teacher, and hence trained no disciples, his influence was relatively small. As a matter of fact, the real introduction, by men trained in German universities, of the improved methods of German historical scholarship took place in the year 1857 when Henry Torrey was called to Harvard, Francis Lieber to Columbia, and Andrew D. White to the University of Michigan. However, the greatest advance of all was initiated in 1876 when, immediately after the conclusion of his studies at Göttingen, Berlin, and Heidelberg, Herbert Baxter Adams began the teaching of history at Johns Hopkins University and introduced the seminar in American institutions. At the turn of the century, as Mr. Barnes points out, there was hardly a large American university which did not have in its history department some man who had been trained at Johns Hopkins.

By 1914 one was entitled to feel that historical scholarship had attained an unprecedented degree of impartiality, since in all countries patriotic sentiments had come to be subordinated to the desire to tell the truth. Then came the World War and, under the pressure of wide-spread hysteria, scholars everywhere broke loose from their intellectual moorings and outdid themselves in their patriotic enthusiasms.

In the United States the situation was worst of all and the American historians who held to their scientific objectivity—Sill, Schevill, Thompson, Henderson, Shepherd, Preserved Smith, and a few others—were openly denounced as traitors and frequently shunned even by their colleagues. The leadership in preparing fierce invectives and propaganda against the Germans was taken, according to Mr. Barnes, by such well-known figures as William R. Thayer, Charles D. Hazen, William Stearns Davis, Munro Smith, Albert Bushnell Hart, Earl R. Sperry, R. M. McElroy, E. Raymond Turner, Bernadotte Schmitt, Claude H. Van Tyne, George Lincoln Burr, and James Thomson Shotwell. For nearly a decade, indeed, most of the men elevated to the presidency of the American Historical Association were those who had rendered conspicuous and sometimes quite disgraceful services to the Allies. Since the war was hardly over when journalists, such as Albert J. Nock and John K. Turner, and historians led by Sidney B. Fay had begun to puncture the official versions of the causes of the World War, the distorted picture has now been completely revised.

Because of the nature of his own distinguished writings, Mr. Barnes is perhaps most at home in his discussion of the "New History" which, according less importance to wars and politics, devotes its attention to "everything that man has ever done or thought or hoped or felt." Today it is commonly understood that it is as necessary for the historian to possess a knowledge of sociology, political science, jurisprudence, and economics as it is for the chemist to know something of chemistry in order to write in his own field.

Generally speaking the author is unusually discriminating in his judgment of historians, contemporary and otherwise. This reviewer, however, must be allowed to register a dissent from the estimate that the biased life of Lincoln by Nicolay and Hay is a "fine biography," and from the praise accorded the extremely inaccurate life of James G. Blaine by D. S. Muzzey, and the unscholarly and quite childish biography of George Washington by Rupert Hughes.

Because of its learned and even specialized character, this "History of Historical Writings" is not likely to reach, first hand, a wide audience, but its influence upon historians and upon the writing of history should be out of all proportion to the actual number of readers.



About New Bo

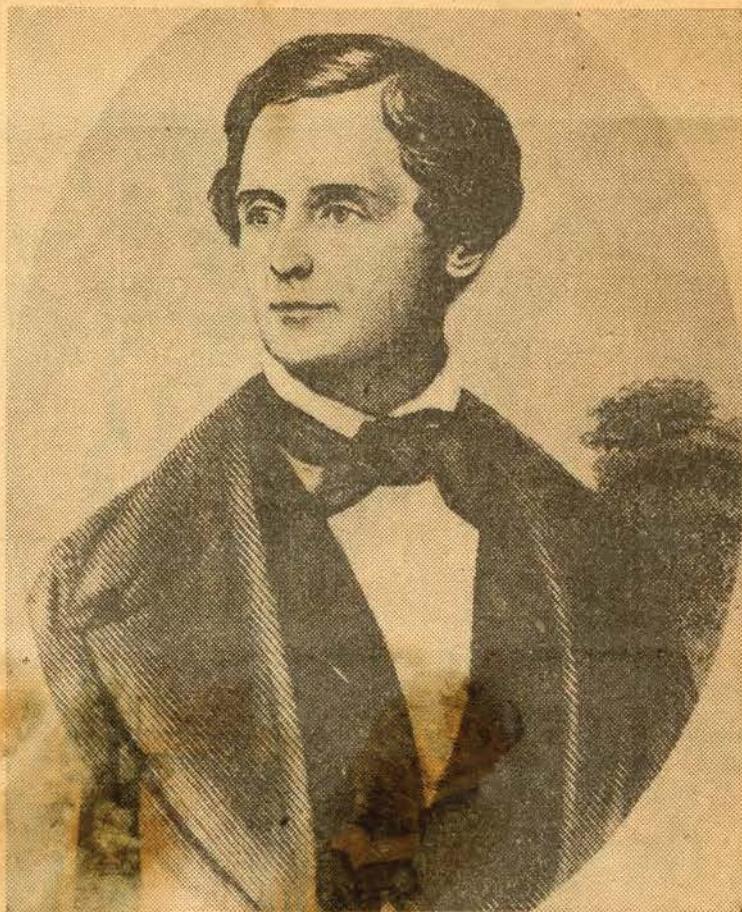
Great Leader of a Lost Cause

JEFFERSON DAVIS: The Unreal and the Real. By Robert McElroy. 2 Vols. 783 pp. New York: Harpers. \$8.

Reviewed By
WIRT A CATE

WHILE Jefferson Davis has long been recognized—on both sides of the Mason and Dixon line—as a truly great American, Professor McElroy chose a difficult subject for treatment in this monumental biography. Devoted to the Union as he believed the fathers had planned it, gifted with extraordinary ability, conscientiousness, and courage, Davis nevertheless possessed certain characteristics of temperament and personality that militate against his acceptance as a popular hero even among his own people. Despite the evident sympathy and admiration with which the author approaches his subject, and the exhaustive research expended, the portrait he presents is the familiar one of a man who—with all his great gifts and devotion to duty as he saw it—allowed petty controversies and unseemly contentiousness to mar his entire career.

Son of a sturdy farmer of Welsh stock and an aristocratic and gifted mother, Jefferson Davis was born at Fairview, in Christian County, Kentucky, on June 3, 1808. While he was yet an infant, his parents moved to Mississippi by way of Louisiana, settling in Wilkinson County and identifying themselves with the slave-holding planter aristocracy of the deep South. Educated at Transylvania College in Kentucky and at West Point (which he attended with Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnson, Leonidas Polk, and Joseph E. Johnston), his career was that of a soldier, a planter, a Congressman who was quickly hailed as a leader in the House, an unusually capable Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Pierce, and finally a United States Senator who resigned his office when Mississippi—his adopted state—passed the Ordinance of Secession in 1861. Almost



JEFFERSON DAVIS IN PLANTER DAYS

An illustration from Robert McElroy's biography.

insistence that he be given the opportunity for vindication.

After the war Mr. Davis engaged in several unsuccessful business ventures, finally retiring to "Beauvoir" (the Mississippi home of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey who, at her death, was to will the property to him), where he set about writing his "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." Accurate as to its facts, his book is not to be regarded as a dispassionate history but rather as a work of propaganda. The county supports three newspapers, published in Pulaski: the "Pulaski Citizen," published by Laps D. McCord; the "Pulaski Democrat," published by W. B. Romine; and the "Pulaski News," published by J. M. Smith. The county is served by three strong banking institutions. The Union Bank in Pulaski. He is the every working day at his desk in the bank, who is thoroughly conversant with the needs and financial problems of the section which

"peculiar institution" would ultimately disappear with the cultural development of the Negro race, and he correctly pointed out, at the time of his withdrawal from the Senate, that the basic issue between the sections was self-government.

All in all this is an excellent biography, though it has certain easily perceived weaknesses. The author's intense partisanship for Mr. Davis is not offensive, particularly to a Southerner, but he is unnecessarily and unfairly harsh in his discussion of Joseph E. Johnston and—in fact—everyone else on the Southern side who happened to have any controversy with the President of the Confederacy. Paradoxically, this biography is in certain respects the victim of the grand scale upon which it was projected, for the omission from the bibliography of important monographic material published in the past three years can only mean that much of the research and writing was actually completed several years before the study reached

concerns embracing every type for stone, quarried from the surrounding hill sides. The county is served by three strong banking institutions. The Union Bank in Pulaski. He is the every working day at his desk in the bank, who is thoroughly conversant with the needs and financial problems of the section which



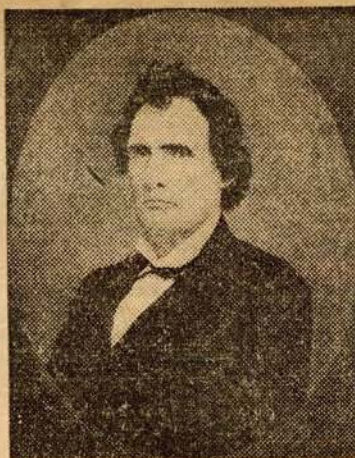
GREAT LEVELER. The Life of Thaddeus Stevens. By Thomas Frederick Woodley. 474 pp. New York: Stackpole. \$3.50.

Reviewed By
WIRT A. GATE

NOTHING in this biography of Thaddeus Stevens is truer than the blurb on the jacket which assures readers that "this book will startle students of American history." As a matter of fact, it will startle historians not so much by any previously unknown facts that it sets forth as by the amount of misinformation that it contains and the labored attempt to make a saint out of perhaps the most vindictive and unscrupulous character in American history. Too, it is an excellent illustration of one of the saddest characteristics of much contemporary biographical writing: the tendency to sacrifice truth to novelty and to support strained and untenable theses on the plea of a "new interpretation."

Born on April 4, 1792, in a small Vermont town, Thaddeus Stevens was unfortunate in having a club foot which cut him off from the normal activities of boyhood and which—at least in his own mind—set him apart from his fellows. Probably, indeed, it was this affliction that bred in him that jealous and bitter outlook that was to color his whole career. Graduating from Dartmouth College in 1811 he shortly removed to Gettysburg, Penn., where—having studied law while making a living at teaching school—he was admitted to the bar after presenting a hesitant committee on examination with four bottles of Madeira. Soon he amassed considerable property and was known as the wealthiest man in the town. In 1842, in search of a more lucrative practice, he removed to Lancaster where he hung out his shingle and incidentally took into his house, as his mistress, Lydia Hamilton Smith, a mulatto, who was to remain at his side throughout the balance of his career.

Stevens was elected to the Thirty-first Congress which convened December 3, 1849, and except for a short period of retirement served in that body until his death on August 11, 1868. Here he quickly came to prominence as an opponent of the slave power and as a debater who was master of the most vitriolic tongue in the House. Conceding him a certain amount of sincerity, it is not, I think, unjust to say of Stevens that his opposition to slavery—an institution antipathetic to all the living forces of civilization—was based upon no such idealistic grounds as moved Charles Sumner and many another enemy of the Southern system.



THADDEUS STEVENS
 Subject of a biography by Thomas Frederick Woodley.

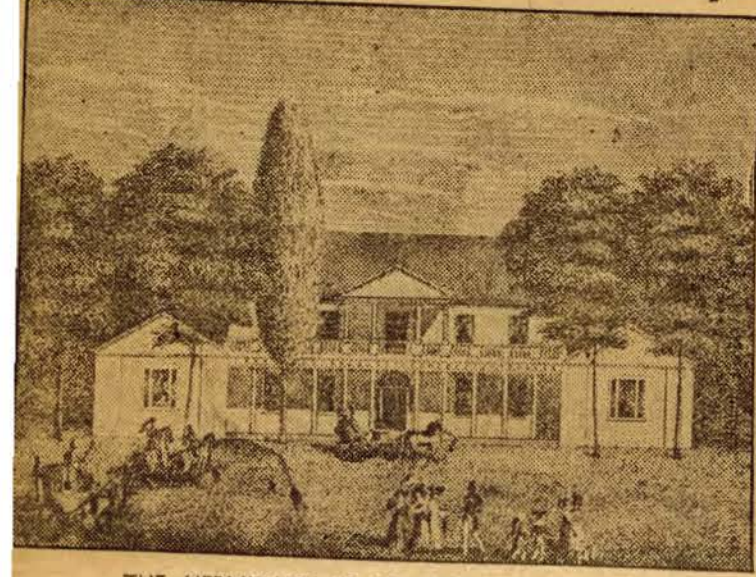
With the outbreak of hostilities, Stevens (now 70 years of age) had much to do with the financial policy of the Government, meanwhile urging that the war be prosecuted with relentless severity. The struggle had hardly begun when he was crying for the confiscation of the property of Confederates and for the harshest treatment of civilians in the seceded states. Finding Lincoln a stumbling block in the way of his plans, he showed no hypocritical grief at the latter's untimely death in April, 1865, but turned his full attention to wrecking the moderate policies of Johnson and to the destruction of the South. The Southern States, he contended, were merely conquered provinces and should be treated as such. According to his view, indeed, they were, no longer states at all. Southerners should be disfranchised and their property be taken over as the booty of the victors. When the President would not yield, the old man's fury knew no bounds.

On February 22, 1867, the aged Stevens—too weak to walk and his voice hardly audible—presented to the House of Representatives the articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson. That the success of his scheme and that of his co-conspirators would mean practically the destruction of the American form of government he seemed to care not at all, though he must have understood the inevitable consequences of what he was attempting to do. As a matter of fact, Johnson was acquitted by a single vote on May 16, 1867, though he might have been convicted had not

Stevens' health completely collapsed at the beginning of the trial and the prosecution fallen into less capable and ruthless hands.

Mr. Woodley is eminently correct when he says that Stevens was a man of unusual psychic energy and great resourcefulness, but his characterization of his subject as a far-seeing statesman who towers above his critics is hardly convincing. As a matter of fact, he was a fanatical, bitter, and self-willed man who was trusted by almost no one. After his death the authorities at Dartmouth wrote to his roommate and college chum, Joseph Tracy, for a biographical sketch. The latter declined and in a confidential and highly revealing letter gave his reasons: "I could not honestly write such a sketch as it would be expedient to publish. He (Stevens) was then ordinarly ambitious, bitterly envious of all who outranked him as scholars, and utterly unprincipled." The boy was father to the man.

This book suffers from the fact that it was obviously written to support a thesis, and because the author has a very imperfect knowledge of the social and political background of the period which he treats. His ignorance of the personalities of the period is exemplified in his characterization of Johnson as a man of "depraved appetite and licentious habits." Altogether, the book is hardly to be regarded as an important contribution to historical scholarship, though the style is sometimes quite vivid.



THE HERMITAGE AS IT APPEARED IN 1831 from a contemporary engraving used as an illustration for "The Hermitage: Home of Old Hickory."

THE HERMITAGE: Home of Old Hickory. By Stanley F. Horn. 225 pp. Richmond: Garrett and Massie. \$3.

Reviewed by WIRT A. CATE

IN THIS handsome and beautifully illustrated volume, Mr. Stanley Horn has done something more than detail the history of one of the most famed of America's old homes: he has, in addition, peopled it with the figures of bygone days and recreated the culture of which it was an expression. Charmingly written and meticulously accurate so far as can be judged, this book will inevitably take high rank as one of the most satisfying treatments that has been given to any American shrine. Aside, indeed, from the authoritative discussion of the mansion house itself, the book has an unusual validity and importance because it is particularly impressive where most other Jackson studies are least satisfying—in the portrayal of the social background of the early days of the Cumberland Settlement. Too, while Mr. Horn approaches his subject sympathetically and with frank admiration for Jackson himself, he writes with commendable restraint and his book is entirely free from the sentimentality and exaggeration that so frequently blemish works of this character.

The first house owned by Jackson was not, as the author points out, the Hermitage. In 1792, shortly after his marriage to Rachel Donelson, he bought from her another 330 acres of the land which was to be chosen during the World War as the site of the gigantic powder plant, calling his new home Poplar Grove. Four years later—promptly prompted by his desire to possess a seat more in accord with his own increasing importance—he acquired a larger farm slightly further up the river, naming it Hunter's Hill, and here he and Rachel made their residence until 1804, when he lost his property through the bankruptcy of a supposedly wealthy Philadelphian for whom he had gone security. Another house at Poplar Grove at Hunter's Hill still stands. Jackson acquired the Hermitage in 1804, and the following year he and Rachel moved into a group of log houses (only one of which now stands in its original condition) where they lived for fifteen years as he continued to grow in national fame. It was in this simple dwelling that he entertained President James Monroe, Aaron Burr, and many another famous guest, and it was here that he turned a hero from the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. A few years later, in 1819, he built the brick dwelling which constituted the original Hermitage, consisting—in 1831—the two wings, front and back porticos, and probably the kitchen and smokehouse. After the disastrous fire of October, 1834, the house was dismantled and reconstructed into



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Mr. Horn's subject is inherently interesting and he has handled it with unusual taste and discrimination. That his book will be accorded the fine reception it deserves, particularly here in Nashville, this reviewer has no doubt.

TWO SOLDIERS: The Campaign Diaries of Thomas J. Key, C. S. A., December 7, 1863-May 7, 1865, and Robert J. Campbell U. S. A., January 1, 1864-July 21, 1864. Edited by Wirt Armistead Cate. 277 pp. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. \$2.50.

Reviewed By FRANK L. OWSLEY

IN EDITING the diaries of a Confederate and a Federal officer who fought in the opposing armies of Johnston and Sherman, Mr. Cate has been able to accomplish something almost unique. This is particularly true when it is learned that Captain Key's diary is partly kept in the diary book of Captain Campbell after the latter's capture at Atlanta. Only that part of Campbell's diary that was captured has been edited and published. Mr. Cate doubtless had access to other Campbell diaries, but one does not have to read the Campbell entries very far to see that the diary kept by the Federal officer had very little intrinsic value. It is the juxtaposition of the Federal and Confederate diaries that justifies the publication of the former.

The light-hearted young Federal Captain Campbell records few heart throbs in his diary. Being a normal, well trained young man he naturally feels the loss of his comrades in battle; but the deeps are not stirred. His mother, sweetheart and women folk are safe, well fed and comfortable in far off Iowa. His own life is at stake; but one learns again from these diaries that a soldier's life in itself is a small stake compared to other things that are endangered. It is these "other things" that profoundly move the heart. A few quotations from the diaries of both these young officers will demonstrate this fact better than any amount of exposition on the part of the reviewer. Let us take those entries made while Captain Campbell was marching with Sherman's army, almost unopposed, as it burned town after town and plantation home after plantation home in Mississippi during the winter of 1864.

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gins at Tunnel Hill, Georgia, December 7, 1863. Here Johnston faced Sherman.

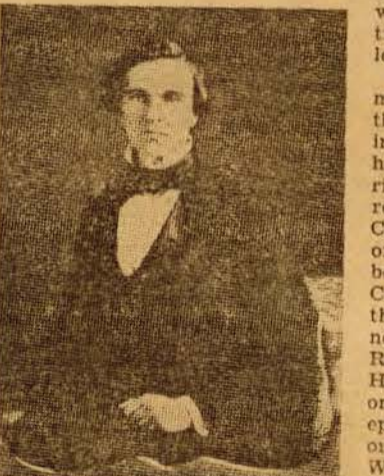
"December 12. Kept my tent most of the day, being unwell and the weather inclement. Read the miscellaneous writings of Bishop Morris. . . ."

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your letters, papers and deeds, all the children's toys, a good many of my nice clothes, and even Julia's and sister's minatures, rubbing them out and throwing them away.

"The Negro soldiers would not even wait for me to unlock the trunks for them to search, but got on them with their feet and jumped on them, kicking them all to atoms. Such cursing, snatching and fighting over the contents you never saw. . . . They set fire to what wheat I had and the cotton in the cotton houses and burned them up. A great black Negro set the cotton on fire. . . . They gave all my nice things to one of Aunt's Negro girls, whom they took away with them. . . ."

"This is badly written, but the vandals are not far off and I am looking for them to return every minute. God help me! I could do very well but with the children screaming and so frightened it is all I can do to keep calm. Chesley (five years old) stood it like a man. He was pale as death, but stood by me and never shed a tear. But poor little Julia, (seven years of age), so weak from her late illness, was thrown into a fever. Now to you I will say you must not be uneasy about us, we will not starve. Take the Bible, turn to the fifth Chapter of Job and read the eighth verse down, and see what I have to help me. And remember that if they should take the last piece from my back, I am not conquered. . . . Thank God! He is our shield and our help."

On the day after Captain Key received this letter—months after it was written—he enters in his diary some bitter reflections: "My heart is so depressed with the sad intelligence from dear home that I have thought of but little save the barbarous treatment that my family received from the hateful Abolitionists and their Negro associates."

With Johnston's retreating army from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta, Key pictures graphically the chief military events, and records the confidence of the army in Johnston's ability to lead Sherman into a trap, and the demoralizing effect of Johnston's removal and Hood's appointment in his place. The laconic record of Sherman's war on non-combatants which Captain Campbell kept in his diary is in dramatic contrast with Captain Key's heart-rending account of Sherman's war upon the non-combatants in Georgia. Town after town, plantation after plantation was pillaged and burned and the women and children invariably driven out without food, shelter or adequate clothing. Key gives a vivid picture of the destruction of Atlanta after its capture. On viewing the ruins of that city after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, the diarist wrote: "Oh, how can the Southern people love the country that indorses such cruel and relentless officers as Sherman? The hatred will linger as long as this generation shall exist, and perhaps longer."

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the weather inclement. Read the miscellaneous writings of Bishop Morris. . . ."

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But the family of Captain Key was not happy as he had hoped. The Federal soldiers had driven them from their home and were subjecting them to terrorism and humiliation. Mrs. Key wrote an account of one occasion where the Federals paid her a visit, and Captain Key copied this letter in his diary: ". . . Soon after breakfast this morning the Feds (Negroes and whites) under Carmichael and Woods (Negro colonel) came. . . . They plundered everything, killed all my chickens again, trampled my garden down, pulled my flowers out of the box and broke the boxes, took away every tin and wooden vessel on the place—even to a small dipper—carried off my lard, dried fruit, pickles and vinegar, and broke up all my stoneware (you know we had a good stock). They took all my bedclothes except one blanket and a few sheets, my wool, mosquito bars, all those nice window curtains, my nice table mats, all

God! He is our shield and our help."

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TWO SOLDIERS

The Campaign Diaries of

THOMAS J. KEY, C.S.A.

December 7, 1863—May 17, 1865

and

ROBERT J. CAMPBELL, U.S.A.

January 1, 1864—July 21, 1864

*

Edited, with an Introduction, Notes, and Maps, by

WIRT ARMISTEAD CATE

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS of the Siege and Battle of Atlanta... The Burning of Meridian... The 3rd Iowa Infantry Fighting Itself Almost out of Existence... Final Defeat and Disaster for the Army of Tennessee in the Sleet and Snow at Nashville.

The attention of the editor of the two diaries published herein (one embedded in the other) was first attracted by a little brown notebook—covers of imitation leather—which carries in ink across its fly-leaf these words: "Captured by Captain Thomas J. Key on the 22nd of July, '64, near Atlanta, on Sugar Creek." Easily discernible also is the inscription in pencil of the first owner, a Union soldier: "R. J. Campbell, Company E, 3rd Iowa Infantry, home: Nevada, Story Co., Iowa." Campbell began his diary on January 1, 1864, and continued it daily through July 21st of that year. The next day, July 22nd, appears the following entry in another hand: "The foregoing memoranda was kept by a federal, and now I will complete the book by inscribing my historical events. [Signed] Thomas J. Key." In addition to the entries made therein by Captain Key, a further search uncovered six more notebooks containing the greater part of the Confederate's diary from December 7, 1863, to May 17, 1865.

While these diaries shed light on a number of disputed points in connection with the decisive

Atlanta campaign of 1864, it is felt that their significance lies primarily in their vitality as human documents—in the intimate, day by day recordings of two soldiers in opposing armies. An especial interest attaches to that of Captain Key, the Confederate, because of its graphic and detailed description of the battle and siege of Atlanta (perhaps the finest eye-witness account that has survived), and because it contains the observations of a newspaper man who exchanged the pen for the sword and who was himself an actor in the bloody drama which he depicts. Gifted with a flair for the unusual and noteworthy, and with uncommon ability to express himself, he found time to record his observations not only on the war but on manners, morals, and politics as well. From him we learn of the songs that were sung, the books that found their way into camp, the smoking, drinking, and bobbed hair of the girls, and the open immorality in the neighborhood of the army; of Johnston, removed from command on the eve of the crucial battle to which his whole strategy had pointed; of the devoted but too

highly placed Hood; of Bob Toombs, rallying the Georgia state troops before Atlanta; of Howell Cobb and Ben Hill, defending Jefferson Davis against the attacks of Joe Brown and Alexander Stephens; of the gallant Cleburne (Key's best friend), dead in the fierce charge at Franklin; and of final defeat and disaster for the Army of Tennessee in the sleet and snow at Nashville.

The diary of Robert J. Campbell, on the other hand, is interesting not only for its account of Sherman's Atlanta campaign but also because it constitutes a history of perhaps the most noted regiment that Iowa contributed to the war—the 3rd Iowa Infantry, which fought itself almost out of existence at the Battle of Atlanta.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

Chapel Hill, N. C.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR

STATESMAN *of Secession*
and Reunion



BY WIRT ARMISTEAD CATE

ON THE 27th of April 1874 when Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi rose in the House of Representatives to deliver his now-famous eulogy of Charles Sumner—arch-abolitionist foe man whose personal integrity he nevertheless respected—he stepped into national prominence and won as much admiration from Northerners as he unfailingly received from the South. But this was merely the beginning of his brilliant later career which was to see him accorded almost every high honor in the gift of the nation except the presidency itself, and which he was to close as a distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court.

Lamar's career was bound up with the South. This is seen in his life in Georgia, at Emory College and in Macon and Covington where he practiced law; his marriage to the daughter of Augustus Baldwin Longstreet; his removal to Mississippi where he practiced law, became a member of the state legislature, a representative to Congress, a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army; his appointment as Special Commissioner of the Confederate States to the Empire of Russia and Special Envoy to England and the Court of France; his active part in overthrowing the reconstruction régime; his service as a representative of the South in Cleveland's Cabinet, in the U. S. Senate, and finally on the Supreme Court.

Lamar was famed for accomplishments other than those of statecraft. His remarkably gifted personality made him a favorite of society in his own country and at European courts, especially in England. When in London he stayed at the home of his friend, William Makepeace Thackeray; and Henry Adams regarded him as the most cultured and versatile figure in American public life.

"His temperament is such that when he considers a question he is obliged to decide it right," President Cleveland once remarked to Henry Grady of Lamar. "The truth is, his mind and heart are right, and he cannot decide anything wrong," and Chief Justice Fuller was to say before the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States that "his was the most suggestive mind that I ever knew, and not one of us but has drawn from its inexhaustible store." According to Senator George F. Hoar, he was "one of the most brilliant and able statesmen of his time. He had a delightful and original quality which, if the lines of his life had been cast amid other scenes . . . , might have made him a dreamer like Montaigne; and a Chivalrous quality that might have made him a companion of Athos and D'Artagnan."

REVIEWERS' OPINIONS

"From boyhood the career of Lamar has intrigued and fascinated me more than that of any man I have known only by reputation. This biography increases my admiration of a truly great soul who led his people into a high place."—Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, *The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer*.

". . . Mr. Cate's book deserves a wide audience because he has rescued from partial oblivion one of the few truly great men of American history . . . a man who, had he not been born a Southerner would probably have been president. . . . Lamar appears to us in the pages of Mr. Cate's fine biography as one of the most intriguing and distinguished figures in American history."—Frank Lawrence Owsley, *The American Review*.

"The book will be hailed by all statesmen and members of the legal profession as the most delightful biography since Beveridge's Marshall."—Judge A. W. Cozart, *The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal*.

"Few men in public life in America enjoyed such a contrasted variety of activity in their careers or enjoyed such great opportunities for public service as did Lamar. . . . Throughout his biography Mr. Cate has shown Lamar not merely as the statesman and lawyer, but as a man of unusually gifted personality. . . ."—*The Boston Transcript*.

"If any reader of this admirable biography feels that Mr. Cate has inflated the merits of his subject, that fine old statesman George F. Hoar may be quoted to the contrary."—*The New York Times Book Review*.

"We Southerners should forever be thankful for Lamar. . . . With sadness we recall him, because it has been so long since the South has sent to Washington another like him. . . . The handsome volume costs \$5. We hope Americans will read it."—Editorial comment in the *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier*.

"Mr. Cate's appraisal of Lamar is that he was 'perhaps the most gifted statesman that the South gave to the nation from the close of the Civil War to the turn of the century.' . . . do not neglect this book."—Walter P. Armstrong in the *American Bar Association Journal*.

"The book deserves a very high place in the literature of American biography. . . ."—Judge John H. DeWitt, *The Nashville Banner Magazine*.

". . . Mr. Cate has done a good piece of work . . . the character of whom he writes deserves to be brought forcibly to the attention of our people, a task the book worthily performs."—George Fort Milton, *Chattanooga (Tenn.) News*.

“. . . Lamar of Mississippi may well be classed with that other great southern statesman, Calhoun. . . .”—*The Kansas City Times*.

“. . . a solid and informing revaluation of the work of one of the foremost of Southern statesmen.”—Thomas H. English, *The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution*.

“It would be well to make this a required textbook for modern politicians.”—*The Christian Advocate*.

“. . . written with power, imagination, and an appreciation of the drama of everyday life, it is a book that will appeal to a wide variety of tastes.”—*The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*.

“. . . a portrait of a man who has been too much neglected by general historians, a man prominent in both the old and the new South and one who showed in himself the finest product of the civilization which practically ended with the War between the States.”—T. P. Govan, *The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times*.

“. . . an important contribution to the growing list of studies of the South of the War and Reconstruction.”—Lowry Axley, *Savannah (Ga.) Morning News*.

“. . . Cate has completed a work important not only for its portrayal of one famous Southerner. His book is perhaps of even greater interest in that it recounts so thoroughly the tortuous paths the South traveled in the days of secession and reconstruction, and because it makes clear that background as it so vitally affects the South in her present problems.”—*The Birmingham (Ala.) News-Age-Herald*.

“The biographer’s estimate of Lamar the liberal, the original and independent thinker, is convincingly worked out, and is a tract needed in these times. . . .”—*The Dallas (Tex.) Morning News*.

“Mr. Cate has written a book which must be given a place among the foremost biographies of Southern statesmen. . . .”—*The Nashville Tennessean*.

“The book is one that should be on the shelves of any student of the days of secession and reconstruction. Certainly no library should be without it.”—*The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*.

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FISK
UNIVERSITY

Three Eras of Culture

THREE WORLDS. By Carl Van Doren. 317 pp. New York: Harpers. \$3.

Reviewed by
W. A. CATE

WHILE the publication of any book by Carl Van Doren is to be regarded as a literary event, this is peculiarly so in the present instance because here we are given a penetrating history of modern America through three eras: prewar, post-war, and depression. The second section of the book, which is a searching study of the cultural history of this country from 1914-1928, and the third, which deals with the depression years down to the present, are particularly fascinating because they constitute a discussion of most of the personalities and movements which, from a literary standpoint, have made the past two decades significant.

It was perhaps inevitable that the first part of the book, which deals with Van Doren's boyhood in the little village of Hope, Ill., should be the least interesting. Well written and illuminating in respect to life in the Middle West at the turn of the century, and for that reason important to the social historian, this section impresses one as the entirely normal and unremarkable story of a gifted boy, reared in a relatively well-to-do Middle Western family. If Van Doren's early years are somewhat less interesting than those of Henry Adams, as told in the latter's celebrated "Education," it is to be charged to the fact that Adams spent his childhood in an inherently more significant environment.

From the point, however, where the author begins his brilliant career at the University of Illinois, down to the end of the book, this volume yields in interest and significance to no modern autobiography. Unquestionably, the personality that left the most definite impress on the young man's mind and character was that of Stuart Sherman who came to Urbana as professor



CARL VAN DOREN

Whose "Three Worlds" is a cultural history of modern America.

the year that Van Doren returned to the university to teach after receiving his bachelor's degree. The latter recalls how, upon their meeting, "it seemed to me that an electric charge of understanding passed between us. During the rest of that winter and the spring which followed I haunted him and his house like a talking shadow." The two friends were emotionally and intellectually akin, and, while Van Doren's work is never imitative, his critical views and general outlook show the definite but indefinable influence of the older man.

In 1908, when Van Doren reached New York City by way of the Graduate School of Columbia University, he found the environment which brought him the greatest personal satisfaction and the fullest opportunity for the exercise of his critical talents. Through his professorship at Columbia, his literary editorships of the Nation and the Century, and his work as a founder and editor-in-chief of the Literary Guild, he came into intimate contact with almost every important figure in America's intellectual and cultural life. In his autobiography we are presented intimate glimpses of Sinclair Lewis, Edward Arlington Robinson, H. L. Mencken, Robert Frost, Edgar Lee Masters, Sherwood Anderson, William Rose Benet, Theodore Dreiser, Ludwig Lewisohn, James Branch Cabell, and a score of others, including William P. Trent, the brilliant Southerner who was driven from Sewanee because of his liberal views and who is called by Van Doren "my favorite teacher and the noblest man I ever knew, . . . a philosophical statesman as much as a scholar of the most exacting erudition."

The author is particularly happy in his discussion of Elinor Wylie, the most gifted of America's women poets with the possible exception of Emily Dickinson. In his description of the circumstances of her death, one is struck with the beauty of his subtle and delicate prose which, at its best, is perhaps nearer to the supreme art of Walter Pater than that of any contemporary American.

In June, 1928, he had arrived in London where the poetess had taken a tiny house in Chelsea. Warmed by his excitement over her new and greatest sonnet sequence, which she read to him, she told him the story behind them. At 40 she had fallen in love again, and she felt sure that she had never been in love before—that at last, and only now, she loved absolutely. Shortly thereafter Van Doren left for the continent and never saw her alive again. At her bier, after her sudden death in December, he met Philip Hichborn, her son, "who had been brought up to think she was evil, a mother who had recklessly left her child. Two years ago, in England, he had gone to see her. (She had told me about that. He had come to see her, and had been silent, and had hated her, she thought.) Now he was saying that when he had seen her he had believed her beautiful and magical, and had not known what to say or how to say it. He was sure she had thought he did not love her. But he did, at sight. He had since then read her books and had found out all he could about her, and he had determined that this Christmas he would visit her again. At last they would be mother and son. 'And now it is like this.' There is no death quite complete. However it ties its ultimate knot, some loose strand dangles in the wind of life."

Stylistically as brilliant as the "Education of Henry Adams" and maturer in thought than Sheean's "Personal History," this book deserves as wide an audience and will be remembered as long as either.

Edited by RY STAHLMAN DOUGLAS

A Biased View of Burr

AARON BURR: A Biography. By Nathan Schachner. 563 pp. New York: Stokes. \$3.50.

Reviewed by
WIRT A. CATE

PERHAPS unaware of it himself, Mr. Schachner—in this biography of Aaron Burr—has managed to write a treatise on the oldest theme in all literature: the eternal struggle between good and evil. Curiously enough, it is Burr himself who represents the forces of righteousness while Thomas Jefferson is his villainous persecutor who, in the words of the author, "utilized every resource of the Government to achieve his purpose—to blacken the name of Aaron Burr forever, whether the means was legal or illegal." Burr was the hero without fear and without reproach while Jefferson was a "tyrant" who vented his "spleen, passion, and enmity" on a man whom he knew to be innocent. This is rewriting history with a vengeance!

Now the average well-informed person is aware that Aaron Burr was not a traitor in the same sense as was Benedict Arnold, and that in many respects his career was highly useful to his country. All this is commonly understood. It is another matter, however, to attempt to show that in all of the important affairs of his life his actions were motivated by the purest devotion to the public service and that the failures and humiliations of his career were invariably the result of the machinations of his enemies—principally Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. Well written and based on a more extensive use of manuscript material than any other biography of Burr, one nevertheless feels that this book has for its purpose the support of an untenable thesis. Whether or not one can accept all of Mr. Schachner's conclusions, however, no one is likely to find this volume dull.

Born on February 6, 1756, Aaron Burr came of an intellectual and aristocratic lineage—the grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the great New England divine, and son of the Rev. Aaron Burr who was in a very real sense the founder of Princeton University as well as its second president. Precocious as a boy and strikingly handsome as a man, he was to have one of the most sensational careers in American history: a Revolutionary soldier on Washington's staff at 20; a brilliant lawyer at the New York City Bar; a "master politician who forged an irresistible Tammany"; a United States Senator at 35 after a fight which won him the undying enmity of Alexander Hamilton; a Vice-President who—having lost the presidency by a single vote in the House of Representatives—presided over the Senate "with the dignity and impartiality of an angel, but with the rigor of the devil"; the slayer of Alexander Hamilton in a sensational duel which did much to bring the "code duello" into permanent disrepute; the dreamer who conceived a vast empire with himself as Emperor; the adventurer who was charged with treason and acquitted after the most famous criminal trial in American history; the Byronic wanderer through many lands; and the "author of a diary more intimate than Pepys and more frank than Rabelais."

The author of this book to the contrary, the tragedy of Burr's career lies in the fact that he lacked the character to balance his magnetic personality and great abilities. Personal ambition rather than principle was ever the guiding star of his career. Indeed, George Washington perceived the fatal defect in the boy's character when, during the Revolution, he refused to give him the advancement that he desired, explaining to John Adams that while he recognized the



AARON BURR

From a portrait by James Vandyck made when Burr was 78. One of several illustrations from the new biography.

young man's genius he did not trust him because he was too much given to intrigue. This, in truth, may be taken as a key to the failures of his whole life.

Politically, Burr aligned himself with the Republicans, the party in which Thomas Jefferson was the dominant force. Mr. Schachner attributes the growing enmity between the two men to fear and jealousy on the part of Jefferson; yet this is highly doubtful. Mr. Jefferson probably did not trust him for the same reason that Washington refused to give him advancement because he was an adept at intrigue and double dealing. Certain it is that when in 1800 he was chosen to run as Vice-President on the Republican ticket with Jefferson, he gave considerable encouragement to the Federalists who hoped so to handle the electoral votes that Burr himself, instead of Jefferson, would be elevated to the presidency.

Forced to flee from New York in July, 1804, after the fatal duel with Hamilton, and thrown entirely out of public life early in 1805, Burr—at 49 years of age—turned his attention to the great West. Having long before (through his support of Tennessee's plea for statehood) won the friendship of Andrew Jackson, he was given a riotous welcome in Nashville and was lavishly entertained at the Hermitage where a ball was given in his honor. Meanwhile, he was formulating his scheme for setting up a great empire in the southwest. Into the question of the purity of Burr's motives it is unnecessary here to enter, other than to say that he was undoubtedly moved by personal ambition to the disregard of the welfare of his country. Leaving Nashville in boats built and outfitted for him on Stone's River by Andrew Jackson (who understood that Burr was setting out on a "filibustering" expedition), he was eventually arrested in the Mississippi Territory and carried to Richmond, Va., where he was tried before John Marshall, who freed him on a legal technicality.

No discussion of Aaron Burr's career is complete without mention of his love for his beautiful and gifted daughter, Theodosia. After the death of his wife he had reared her with great care along lines laid down by Rousseau and Mary Woolenstonecraft, and she was the pride of his life. The most beautiful and charming woman of her day, she never lost faith in him even in the darkest periods of his career. At 18 she was to marry Joseph Alston, a talented South Carolina gentleman who was subsequently to be Governor of his State, and in 1812 she was to set out from Charleston (to visit her father in New York) on a boat that was never again heard from. This was the final, crushing blow to the aged Burr who was attempting to rehabilitate his fortunes by the practice of the law in New York City.

It is safe to say that, generally speaking, Mr. Schachner's facts are superior to his conclusions. Realizing fully that Aaron Burr was no such villain as he has been commonly pictured, and perhaps not a traitor at all in the commonly accepted meaning of the term, this reviewer is still unable to credit the author's contention that Burr's career was one of such purity as any figure in history might be proud of. One of the chief contributions of modern historical scholarship has been the reevaluation of the great figures of the past, but in attempting to correct a distorted and unjust picture it is well for the biographer to take care lest he go to the other extreme.

TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Edited by

KS MARY STAHLMAN DOUGLAS

Life of Claude Kitchen

CLAUDE KITCHEN AND THE WILSON WAR POLICIES. By Alexander Mathews Arnett. 341 pp. Boston: Little, Brown. \$3.

Reviewed by
WIRT A. CATE

THIS is an excellent and much needed biography of Claude Kitchen, the much maligned Democratic Majority Leader who courageously fought every policy that tended to draw us into the World War, who was bitterly persecuted by the professional patriots and the "war-traffickers," and who finally went down to defeat and premature death with unshaken confidence in the principles for which he stood. This biography serves a particularly useful purpose in correcting the false impression of Kitchen that was fostered by the newspapers which attacked and lynched him with such unexampled "barbarity and mendacity" that his brilliant financial statesmanship, his mastery of questions of taxation and the tariff, and his sound views of government became and remained obscured in the public mind.

While Professor Arnett's book is important because it does belated justice to one of the bravest and sanest figures in our history, it is even more significant in that—making use of the revelations of the Nye Committee, the disclosures of European archives and personages, and the writings of President Wilson's subordinates—it gives us an accurate and dispassionate review of the means by which the United States was drawn into a costly and gory war in which the "civilized" world "massacred some 10,000,000 people, maimed 7,000,000 others, wounded 15,000,000, and destroyed about \$300,000,000,000 of the accumulated capital of generations."

It is not to be doubted that, at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, Mr. Wilson sincerely desired to keep the United States out of the war, but it is equally certain that his policy of tolerating the arbitrary disruption of our neutral shipping rights by England and at the same time holding Germany to strict accountability for the same sins made our ultimate entrance into the struggle almost inevitable. Kitchen, seeing clearly that the war was a struggle for dominion among European powers and that it was not our fight, contended that the Wilson policies were unneutral from the first. Condemning the frightfulness of Germany's submarine warfare as well as the ruthlessness of Britain's blockade, he demanded that the United States be "equally firm with both sides" without threatening either with war, and that Americans be warned that if they traveled upon the armed vessels of belligerents they would do so at their own risk. Moreover, he bitterly denounced the fact that our profiteers were being allowed to wax fat from their trade with the Allies, and our great bankers to make loans of such magnitude that our country might be forced into the war (as we ultimately were) largely to protect the huge advances of credit.

By the summer of 1915 it was evident that Mr. Wilson's determination to keep us out of the conflict was weakening. The agitation for "preparedness," financed lavishly by "war-traffickers" and demagogically exploited by Republicans such as Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt, was be-

coming politically alarming to the Democrats and having its effect on the people who, by and large, were pacific in outlook. Many thousands of citizens, indeed, were being forced into line by the time-worn and silly delusion that "preparedness is not for war but against war." The element favoring greatly increased armaments (some of the more blatant of whom were, according to Professor Arnett, certain partners of the House of Morgan, the directors of International Nickel, Elbert H. Gary of United State Steel, Paul Cravath of Westinghouse, Ogden Mills of Lackawana Steel, and the late James M. Beck loudly envisioned the destruction of our land by German "frightfulness" and gave a tremendous vogue to the book "Defenseless America," written by Hudson Maxim (the arch munitioneer, and to the "Battle Cry of Peace," the film based thereon. To counteract such propaganda, Kitchen and the little band of Republican progressives logically but vainly pointed out that "every European country has its hands full," and that after the war we could have nothing to fear from those exhausted and prostrated nations. It was indeed ironical that, once huge expenditures for armaments had been voted, it was those who had cried the loudest for "preparedness" who protested the most wildly against any tax that would take a nickel from their pockets. The author points out that even the du Ponts, whose profits were fabulous, financed powerful propaganda against the taxing of munitions.

The same element that swallowed or professed to swallow, the Allied propaganda picturing themselves as innocent lambs about to be slaughtered by the savage Huns was ready to credit every atrocity story purveyed by the British Foreign Office and the Northcliffe press. Few whose memories carry back to that period can fail to remember floating stories of how some philanthropic gentleman (always in some other town) had adopted one of the "poor little Belgian boys whose hands had been cut off so that he could never resist the frightful Huns." Then there was the much-raped and finally crucified Red Cross nurse; the dead bodies of soldiers used to make soap and fertilizer; and the tale of the Belgian priests used as human clappers to ring out the tidings that Antwerp had fallen. Spread by the so-called respectable press and trumpeted from pulpits throughout the nation, such propaganda was generally swallowed by the public.

Early in May, 1915, there came the sinking of the Lusitania, so heavily loaded with munitions for the Allies that when the ship was torpedoed it was shattered by a horrible explosion from within its own hold. Thereafter, events accelerated and moved with the inevitability of Greek tragedy to our entrance into the struggle in the spring of 1917. Wilson's war message—clothed in beautiful language and a curious blend of the material and the idealistic—had the fatal defect of being based on false premises, for Kitchen knew and said (and even the man in the street now knows) that neither side had a monopoly on virtue or vice; that there was quite as much militarism (including "navalism") on one side as on the other; and that it was hardly correct to say that Germany had deliberately brought on the war in order to secure world dominion. As a matter of fact, the side which Wilson regarded as "right" won the war with our help, but, as Professor Arnett points out, the kind of "righteousness" that the victory established has not, as anyone can see, materially improved the world we live in or made it any safer for democracy.

Kitchen, grossly villified by the press and other agencies of propaganda, had fought the progressive militarism of the country, and finally, with a handful of others, had voted against the declaration of war itself. When, however, the nation had become irrevocably committed to the side of the Allies, he labored beyond the limits of his strength for victory and for making our profiteers and munition makers pay as much as possible of the cost of the war into which they had helped to take the country. But the strain had taken its toll. In 1920, while delivering a speech in the House, he suffered a physical collapse from which he only partially recovered, and in May, 1923, he died, "as much a casualty of the war as any soldier killed on the battlefields of France."

Timely Study of Dictators

THE STORY OF DICTATORSHIP FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES UNTIL TODAY. By E. E. Kellett. 231 pp. New York: Dutton. \$1.75.

Reviewed by
WIRT A. CATE

WHILE Mr. Kellett (a distinguished English historian and long associated with Oxford University) gives an able discussion of dictators from the very earliest Hebrew and Greek tyrants to the present time, the general public will find its chief interest in those sections of his book which deal with the contemporary scene, particularly Russia, Italy, and Germany. In the final chapter—where he turns his attention to England herself and asks "Can It Happen Here?"—the author expresses deep concern over his country's future. Pointing out that freedom with the Anglo-Saxons is almost a second nature, so much so that it is as unthinkingly accepted as a physical characteristic inherited from one's parents, he indicts the nation for forgetting that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

While Fascists and Communists increase in England, according to Mr. Kellett, with little or no attention paid to them, there is also a very real danger from external foes, and he regards the blindness to this peril as "one of the most amazing phenomena of the time." A few months ago, as the author points out, England stood by while Italy cut the indispensable "life line of the empire," thus transforming the Mediterranean into a Fascist lake, and at the present moment certain English newspapers which customarily reflect the government viewpoint have hardly concealed their sympathy with the Spanish Insurgents who—furnished with money, men, and munitions by Italy and Germany—are ruthlessly crushing the struggling government of Spain. There can be little doubt, the author thinks, that Franco has promised strategic parts of his country to Hitler and Mussolini in return for their assistance and that their aim is the control of the Spanish mercury mines (the greatest in the world) which contain an almost inexhaustible supply of ingredients necessary for the manufacture of explosives. Unless the democratic countries, including the United States, can formulate some plan for collective security in the face of such international turmoil and a world grown increasingly hospitable to dictators, Mr. Kellett fears that effective action may come too late. To the author, as to this reviewer,

it is inexplicable that President Wilson, a trained historian, should have hoped that a devastating war could make the world safe for democracy. On the contrary, no fact is better understood by students of history than that out of the "confusion, physical distress, and mental unrest" which inevitably follow great wars, even in so-called victorious countries, there is always the possibility that some "deliverer" will arise who will promise the people surcease from their suffering. Thus Mustapha Kemal appeared almost at once in Turkey and since that time Democratic government has been almost everywhere in full retreat.

In discussing the nature of autocracies, Mr. Kellett points out that modern dictatorships—unlike ancient tyrannies—are usually based on a theory or philosophy to which they give political expression, and hence are on a somewhat higher plane. Stalin is not Stalin but communism; Hitler is national socialism, and Mussolini fascism. Each man, before his rise to power, had enunciated certain "principles," and his followers knew what they supported as well as whom. Each of these men has had to "liquidate" his opponents ruthlessly, but it is highly probable that their massacres spring not so much from bloodlust as from the fanaticism with which the Mohammedan offers the infidel the choice of the Koran or death. All of our modern dictators are alike in that they repudiate what, in Anglo-Saxon countries, is understood as individual freedom; none of them will tolerate real parliaments; all of them depend more or less on the army for continuance in power; and each of them has remorselessly crushed all trades unions, combinations of workers, and all liberal or socialistic organizations. It is significant, moreover, that each of the modern tyrannies has taken its beginning in a "real or invented national emergency."

In Russia the ground for the Bolshevik movement was prepared during scores of years by a weak, corrupt, and cruel despotism. Lenin, the philosopher of the revolution who taught that "the people were to become liberated when they had fully become slaves," was eventually forced to modify his extreme Marxism. Under the leadership of Trotzky there were further modifications, though he held tenaciously to the doctrine that "Bolshevism must propagate itself, by fair means or foul, throughout the world."

Now there is Stalin who, "in his anxiety to carry out the experiment without hindrance, wishes to leave other countries alone and make Russia rather an example than a menace." At present, according to Mr. Kellett, "observers are struck with the cheerfulness and hopefulness of millions of men and women who are obeying the will of a single man over whom they have no control. Poets and novelists in vast numbers put this happiness into words—and without being ordered to do so. It is an invisible and impalpable compulsion. The child has been trained up in the way he shall go, and now that he is old he has no will to depart from it."

In Italy and Germany the dictatorships have much in common. In both countries murder and persecutions are widespread, though Mussolini has liquidated his foes in somewhat more discriminating fashion than has Hitler. In addition, he has had the good judgment to make peace with the church whereas his German counterpart flaunts his oppression of both Catholics and Protestants and has made persecution of the Jews almost a religion. In both countries the absolute domination of all avenues of public communication has brought about a meaningless unanimity: huge public building programs have stimulated industrial activity; and to the traveler each country seems well ordered and reasonably prosperous. But the cost of this surface prosperity has been very heavy. Most of the intellectuals of both countries are living abroad; the currency of each is greatly depreciated; and in Italy the discontent is widespread though subterranean. Hence the Abyssinian adventure, launched for military "glory" to distract the attention of the people from their suffering, and—sad to say—supported by the church which must have understood its true character. In Germany, where the nationalism preached by Hitler is more than patriotism and is rather a kind of Moslem fanaticism, few signs of unrest are at present distinguishable. There is reason, however, for the disinterested observer to look with trepidation and regret upon many of the policies of the government, including the current worship of military strength as the mark of national greatness and the belligerent attitude of the Nazi regime toward other countries.

Considered from any viewpoint Mr. Kellett has written a lucid, penetrating, and most timely study which deserves the wide audience that it will doubtless receive

Nashville Banner, July 11, 1937

UNIVERSITY

A Great Book on War Profiteers

THE PROFITS OF WAR THROUGH THE AGES. By Richard Lewinsohn. Translated from the French by Geoffrey Sainsbury. 287 pp. New York: Dutton. \$3.

Reviewed By
WIRT A. CATE

WHILE there has been much public discussion in recent years of the part that the "munitioneers" have played in fostering wars, and while there has been wide condemnation of a system whereby certain individuals are allowed to exploit war for private profit while other men are giving their lives, Mr. Lewinsohn's challenging study of the world-wide armament racket and of all forms of war profiteering is the first thoroughly comprehensive and authoritative work on the subject that has reached the public. Aside from the manifest accuracy and honesty of this study, it has had the benefit of a brilliant translation which has brought over to a remarkable degree that clarity of expression which is so characteristic of the best French prose. The fact, too, that Mr. Lewinsohn brings his discussion down to the late spring of the present year gives it heightened interest.

Although the armament business is essentially international in its scope, the American public will doubtless be chiefly interested in those sections of Mr. Lewinsohn's book that deal specifically with our own country, where widespread speculating in supplies and munitions had its inception in the War Between the States and, indeed, formed the basis of many of our great private fortunes. This is strikingly illustrated in the case of the elder J. P. Morgan who was but 24 years of age, according to Mr. Lewinsohn, when he heard that a stock of 5,000 defective rifles from a New York military arsenal had been condemned and were to be junked. Raising a modest sum of money, he arranged to have them bought for \$3.50 apiece and eventually resold to the Government for \$22 apiece, the total profit being 500 per cent or \$100,000.

Young Andrew Carnegie likewise showed remarkable enterprise during the war, according to Mr. Lewinsohn. Securing a position with the military transport division of

the Government, he proceeded to set up a company for the manufacture of rails and bridges which he sold to the War Department at a tremendous profit. Having financially interested the Secretary of War and certain other officials in his ventures, he had little trouble in getting orders which gave him a quick start toward his first million. Quite as precocious, points out the author, was the recently deceased John D. Rockefeller who helped boost oil from 10 cents to \$8 a barrel, and then expanded his business still further by borrowing from Stephen Harkness who had piled up a fortune selling rum and whisky to Union soldiers. A young fellow by the name of John Wanamaker, too, Mr. Lewinsohn reminds us, started himself up the ladder by trafficking in military supplies, and in 1862, says the writer, Cornelius Vanderbilt increased his already considerable fortune by selling to the Government a fleet of ships (many of them too rotten to be put out to sea) for which he charged twice what he had paid for them.

As a matter of fact, says the author, so many fortunes were made out of selling the Government obsolete weapons, porous leather, inedible provisions, diseased horses, and stretchers which would not bear a man's weight that the term "shoddy aristocracy" came into common use as descriptive of families whose fortunes had been made out of selling defective goods to the Government. With victory for the Union arms, Northern industrialism (by no means entirely dishonest) was given its way with the nation, and the more leisurely Southern culture that had produced a Washington, a Jefferson, and—as its final and finest flowering—a Lee, became only a memory. Henceforth, a "dollar aristocracy" would set the standard for the nation.

While the end of the War Between the States was a terrible blow to the international armament makers and the close of the Nineteenth Century so depressingly peaceful that the industry was forced to indulge in wide-spread propaganda to drum up business, the beginning of the World War in 1914 opened up such a vista of profits as had never been imagined. Of all our bankers, according to Mr. Lewinsohn, J. P. Morgan, Jr., was the first to realize the unrivaled opportunities offered, and he quickly set out to corner the market. After he had loaned \$12,000,000 to Russia and \$100,000,000 to

France, his operations were momentarily halted when Secretary of State Bryan declared that loans to belligerents were incompatible with the spirit of neutrality. Early in 1915, however, President Wilson let down the bars again and shortly thereafter the house of Morgan (for a consideration of \$9,000,000) floated a loan in this country for the stupendous sum of \$500,000,000, which, however, proved to be only the beginning. The sad part was that when the United States was forced into the struggle largely to protect our private loans to the Allies, the Government assumed the credits advanced by the great bankers and thus saddled them securely upon the shoulders of our humble citizens where, still unpaid, they safely rest with no hope of relief.

While, as Mr. Lewinsohn points out, the house of Morgan made stupendous profits as the financial agents for the Allies in this country, our great industrial corporations (in many of which the Morgans had a financial interest) did quite as well by themselves. According to a contemporary statement by United States Steel, that company's profits rose from approximately \$100,000,000 a year to slightly more than three times that much annually. Yet the investigation of the Senate Munitions Committee showed that the company made \$585,000,000 in the year 1917 alone!

After reading this book, one must admit the justice of the final report of the Senate Munitions Committee, issued in June 1935, when it stated that our entry into the war was made inevitable by the financial interdependence that had grown up between this country and the allies, and condemned Morgan's practices as "especially unneutral when used to convert the United States into an auxiliary arsenal for that belligerent who happens to control the seas." But it is heartening to hear from so good an authority as Mr. Lewinsohn that under the leadership of President Roosevelt the United States has gone far beyond any other country in the campaign to "take the profits out of war," and that it is unlikely that we shall ever again allow profiteers and munitioneers to fill their pockets while other men are dying. In the opinion of the present reviewer, this indubitably great and fascinating book should be made required reading in every high school and college in the country.

Michelle Bannister, July 25, 1937

UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY

WIRT ARMISTEAD CATE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

White Southerner Special Field - Creative Writing
Southern HistoryWishes to work in
various libraries, par-
ticularly Library of
CongressDigest of Application

Born 1900. Single. Was graduated from Emory University with B A. in 1923, M. A. 1925. Attended Harvard University 1926-27, 1928-29. Held an Emory Graduate School fellowship in English, 1924-25, for \$500; fellowship in English and Comparative Literature at Harvard, 1928-29.

Instructor at Baylor School, Chattanooga, 1923-24, \$1,500; instructor Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, 1925-26, \$2,000, same in 1927-28, \$2,500. Summers of these years Mr. Cate taught at Georgia School of Technology and at Emory, \$300.

Publications: "Lucius Q. C. Lamar," 600 pp. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press; "Lamar and the Frontier Hypothesis," The Journal of Southern History, Vol. I, No. 4, pp. 497 ff. Nov., 1935; "The Problem of the Origin of the Griselda Story," The University of North Carolina Studies in Philology, July, 1932, Vol. XXIX, pp. 389-405; miscellaneous writings.

Notes by Committee Member:

*A trifle over age
Institutes an excellent scholar
in the realm of literary history
He really is asking a grant-in-aid
to continue his regular work, rather
than for a fellowship in my sense of the word*

TB
ERZ

Budget Summary

Total amount needed	\$ 1415
From applicant	_____
From Fund	\$ <u>1415</u>
Granted	\$ _____

PLAN OF WORK

If I am granted a fellowship, I shall expect to pursue two pieces of research -- each of them far advanced -- which can be carried on at the same libraries. The first, the editing with introduction, maps, and full critical apparatus of two significant Civil War diaries, would be ready for the press by the end of the year for which the grant is made; publication of the second (a critical edition of the MS letters and papers of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, whose biography I published in 1935) would follow as soon thereafter as practicable. A description of these projects follows:

I

Three years ago I came into possession of a remarkable MS diary (covers of imitation leather) which carries in ink across its fly-leaf these words: "Captured by Captain Thomas J. Key on the 22nd of July, 1864, near Atlanta, on Sugar Creek." Easily discernible beneath is the inscription in pencil of the first owner, a Union officer, also a Captain: "R. J. Campbell, Company B, 3rd Iowa, Infantry, Home: Nevada, Story County, Iowa."

The last entry of the Union officer -- the details of a severe encounter in the outskirts of Atlanta -- appears under date of July 21. On the next day the following entry was made by Captain Key, the Confederate: "The foregoing Memoranda was kept by a Federal, and now I will complete the book by inscribing my historical events." This he proceeds to do. A

further search uncovered four more notebooks completing Captain Key's diary for the whole course of the war.

Outside of the unusual human interest that attaches to these intimate records, one embeded in the other, there is -- from the historical viewpoint -- this very important aspect to be considered: Here we have two diaries, one by a Confederate and the other by a Union officer, which record from opposing sides the important engagements from the beginning of Sherman's decisive campaign to the point where the Confederate captures the Union officer just before Atlanta is evacuated. The historical value of such documents, with their comments on strategy, personalities, and camp life, is obvious.

This material has already been accepted for publication in a volume of approximately 315 pages.

II

In the course of preparing my biography of Mr. Justice Lamar, I discovered and used a large number of his unpublished letters and papers which are extant in Atlanta, Athens, Columbus, and Covington, Georgia; Oxford and Jackson, Mississippi; Memphis, Tennessee; and especially in the Grover Cleveland Collection in the Library of Congress. These, with their illuminating comments on the personalities and issues of the period of the War Between the States, I now plan to issue in a companion volume to my biography of the Southern statesman. An introductory section will be a critique of Lamar's contributions to political philosophy and the philosophy of history. See my article on "Lamar and the Frontier Hypothesis," The Journal

of Southern History, Vol. I, 497 ff., November, 1935.

Elsewhere in my published work I have had much to say of Lamar's sympathetic understanding of the problems confronting the Southern negro. With an attitude that was "liberal" in the best sense of the word and unique among men of his class and generation, he won their confidence and worked for the betterment of their economic status. The publication of his letters will throw further light upon his labors in the realm of improved race relations and his friendship for such leaders of the race as Hiram R. Revels and Blanche K. Bruce.

In carrying forward both of these projects, my headquarters would remain in Nashville, but much of my time would be spent in the Library of Congress and in private and public libraries in Georgia and Mississippi. In completing my edition of the Diaries I would wish to travel over the route taken by Sherman in his march on Atlanta.

While I would not expect to be associated with any particular individual in carrying forward this work, I would be in contact with a number of historians and librarians who have kindly assisted me in my present or past researches.

I expect to remain permanently in research and writing, with particular attention to the Southern scene.

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Wirt Armistead Cate

John H. Dewitt, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Tennessee; President of Tennessee Historical Society

I can say nothing but in commendation of this young man and his application. He possesses intellect, scholarship, capacity for research, literary ability and industry. I have known him for a considerable time and have taken a deep interest in his work and career. His biography of Lamar is, in my opinion, one of the best biographies that have been published in this country during the past few years. I consider his plan for research, writing and publication with reference to the subjects outlined in the enclosed paper which you sent to me, to be of real valuable historical importance. Both of these literary projects relate to Civil War and post war history on which all light possible should be thrown.

Mr. Cate had not told me that he had made this application but I am glad that he gave my name for reference, and I do not write this out of any favoritism but out of an appreciation of his merit.

- - -

George F. Milton, Editor of the Chattanooga News, Chattanooga, Tennessee

I acknowledge your request for report on Mr. Wirt Armistead Cate. I have examined his proposed plan of work, and as requested return it herewith.

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Cate is slight. I can only base my judgment upon a rather careful reading of his book on Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar. That was an excellent piece of work. It showed both earnest effort on the author's part, a capacity for integrating materials, and perhaps even more importantly, an ability on his part to recapture the essence of a historical epoch, and to put it into pleasing print.

The additional materials and projects that he describes ought

(Letters of Reference - Wirt Armistead Cate)

to be useful, and within his talents. I am not as much impressed with the war diary as I am with the Lamar materials. The war diary value I could only appraise after a personal inspection of the contents. But from his book on Lamar, I am already prepared to say that I think the Lamar manuscripts described of very substantial historical worth.

- - -

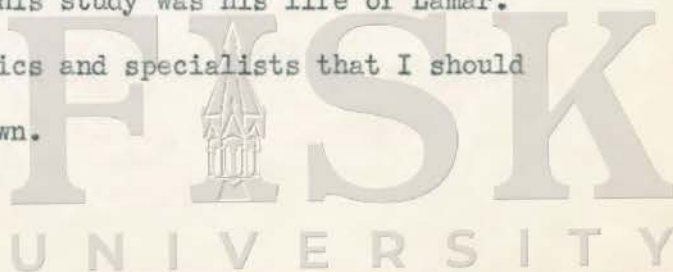
Theodore H. Jack, President, Randolph-Macon Womans College, Lynchburg, Virginia

I have known Wirt Armistead Cate rather intimately for about fifteen years. He has one of the keenest minds I have ever come in contact with and he is an indefatigable worker. He has already established himself as a thoroughly competent research man with genuine ability in that field. In my judgment, he is one of the most promising young men in the South and the two projects he proposes in his PLAN OF WORK are thoroughly worthwhile. Cate will carry these two projects through to completion in a thoroughly creditable fashion and the results will be of permanent value.

- - -

William G. Perry, Professor of English, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta

My knowledge of Mr. Wirt A. Cate began some ten years ago, when he became a member of the English faculty at the Georgia School of Technology, where he created a tradition of highest excellence as a teacher. Of course, it was not possible to retain in a subordinate position a young man of Mr. Cate's quality. I encouraged him to pursue his graduate study and was gratified at the recognition of his ability which was given him at Harvard. The research habit cultivated during his study for a doctorate in philosophy led him into the field of Southern history and biography, a field which has, up to the present time, been sadly disregarded. The major outcome of this study was his life of Lamar. This book has been so generally praised by critics and specialists that I should feel presumptuous in adding any comment of my own.



(Letters of Reference - Wirt Armistead Cate)

There can be little question of the desirability of intelligent and scholarly study of the history of the Southern States and of the men who shaped that history. The work which Mr. Cate has already accomplished furnishes adequate proof of his fitness to perform this work.

Mr. Cate is a young man of large intellectual power - a power disciplined and controlled; besides, he is a man of keen moral sensitiveness. I can think of no more potentially profitable investment of the Julius Rosenwald Fund than in granting a fellowship to-him.

- - -

Allan Nevins, Professor of History, Columbia University

Mr. Cate offers two projects. The first of these, publication of two diaries of the Sherman campaign in Georgia, is obviously the less important. Editing such a work offers no difficulties, and as Mr. Cate has already found a publisher, he will presumably carry the project through whether he gets a grant or not.

The second is a different matter. Collection of the best of Justice Lamar's letters and papers would involve a great deal of travel, and a costly amount of transcription. The ordinary scholar simply cannot carry out a work of this kind without financial aid. While I have never read many of Lamar's manuscript letters, it seems to me that the proposed volume would have much real value. Lamar came from one of the ruling families of the South; he was a man of very unusual intellectual depth and originality; and he had a most eventful life. He served in Congress before the war, fought for the Confederacy in the field, represented it in Russia, France, and England, went back to Congress again and became a spokesman for the "New South," was in Cleveland's first Cabinet, and sat in the Supreme Court from 1888 to 1893. He was always a student; he was always interested in education and in letters - his father-in-law being the humorist Augustus Baldwin Longstreet. Diligent

(Letters of Reference - Wirt Armistead Cate)

(Letters of Reference - Wirt Armistead Cate)

search for the papers of such a man ought to give us a volume that would illuminate the political, judicial, and cultural history of the country, and that would be particularly useful to students of Southern affairs. Lamar was made an attractive figure by his great moderation and his zeal for a cordial understanding between the two races and the various sections.

I have never met Mr. Cate, but as a result of a long correspondence I have been much impressed by his earnestness and intelligence. His life of Lamar, a sterling piece of work, speaks for itself. It seems to me that he could not fail to produce a book of permanent and perhaps wide usefulness.

reference to these fellowships. That --- will ever come into a position
Alexander Guerry, President of the University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee

For two years Mr. Wirt Cate was a teacher at Baylor School when I was headmaster there. He is an exceptionally fine man. His character is above reproach, his personality is pleasing and he has ability and initiative.

I take for granted, of course, that you are familiar with his work Lucius Q.C. Lamar. I understand that this book has been very favorably received. I have read it with a great deal of interest. I hope very much that the Julius Rosenwald Fund will be able to grant Mr. Cate a fellowship. They could not give it to one who would appreciate it or deserve it more.

Fremont P. Wirth, Professor of History, Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Cate is a capable scholar and research worker and the projects on which he has been working and which he hopes to complete with the aid of a fellowship are, in my opinion, decidedly worthwhile. In my opinion he is the type of scholar that should be encouraged in the work he has undertaken.

(Letters of Reference - Wirt Armistead Gate)

Goodrich G. White, Dean Emory University, Georgia

Gate is a competent scholar, of unusual ability and with a record of substantial achievement. The projects outlined in his plan of work seem somewhat highly specialized, with significance only to the historian and with no practical significance except the encouragement of scholarship and perhaps the filling in of the record.

In expressing a judgment of Gate as a candidate I am somewhat at a loss because of too little knowledge of the policy of the Fund with reference to these fellowships. That Gate will ever come into a position of administrative leadership, or that he will concern himself with direct attack on any of the problems of the South I gravely doubt. I am confident, however, that the quality of his mind insures a continuance of his scholarly investigation and writing and that he will make significant contributions. He deserves every encouragement.

Added references:

*Milledge Bonham, Jr. Hamilton College - N.Y.
Wm. G. Perry, Va. Tech. at Lanta*

EMORY UNIVERSITY

EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

CATE, WIRT ARMISTEAD

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Last Name of Student

Other Names

Home Address

Entered **THE Graduate School**

OF **EMORY UNIVERSITY**

Fall 1924

Three

M. A., 1925

Date Admitted

No. Qrs. Attended

Degree, Year Taken

Undergraduate Work at **Emory University**

Degree and Year

A. B., 1923

A, B, C, D—Grades above a pass; E—Conditional failure; F—Failure.

In the Graduate School grades are recorded as Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory, or Failed.

All subjects taken are entered below.

Session	Course No.	Descriptive Title of Course	Hours*		Total Weeks Pursued	QUARTER GRADES				Courses Credit
			Lec.	Lab.		Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	
1924-25	Eng 40	Non-Dramatic Lit. of Renais.	5	-	12	A				1
	Eng 60a-b	Dryden to Wordsworth	5	-	24	A	A			2
	Eng 90	The English Language	5	-	12	A				1
	Eng 21	Chaucer	5	-	12		A			1
	Eng 70	Romanticism	5	-	12		A			1
	Eng 71	Romantic & Victorian Prose	5	-	12			A		1
	Eng 95	Medieval Romances	5	-	12			A		1
	Eng 105	Elementary Old English	5	-	12			A		1

*Number of clock hours (not periods) per week.

A course is a subject extending through one quarter with five class periods weekly. It is equivalent to 3 1-3 semester hours.

Conduct record **Clear**

Date and cause of withdrawal **Graduation**

Transcript issued **Jan. 23, 1937** to **Self**

Honorable dismissal is hereby granted.

Signature of Registrar *J. J. Stipe*



HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

24 UNIVERSITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

January 25, 1937

Transcript of the record of Mr Wirt Armistead Cate

COURSE	1926-27	GRADE
Comparative Literature 26 ¹	($\frac{1}{2}$ course)	A
English 4 ¹	($\frac{1}{2}$ course)	A minus
English 14 ¹	($\frac{1}{2}$ course)	A
Romance Philology 3 ¹	($\frac{1}{2}$ course)	A
1928-29		
English 24 ¹	($\frac{1}{2}$ course)	A
German 12a ¹	($\frac{1}{2}$ course)	B minus
English 20b ¹	($\frac{1}{2}$ course)	A

The established grades are *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*.

A grade of *A*, *B*, *Credit*, *Satisfactory*, or *Excused* indicates that the course was passed with distinction. Only courses passed with distinction may be counted toward a higher degree.

* Courses marked with an asterisk are elementary and therefore may not be counted toward a higher degree.

Lawrence S. Mayo
Assistant Dean



EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.
TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

THIS CERTIFIES THAT:

CATE, WIRT ARMISTEAD | HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Last Name of Student | Home Address
Entered THE COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY | Eleven | A. B., 1923
Other Names | Date Admitted | No. Quarters Attended | Degree, Year Taken

ENTRANCE UNITS ONLY
(An admission unit represents the equivalent of five recitations per week for thirty-six weeks in an accredited high school, a minimum of 120 clock hours)

SUBJECTS	S	E	C	SUBJECTS	S	E	C	SUBJECTS	S	E	C
English	3			Civics				Biology	1		
Latin	3			Algebra	2			Chemistry	1		
French				Plane Geom.	1			Physics			
German				Solid Geom.				Agricult	1		
Spanish				Trigonometry							
History	3			Gen. Science				Total			

Last High School Attended Hopkinsville, Ky.
Location _____
Year of High School Graduation _____
Number of Years in High School _____

S—By certificate from an accredited school. E—By examination. C—By college work not counted toward degree.

A, B, C, D—Grades above a pass; E—Conditional; F—Failure.

RECORD OF COLLEGE WORK

All subjects taken are listed below.

Session	Dept. and Course No.	Descriptive Title of Course	Hours		Total Weeks	QUARTER GRADES				Courses Credit
			Lec.	Lab.		Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	
1919-	Eng A	Rhetoric and Composition	5	-	12	A				1
20	Gr 1-2	Elementary Greek	5	-	24	D	C			2
	Lat 1	Roman History (Livy)	5	-	12	C				1
	Lat 2; 3	Tacitus; Horace	5	-	24		C	B		2
	Eng 2a-b	Survey of English Literature	5	-	24		A	A		2
	Gr 3	Greek Historians	5	-	12			D		1
	Bib 1	English Bible	1	-	36	C	B	A		-
	Mil 1	Basic Course R. O. T. C.	2	2	36	B	B	B		1
1920-	Gr 1; 2	Epic Poetry; Plato's Dialogues	5	-	24	B	C			2
21	Math B	Solid Geometry	5	-	12	C				1
	Eng 22, 23	Shakespeare	5	-	24	B	B			2
	Math 1; 2	Trigonometry; Analytic Geometry	5	-	24		C	D		2
	Eng 35	Tennyson - Browning	5	-	12			A		1
	Gr 3	Attic Oratory	5	-	12			C		1
	Bib 2	English Bible	3	-	12			B		1 1/2
	Mil 2	Second Basic Course R. O. T. C.	2	2	36	B	B	B		1
1921-	Lat 50	Roman Archaeology	5	-	12	A				1
22	Fr Al-2	Elementary French	5	-	24	B	B			2
	Psy 1	Introductory Psychology	5	-	12	B				1
	Bib 13	English Bible	3	-	12	B				1 1/2
	Hist 1,2	General European History	5	-	24		A	A		2
	Lat 31	Roman Elegaic Poets	5	-	12		B			1
	Fr 1	Intermediate French	5	-	12			A		1
	Gr 40	Greek Grammar	5	-	12			A		1
1922-	Biol 1a-b	General Zoology	3	4	24	B	B			2
23	Hist 50,51	Contemporary History	5	-	24	A	A			2
	Math A	College Algebra	5	-	12	C				1
	Ger Al-2	Elementary German	5	-	24	D	C			2
	Hist 20	Russian History	5	-	12		A			1

A course is a subject extending through one quarter with five class periods weekly. It is equivalent to 3 1-3 semester hours.

Conduct record Clear | Date and cause of withdrawal Graduation; Entered Graduate School
Transcript issued Jan. 23, 1937 to Self

Honorable dismissal is hereby granted.

Signature of Registrar

(A charge of \$1.00 will be made for each additional copy of this transcript.)

PK

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Edwin R. Embree
President

Margaret S. Simon
Secretary

D.A. Elvidge
Comptroller

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

February 24, 1937

J.C. Dixon
Director for Rural Education

M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director for Negro Health

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

The Fellowship Committee would like to have from each candidate a suggested budget for the proposed period of study. Please fill in the following form (or alter it to fit your needs) and return this sheet to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, at your earliest convenience.

(Estimate based on a full year of research and writing).

Room and board \$550

Clothing 50

Insurance 115

Tuition

Books.....

Transportation 200

Miscellaneous 200

the two books: 300

Clerical help, photostats, photographs for illustrating _____

Total amount needed \$ 1415

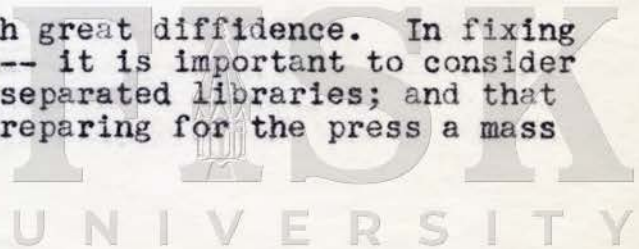
Amount applicant can provide _____

Amount requested from Fund \$ 1415

Wirt Armistead Cate
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tenn.

Wirt Armistead Cate
Signature of applicant

Note: This tentative budget is advanced with great diffidence. In fixing the amount -- if I should receive an award -- it is important to consider the fact that I shall be working in widely separated libraries; and that the process of transcribing, editing, and preparing for the press a mass of manuscript material is expensive.



HAMILTON COLLEGE
CLINTON, N. Y.

MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, JR.
EDGAR B. GRAVES

February 10, 1937

Mr. Raymond raty,
Director for Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
Chicago

RR	12	RPO

My dear Sir:

Please permit me to say a word in support of the application of Mr. Wirt Armistead Cate of Nashville, Tennessee, for a grant to enable him to pursue two projects in research and publication in Southern history.

As a native Southerner, educated partly in the South, partly in the North, who has taught the history of the United States in both sections for nearly forty years, and who has himself done considerable research and some publication in this very field, I feel that I am qualified to evaluate the practicability and desirability of Mr. Cate's proposal.

Unhesitatingly I say that both projects are worthwhile and will make decided additions to the historical literature of the South. I trust that both will be brought to a speedy completion.

Concerning Mr. Cate's qualifications to pursue such a project I respectfully submit that his scholarly biography of L. Q. C. Lamar is the best evidence.

Should you desire to make any further inquiries about Mr. Cate, I shall be pleased to assist you.

Yours very sincerely,

Milledge L. Bonham, Jr.

Milledge L. Bonham, Jr.
Head of the Department of History
Hamilton College

✓ R

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Wirt Armistead Cate

Report Requested of Professor William G. Perry

The Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Pate
Director for Fellowships

REPORT My knowledge of Mr. Wirt A. Cate began some ten years ago, when he became a member of the English faculty at the Georgia School of Technology, where he created a tradition of highest excellence as a teacher. Of course, it was not possible to retain in a subordinate position a young man of Mr. Cate's quality. I encouraged him to pursue his graduate study and was gratified at the recognition of his ability which was given him at Harvard. The research habit cultivated during his study for a doctorate in philosophy led him into the field of Southern history and biography, a field which has, up to the present time, been sadly disregarded. The major outcome of this study was his life of Lamar. This book has been so generally praised by critics and specialists that I should feel presumptuous in adding any comment of my own.

There can be little question of the desirability of intelligent and scholarly study of the history of the Southern States and of the men who shaped that history. The work which Mr. Cate has already accomplished furnishes adequate proof of his fitness to perform this work.

Mr. Cate is a young man of large intellectual power - a power disciplined and controlled; besides, he is a man of keen moral sensitiveness. I can think of no more potentially profitable investment of the Julius Rosenwald Fund than in granting a fellowship to him.

F O S K
UNIVERSITY
OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____
Report Requested of _____
The Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta

The above named candidate has applied to the Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

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Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

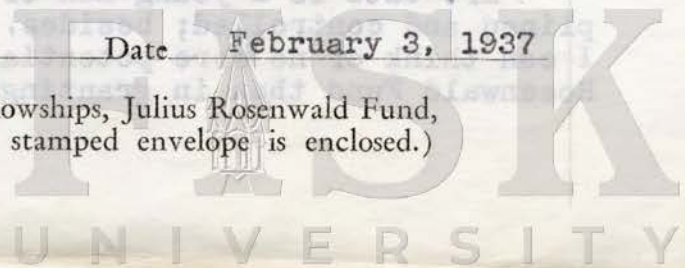
REPORT My knowledge of Mr. Wirt A. Gate began some ten years ago, when he became a member of the English Faculty at the Georgia School of Tech-

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

I know of no such handicap.

Signed William Gilmer Perry
Position or Title Head of English Faculty and Dean of General Subjects
Address Georgia School of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia Date February 3, 1937

(Please return to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)



PUBLICATIONS

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, *Secession and Reunion*. Limited Edition, \$8. Regular Edition, \$5. Published on July 1st, 1935, by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. (Also, The Baker and Taylor Company, New York; Oxford University Press, London; Maruzen-Kabushiki-Kaisha, Tokyo; Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd., Shanghai; D. B. Centen's Wetenschappelijke Boekhandel, Amsterdam.)

This book is six hundred pages in length, including a preface, twenty-six pages of footnotes, an analytical bibliography of nine pages, and an index of twenty-eight pages. Uniformly favorable reviews have appeared in all the important reviewing media of the country. See enclosed circular quoting representative reviews.

Since Lamar was a political philosopher, a Secretary of the Interior who organized the Department of Labor and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and -- finally -- a great liberal Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the social and economic questions treated in this volume are very much alive today.

"Lamar and the Frontier Hypothesis," The Journal of Southern History, Vol. I, pp. 497 ff., November 1935. This is a study of Lamar's contribution to the philosophy of History.

"The Problem of the Origin of the Griselda Story," The University of North Carolina Studies in Philology, July, 1932, Vol. XXIX, pp. 389-405. This is a piece of research into the origin of one of Chaucer's most famous stories. For an estimate of its value, see F. N. Robinson, The Cambridge Edition of Chaucer's Complete Works, p. 814, where it is characterized as "excellent."

I am also the author of many book reviews, a number of magazine articles, and a mass of newspaper writings on current social, economic, and political questions.

1938

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Age

Candidate Wirt A. Cate

Special Field

507 North 14th Street
Nashville, TennesseeSouthern History -
Creative Writing

Plan of Work

RENEWAL

Requests a renewal of fellowship for 1938-39 to work on an edition of previously unpublished Sherman papers. Headquarters in Nashville, but some time will be spent in field work and in various libraries.

Digest of Application

1937 Grant

\$1400

References

George Fort Milton, Assistant to the Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

F. P. Wirth, Peabody College

M. L. Bonham, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York

Ross H. McLean, Emory University

W. T. Couch, Director, University of N.C. Press

Budget Summary

Total amount needed

From applicant

From Fund

Granted

Committee Notes

PLAN OF WORK

Wirt A. Cate

My study, upon which I am already engaged and which is an outgrowth of the book which I have recently finished and sent to press with the assistance of a Rosenwald fellowship, will consist of two parts (possibly two volumes):

Part 1

With facts supplied by previously unknown Sherman manuscripts and other documents discovered in the course of this year's researches, I plan to fill in certain lacunae in our knowledge of his campaigns and, at other points, to revise the commonly accepted account. With the use of all available sources, manuscript and printed, I am re-evaluating the career of this most modern of the great military leaders who rose to prominence in the War Between the States, according particular attention not only to his actual strategy in the field but also to his well-formulated philosophy of war (and his application thereof) which turned upon the destruction of the economic basis of resistance. Both Sherman and his campaigns have all too frequently been discussed in the spirit of 1865, and no one has ever accorded sufficient attention to his own frequently stated reasons for many of his most controversial acts. Moreover, all previous studies on the subject contain numerous errors that are directly attributable to lack of a first-hand knowledge of the terrain covered by his campaigns.

Part 2

An edition of previously unpublished Sherman papers.



(Plan of Work - Wirt A. Cate)

My proposed Sherman study will be based upon material drawn from the following sources:

(a)

A collection of Sherman papers - never before examined by any scholar - that I recently discovered in the possession of a collateral descendant of Major Samuel R. Adams, one of his adjutants. The earliest of these was issued in the neighborhood of Chattanooga and is concerned with the campaign against Atlanta. Others supply information relative to the fighting from Dalton to Atlanta and the march from the latter city to the sea. Particularly interesting and significant for the light that they throw on the workings of Sherman's mind are orders for the burning and general destruction of warehouses, depots, cotton gins, etc.

Briefly, the history of these papers is as follows: At the close of the war they remained in the possession of Major Samuel R. Adams, an adjutant on Sherman's staff. During Reconstruction, Major Adams was sent to a southern city as Provost Marshal, continuing in that capacity until Federal control was relinquished. In the meantime, he had pursued a moderate course in respect to the citizens and had, as a result, made so many friends that he decided to remain there instead of returning to his home state of Ohio. By profession a civil engineer, he so identified himself with the southern community that he became extremely popular, serving as master of the Masonic Lodge and as a county official. Major Adams' nephew, who came south and subsequently inherited the latter's estate, married a southern girl and in this way the papers and maps passed down to the present owner.

(Plan of Work - Wirt A. Cate)

(b)

A very important series of Sherman's letters and telegrams (extending from 1859 almost to his death and unused by any of his biographers) which he sent to a life-long friend who was one of his colleagues at Louisiana State at the outbreak of the war. These are now extant in the possession of a daughter of the individual who received them.

(c)

Letters and papers in a number of collections in the Library of Congress.

(d)

Isolated items in private collections, the archives of historical societies, state libraries and other libraries

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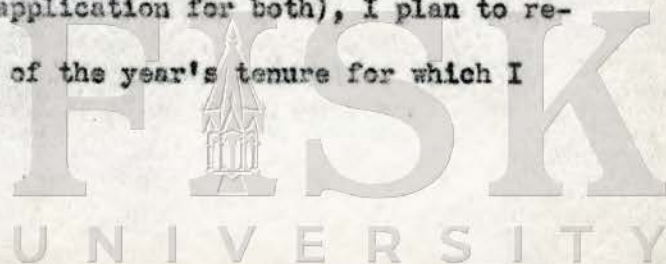
I expect to have this study ready for publication in 1939.

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My headquarters would remain in Nashville and much of my writing would be done here, but I would spend considerable time in field work (studying the terrain covered by Sherman's campaigns) and in the Library of Congress and in public and private libraries elsewhere. While I should not expect to be particularly associated with any individual, I would be in contact with a number of historians and librarians who have kindly assisted me in my present or past researches.

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If I am so fortunate as to receive either a Rosenwald or a Guggenheim fellowship (as you know, I am making application for both), I plan to return to college teaching at the expiration of the year's tenure for which I am applying (June 1, 1938 - June 1, 1939).



LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Wirt A. Cate

Mr. George Fort Milton, Assistant to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Cate is no novice in the field of objective historical inquiry. I have thought his book on Lamar really first rate, high grade, and likely to endure. I have had contact with him as to Civil War judgments. I happen at the moment myself to be writing a one volume history of the Civil War. I think the foundations of his military knowledges are adequate, his understanding of the personalities of the commanders quite unusual, and therefore that he has a specialized aptitude for a project concerned with a great campaign of the Civil War.

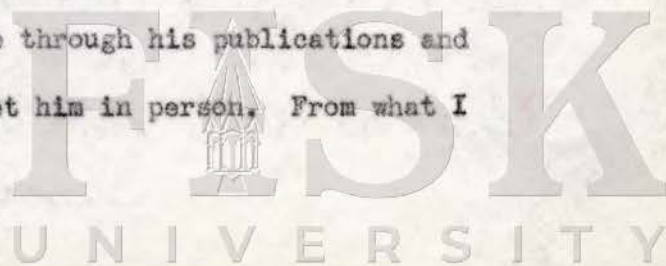
Certainly Sherman's campaigns from Chattanooga to Greensboro were the most critically important in bringing about the end results of the failure of the second American revolution. I regard that portion of it from Dalton to Atlanta as probably the finest campaign on both sides ever fought on American soil.

There have been a number of important lacunae in the factual apparatus for preparing the history of Sherman's campaigns. These leave gaps not only in the official records but also in the interpretative task. Mr. Cate's description of the materials which have come to his hand are exceedingly interesting. My judgment is that undoubtedly it is a work that should be undertaken, because it will have a real historical value and ought to be in print and available for the professional historian, the military student, and such of the general public as might be interested.

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Mr. Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., Head of the Department of History, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York

I know Mr. Cate through his publications and through correspondence only, never having met him in person. From what I



Letters of Reference - Wirt A. Cate

know through these channels, I consider him especially well qualified to do the sort of work planned in his scheme of research. I think this is abundantly proven by his publications, notably his L. Q. C. LAMAR.

As a specialist in the history of the United States I realize that this particular project is one of almost unique value to the profession, and deserves all the encouragement the world of scholars and the Rosenwald Fund can afford it.

So I unhesitatingly recommend both the man and the project to your beneficence.

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Mr. W. T. Couch, Director, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill

We have a very high opinion of Wirt Armistead Cate, and are glad to recommend him without reservation.

Over two years ago we published Mr. Cate's biography of L. Q. C. Lamar. The sale of this work did not go as well as we had hoped but it was very favorably reviewed throughout the nation, both by scholars and by journalists. I would be glad to send you the files of review clippings or excerpts from clippings if you care to have this material.

We now have in hand a manuscript edited by Mr. Cate entitled Two Soldiers. This I believe is the material which Mr. Cate showed you. This manuscript has been reported on very favorably. One of our readers, Mr. Fletcher Green, states that it gives "the fullest account of the life of the soldier and the people, separate from the regular military history, of almost any soldier's diary I recall having read. Social customs, manners of the people, life behind the lines, hardships of the people in the line of the Atlanta campaign, what the soldiers were thinking and talking about - all are discussed in a frank, entertaining, and enlightening manner. Furthermore the Diary has a great deal of value as a minor officer's account and criticism of the conduct of the Chattanooga-Atlanta campaign."

SCHOLARSHIP

April 15, 1937

Dear Mr. Cate: It is a pleasure to inform you that you have been selected by the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to receive a grant of fourteen hundred dollars to assist you in carrying forward your plans for writing in the field of southern history. A plan covering the details of payments under this grant will be arranged to fit your particular needs.

Please let us know at once if you accept this grant. Official announcement of the Committee's selection for the year will be made soon and can include only those acceptances which have been received. We shall appreciate your regarding this notification as confidential until the full list is announced.

Very truly yours,

RP:U:JW

RAYMOND R. PATY

~~Mr. Wirt A. Cate~~
507 North 14th Street
Nashville, Tennessee

FISK
UNIVERSITY