

**The History of the
General William T. Sherman Statue,
Washington, D.C.**

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The statue to General William Tecumseh Sherman stands in a small park south of the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., as a permanent commemoration to the life of the Civil War general whose military feats changed the course of American history. The history of the monument spans over one hundred years, beginning in 1891 with the death of General Sherman. Carl Rohl-Smith, a Danish-American sculptor, began the monument in 1898 after winning an open design competition two years prior. The monument was dedicated on October 15, 1903. The nearly fifty-foot monument consists of a bronze equestrian statue of Sherman mounted on a tall, oblong granite pedestal, with several subsidiary bronze pieces that represent his military career. Just as important as the facts and physical attributes of the statue are the significant contributions of many individuals to the history of the General William T. Sherman Statue. These include Sherman's fellow Union Army comrades, Congressmen, government officials, sculptors, landscape designers, and the anonymous persons that have maintained the statue over the years.

The General William T. Sherman Statue memorializes the military career of one of the most celebrated heroes of the Civil War. Tecumseh Sherman was born on February 8, 1820, in Lancaster, Ohio, the sixth child of Charles Robert and Mary Hoyt Sherman (Figure 1). After his father's death in 1829, Tecumseh Sherman was cared for by Thomas and Maria Ewing, who were close family friends. Charles Sherman named Tecumseh after the famous Shawnee chief, but Tecumseh was baptized with the Christian name William upon the insistence of Maria Ewing, a devout Catholic. Thomas Ewing, a prominent politician, secured an appointment to West Point for Sherman, who graduated near the top of the class of 1840. Until 1853 he served in the Army at various stations throughout the South. It was during this time that he gained a love and

understanding for the South and its people. On May 1, 1850, Sherman married Thomas and Maria's daughter, Eleanor (Ellen) Boyle Ewing.¹

After stints as a banker, lawyer, and professor,² he rejoined the service as a colonel in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War; Sherman's reverence for the Constitution overrode any sympathies he held for the South. He earned the rank of major general of the volunteer army after his successful command during the battle of Shiloh (April 1862), and then he was promoted to brigadier general of the regular army and major general of the Army of the Tennessee following his distinguished service in the Vicksburg campaign (July 1863). The succeeding events of the Civil War, however, permanently define Sherman's military career. After securing the surrender of Atlanta in May 1864, Sherman, now major general of the army, led the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee on a march from Atlanta to Savannah and then northward into the Carolinas. His orders were to destroy all war supplies of the Confederate army, including railroads and manufacturing shops; however, Sherman's forces during this "march through Georgia" were more destructive than he had authorized. Nonetheless, he deeply believed in the Union and that the penalty for continued fighting should be high. Yet, because of his sympathies for the South, he also sought generous peace terms so that the South could return to the Union with no punishment other than what was suffered during the War. Therefore, he was deeply

¹ General William T. Sherman Family Papers - Microfilm - MSHR, Notre Dame Archives, <http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/MSHR.HTM>; Goode, James M., Goode Research Collection--Outdoor Sculpture, MS, Research Library, The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

² Between 1859 and 1861, Sherman served as the Superintendent of a new military college in Alexandria, LA, called the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning. This institution later moved to Baton Rouge and was renamed Louisiana State University. General William T. Sherman Family Papers, <http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/MSHR.HTM>.

disappointed by the severe Reconstruction measures imposed by Congress, which was bitter after Lincoln's assassination.³

After the War Between the States, Sherman remained in the army as the commander of the Division of the Mississippi. He succeeded Ulysses S. Grant as Commander of the U.S. Army, when the latter was inaugurated as President in March 1869, and briefly served as Grant's Secretary of War. Sherman retired from active service on November 1, 1883. He lived in St. Louis for three years before moving to New York City, where he led an active life as a speaker and as the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee (1870-1891). He died of pneumonia in New York on February 14, 1891. He was survived by six of his eight children; his wife Ellen died three years prior.⁴

The movement to erect a statue to commemorate General Sherman began almost immediately after his death on February 14, 1891. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, a Civil War veterans organization, spearheaded the movement. On April 14, 1865, while encamped in Raleigh, North Carolina, after the March to the Sea, the Army of the Tennessee established a society to "...keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this Army during its career in the service..."⁵ The Society consisted of only the commissioned officers of the Army of the Tennessee, with honorary membership extended to their wives, sons, and daughters. Initial members included Ulysses S. Grant, John Logan, James B. McPherson, O. O. Howard, Frank Blair, and William W. Belknap.⁶ General William T. Sherman

³ General William T. Sherman Family Papers, <http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/MSHR.HTM>; Goode, James M. Goode Research Collection--Outdoor Sculpture, MS.

⁴ General William T. Sherman Family Papers, <http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/MSHR.HTM>; Goode, James M. Goode Research Collection--Outdoor Sculpture, MS.

⁵ "Origin of Society of Army of Tennessee," *Washington Times*, 15 October 1903, sec. 2, p. 9; *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-fifth Meeting, Held at Chicago, Ills. September 12th and 13th, 1893* (Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1893), 3 (quotation).

⁶ "Four Army Societies," (*Washington Evening Star*, 15 October 1903, sec. 2, p. 18.

became president of the Society in 1870, succeeding the first President, General John A. Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff and Secretary of War, who had died the previous year.⁷ Sherman held this position until his own death in 1891.

The Society's movement to honor a military hero with a statue was not a new or unusual idea at that time. After the Civil War, veterans spearheaded the erection of a significant number of memorials and monuments to commemorate the nation's military heroes. For instance, in addition to the monument of General Sherman, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was also responsible for the erection of statues of Major General James B. McPherson at McPherson Square, Major General John A. Logan at Logan Circle, and General Ulysses S. Grant at the west side of the Capitol.⁸ Typically these monuments included bronze statues of sentinels or other soldiers and allegorical figures of "Peace," "Fame," or "Victory," in addition to the likeness of the veteran the monument honored. Multi-figure monuments were quite expensive and, therefore, required state or federal appropriations to subsidize the construction.⁹

The erection of commemorative monuments dedicated to America's military leaders, such as General Sherman, peaked during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as veterans were dying. The peak of monument construction also coincided with a nationwide movement called the City Beautiful. This movement was an instrument of beautification and reform for the nation's urban centers, which City Beautiful advocates argued were marred by many physical and

⁷ "Origin of Society," sec. 2, p. 9; *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-third Meeting, Held at Chicago, Ill. October 7th and 8th, 1891* (Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1892), 117.

⁸ James M. Goode, *The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C.: A Comprehensive Historical Guide* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974), 244, 281.

⁹ Michael Panhorst, "Brief History of Outdoor Sculpture and Public Monuments," in *Outdoor Sculpture and Public Monuments in the Eastern United States* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1984).

social ills that resulted from Industrialization.¹⁰ Although born in the mid-1800s, the City Beautiful movement gained significant momentum in 1893 with the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. This watershed event clearly defined the City Beautiful as an architectural, planning, and artistic movement to design large public spaces in urban areas using neoclassical design principles. Outdoor monuments of classical restraint, in contrast to polychromatic and textured granite and sandstone monuments of the earlier Victorian age,¹¹ were important artistic components to City Beautiful design schemes.

The movement to commemorate the military life of General Sherman began on October 7, 1891, nearly eight months after William T. Sherman's death. General Grenville M. Dodge and Colonel James F. How presented to the Society similar resolutions to erect a monument in honor of Sherman. The acting president, Captain Sexton, who the next day ceded the position to newly elected president Grenville M. Dodge, appointed a six-person committee to study and combine the two proposed resolutions into one resolution with clear, unified objectives. The committee, which included Dodge and How, drafted a new resolution and presented it to the Society the following day.¹² The resolution states that a statue be erected in the Capital City for a "...suitable and permanent expression of the respect, admiration and gratitude felt by the American people for the noble character, lofty patriotism, and invaluable services of General William T. Sherman."¹³ The resolution also specifies that the Society appoint a five-person committee, known as the General Sherman Statue Committee, to head all efforts toward erecting a statue, including selecting a site and raising funds. The Society immediately adopted the resolution. The Society

¹⁰ Richard N. Murray, Dianne H. Pilgrim, and Richard Guy Wilson, *The American Renaissance, 1876-1917* (Brooklyn, NY: The Brooklyn Museum, 1979), 88-90.

¹¹ Panhorst, "Brief History of Outdoor Sculpture."

¹² *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-third Meeting*, 41-42, 115.

¹³ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-third Meeting*, 125.

further resolved that the President of the Society act as chairman of the Sherman Statue Committee. Therefore, the initial members of the Sherman Statue Committee comprised General Grenville M. Dodge (chairman), Major S. E. Barrett, General John W. Noble, and Colonels James F. How, David B. Henderson, and W. McCrory¹⁴ (Table 1).

Comparison between the first resolutions presented by Dodge and How and the adopted resolution reveals a couple of major differences. The adopted resolution specifically states that funds for the statue will be secured from members of the Society, other societies and organizations, and Congress. In contrast, the vague descriptions of the initial resolutions imply that most, if not all, funds will come from subscriptions from the Society's members. There is only a brief mention of enlisting another organization for the purpose of the project.¹⁵ This clarification of funding was a clear acknowledgment by the committee of the great magnitude of the cost and task of erecting a monument. The second striking feature between the various resolutions concerns the location of the statue. The adopted resolution recommends a site in Washington, D.C., and requests the assistance of Congress in the selection. Neither Dodge's nor How's draft resolutions mention a location of the statue at all; however, when How presented his resolution, he suggested St. Louis since this city is where Sherman resided for several years and where he was buried.¹⁶ Therefore, in one day, a five-man committee altered two ineffectual resolutions and devised a sound directive that provided the foundation for the future efforts of the Sherman Statue Committee.

¹⁴ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-third Meeting*, 125-126; DeB. Randolph Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States of America* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904), 9.

¹⁵ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-third Meeting*, 41-42, 125-126.

¹⁶ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-third Meeting*, 125-126; General William T. Sherman Family Papers, <http://cawley.archives.nd.edu/MSHR.HTM>.

Immediately after the 1891 annual meeting, the Sherman Statue Committee began its fundraising campaign. The committee members drafted letters that stated their mission--to memorialize General Sherman--and asked for a contribution. They sent the letters to the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, other military societies, the commanders of every division in the Grand Army of the Republic, the commanders of the Loyal Legion, and even private citizens.¹⁷ During the first year of fundraising, the Committee collected subscriptions close to \$8,500.¹⁸ Furthermore, the Committee successfully appropriated money from Congress. On July 5, 1892, Congress approved an act to appropriate \$50,000 for “the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late General William T. Sherman in the city of Washington”¹⁹ (Table 2). Congress determined the \$50,000 amount by comparing prior appropriations for the proposed statues of Generals Hancock, Logan, and Sheridan.²⁰ The act also formed the Sherman Statue Commission, which comprised the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major General commanding the U.S. Army, and granted these individuals the authority to select the site and supervise the erection of the pedestal.²¹ At the time the act was approved, these three positions were held by Dodge, Stephen B. Elkins, and Major General John M. Schofield, respectively (Table 3).

The Sherman Statue Committee continued to solicit subscriptions for the statue. Between 1892 and 1894, the Committee raised only about \$2,000 more, raising the total amount of

¹⁷ *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-fourth Meeting, Held at St. Louis, MO, November 16th and 17th, 1892* (Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1893), 46.

¹⁸ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-fourth Meeting*, 47.

¹⁹ 27 Stat. 74.

²⁰ *The Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives for the First Session of the Fifty-second Congress, 1891-'92*, vol. 5 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892), 1459; *Reports of Committees of the Senate of the United States for the First Session of the Fifty-second Congress, 1891-'92*, vol. 4 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892), 831.

²¹ The Sherman Statue Commission would later include the Superintendent of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. See Table 3.

subscriptions to over \$10,500.²² From the start, the Society set out to raise \$100,000 in order to “...place in Washington a monument superior to anything that has been erected to any other soldier, as we think Sherman deserved it.”²³ In light of this objective, Dodge realized that subscriptions would not amount to the \$50,000 needed. Therefore, Dodge requested an additional appropriation from Congress, which responded in March 1895 with \$30,000 “for the completion of the equestrian statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman”²⁴ (Table 2). The passage of this act increased the Committee’s fund to \$90,000. Later in the year, the Committee secured over \$3,000 in subscriptions and over \$2,000 from the Grand Army of the Republic Committee, which applied the surplus from their sponsorship of the recently completed Ulysses S. Grant Statue to the Sherman Statue.²⁵ Therefore, the total amount of funds available for the statue was slightly less than \$96,000.

The Sherman Statue Committee immediately proceeded to set up a design competition for the statue. Twenty days after the passage of the second Federal appropriation, the Committee sent to artists a letter of invitation about the terms of the design competition, which essentially consisted of submitting a model of the pedestal and statue by September 1, 1895.²⁶ After receiving many requests for additional information from artists who had concerns regarding the conditions of the competition, the Committee devised a second letter of invitation on June 20,

²² *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-sixth Meeting, Held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 3rd and 4th, 1894* (Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1895), 117.

²³ Letter from G. M. Dodge, President, Sherman Statue Committee, to Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, 23 August 1894, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Record Group [RG] 42: Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital (hereafter cited as RG 42), National Archives and Records Administration [NARA], Washington, D.C.

²⁴ 28 Stat. 945.

²⁵ *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-seventh Meeting, Held at Cincinnati, O., and Chattanooga, Tenn., September 16-21, 1895* (Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1896), 65, 68-69. In 1890, the Grand Army of the Republic sponsored a statue of Grant that was placed in the Capitol. This is likely the statue from which the surplus funds came from.

²⁶ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-seventh Meeting*, 66-67.

1895, that detailed all the terms of the design competition. The Committee, experts in military tactics but not artistic competitions, made certain not repeat its mistake when it consulted with the National Sculpture Society, a professional organization of sculptors established in 1893 in New York City, to produce the second letter. The new terms of the competition specified that all entrants must submit by January 1, 1896, a plaster model and a description of their design, complete with the proposed materials and exact dimensions of both the pedestal and statue. The design had to show that the statue could be erected for \$90,000, less expenses incidental to the erection of the statue. All the models would be judged by the Sherman Statue Committee with the aid of an advisory committee of the National Sculpture Society and other experts in the field. The sculptor of the successful design would earn the contract for the statue, receiving payments as work progressed. In addition, up to four “runners-up” would earn \$1,000 for meritorious designs. The terms of the competition also stipulated that all stone work and bronze casting must be completed in the United States and that “only artists and sculptors residing in this country and American citizens residing abroad may submit designs.”²⁷ While this latter condition obviously favored American artists, the terms of the competition did not exclude foreign-born artists living in America.

By the January 1, 1896, deadline, twenty artists submitted twenty-three designs to the General Sherman Statue competition (Table 4). Eleven of the artists lived in New York, and two American artists submitted models from their studios in Paris, France. The others resided in St. Louis, Chicago, or Washington, D.C.²⁸ Each artist set up their model(s) on the fifth floor of the

²⁷ Circular letter of invitation to artists, by the General Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, 20 June 1895, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

²⁸ *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting, Held at St. Louis, MO., November 18-19, 1896* (Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1897), 87.

State, War and Navy Building (now the Executive Office Building) for a two-week public exhibition. In general, the designs included large pedestals, some with elaborate sculptural relief, others with more restrained detailing, surmounted by the equestrian statue of Sherman (Figure 2). The pedestals exhibited classical features such as Doric columns or pilasters, arches, and entablatures. Furthermore, most of the artists raised the entire monument on a “podium” of stairs. The classical mode expressed in these designs likely demonstrates the influence of the City Beautiful movement. The use of classical motifs also speaks to the location of the statue in Washington, D.C., since classicism is generally considered a nationalistic, rather than a regionally specific, stylistic mode.

On January 18, 1896, members of the Sherman Statue Committee and the Sherman Statue Commission²⁹ convened to consider the competition designs. At the beginning of the meeting, Dodge presented the report with the recommendations of the advisory committee of the National Sculpture Society, which met on January 13th to consider the statue designs. The National Sculpture Society Advisory Committee (NSSAC) comprised the sculptors Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, Olin L. Warner, and John Q. A. Ward, and the architects Bruce Price and George B. Post.³⁰ All members of this committee, particularly Saint-Gaudens and French, were considered eminent artists in their respective fields. The advisory committee judged that while the artistic qualities of the designs were good, not one single design fully expressed the character of Sherman. Therefore, it recommended the design by P. W. Bartlett and one of the two designs by C. H. Niehaus for a second competition in which the sculptors should execute a

²⁹ Hereafter, the title Sherman Statue Committee is used to represent the members of the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, as well as the Secretary of War and the Commander of the U.S. Army of the Sherman Statue Commission.

model at a scale of two inches to a foot, in contrast to the one-inch-to-a-foot scale of the first models, to show a fuller expression of the character of Sherman and his steed. Since the terms of the competition stipulated that four artists would receive \$1,000 awards, the committee also named the second design of Niehaus and the design of William Ordway Partridge deserving of merit. Honorable mentions included J. Massey Rhind and H. K. Bush Brown, the latter of whom, the committee advised, should receive \$1,000 if the Sherman Statue Committee chose to consider both models of Niehaus as one entry. The final recommendation of the NSSAC was that a site for the monument be selected prior to staging the second competition to help the competitors to properly orient and scale their statue to the selected site.³¹

The Sherman Statue Committee agreed with almost all of the NSSAC's recommendations. For instance, the Committee also felt that not any one model exhibited the "characteristics of Sherman or grasped the individuality of the man," and that a second competition was necessary.³² However, unlike the NSSAC's recommendation of two designs for the second competition, the Sherman Statue Committee selected four. These four designs were by the sculptors P. W. Bartlett, C. H. Niehaus, J. Massey Rhind, and Carl Rohl-Smith. The three unsuccessful artists of the second competition would receive the \$1,000 merit award in addition to \$250 for the added expense of building a second model.³³ The Committee awarded the fourth \$1,000 merit award to H. K. Bush Brown.³⁴

³⁰ Minutes of the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, 18 January 1896, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting*, 89-90.

³¹ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting*, 90.

³² "The Sherman Statue: None of the Models Fully Up to the Standard Required," (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 18 January 1896, p. 1.

³³ The \$250 additional payment was originally the suggestion of the NSSAC.

³⁴ Minutes of the Sherman Statue Committee, 18 January 1896.

Three of the Sherman Statue Committee's selections, those of Bartlett, Niehaus, and Rhind, were in agreement with the National Sculpture Society Advisory Committee's recommendations of the four most meritorious designs. The Sherman Statue Committee did not accept the advisory committee's recommendation of the design of William Ordway Partridge, however, and substituted the design of Carl Rohl-Smith as the fourth finalist. Partridge, who perceived the decision as an artistic slight and a loss of income, formally protested to the Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, and requested that he be allowed to enter the second competition with the other selected artists.³⁵ Partridge also brought a lawsuit against Grenville M. Dodge.³⁶ It is not known what occurred in the lawsuit, but Lamont did not intercede on behalf of Partridge, stating that decisions regarding the statue are solely the responsibilities of the Sherman Statue Committee.³⁷

Despite the controversy, the Sherman Statue Committee proceeded to select a site for the statue before staging the second competition. Originally, the Committee wanted the Sherman Statue placed on a square east of the Capitol and north of Horatio Greenough's George Washington Statue, with a statue of Grant placed on a corresponding square to the south.³⁸ Congress prohibited the erection of the Sherman Statue at this location, however, stating that "...Capitol grounds are sacred."³⁹ Another location that the Committee considered was the

³⁵ "Mr. Partridge's Appeal," Lot 4000, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

³⁶ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting*, 95.

³⁷ "Mr. Partridge's Appeal," Lot 4000, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

³⁸ *Proceedings of the Hancock, Logan, Sheridan, and Sherman Statue Commissions, 1892-1908*, p. 135, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; "A Site Selected," (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 20 January 1896, p. 1. Greenough's George Washington Statue is now in the Smithsonian.

³⁹ *Minutes of the proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee*, September 16-17, 1895, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; 28 Stat. 945. Congress later approved the erection of the Grant Statue, which was dedicated on April 27, 1922, on the west side of the Capitol. In another irony, in 1902 the McMillan Senate Park Commission proposed that a

southwest corner of Lafayette Square.⁴⁰ On January 21, 1896, the Sherman Statue Committee officially selected the grounds south of the Treasury Building⁴¹ (Figure 3). This site was probably chosen since it is where Sherman stood as he watched his troops pass during the Grand Review of the Army.⁴² This site was also a good choice for aesthetic purposes, since the classical Treasury Building provided a harmonizing background for any one of the four classically inspired statues in the second competition. It is also a prominent location in Washington, D.C., at the northeast corner of President's Park and immediately southeast of the White House.

The four sculptors worked on their large-scale models for the new, May 16, 1896, deadline. The models were publicly displayed for ten days; the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, fearing that the State, War and Navy Building was too small for the enlarged models, rented a building at 1704 G Street for the exhibition.⁴³ All four artists rendered the equestrian statue of General Sherman similarly, but what set the four designs apart was the configuration of the pedestal with related architectural components (Figure 4). J. Massey Rhind, for instance, surrounded the pedestal with a plaza that included seating at two sides, whereas Charles Niehaus placed the pedestal in front of a low balustrade wall that was raised on a platform. P. W. Bartlett and Carl Rohl-Smith, however, used height to accentuate the pedestals. The former framed the pedestal with a sunken plaza in contrast to the latter, who placed the pedestal on a raised terrace.

memorial to Grant be erected in formal gardens on the west side of the Capitol called Union Square. Proposed to flank the Grant monument were statues to Sherman and Sheridan. John W. Reps, *Monumental Washington: The Planning and Development of the Capital Center* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1967), 117.

⁴⁰ "Competitive Models for the Statue to General Sherman," *The American Architect and Building News* 51, no. 1049 (February 1, 1896): 53.

⁴¹ Minutes of the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, 21 January 1896, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁴² John Clagatt Proctor, "Figures of a Vanished Past Linked With 15th Street," (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 27 December 1936; "The Equestrian Statues With Which the Circles and Squares of the Capital Are Adorned..." *Washington Post*, 21 September 1930; "Statue True to Life: Portrayal of Sherman Faithful to Great General," Lot 4000, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Despite the vastly different configurations of the monuments, the sculptors embellished the pedestals, to varying degrees, with classical architectural elements. On May 27, 1896, the Sherman Statue Committee unanimously selected Carl Rohl-Smith's design for the equestrian statue of General William T. Sherman.⁴⁴

The selection of Carl Rohl-Smith instigated another controversy for the Sherman Statue Committee. This new scandal, however, did not arise from one of the artists but from the National Sculpture Society, which issued a public statement of protest against the Sherman Statue Committee and their selection of Rohl-Smith on June 3, 1896. In letters to Grenville M. Dodge and Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, the National Sculpture Society contended that the Committee's request for their advice was an acknowledgment of the need of the knowledge and experience of professional artists in judging the designs. Therefore, the National Sculpture Society believed that the Committee's selection of Carl Rohl-Smith's design, "an inferior work of art," was a deliberate dishonest act and alleged that the Sherman Statue Committee used the National Sculpture Society for "a kind of notoriety easy to procure at the expense of others."⁴⁵

In their defense, the Sherman Statue Committee wrote a twelve-page letter to the National Sculpture Society that refuted the Society's earlier accusations. One of the first issues raised by the Committee was that Carl Rohl-Smith was a member of the National Sculpture Society and had done highly regarded work in Europe. Next, the Sherman Statue Committee pointed out that the National Sculpture Society did not protest in January when the four finalists were chosen for the second competition but waited until after Rohl-Smith was selected in opposition to the Society's

⁴³ "Sherman Statue: Enlarged Models of the Committee's Selected Designs," (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 14 May 1896.

⁴⁴ Minutes of the meeting of the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, 27 May 1896, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁴⁵ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting*, 95-97.

opinion. Furthermore, while the Committee fully appreciated the National Sculpture Society's assistance, the organization was wrong to expect that their advice would be wholly followed since the terms of the competition as stated in the letter of invitation were very clear: "A committee of the National Sculpture Society ...will aid [the Sherman Statue] committee in arriving at its conclusions" but that the "[Sherman Statue] committee reserves the right to reject any and all designs."⁴⁶ In defense of their selection of Carl Rohl-Smith and his design, the Sherman Statue Committee explained the procedure of the selection, which consisted of a three-day examination of the models' representation of Sherman, their artistic merits, and their compatibility with the site south of the Treasury Building. The Committee members also heard from each competitor their explanations of their design ideas. After a final inspection and an anonymous ballot, the Committee unanimously resolved to award the contract to Carl Rohl-Smith, who "comprehended and produced, above all others, the only equestrian statue that depicted Sherman and his character to those who knew him."⁴⁷

Many newspapers across the country printed this scandal⁴⁸ but particularly the papers in Washington and New York. In addition to the allegations of the National Sculpture Society, an article printed in the *New York Times* accused Dodge of favoritism due to his friendship with Rohl-Smith. This allegation stemmed from the knowledge that the friendship between these two men had led to a previous commission for Rohl-Smith: the recently completed Soldiers and Sailors Memorial in Des Moines, Iowa, for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ *Answer of the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to the National Sculpture Society of New York City* (New York: Unz & Company, 1896), 4-8; Circular letter of invitation to artists.

⁴⁷ *Answer of the Sherman Statue Committee*, 8-10.

⁴⁸ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting*, 95.

⁴⁹ Michael Richmond, "Report on the Outdoor Public Sculpture in Washington, [1978]," MS, National Park Service, National Capital Region, Washington, D.C.

This tremendous press coverage no doubt aided the National Sculpture Society in its appeal against the selection of the Sherman Statue Committee, since a resolution was introduced in the Senate to suspend the award of the contract pending an investigation into the matter. The resolution was immediately defeated, however, when three Senators spoke in defense of the Sherman Statue Committee.⁵⁰ On November 18, 1896, Carl Rohl-Smith signed a contract with the United States to execute the General William T. Sherman Statue.⁵¹

Carl Rohl-Smith was a Danish sculptor and teacher. He was born on April 3, 1848, in Roskilde, a city west of Copenhagen.⁵² Between 1865 and 1870, he studied at the Fine Arts Academy in Copenhagen. In 1875, he went to Berlin to study with Albert Wolff. While in Wolff's atelier, Rohl-Smith received a measure of acclaim throughout Europe for his sculpture "Rasender Ajax." Consequently, the Danish government, at its expense, sent Rohl-Smith to Rome to complete his studies.⁵³ He also studied sculpture in Vienna. In 1885, he returned to Copenhagen to teach at the Fine Arts Academy. This position was short-lived, for he moved to the United States the following year. He resided at various times in St. Louis, New York, and Chicago. It was during his time in New York that he joined the National Sculpture Society and participated in its exhibitions, as well as the 1887 and 1888 exhibitions of the National Academy of Design.⁵⁴ He moved to Chicago about the time of the World's Columbian Exposition in order

⁵⁰ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting*, 95.

⁵¹ Contractor's Bond (Public Works) between Carl Rohl-Smith and the United States, 18 November 1896, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁵² Richmond, "Outdoor Public Sculpture in Washington," MS.

⁵³ Letter from Jno. R. Dunlap, editor, *The Engineering Magazine*, to Hon. [Congressman] John Sherman, 14 May 1896, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁵⁴ Virgil E. McMahan, *The Artists of Washington, D.C., 1796-1996. Vol. I: An Illustrated Directory of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers Born Before 1900* (Washington, D.C.: The Artists of Washington, 1995), s.v. "Rohl-Smith, Carl"; Maria K. Naylor, *Exhibition Record of the National Academy of Design, 1861-1900*, vol. 2 (New York: Kennedy Galleries, Inc., 1973), s.v. "Smith, Carl Rohl."

to execute a statue of Benjamin Franklin for the Exposition's Electricity Building.⁵⁵ It was while residing in Chicago that Rohl-Smith became a naturalized citizen.⁵⁶ He continued to exhibit his work, participating in the Art Institute of Chicago's 1894 and 1895 exhibitions. One of his items at the 1894 exhibition was a portrait bust of General Grenville M. Dodge.⁵⁷ Rohl-Smith was residing in Chicago when he earned the commission for the Sherman Statue. He subsequently moved to Washington, D.C., and maintained an active studio. While working on the Sherman Statue, he also executed the Colonel Montgomery Statue in Memphis and the Fort Dearborn Massacre Monument (1893, 1898) in Chicago.⁵⁸ His other well-known works include the bust of Sioux Chief Mato Wanartaka, now held by the Copenhagen Museum, the William W. Belknap Monument (1891) in Arlington National Cemetery, and the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial (1894-1896) in Des Moines, Iowa.⁵⁹

Figure 5 illustrates Carl Rohl-Smith's winning competition model. His design consists of a seventeen-foot-tall bronze statue of General Sherman on horseback raised on a twenty-six-foot-tall granite pedestal. Rohl-Smith submitted two models of Sherman on horseback, one in which Sherman is wearing his hat and the second model with the general bareheaded. It is the latter model that is depicted in Figure 5. For this design, Rohl-Smith rendered Sherman intensely studying a field for an upcoming battle with a field glass in his right hand and the reins of his horse in his left hand. The front of the pedestal is inscribed "William T. Sherman, 1820-1891." Two sides of the pedestal support bronze statues called "War" and "Peace." It is not clear how Rohl-

⁵⁵ New York Public Library Artist Files, s.v. "Rohl-Smith, Carl," Library, National Museum of American Art/National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; Richmond, "Outdoor Public Sculpture in Washington," MS.

⁵⁶ "Designer and Sculptor of the Sherman Statue," *Washington Times*, 15 October 1903, p. 10.

⁵⁷ Peter H. Falk, ed., *Annual Exhibition Record of the Art Institute of Chicago, 1888-1950* (Madison, CT: Sound View Press, 1990), s.v. "Rohl-Smith, Carl."

⁵⁸ Goode, James M. Goode Research Collection--Outdoor Sculpture, MS, s.v. "Rohl-Smith, Carl."

⁵⁹ Richmond, "Outdoor Public Sculpture in Washington," MS.

Smith expressed these two statues on the model, but he described them as “...symbolizing mankind (sic) horrified during the war and happy enjoying life in time of peace.”⁶⁰ On each side of the pedestal are low-relief bronze plaques, called bas-reliefs. Three of the bas-reliefs depict Sherman with his armies during the march through Georgia, at the battle of Atlanta, and at the battle of Missionary Ridge. The fourth represents Sherman planning for battle while his army sleeps.⁶¹

The pedestal and statue rest on a five-foot-high rectangular terrace that measures 56’-9” long and 49’-6” wide. Pedestals at each corner of the terrace support four bronze statues. The statues consist of a cavalry soldier, an artillery soldier, a soldier holding the United States flag, and a woman holding Sherman’s sword. Eight bronze medallions of the portraits of Sherman’s corps commanders are mounted to each corner pedestal. The entire monument, including the terrace, is forty-eight feet tall.⁶²

The Sherman Statue that exists today retains the overall design concept and the majority of the primary components of the competition model. However, during the process of erecting the statue, various individuals modified or altered certain aspects of Rohl-Smith’s winning design. These modifications and alterations are of interest not only for how the original design of the monument changed to the monument that stands today but also for who suggested or decided these changes. For instance, the Sherman Statue Committee made changes or modifications to the design throughout the entire project. In fact, just six days after Rohl-Smith received the commission, the Sherman Statue Committee decided that the equestrian statue should have Sherman bareheaded instead of wearing a hat. In addition, the Committee wanted Rohl-Smith to

⁶⁰ “Sherman’s Statue: Four Enlarged Models Now Set Up for Inspection,” (*Washington Evening Star*, 19 May 1896, p. 11.

⁶¹ “Four Enlarged Models,” p. 11.

replace the corner statue of the woman holding Sherman's sword with an engineer officer.⁶³

Shortly thereafter, the corner statue of a soldier holding a U.S. flag was changed to an infantry soldier. Therefore, the figure statues at the corner pedestals of the existing monument represent the four branches of the army: infantry (northwest corner), cavalry (northeast), artillery (southeast), and engineer corps (southwest). Another early modification to the original design by the Sherman Statue Committee concerned the portrait medallions. Rohl-Smith's competition design included eight bronze portrait medallions of Sherman's corps commanders mounted two each to the corner pedestals, but his design did not specify which of the corps commanders would be included. On November 18, 1896, the Sherman Statue Committee provisionally agreed to, and then later accepted, the following eight corps commanders: Brigadier General Thomas E. B. Ransom, and Major Generals Frank P. Blair, Grenville M. Dodge, Benjamin H. Grierson, Oliver O. Howard, John A. Logan, James B. McPherson, and Andrew J. Smith.⁶⁴

Rohl-Smith also made several changes to his competition design before construction began. These included the enlargement of the pedestal, the lengthening of the steps leading up to the terrace, the addition of inward-turning scrolls to the ends of the buttresses that contain the steps, and the decision to face the statue to the north.⁶⁵ It's important to note, however, that these changes by Rohl-Smith could not be executed without the approval of the Sherman Statue Committee.⁶⁶

⁶² "Four Enlarged Models," p. 11.

⁶³ Letter from G. M. Dodge, Sherman Statue Commission, to Colonel John M. Wilson, War Department, 2 June 1896, Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁶⁴ *Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting*, 114.

⁶⁵ Minutes of the meeting of the Sherman Statue Commission with Colonel Bingham and Carl Rohl-Smith, 19 February 1898, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁶⁶ Contractor's Bond, 16.

Before Rohl-Smith could begin to execute his design of the Sherman Statue with the aforementioned modifications, a building had to be removed from the north side of the site. This building was the photographic gallery and laboratory of the Treasury Department, which was constructed between July 28, 1862, and September 30, 1865 (Figure 6). The wood-frame gallery served the official photographer of the Treasury Department and the Capitol, as well as other Washington, D.C., photographers.⁶⁷ Rohl-Smith originally requested to use the photo gallery for an on-site studio, but the Treasury Department denied the request.⁶⁸ Shortly thereafter, the Sherman Statue Committee, under the auspices of the War Department, sought a permit to erect a temporary studio for Rohl-Smith to use during the erection of the statue. The permit was granted on July 15, 1897, and the studio was erected near the southwest corner of the site by the following June⁶⁹ (Figure 7). A temporary track for studying plaster models outside the studio and in the sunlight was also constructed.⁷⁰ The photo gallery was not moved from the site until 1899 or later.⁷¹ Also located on the site were two watchman's lodges (Figure 6). By October 1900, one of these was removed.⁷²

⁶⁷ L. L. Hunter, "Vision and Work: The Supervising Architect's Contribution to Magnificent Washington," in *Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C., 1957-1959*, vol. 57-59 (Washington, D.C.: Columbia Historical Society, 1961), 76.

⁶⁸ Letter from Secretary of War, to Carl Rohl-Smith, 8 July 1897, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁶⁹ Joint Resolution No. 19, 30 Stat. 223; "Report of Operations Upon Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, Under the Chief of Engineers, During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898," pp. 192-193, Press Copies of Annual Report for Fiscal Years 1885-1900; 1902, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁷⁰ Letter from G. D. Meiklejohn, Acting Secretary of War, to C. Rohl-Smith, Esq., 24 August 1897, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁷¹ The "Report of Operations and Return of Officers and Hired Men for the month of January 1899" (p. 5, Press Copies of Monthly Report of Operations and Return of Officer and Hired Men, Jan. 1899-Nov. 1929, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.) indicates the photographic gallery was dismantled after it was transferred by the Treasury Department to the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Vision and Work" (note 68) states that the photo gallery was moved to the Cox Building at 1709 New York Avenue in 1902 (p. 76).

⁷² A letter dated 7 April 1899 from Theo. F. Swayze, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to Colonel Thomas A. Bingham, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, references the approval of removing two watchman's lodges from the grounds: one at the northeast corner and the other at the northwest corner. According to a Memorandum by Colonel Bingham from 3 October 1900, a "lodge house" was located at the northwest corner

Construction of the foundation for the Sherman Statue began on September 14, 1898. The contractor for the foundation and pedestal, the Harrison Granite Company of New York,⁷³ excavated an area measuring 60-by-51½ feet to a depth of four feet, except for the central portion of the area under the pedestal, which was excavated to a six-foot depth. At the completion of the excavation, however, Rohl-Smith discovered that due to the former use of this site as a dumping ground, the soil was too marshy to provide a stable foundation for the monument.⁷⁴ Therefore, the sculptor had to excavate to a lower, more stable depth in order to build a subfoundation. The excavation of the subfoundation reached 16½ feet below the ground. At this level, the Harrison Granite Company drove into the ground 204 twelve-inch diameter piles of 20, 25, and 30 feet in length with a concentrated number of piles under the pedestal proper (Figure 8). Above the piles was a “timber grillage.” This comprised a flooring of 3,096 square feet of 4-by-12-inch wood planks nailed to ten-inch-square timbers that were bolted to the top of each pile.⁷⁵ The grillage provided a flat surface for the foundation of concrete walls infilled with sand. The contractor finished the subfoundation and foundation on December 19, 1898.⁷⁶

The unexpected need for a subfoundation added approximately \$7,500 to the price of the project; the contract for the statue stipulated expenditures only for a foundation.⁷⁷ Initially, this

of the site. Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁷³ Letter from Carl Rohl-Smith to Colonel Bingham, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 20 January 1900, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁷⁴ Specifications. Foundation for Gen. Sherman Statue, n.d., Specifications for Construction, Repairs, and Supplies for Buildings and Statues, 1887-1901, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; “Monthly Report of Ernest P. Goodrich, Foreman of Sherman Statue Operations. September 1898,” Monthly Reports of the Foreman or Overseer, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁷⁵ Section drawing entitled “N and S Section Through Centre of Sub-Foundation of Sherman Statue,” 24 September 1898, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, College Park, MD.

⁷⁶ “Monthly Report of [Foreman]. September through December 1898.”

⁷⁷ Letter from G. M. Dodge to Secretary of War, 18 October 1899, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.. The cost for grading, filling, and terracing around the monument totaled \$5,000.

expense was incurred by Rohl-Smith. However, on June 6, 1900, Congress approved an appropriation of \$9,555.05, "For reimbursement of the sculptor...for extra and unforeseen expenses connected with the subfoundation of [the Sherman] statue..."⁷⁸ It is not known how the cost of the subfoundation increased from \$7,500 to \$9,555.05, the amount appropriated.

With the construction of the foundation completed, work commenced on the pedestal and terrace of the statue. On May 6, 1899, the Harrison Granite Company laid the first of 158 cut granite blocks that compose the pedestal's thirteen courses⁷⁹ (Figure 9). The granite for the pedestal came from the Fletcher Granite Company's quarries in Woodbury, Vermont.⁸⁰ After the pedestal was completed on June 24, 1899, work began on the steps and terrace. The Harrison Granite Company first constructed a concrete, gravel, and brick foundation for the steps (Figure 9). The company then laid the granite steps and buttresses; the latter were cut from one piece of granite. Next, the corner pedestals and terrace walls were laid, and then the granite flags, or flagstones, comprising the surface of the terrace were set. The Harrison Granite Company completed this construction work in October 1899. Between October and December 1899, the company trimmed and smoothed the joints and surfaces of the stones, incised the faces of the pedestal base so that they could receive the bronze bas-reliefs, and constructed a ten-foot-high wooden fence around the terrace and pedestal for protection. In addition, the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, the federal agency charged with overseeing the construction of the monument, allowed many different individuals and companies to deposit earth fill around the

⁷⁸ 31 Stat. 292.

⁷⁹ "Monthly Report of F. F. Gillen, Overseer of Sherman Statue. June 1899," Monthly Reports of the Foreman or Overseer, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; Section drawing of "Pedestal for Statue of Gen. Sherman," n.d., Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, College Park, MD.

⁸⁰ Letter from Colonel Bingham, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, to A. Malnetti, New York, 2 March 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

pedestal in order to raise the grade of the site so that the United States Government did not incur the expense.⁸¹ The Sherman Statue Committee, the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the sculptor agreed to raise the southeastern portion of the grounds to the higher height of the northwestern half of the site. The intent was to create a large level space so that the statue was the focus of attention.⁸²

Rohl-Smith directed and supervised the work of the foundation and pedestal from his studio. Upon the completion of the foundation and pedestal, the sculptor concentrated all his efforts on sketching, designing, and modeling for the bronze figures and reliefs. A contemporary account reveals the frenzied efforts and work process of Rohl-Smith:

“Close to the monument is the workshop of the sculptor, in which he spends all of his days and most of the night. At present the place is a veritable workshop, carpenters and blacksmiths being engaged daily in constructing the appurtenances of the real work. Turn tables, on which rest the huge framework of the figures, and scaffolding fill the large building. A number of models have already been set up by the sculptor, and even the framework of several figures has been completed.”⁸³

The figures that Rohl-Smith had completed at the time of this account in March 1900 were the infantry, engineer corps, and cavalry army soldiers that stand at the corner pedestals. He had yet to complete the plaster model of the artillery soldier, the fourth corner statue. Rohl-Smith modeled the soldiers wearing the uniforms and displaying the munitions appropriate to the respective Army branches (Figure 10).

⁸¹ “Monthly Report of [Overseer]. June through December 1899”; “Report of Operations Upon Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, Under the Chief of Engineers, During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1900,” p. 62, Press Copies of Annual Report for Fiscal Years 1885-1900; 1902, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁸² Minutes of the meeting of the Sherman Statue Commission, 19 February 1898.

⁸³ “Working on a Statue: Sherman Statue Is Making but Slow Progress,” *Washington Post*, 6 March 1900, p. 10.

Rohl-Smith had not yet started modeling the bas-reliefs, the statues of “War” and “Peace,” and the equestrian statue of General Sherman at this time.⁸⁴ However, he had collected dozens of photographs and borrowed numerous personal effects of General Sherman in order to accurately render his facial expressions, stature, and physical features. In March 1898, the Depot Quartermaster, U.S. Army, loaned the sculptor thirty items that were worn or used by General Sherman during the Civil War including Sherman’s blouse, trousers, calfskin boots, campaign hat, and saber⁸⁵ (Figure 11).

While Rohl-Smith worked on modeling the bronze pieces, the Sherman Statue Committee debated what inscriptions should be included on the monument. On behalf of the Committee, Dodge contacted members of the Sherman family for their ideas. P. Tecumseh Sherman, the youngest son of William T. Sherman, suggested that the monument should include his father’s important ranks, commands, battles, and services. In addition, P. Tecumseh Sherman advised the Committee “...to pass over his better known remark that ‘war is hell,’ and quote from his letter to the Governor of Louisiana;- ‘On no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old government of the United States.’”⁸⁶ The Sherman Statue Committee heeded the advice of P. Tecumseh Sherman. This quotation, which Sherman wrote on January 18, 1861, is inscribed at the base of the front (north) face of the pedestal. Inscribed below this quotation is a second one: “War’s legitimate object is more perfect peace.” This was spoken by Sherman while in Washington, D.C., on February 23, 1882. The Committee’s purpose for

⁸⁴ “Working on a Statue,” p. 10.

⁸⁵ Invoice of Qr.Mr’s supplies, 26 February 1898, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁸⁶ Letter from P. T. Sherman, New York, to General G. M. Dodge, 9 March 1900, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

including these two quotations on the monument was to illustrate Sherman's sentiments before and after the Civil War.⁸⁷

Work on the Sherman Statue was interrupted when, on August 22, 1900, Carl Rohl-Smith died. Rohl-Smith succumbed to Bright's Disease while on a trip to Copenhagen.⁸⁸ He was survived by his wife, Sara. The death of the sculptor obviously stopped work on the bronze statues and reliefs for the monument, but improvements to the grounds of the statue proceeded as scheduled. These improvements consisted of the removal of an existing iron fence around the Sherman Statue site and erecting granite coping in its place. The expenses for this work, which amounted to \$8,000, had been appropriated in June 1900⁸⁹ (Table 2). Between September and November 1900, crews from the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds removed the iron fence. Acker & Co., the contractors who furnished the Woodstock, Maryland, granite for the project, delivered over 1,500 feet of coping and twelve granite posts to the site between December 1900 and March 1901. Employees from the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds began to enclose the site with the coping in March 1901 and completed the project in approximately two months.⁹⁰ Other improvements to the grounds occurred in late 1902 and early 1903 due to the construction of E Street on the south side of the site. The Committee secured a \$9,500 appropriation to pay

⁸⁷ Letter from Colonel Bingham, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, to G. M. Dodge, 1 April 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁸⁸ "Death of Carl Rohl Smith," *Washington Post*, 23 August 1900, p. 2.

⁸⁹ 31 Stat. 292.

⁹⁰ Letter from Colonel Tho. A. Bingham, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, to Messrs. Acker & Co., Washington, D.C., 2 November 1900, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; "Report of Operations and Return of Officers and Hired Men, for the month[s] of...September-December 1900, and January-April 1901," Press Copies of Monthly Report of Operations and Return of Officer and Hired Men, Jan. 1899-Nov. 1929 (hereafter cited as Series 106), Box 1, Vol. 1-2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

for the construction of walkways outside of the granite coping around the south and west sides of the grounds.⁹¹

During these months, the Sherman Statue Committee searched for a sculptor to complete the Sherman Statue. Sara Rohl-Smith lobbied for herself as the person who should complete the statue, arguing that it was her right as the executrix of her husband's will. After some consideration, the Sherman Statue Committee signed Sara Rohl-Smith to a new contract on April 8, 1901, believing she would be the best person to carry out the statue according to her husband's plans.⁹² This was not a completely foreign task for Sara Rohl-Smith, who may have assisted her husband as the architect of the pedestal.⁹³ Nonetheless, Mrs. Rohl-Smith was not a sculptor and needed to hire someone to complete the monument's bronze work. At the time of his death, Carl Rohl-Smith had completed the plaster casts for three of the soldiers, a portion of the wax model of the fourth soldier, the skeleton armature for the wax model of the equestrian statue, and the designs for the bas-reliefs and "War" and "Peace" groups.⁹⁴

Sara Rohl-Smith submitted to newspapers across the country an invitation to all qualified sculptors to complete the General William T. Sherman Statue in accordance with her late husband's designs and plans. The invitation states her preference to secure the services of an American sculptor who, in her opinion, would "...be better able to appreciate the American

⁹¹ 32 Stat. 460; "Report of Operations and Return of Officers and Hired Men for the month[s] of October-December 1902 and January-March 1903," Series 106, Box 1, Vol. 3, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁹² Articles of Agreement, between Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant General, U.S. Army, and G. M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and Sara Rohl-Smith, 8 April 1901, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁹³ Art Inventories, s.v. "General William Tecumseh Sherman Statue," Library, National Museum of American Art/National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. This was the only resource that identified Sara Rohl-Smith as the architect of the pedestal. All other resources identified her contribution to the statue as the designer of the marble mosaic floor.

⁹⁴ Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*, 29-30.

character and, therefore, more competent to carry out the ideas of my husband.”⁹⁵ Originally, Sara Rohl-Smith hired H. K. Bush Brown, the sculptor who received a \$1,000 merit award in the first design competition of the Sherman Statue, to complete the statue. However, after only a short period of time, Mrs. Rohl-Smith fired Brown, claiming a breach of contract.⁹⁶ Perhaps due to this unfortunate experience, Sara Rohl-Smith hired four sculptors who were responsible for executing specific components of the monument. These sculptors comprised Sigvald Asbjornsen, who finished the four soldiers and the group “War”; Mrs. Theodore A. Ruggles Kitson, who was responsible for the eight medallions; Stephen Sinding, who started the “War” and “Peace” groups; and Lauritz Jensen, who was responsible for the equestrian statue and the bas-reliefs (Table 5). Jensen also supervised the work of the others, under Mrs. Rohl-Smith’s direction.⁹⁷

With the new group of sculptors in place, work resumed on the bronze pieces of the monument. In 1901, Sigvald Asbjornsen completed the statues of the four soldiers (Table 5). Before his death, Carl Rohl-Smith had completed the 6’-6” plaster models of the cavalry, engineer corps, and infantry soldiers. Therefore, these were ready to be cast in bronze. However, only the wax working model of the artillery soldier had been started by Rohl-Smith. Therefore, Asbjornsen finished the wax model and plaster cast of this soldier. The limited nature of his work is verified by the inscriptions on the four soldiers, which all credit Carl Rohl-Smith, save the artillery soldier at the southeast corner, which reads “C R-S/Completed by S. Asbjornsen 1901.”

Mrs. Theodore Ruggles A. Kitson completed the models of the eight portrait medallions of Sherman’s corps commanders (Table 5). On October 10, 1902, the Sherman Statue

⁹⁵ “Statue of General Sherman: Artists Asked to Take Up the Unfinished Work,” Lot 4000, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

⁹⁶ Letter from H. K. Bush Brown to Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, 23 August 1901, Letters Sent by the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

Committee, after an inspection at the on-site studio, accepted the models of the medallions.⁹⁸ As such, the plaster casts were sent to the Gorham Manufacturing Company in Providence, Rhode Island. Gorham was the foundry for all the bronze pieces of the Sherman Statue.⁹⁹ The bronze pairs of the 1'-3"-diameter medallions were fastened to the east and west (side) faces of the main pedestal on both sides of the bas-reliefs. Their placement on the side faces of the main pedestal is not the location specified in Carl Rohl-Smith's original design. At an unknown time, the placement of the medallions was changed from their original location on the corner pedestals of the monument to their present position on the main pedestal.

Lauritz Jensen, a sculptor from Copenhagen, Denmark, undertook a large role in the completion of the Sherman Statue (Table 5). While he supervised the work of the other sculptors, Jensen completed the work of modeling the four bas-reliefs¹⁰⁰ using Carl Rohl-Smith's designs. Completed in 1902, these low relief bronze plaques depict scenes of General Sherman during different episodes of the Civil War. The 4' by 3'-9" bas-reliefs of "Battle of Missionary Ridge" and "Sherman in Camp at Night" are located on the east and west faces, respectively, of the pedestal (Figure 12). "Battle of Missionary Ridge" depicts Sherman waiting for signs of General Thomas while his men are fighting in the background. The bas-relief "Sherman at Camp in Night" illustrates Sherman's infamous habit of staying up during the night planning for the next

⁹⁷ Art Inventories, s.v. "General William Tecumseh Sherman Statue"; Goode, James M. Goode Research Collection--Outdoor Sculpture, MS.

⁹⁸ Minutes of the General Sherman Statue Commission, October 10, 1902, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

⁹⁹ Notarized letter from Sara Rohl-Smith, October 26, 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰⁰ Some contemporary newspaper accounts indicated Henry H. Kitson, a Boston sculptor, executed the bas-reliefs while Lauritz Jensen worked on the equestrian statue and badge of the Army of the Tennessee. However, Kitson's name was not found in any of the correspondence of the Sherman Statue Committee, nor was he mentioned in the "official" book about the statue, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature*. The inscriptions on two of the bas-reliefs list "C. Rohl-Smith sculp/completed by LJ" and the inscription on a third bas-relief indicates "C. Rohl-Smith/completed/by others"; the fourth bas-relief has no inscription.

day's advance. The bas-reliefs "March through Georgia" and "Battle of Atlanta" are mounted to the north and south faces, respectively, of the pedestal. These two plaques measure 7'-6" by 3'-9" (Figure 13). "March through Georgia" shows Sherman leading the march with his officers immediately behind him. "Battle of Atlanta" depicts Sherman with his commanding officers watching the battle from his army's headquarters.

In addition to the bas-reliefs, Jensen also executed the badge of the Army of the Tennessee, which is located at the base of the rear (south) face of the pedestal, and undertook the awesome responsibility of completing the equestrian statue of General Sherman.¹⁰¹ Jensen executed the equestrian statue closely following the design Carl Rohl-Smith submitted with his competition model (Figures 5 and 14). Like the original design, Sherman is rendered with an intense demeanor as he studies something located off in the distance. He is wearing a long military field coat with matching trousers and boots and a saber belted to the left side of his waist. Sherman is sitting on his service saddle and cloth, which includes an insignia of a bald eagle and stars. In his left hand, Sherman holds the reins of his horse, whose head is cocked to the right side, while his right grasps his hat. Carl Rohl-Smith's original design showed Sherman holding a field glass in his right hand, not his hat, but the sculptor later changed this after learning that Sherman carried his hat in his right hand while riding at the head of his troops during the Grand Review of the Army.¹⁰²

Jensen worked on the partially completed wax model of the equestrian statue at the on-site studio. At various times during the process of modeling the statue, Jensen moved the model, via

¹⁰¹ Goode, James M. Goode Research Collection--Outdoor Sculpture, MS; Richmond, "Outdoor Public Sculpture in Washington," MS.

¹⁰² "Finished By April: Mrs. Rohl-Smith's Statement as to Sherman Statue," (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 5 July 1902; "Limning of Sherman," *Washington Post*, 16 October 1903, p. 5; *Souvenir Book of Our National Capital* (Washington, D.C.: B. S. Reynolds Company, 1923).

the track, from the studio to a wooden platform near the completed pedestal, where he and Mrs. Rohl-Smith inspected the proportions and scale of the model.¹⁰³ After Jensen completed the final wax model in July 1902, he cut it into three smaller sections and cast them in plaster. Completed a couple of months later, the plaster casts were then shipped to the Gorham Manufacturing Company's foundry in Providence to be cast in bronze.¹⁰⁴ The bronze of the equestrian statue was cast at three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and the other bronze components were cast at a thickness between one-quarter and three-eighths of an inch.¹⁰⁵ The bronze is composed of 91 percent copper, 6 percent zinc, and 3 percent tin.¹⁰⁶ The Gorham Manufacturing Company delivered the three bronze pieces of the equestrian statue to the site on August 10, 1903 (Figure 15). The largest piece comprised the upper part of the horse and the lower half of Sherman's body. The other two pieces consisted of the horse's legs, which contain dowels that are bolted to a rectangular bronze base, and Sherman's upper torso.¹⁰⁷ Eleven days later, the Gorham Manufacturing Company hoisted the assembled pieces of the statue to the top of the pedestal and bolted them together.¹⁰⁸ Gorham then secured the base of the entire statue to the capstone of the pedestal with two bronze bolts.¹⁰⁹ With the 17'-6" height of the equestrian statue, the entire height of the Sherman Statue is 49'-9¼".¹¹⁰

¹⁰³ "Sherman Statue Model: Work of the Artist to Be Completed in Bronze," Lot 4000, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰⁴ "Finished By April."

¹⁰⁵ "The Sherman Statue: It Will Be Placed Upon the Pedestal Next Week," (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 12 August 1903, 10; Contractor's Bond, 12.

¹⁰⁶ William A. Day, Report of Inspection of the Foundry of Gorham Manufacturing Co., Providence, RI, 14 July 1903, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰⁷ L. Amateis, Report of the bronze work of the General William Tecumseh Sherman Statue, 16 July 1903, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰⁸ "Report of Operations and Return of Officers and Hired Men for the month of August 1903," Series 106, Box 1, Vol. 3, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰⁹ Amateis, Bronze work of the Sherman Statue.

¹¹⁰ Memorandum, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, to General Gillespie, 22 September 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of the Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

Some of the last pieces of bronze work executed were the allegorical statues of “War” and “Peace.” Stephen Sinding, a Norwegian sculptor, undertook the work of these bronze groups out of admiration of the work of his friend, Carl Rohl-Smith.¹¹¹ At the time of the commission, Sinding was living in Copenhagen, Denmark. The Sherman Statue Committee granted Sinding permission to start the models in Copenhagen, but he had to complete the casts in the United States.¹¹² By July 1902, Sinding was ready to ship the plaster casts, which were 8’-6” tall, to Washington, D.C., in order to complete them at the on-site studio.¹¹³ Sinding became ill right before he was to travel to the United States, however, so he sent a colleague, Carl Bonnesen, to complete the statues in his place.¹¹⁴ Bonnesen returned to Denmark after finishing “Peace,” so Sigvald Asbjornsen undertook the completion of the group “War”¹¹⁵ (Table 5).

The group “Peace” was the first of the allegorical statues completed; the Gorham Manufacturing Company delivered this bronze piece on August 10, 1903.¹¹⁶ The dominant figure of this statue is a woman with the lower half of her body draped in fabric, holding flowering branches of a fruit tree (Figure 16). Sitting at her feet are two boys and a girl. To one side of the woman is the back side of the young girl, who is naked. She is grasping the shoulders of an older boy, who is clad at the waist with a cloth. This group signifies the strong taking care of the weak.¹¹⁷ On the other side of the woman is a young boy who is extending his hand out to a dove.

¹¹¹ “Will Honor Sherman: Statue of Late General to Be Unveiled by G. A. R.,” Lot 4000, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

¹¹² Goode, James M. Goode Research Collection—Outdoor Sculpture, MS.

¹¹³ Letter from Mrs. Carl Rohl-Smith to Secretary of War, 3 July 1902, Letters Sent by the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹¹⁴ Letter from Sara Rohl-Smith to Colonel Bingham, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 28 October 1902, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹¹⁵ “Limning of Sherman,” 5; Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*, 30.

¹¹⁶ “Report of Operations and Return of Officers and Hired Men for the month of August 1903,” Series 106, Box 1, Vol. 3, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹¹⁷ Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*, 29.

The innocent nature of the children, the flowering branches of a fruit tree, and the dove present an effective iconographical image of peace.

Asbjornsen did not finish the plaster cast of the statue "War" until June 5, 1903.¹¹⁸

Consequently, it was the last of all the bronze pieces of the Sherman Statue to be cast. The foundry delivered the statue "War" to the monument site on September 23, 1903,¹¹⁹ only twenty-two days before the Sherman Statue was scheduled to be unveiled. The statue is composed of two figures, a woman and a male soldier (Figure 16). The woman, who is bound from head-to-toe, is "tearing all ties asunder" as she stands on top of a dead soldier, who, as the symbol of humanity, is the prey of two vultures.¹²⁰ This allegorical statue presents a very forceful and poignant representation of Sherman's cry that "War is hell!"

While the various sculptors worked on the statues, Sara Rohl-Smith designed and directed the installation of a marble mosaic floor around the base of the statue. The mosaic floor contains the names of the Civil War battles in which Sherman fought (Figure 17). Originally, the Sherman Statue Committee decided to inscribe the names of the battles on the pedestal of the monument. However, in late 1902, the Sherman Statue Committee approved the idea of the mosaic floor in lieu of inscribing the battles on the pedestal after considering the aesthetics of the pedestal and the monument as a whole. The importance of the monument's appearance is evident in the Committee's request for a congressional appropriation of \$8,000 to subsidize the addition of the

¹¹⁸ Letter from Mrs. Rohl-Smith to Elihu Root, Secretary of War, 5 June 1903, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹¹⁹ Letter from H. M. B. of Carl Rohl-Smith, Studio White Lot, to General G. M. Dodge, 23 September 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹²⁰ Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*, 29.

mosaic floor, stating that it “...will add greatly to the completeness and beauty of the monument.”¹²¹ The Committee secured the appropriations on December 22, 1903 (Table 2).¹²²

The six-foot wide mosaic floor covers a 1,700 square-foot area around the base of the statue. The floor and two courses of granite steps are supported by a concrete foundation.¹²³ The floor comprises multi-colored pieces of mosaic, ranging from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in thickness.¹²⁴ Interestingly, the Sherman Statue Committee and Sara Rohl-Smith did not specify the color scheme and types of marbles for the floor but had the bidding companies submit design proposals for these attributes. Therefore, the winning contractor for the project, the National Mosaic Company of Washington, D.C., received the commission based on its proposed design for the mosaics.¹²⁵ The company began work on the mosaic floor in June 1903 after a different contractor, A. Malnetti of New York, completed setting the concrete foundation and the two granite steps. Malnetti set 527 linear feet of stone that was from the same Woodbury, Vermont, quarries as the granite for the pedestal.¹²⁶

The Sherman Statue Committee, when not inspecting the models and the work in progress at the monument, was busy making the arrangements for the unveiling ceremonies on October 15, 1903. Originally, the Committee anticipated a spring unveiling, since Sara Rohl-Smith’s contract

¹²¹ Letter from General G. M. Dodge, Chairman, to Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 20 December 1902, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹²² 32 Stat. 758.

¹²³ Plan and section, “Sherman Statue, New Granite Steps,” ca. 1903, Record Group 79: Records of the National Park Service (RG 79), 65.10-3, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, College Park, MD.

¹²⁴ Specifications [of the marble mosaic floor for the statue of General Sherman], Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, Washington, D.C.

¹²⁵ Specifications [of the marble mosaic floor]. Bidding companies were provided with a blueprint of the footprint of the floor, the area of the floor, and the names of the battles.

¹²⁶ Specifications, proposals for granite steps at base of pedestal of statue of Gen. Sherman, 7 January 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; Letter from Colonel Bingham, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, to A. Malnetti, New York, 2 March 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

specified an April 8, 1903, completion date for the monument.¹²⁷ President Theodore Roosevelt selected October 15, 1903, for the date of the unveiling, however, since this was the best available time in his schedule.¹²⁸ The later date of the unveiling benefited Sara Rohl-Smith, who realized in March 1903 that several of the statues would not be completed by the April deadline. After two subsequent contract extensions, Sara Rohl-Smith's new deadline was September 1, 1903.¹²⁹ After years of work by the various members of the Sherman Statue Committee, the sculptors, the contractors, and many other individuals, the Sherman Statue Committee accepted the monument as completed on October 14, 1903, the day before the unveiling.¹³⁰

The Sherman Statue Committee invited over 2,000 guests to the unveiling ceremonies, and of these, about 1,100 accepted the invitation.¹³¹ To accommodate the guests, work crews from the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds erected three wooden stands in a U-shaped configuration around the Sherman Statue (Figure 18). On the north side of the statue was the President's stand. Seated with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were members of his Cabinet and staff, the Sherman Statue Committee, the speakers, the officiating clergymen, Senators, Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, ranking military officers, various governors, Mrs. Sara Rohl-Smith, her nephew Peter Suhr, and members of William T. Sherman's family. The viewing stand on the west side of the statue held the Societies of the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and the Societies of the Army of the Ohio and Potomac sat in the opposite stand. In

¹²⁷ Articles of Agreement.

¹²⁸ Letter from G. M. Dodge to Elihu Root, Secretary of War, 18 February 1903, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹²⁹ Letter from Elihu Root, Secretary of War, to Mrs. Rohl-Smith, 13 March 1903, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; Letter from Colonel Symons, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, to Mrs. Carl Rohl-Smith, 15 July 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹³⁰ Letter from Secretary, Sherman Statue Commission, to Colonel T. W. Symons, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 20 October 1903, Letters Sent by the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

front of the President's stand were seats of honor for 200 maimed Civil War veterans who resided in Washington, D.C.¹³² In addition to the invited guests, hundreds of interested citizens lined Fifteenth Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, and the south portico of the Treasury Building to watch the festivities.¹³³

The Committee created a dramatic patriotic setting for the unveiling through extensive decorations. Two enormous United States flags veiled the equestrian statue and pedestal, and Old Glory also covered the four corner statues (Figure 19). U.S. flags also draped all the viewing stands, creating quite a spectacle around the monument (Figure 20). Other decorations included regimental flags of various divisions of the Armies of the Tennessee, Ohio, Potomac, and Cumberland, and extensive floral arrangements trimming the terrace and corner pedestals of the monument and each of the stands.¹³⁴ To lessen the conspicuous nature of the sculptors' studio, the Committee hung flags and draped garlands of flowers on it (Figure 20).

The unveiling ceremonies started at two-thirty in the afternoon.¹³⁵ The festivities began with a military and naval parade that started at Sixteenth and I Streets and proceeded south on Sixteenth, then east on H Street until Fifteenth Street, where the parade marched south. The parade turned west at the Treasury Building and then passed in front of the President's Stand, between the statue and the stands, and exited to East Executive Avenue. The parade marched

¹³¹ *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*, 37.

¹³² *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*, 40-41; "Sherman Unveiled: Ceremonies at the Equestrian Statue of War Hero," *Washington Post*, 16 October 1903.

¹³³ "Sherman Unveiled."

¹³⁴ Memorandum, Captain Archibald W. Butt to Colonel T. W. Symons, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 8 October 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; "Tribute to Be Unique: Sherman Statue Unveiling Tomorrow Grandly Planned," *Washington Post* 14 October 1903.

¹³⁵ Program of the ceremonies of the Unveiling of the Statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman, Washington. *Thursday, October 15, 1903*, Records Concerning Statue Unveilings and Monument Dedications, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

around the grounds of the statue and assembled, facing north, on Fifteenth Street.¹³⁶ The parade consisted of two divisions. The first division was formed from the 2d Battalion of Engineers, the 37th, 44th, and 104th Batteries of Coast Artillery, the second squadron of the 2d Cavalry, the 4th Battery of Field Artillery, a detachment of the Hospital Corps from the U.S. Army, one battalion of U.S. Marines, and two battalions of U.S. Sailors. Colonel Winfield S. Edgerly, Second U.S. Cavalry at Fort Myer, Virginia, commanded this division. The second division, under the command of Brigadier General George H. Harries, National Guard, Washington, D.C., comprised the entire force of the National Guard of Washington, D.C.¹³⁷

Several speeches followed the pomp of the military parade. Reverend D. J. Stafford commenced this portion of the ceremonies with the invocation. Fittingly, General Grenville M. Dodge, who headed the effort to erect a memorial statue to Sherman from the inception, presented the introductory address.¹³⁸ In his introduction, Dodge described the statue and how its components so aptly represent the character and life of General Sherman. On behalf of all those involved, he then extended his gratitude to Sara Rohl-Smith for completing the statue after the death of Carl Rohl-Smith. In conclusion, he announced that the Sherman Statue Committee arranged for the U.S. Minister of Denmark to place a floral wreath on the tomb of Carl Rohl-Smith in Copenhagen simultaneous to the unveiling of the statue.¹³⁹ After Dodge's introduction, the General William T. Sherman Statue was finally unveiled. William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndyke, the nine-year-old grandson of the Civil War general, pulled the cord that withdrew the two U.S. flags, offering for the first time a full view of the equestrian statue of Sherman

¹³⁶ "Soldiers to Parade," *(Washington) Evening Star*, 7 October 1903, 7.

¹³⁷ *Army and Navy Journal* 41, no. 7 (October 17, 1903): 174.

¹³⁸ Program of the ceremonies of the unveiling.

(Figures 20-21). At the same moment the equestrian statue was unveiled, the Marine Band played the *Star Spangled Banner*, and the 4th Field Battery, U.S. Artillery, performed a seventeen-gun salute.¹⁴⁰ Following the unveiling of the equestrian statue, William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndyke and two veterans proceeded to remove the flags veiling the corner statues of the army soldiers, starting at the northeast corner and continuing around clockwise to the other three.¹⁴¹

The address of President Roosevelt immediately followed the unveiling of the statue. In his address, Roosevelt stressed the importance of remembering the acts of soldiers such as Sherman who courageously fought for unity, but also of incorporating their virtues in our everyday lives. He best summarized the importance of the commemoration of historically significant individuals, specifically General Sherman, when he said: "To [the good character of our citizenship] it is well to keep alive the memory of those men who are fit to serve as examples of what is loftiest and best in American citizenship. Such a man was General Sherman."¹⁴² Addresses by representatives of the Armies of the Tennessee, Potomac, Cumberland, and Ohio followed, respectively.¹⁴³ These individuals, as those who preceded them, paid verbal tribute and homage to the man honored that day and henceforth by this statue. The benediction, by Bishop Henry T. Satterlee, completed the unveiling ceremonies.

¹³⁹ *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*, 53-55; Dispatch from Lauritz Swanson, U.S. Minister of Denmark, to Colonel Thomas W. Symons, War Department, 15 October 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁴⁰ Program of the Ceremonies of the Unveiling.

¹⁴¹ Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*, 59.

¹⁴² Theodore Roosevelt, "Address of President Roosevelt at the Unveiling of the Sherman Statue. Washington, October 15, 1903," 19-20 (quotation), Special Collections, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

¹⁴³ Program of the Ceremonies of the Unveiling. Colonel D. B. Henderson represented the Army of the Tennessee, Major General Daniel E. Sickles the Potomac, General Charles H. Grosvenor the Cumberland, and General Thomas T. Henderson the Ohio. The complete addresses of these speakers and all others involved in the unveiling ceremony can be found in *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature*; the October 15, 1903,

When the General William T. Sherman Statue was unveiled on October 15, 1903, it became the ninth equestrian statue in Washington, D.C.¹⁴⁴ However, it is the second of two full-figure equestrian statues of General Sherman in the United States. On May 30, 1903, Memorial Day, William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndyke unveiled the William T. Sherman Memorial at the Grand Army Plaza of Central Park in New York City¹⁴⁵ (Figure 22). Augustus Saint-Gaudens, a preeminent sculptor in the United States until his death in 1907, executed the New York statue of Sherman, and Charles Follen McKim of McKim, Mead and White, a renowned architecture firm of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, designed the pedestal. The statue consists of Sherman on horseback, wearing a full military uniform and cape, and Victory, a winged female figure, in front of him. Saint-Gaudens began the design of the statue in 1892 under the auspices of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Public subscriptions funded the entire \$53,000 cost of the memorial.¹⁴⁶

Even after the successful dedication of the Sherman Statue in Washington, D.C., the duties of the Sherman Statue Committee were not yet completed. Two matters relating to the statue were still at hand for the Committee: the preparation of an illustrated publication about the Sherman Statue and the need to finish the grounds of the statue. The Committee again sought federal funds in order to undertake both tasks. In January 1904, the Committee requested \$8,000,

and October 16, 1903, editions of the *(Washington) Evening Star*; and, the October 16, 1903, edition of the *Washington Post*.

¹⁴⁴ Samuel Hay Kauffmann, "'Men on Horseback.' A Paper on the Equestrian Statuary in Washington," Read before the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C., 11 March 1901, 9. The eight equestrian statues dedicated prior to Sherman are Andrew Jackson (1853), George Washington (1860), Winfield Scott (1874), James Birdseye McPherson (1876), Nathaniel Greene (1877), George Henry Thomas (1879), Winfield Scott Hancock (1896), and John A. Logan (1901).

¹⁴⁵ Art Inventories, s.v. "Saint-Gaudens, Augustus." The Sherman Statue Committee selected William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndyke to unveil the Washington, D.C., statue on September 10, 1903, a little over three months after he unveiled the New York statue. It is unlikely that the Committee's selection of William Thorndyke was coincidental. Minutes of the meeting of the Sherman Statue Commission, 10 September 1903, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

designating \$2,722 of that total to the reimbursement of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which fronted that amount years ago for the models of the second competition. The remainder was allocated for improving and finishing the grounds of the statue and "...preparing an illustrated description of [the Sherman] statue and the ceremonies attending its unveiling..."¹⁴⁷ On February 18, 1904, Congress approved an \$8,000 appropriation for these three purposes¹⁴⁸ (Table 2).

The result of the Committee's final efforts for the Sherman Statue is *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States of America*, by DeB. Randolph Keim.¹⁴⁹ The government printed 12,000 copies of the book, with 250 copies allotted to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and 9,000 copies to members of Congress. The Joint Committee on the Library distributed the remaining copies.¹⁵⁰ The Sherman Statue Committee, however, had yet to pay Keim for his services. For the final time, the Committee asked for a \$700 Congressional appropriation for "the collection of materials, preparation, editing, proof reading, and supervision through the press of the volume"¹⁵¹ (Table 2). Congress approved this appropriation on March 3, 1905. The Committee did not use the money for the purposes stated in the act (the book was

¹⁴⁶ "A Worthy Monument to Sherman," Lot 4000, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; Art Inventories, s.v. "Saint-Gaudens, Augustus."

¹⁴⁷ Letter from G. M. Dodge, Chairman, Sherman Statue Commission, to Hon. W. B. Allison, United States Senate, 6 January 1904; Letter from G. M. Dodge, President, Sherman Statue Commission, to Colonel T. W. Symons, Superintendent, Office Public Buildings and Grounds, 15 December 1903; and Letter from G. M. Dodge, President, Sherman Statue Commission, to Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker, House of Representatives, 15 December 1903, Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁴⁸ 33 Stat. 25.

¹⁴⁹ Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art*.

¹⁵⁰ Senate Documents, vol. 40, 58th Congress, 2d session, 1903-04, Law Library, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.; *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Thirty-fourth Meeting, Held at Washington, D.C., October 15-16, 1903* (Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1906), 139.

¹⁵¹ 33 Stat. 1227.

published in 1904) but instead paid the author of the book.¹⁵² After the final appropriation of \$700, the Sherman Statue cost the U.S. Government \$119,755.05 through seven different appropriations and \$16,000 in subscriptions raised by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

While Keim prepared the book, the Committee concentrated on finishing the grounds of the monument, now officially known as “Sherman Plaza.”¹⁵³ After the stands for the unveiling ceremonies were removed, it was clearly evident that the grounds around the statue were unfinished and in poor condition.¹⁵⁴ The grounds had not been improved since the construction of pathways on the south and west sides of the plaza in the beginning of 1903. Colonel Thomas W. Symons, Superintendent of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds and a member of the Sherman Statue Committee, prepared a landscape plan for Sherman Plaza in preparation for the Committee’s request for a Congressional appropriation for improving the grounds (Figure 23). Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, the succeeding Superintendent, carried out the plan.

The 1903 landscape plan for Sherman Plaza comprised a system of curvy sidewalks that led from each corner of the site to a grand circular walkway around the monument. Enclosed within the circular walkway were four gas lampposts positioned directly across each of the truncated corners of the monument’s base. The placement of the lamps in this manner effectively divided the circular area around the monument into four quadrants for annual flower beds. The areas outside of the path system were lawns. Over time, Public Buildings and Grounds planted flower beds, shrubs, and trees such as elms, maples, and spruces in the lawn areas. The entire plaza was contained within a low granite wall (Figure 23).

¹⁵² “Report of Operations for the month of March 1905, upon Public Buildings and Grounds, under the Chief of Engineers, in the District of Columbia,” 11, Press Copies of Annual Report for Fiscal Years 1885-1900; 1902, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁵³ 33 Stat. 25, which states “...grounds shall be hereafter known as Sherman Plaza...”

¹⁵⁴ Letter from Grenville M. Dodge to Honorable Joseph G. Cannon.

Beginning in November 1903, workers from Public Buildings and Grounds began the process of improving the site according to these plans. The first job towards this end was the removal of the sculptor's studio.¹⁵⁵ Next, work crews installed water lines and drain traps, erected the four gas lampposts, and connected them to the gas main.¹⁵⁶ During the first half of 1904, independent companies hauled over 3,600 cubic yards of earth to the site in order to raise the grade of the ground on the east and south sides of the plaza. Similar to the earlier regrading of the site, the U.S. government incurred only a small expense for the earth fill.¹⁵⁷ Despite the efforts to raise the lower sides of the plaza, the landscape plan included a set of thirteen steps at the southeast entrance. Between April and June, the contractor, Cranford Paving Company of Washington, D.C., set the granite retaining wall and coping on the east and south edges of the plaza. The sidewalks were the next component of the plan to be constructed. Work crews from the Cranford Paving Company poured close to 1,400 square yards of cement over a three-month period to form the eight-foot-wide sidewalks.¹⁵⁸

Upon completion of the construction projects, Public Buildings and Grounds focused on the floral arrangements of the site. Four twenty-foot diameter flower beds were laid out and planted on each side of the statue, and a border of Honeysuckle vines was planted on the south and southwest sides of the grounds, near the retaining wall. Simultaneous to planting the flowers,

¹⁵⁵ Letter from Colonel Symons, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, to Sara Rohl-Smith, 14 November 1903, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 1, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁵⁶ "Report of Operations and Return of Officers and Hired Men for the month of November 1903," Series 106, Box 1, Vol. 3, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁵⁷ "Report of Operations and Return of Officers and Hired Men for the month[s] of January-June 1904," Series 106, Box 1, Vol. 3, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁵⁸ "Report of Operations for the month[s] of April-July 1904"; "Report of Operations for the month of August 1904, upon Public Buildings and Grounds, under the Chief of Engineers, in the District of Columbia," Press Copies of Annual Report for Fiscal Years 1885-1900; 1902, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; Letter from Colonel Bromwell, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, to Cranford Paving Co., 7 July 1904, Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

the grounds crew sowed the lawn with rye grass seed. These final projects were completed in November 1904, exactly one year after work on the landscaping of Sherman Plaza started.¹⁵⁹ However, Public Buildings and Grounds periodically added more plantings to the plaza over the years. In May 1905, for instance, thirty evergreens and fifty deciduous shrubs were planted, and less than a year later, 176 shrubs were planted.¹⁶⁰ Figures 24 and 25 provide an idea of the character of Sherman Plaza after its landscape was completed. The plaza's simple landscaping scheme and large open spaces highlighted not only the Sherman Statue but also the Treasury Building in the background.

The landscape plan that was executed for Sherman Plaza in 1903 and 1904 was not the first design scheme for the site. Three other landscape schemes had been proposed for the site. The first of these schemes dates from 1900 and consists of an elaborate system of walkways and other features surrounding the statue (Figure 26). The unknown designer of this plan combined four curvilinear paths that extend to the corners of the plaza with four orthogonal paths that cut through the middle of the site. All these paths meet in a large, central, open area with what presumably are semicircular raised or sunken seating plazas on either side of the monument. Either the Sherman Statue Committee or Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, the Superintendent of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, rejected this plan. In July 1901, George H. Brown, a landscape gardener for the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, produced a plan that is somewhat similar to the earlier scheme in that it retains curving walkways that lead from the

¹⁵⁹ "Report of Operations for the month[s] of September and November 1904, upon Public Buildings and Grounds, under the Chief of Engineers, in the District of Columbia," Press Copies of Annual Report for Fiscal Years 1885-1900; 1902, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁶⁰ "Report of Operations for the month of May 1905, upon Public Buildings and Grounds, under the Chief of Engineers, in the District of Columbia," Press Copies of Annual Report for Fiscal Years 1885-1900; 1902, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; "Report of Operations for the month of April 1907, upon Public Buildings and Grounds, under the Chief of Engineers, in the District of Columbia," Series 106, Box 1, Vol. 4, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

corners to a large central plaza around the monument (Figure 27). However, three of the four orthogonal walkways are removed and the central plaza is simplified. This plan also was never executed, but Colonel Bingham did approve the configuration of the granite coping and sidewalks around the perimeter of the site.¹⁶¹ The third plan was probably designed in 1905 as part of a suggestion for changing the flower beds on all four sides of the Sherman Statue (Figure 28). The unknown designer of this scheme proposed redesigning the flower beds to represent the corps badges of Sherman's army.¹⁶² The two amoeba-like figures in the south and west quadrants of the site are likely ponds with fountains.

By the 1920s, the visual character of Sherman Plaza had changed considerably due to the periodic installation of shrubs over the previous decade and the significant growth of the evergreens planted on the site over fifteen years earlier. By 1923, a dense concentration of vegetation surrounded the monument, reducing the openness of the site and producing an informal picturesque effect (Figure 29). The other significant change to the grounds of the monument occurred in 1924 when the National Community Christmas Tree was moved from the center of the Ellipse to Sherman Plaza. Sherman Plaza was chosen as the site of the first living Christmas tree, a Norway spruce, due to the extensive amount of evergreens already on the grounds. The organizers of the National Community Christmas Tree determined that a living tree would interfere with the recreational facilities on the Ellipse. The tree was also moved to

¹⁶¹ Proposed plan of arrangements and redecoration around Sherman Statue, George H. Brown, July 1901, RG 79, 65.10-4, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

¹⁶² The components of the plan are not labeled but correspondence from 11 May 1905 between Colonel Bromwell, Superintendent, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Major L. A. Abbott, a concerned citizen, indicates that the flower beds were scheduled to be changed to represent the corps badges of Sherman's army. The flower beds were probably never reconfigured to represent the corps badges. Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Box 2, RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

Sherman Plaza due to its close proximity to the White House.¹⁶³ The National Community Christmas Tree was located on the west side of the plaza (Figure 23).

In 1931, a proposal for widening the portion of E Street west of Fifteenth Street started a chain reaction of events at Sherman Plaza. The immediate impact of the proposed widening concerned the Sherman Statue itself, rather than its grounds. The proposed widening was to conform E Street west of Fifteenth to the fifty-six-foot width of E Street east of Fifteenth. The initial plans for the widening placed the northern edge of the street near the southern end of Sherman Statue.¹⁶⁴ Since the statue and its site would be compromised by the close proximity of the road, the Treasury Department suggested that the statue be moved from Sherman Plaza to the center of Sherman Circle at Seventh and Crittenden Streets in Northeast Washington, “a prominent position associated with the name of General Sherman.”¹⁶⁵ Obviously, this proposal was never realized, probably due to the fact that the removal of the Sherman Statue could only occur by an act of Congress. Regardless, the D.C. Engineer Department modified the plans for the widening so that the northern edge of E Street was not as close to the Sherman Statue¹⁶⁶ (Figure 30). These plans changed the configuration of Sherman Plaza, however, by straightening the west and south edges of the site and thereby reducing the overall size of the plaza.

Although the threat of moving the Sherman Statue to another site dissipated, the impending widening of E Street raised new questions about Sherman Plaza. These questions, however, pertained to the appropriateness of the current landscaping of the site. The D.C.

¹⁶³ Laura Schiavo, “The History of the National Christmas Tree and the Christmas Pageant of Peace,” MS, on file at the Office of White House Liaison, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., August 1998.

¹⁶⁴ “Sherman Statue May Be Shifted,” *(Washington) Evening Star*, 29 June 1931.

¹⁶⁵ Letter from A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to [Charles Moore], Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts, 1 June 1931, Project Files - Sherman, William T., General, Statue - Removal of, Record Group 66: Records of the Commission of Fine Arts (RG 66), NARA, Washington, D.C. Due to time constraints, research could not be completed to uncover how Sherman Circle is associated with General Sherman.

Engineer Department consulted the Commission of Fine Arts, an organization established in 1910 to advise the U.S. Government on all matters of art in the District, about the E Street widening project. After review by the Commission's landscape architect, Gilmore D. Clark, the Commission approved the plan for the widening with three exceptions, two of which involved Sherman Plaza. The first exception concerned the substantial curve of the curb on the west side of the plaza, which Clark suggested straightening. The second exception regarded the slope of the southern and eastern portions of the site, which, after the grading of the grounds in 1899 and then again in 1903, was still considered too steep. Clark recommended regrading the entire area of the plaza outside of the circular walkway of the Sherman Statue in order to provide a uniform slope. Regrading the site would eliminate the steep embankments between the grounds of the statue and the adjacent sidewalks, which he deemed "undesirable."¹⁶⁷ Clark included suggestions for replanting the grounds of the statue. These comprised foregoing the present landscaping, which featured bushes, for a more simplified planting scheme of grass, trees, and hedges along some of the paths.¹⁶⁸

Clark's recommendations for the surroundings of the Sherman Statue are very similar to those of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., the landscape architect and namesake of the landscape designer famous for New York's Central Park, who independently reviewed the proposed plans for the road widening two years earlier. However, unlike Clark's mild declaration that the grounds and steep embankments of Sherman Plaza were "undesirable," Olmsted's comments

¹⁶⁶ National Park Service, Office of White House Liaison, Record Group 79. (NPS-WESF, RG 79) - [Box 17, File 1430, Sherman [Statue], Plan of proposed E Street widening, 14 August 1931(?)].

¹⁶⁷ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 11, File 1460, Grounds South (Res. #1), Letter from Charles Moore, Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts, to Colonel Woodruff, Executive and Disbursing Officer, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 28 July 1933].

¹⁶⁸ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 11, File 1460, Grounds South (Res. #1), Letter from Charles Moore, Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts, to Colonel Woodruff, Executive and Disbursing Officer, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, 28 July 1933].

about the current condition and appearance of Sherman Plaza were scathing. Regarding the slope of the site, he said: "...the present setting of the Sherman Statue is far from satisfactory, especially on the south. The ground slopes down with a rather unpleasant rapidity from the statue to the top of a retaining wall, at which level drops abruptly to the adjoining sidewalk." Olmsted continues, describing the planting as "scrappy, confused, and trivial; failing to produce masses having any effective relations of composition with the monument..." and having no relation to the surrounding environs. He concluded that Sherman Plaza "ought to be designed de novo, with little regard for any characteristic of the present design..."¹⁶⁹ In order to realize the visual and aesthetic importance of the Sherman Statue and its location, Olmsted recommended planting a narrow background of trees south of the monument that would relate to the elms across the street in the Ellipse and to the tall height and prominent form of the monument.¹⁷⁰

The landscape designer of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, the successor to the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, included a combination of the ideas of both Clark and Olmsted in the redesign of the landscape of Sherman Plaza. The new design, which was likely the work of the landscape architect Irving W. Payne,¹⁷¹ eliminated the eight-foot-wide curvy sidewalks and circular walkway of the 1903 landscape design in favor of twelve-foot-wide diagonal sidewalks that lead to a rectangular walkway surrounding the base of the monument. Low (fifteen- to eighteen-inch) evergreen hedges lined the outer perimeter of the

¹⁶⁹ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 17, File 1430, Sherman [Statue], Surroundings of Sherman Statue in relation to plans for area north of Department of Commerce Building. Notes by F. L. Olmsted, 21 May 1931].

¹⁷⁰ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 17, File 1430, Sherman [Statue], Surroundings of Sherman Statue in relation to plans for area north of Department of Commerce Building. Notes by F. L. Olmsted, 21 May 1931].

¹⁷¹ "Memorials: Monuments, Statues and Sculptures of the Federal City of Washington, D.C., and Vicinity, Existing as of January 1, 1948, unless otherwise stated," General Files, 1910-54, District of Columbia - Memorials, Monuments, and Statues in, RG 66, NARA, Washington, D.C. A site plan of the new landscape design indicated "I. W. P." as the draftsman of the plan. Revised Detailed Planting Plan, Sherman Square & E Street Extended, 10 January 1934, RG 79, 23-91, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, College Park, MD.

rectangular walkway. Payne positioned two rows of willow oaks on the west side of the plaza and one row of willow oaks on the east and north sides. The plan also called for two American elms on the south side of the grounds to complement the large grouping of American elms on the south side of E Street. Because the designer was cognizant of the important north-south axis of the Sherman Statue and the Treasury Building, he did not place any trees in the centers of the north and south sides, thereby visually emphasizing the axial relationship with openness. The landscape plan retained all pre-existing trees, including two Sewell magnolias, but omitted all the original shrubs.¹⁷² Other improvements included changing the existing gas lamps to electric and adding five electric lights to the south and west perimeters of the plaza.¹⁷³

The Commission of Fine Arts approved the new landscape plan on January 18, 1934.¹⁷⁴ The National Park Service, which gained jurisdiction of all federal parks after the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks was abolished in 1933, completed the work of regrading, resodding, and planting Sherman Plaza by the end of the year.¹⁷⁵ The new design dramatically changed the character of Sherman Plaza. The informal picturesque landscape of the 1920s was transformed into a simple and dignified landscape by the rows of majestic willow oaks and American elms. Most of these trees, which are now over sixty years old, survive today, but the two Sewell magnolias do not. Now more than before, the trees mimic the columns of the Treasury Building's south portico and complement the height of the Sherman Statue. The other major component of the 1933 landscape plan that survives today is the system of sidewalks (Figure 31).

¹⁷² Revised Detailed Planting Plan, Sherman Square & E Street Extended, 10 January 1934, RG 79, 23-91, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, College Park, MD; "Ground Around Gen. Sherman's Statue Will Be Improved," *Washington Post Magazine*, 12 December 1933.

¹⁷³ Lighting Plan, Grounds South of Executive Mansion, 15 September 1933, RG 79, 23-78, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, College Park, MD.

¹⁷⁴ Revised Detailed Planting Plan, Sherman Square & E Street Extended, 10 January 1934, RG 79, 23-91, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA, College Park, MD.

Because the redesign of the landscape precluded the use of evergreen trees or shrubs in Sherman Plaza, the National Community Christmas Tree had to be relocated. On Christmas Eve 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt lit the final National Christmas Tree in Sherman Plaza. The National Christmas Tree was moved to Lafayette Park for the 1934 festivities.¹⁷⁶

Sherman Plaza,¹⁷⁷ like other public parks in Washington, D.C., was utilized by the government for the exigencies of World War II. In January 1943, the D.C. Engineer Department requested permission to build a 100,000-gallon underground concrete reservoir on the west side of Sherman Plaza. This forty-one-foot-diameter and ten-foot-deep reservoir was one of six proposed in the District as an emergency source of water for the D.C. Fire Department. Abe Fortas, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, granted permission to the D.C. Engineer Department to build the reservoir, provided that it would be removed within six months after the termination of the war and that the District would restore the grounds of the plaza to their original condition.¹⁷⁸ Presumably the reservoir was built as described. The reservoir is the only known use of Sherman Plaza during the war, although the site had been considered for another war effort. About one year earlier, the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, denied permission

¹⁷⁵ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 10, File 1115-30-75, Sherman Plaza, Letter from C. Marshall Finnan, Superintendent, to Director, National Capital Parks, 26 October 1934].

¹⁷⁶ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 10, File 1115-30-75, Sherman Plaza, D. T. Mayfield, Description of the National Community Christmas Tree, no date; Letter from C. Marshall Finnan, Superintendent, to H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary, Commission of Fine Arts, 19 January 1934].

¹⁷⁷ Beginning in the 1930s, some correspondence and other records called the grounds of Sherman Statue "Sherman Square." The frequency of the title Sherman Square increases in the 1940s, but Sherman Plaza is still used. In subsequent years, Sherman Square is used more prevalently. Records from the last decade or so use the name Sherman Park. The title of Sherman Plaza will be used in the text for the sake of consistency and because it was officially designated as such in 1904 (33 Stat. 25).

¹⁷⁸ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 11, File 1460, Grounds South #2, Memorandum, A. E. Demarary to the Secretary of the Interior, 12 March 1943; Letter from Abe Fortas, Acting Secretary of the Interior, to Colonel C. W. Kutz, Engineer Commission of Washington, D.C., 26 March 1943].

for the 71st Coast Artillery, which guarded the White House during the war, to erect two temporary barracks.¹⁷⁹ The barracks were subsequently built south of State Place.¹⁸⁰

While the grounds of Sherman Statue received a facelift in 1934, the statue itself began to face a series of maintenance problems that lasted throughout much of the twentieth century. One of these problems was an irregular cleaning schedule due to lack of funds by the various caretaker agencies. For instance, in July 1933, the General William T. Sherman Statue was one of eighteen statues scheduled to be cleaned, but due to a lack of funds, it and the others were passed over until at least October 1934, resulting in a five-year lapse since its last cleaning.¹⁸¹ Long lapses in the cleaning of the bronze pieces of the Sherman Statue probably occurred often over the next several decades. By the 1970s, a patina covered the Sherman equestrian statue, the four statues of the soldiers, the “War” and “Peace” groups, and most of the other bronze pieces.¹⁸² The pedestal was dirty too. It is likely that the entire monument was cleaned in preparation for the Bicentennial Celebration in 1976. In 1990, the National Park Service (NPS), the caretaker of Sherman Statue since 1933 when the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks was abolished, thoroughly cleaned all the bronze and stone components of the monument and waxed all the bronze pieces.¹⁸³ Since this time, the entire monument has been cleaned and waxed every third year.¹⁸⁴

¹⁷⁹ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 11, File 1460, Grounds South #2, Letter from Colonel Edward W. Timberlake, 71st Coast Artillery, to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, 12 April 1942].

¹⁸⁰ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 11, File 1460, Grounds South #2, Letter from Edward J. Fanflik, for the Chief of Engineers, to Ervin C. Root, Superintendent, National Capital Parks Service, 23 June 1947].

¹⁸¹ “Bath Refused City’s Statues To Save Money,” *Washington Post*, 20 July 1933; “Half of Statues in Parks Cleaned,” (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 4 October 1929.

¹⁸² Goode, *Outdoor Sculpture*, 131.

¹⁸³ NPS-WHL - [WHL Project Box #2, File D22(6), Sherman Park Rehabilitation, Folder 2, Memorandum from Audrey Calhoun, Park Manager, President’s Park, to Deputy Associate Regional Director, White House Liaison, 5 March 1991].

¹⁸⁴ Phil Walsh, Park Ranger, President’s Park, phone interview by author, 23 July 1998.

Another problem faced by the staff of NPS over the years has been the degradation of the Sherman Statue by vandalism. Between 1955 and 1963, vandals broke off the top half of the sword of the artillery soldier at the southeast corner (Figure 32). Also during this time period, vandals stole the saber of the cavalry soldier, which stands at the northeast corner of the monument (Figure 33). Reportedly, NPS replaced the saber of the cavalry soldier and adjusted his scabbard in 1963.¹⁸⁵ However, the statue at present is still missing its saber, so either the account was inaccurate or vandals stole the replacement saber too. The badge of the Army of the Tennessee was also removed from the Sherman Statue (Figure 34). It is not known how long this bronze piece has been missing.

The most serious maintenance problem of the Sherman Statue was the repeated repair of the mosaic floor around its base. The caretakers of the monument have been plagued by this problem since 1906, when frost caused cracks in the floor. These were filled with cement, and some broken tiles were removed and replaced with new tiles.¹⁸⁶ Only nine years later, the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds contracted the National Mosaic Company to remove all loose mosaic tiles, repair and clean the concrete base underneath these tiles, and replace the old mosaic with the same color, size, kind, and quality of marble as the original.¹⁸⁷ Subsequent repairs to the

¹⁸⁵ "Sweatered Statue, *Washington Post*, 5 December 1955; "Illinois Rail-Splitter Loses Finger, Soldier Sword to Statue Vandals," *Washington Post*, 4 November 1963.

¹⁸⁶ *Annual Report Upon the Improvement and Care of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Care and Maintenance of the Washington Monument, in the District of Columbia, in the Charge of Chas. S. Bromwell, Captain, Corps of Engineers, Colonel, USA. Appendix EEE of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1906* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1906), 2144.

¹⁸⁷ Abstract of Proposals [for repairing mosaic floor], 16 April 1915, General Correspondence of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1907-1921, Box 22, Folder 200 Sherman Statue (1-50), RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.; Specifications [for repairing mosaic floor], 9 April 1915, General Correspondence of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1907-1921, Box 22, Folder 200 Sherman Statue (1-50), RG 42, NARA, Washington, D.C.

mosaic floor occurred in 1929 and 1947.¹⁸⁸ Like each previous time, these two repair projects consisted of filling cracks in the floor and re-laying loose marble tile on a restored concrete bed. Since the concrete base of the mosaic floor would continuously deteriorate from the freeze-thaw cycle and general wear, NPS studied the feasibility of replacing the marble mosaic floor with a different material and foundation that could still retain most, if not all, of the qualities of the original design. In 1974, NPS analyzed seven different alternatives for the floor: 1) reproduce the original marble mosaic, 2) re-create the design in terrazzo, 3) construct a new base of slab granite with carved lettering, 4) install paving block or brick, 5) pour concrete with inset brass lettering, 6) lay sod, and 7) spread asphalt. NPS ultimately chose the second alternative, to re-create the design and colors of the original in terrazzo.¹⁸⁹ NPS contracted Boatman & Magnani, Inc., which began the project in October 1975. Work was temporarily halted, however, while the State Historic Preservation Office of the District of Columbia reviewed the effect of the project on the historic integrity of the Sherman Statue, which is included in the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, a National Register of Historic Places property. After finding that the terrazzo replacement would not have a significant effect, work resumed and the terrazzo floor was completed in March 1976.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁸ NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 17, File 1430, Sherman [Statue], Letter from S. J. Oliver to U.S. Tile & Marble Co., Inc., 29 November 1929]; NPS-WESF, RG 79 - [Box 17, File 1430, Sherman [Statue], Memorandum from T. Sutton Jett, Chief, National Memorials & Historic Sites Division, to Irving C. Root, 12 November 1947].

¹⁸⁹ National Park Service, Office of White House Liaison (NPS-WHL), Box WHL-AM-016, File D30, Sherman Statue, Letter from Director, National Capital Parks, to Robert A. Garvey, Jr., Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 6 January 1976. Interestingly, in 1941 NPS consulted with the Commission of Fine Arts regarding the replacement of the mosaic floor with another material, at which time the Commission recommended the use of slab granite with carved lettering (alternative #3). NPS-WHL, Box WHL-AM-016, File D30, Sherman Statue, Letter from Commission of Fine Arts to Paul Manship, 4 September 1941.

¹⁹⁰ NPS-WHL, Box WHL-AM-016, File D30, Sherman Statue, National Capital Parks, Specifications, Sherman Statue Repairs, Washington, D.C., June 1975; NPS-WHL, Box WHL-AM-016, File D30, Sherman Statue, Letter from Lorenzo W. Jacobs, Jr., State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia, to Manus J. Fish, Jr., Director, National Capital Parks, n. d.

Today, the Sherman Statue is in excellent condition (Figure 34). Due to regular cleanings, all the bronze pieces retain their deep-brown luster and show no visible signs of deterioration. The bronze pieces, however, are still missing; plans to replicate replacement pieces have been on hold since 1991 due to insufficient funds.¹⁹¹ All the granite work is also clean and in excellent condition. The terrazzo mosaic floor is in good condition save for cracks in the floor near each of the corner pedestals (Figure 35). The two granite steps below the mosaic floor are generally in good condition, although there is some minor spalling at the surfaces and edges. In addition, a few of the steps have settled at uneven heights.

The grounds of the Sherman Statue are also in excellent condition. This is due to a major rehabilitation of Sherman Plaza in 1991. NPS contracted the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) to renovate Sherman Plaza. PADC served as a federal contractor and consultant to revitalization projects located on Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. The primary objective of the renovation was to completely replace the deteriorated diagonal sidewalks with precast concrete London Pavers and granite trim and replace all other walkways with a gray exposed-aggregate concrete. The renovation also included relocating the light fixtures, installing twelve new cast-iron light fixtures with “Washington globes,” and installing park benches, trash receptacles, and a drinking fountain (Figure 35). All materials and objects used to renovate Sherman Plaza conform to the standards of other nearby federal parks.¹⁹² Due to the extensive construction involved with replacing the sidewalk system, PADC also

¹⁹¹ NPS-WHL, WHL Project Box #2, File D22(6), Sherman Park Rehabilitation, Folder 2, Memorandum from Audrey Calhoun, Park Manager, President’s Park, to Deputy Associate Regional Director, White House Liaison, 5 March 1991.

¹⁹² NPS-WHL, WHL Project Box #2, File D22(6), Sherman Park Rehabilitation, Folder 2, News Release by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, 16 July 1991; NPS-WHL, WHL Project Box #2, File D22(6), Sherman Park Rehabilitation, Folder 1, Meeting Minutes, Sherman Park PADC Design Review, 7 November 1989.

reinstalled the flowers and plants. Bordering the sidewalks on each side of the statue are rows of low deciduous shrubs that enclose beds of *Ilex crenata*, or Japanese Holly. At corner entrances to the plaza are azalea beds. The *Ilex crenata* were new to Sherman Plaza, but the azaleas were probably first planted in the 1960s¹⁹³ (Figure 35).

The General William T. Sherman Statue is an important monument in Washington, D.C., in many different contexts. The neoclassical design of the monument is a reflection of its immediate setting south of the Treasury Building and the larger context of the nation's capital. Its stylistic expression also represents the revivalism of classicism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in this country that was embodied by the City Beautiful movement. In addition, the monument is its own historian, silently representing a substantial number of individuals who contributed to its erection. The General William T. Sherman Statue is first and foremost, however, a commemoration of the military career of one of America's great generals and a memorial to one of the defining events in American history, the Civil War.

¹⁹³ Helen Mathews, Horticulturalist, President's Park, phone interview by author, 23 July 1998.

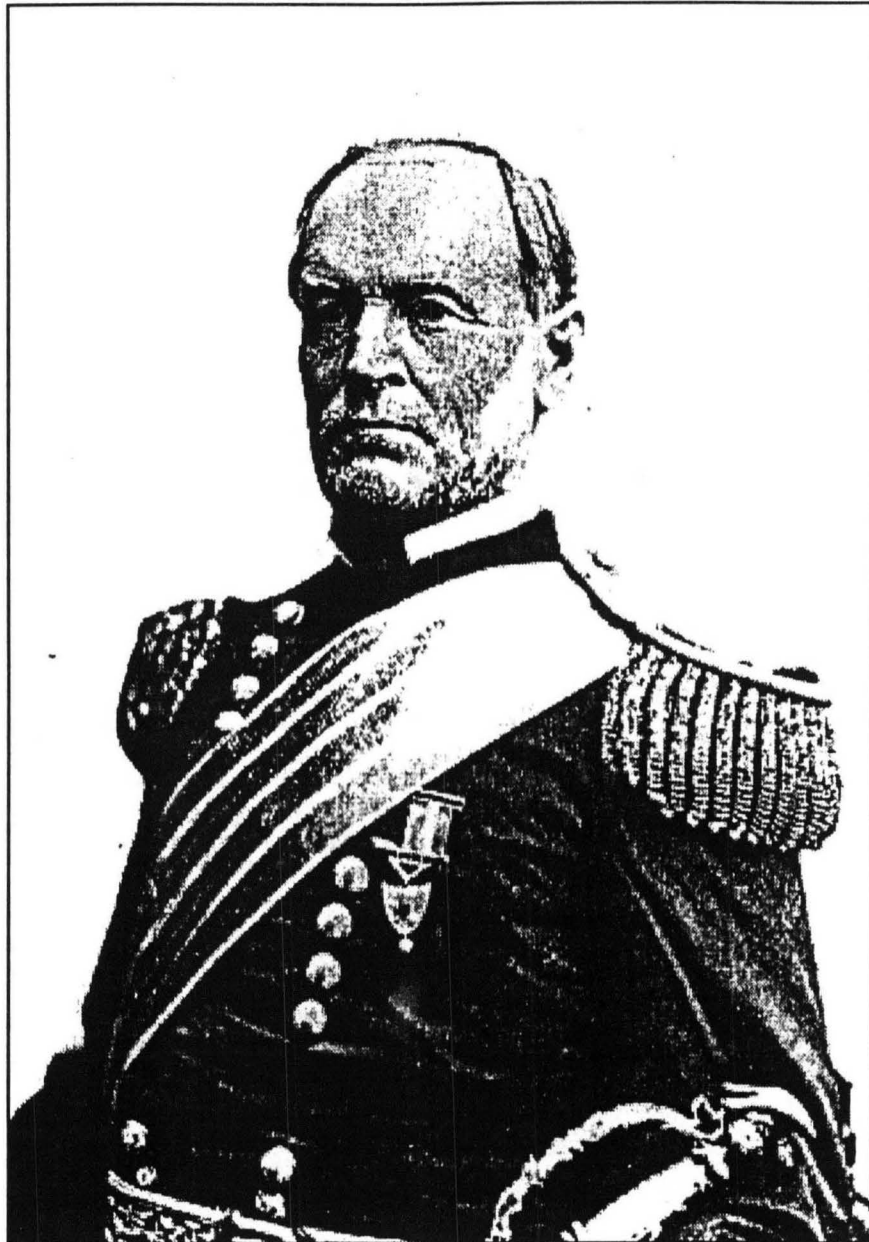


Figure 1. General William T. Sherman during the Civil War (From *Souvenir: Sherman Statue, Washington, D.C.* [Washington: Sudwarth Printing Company, 1903]).

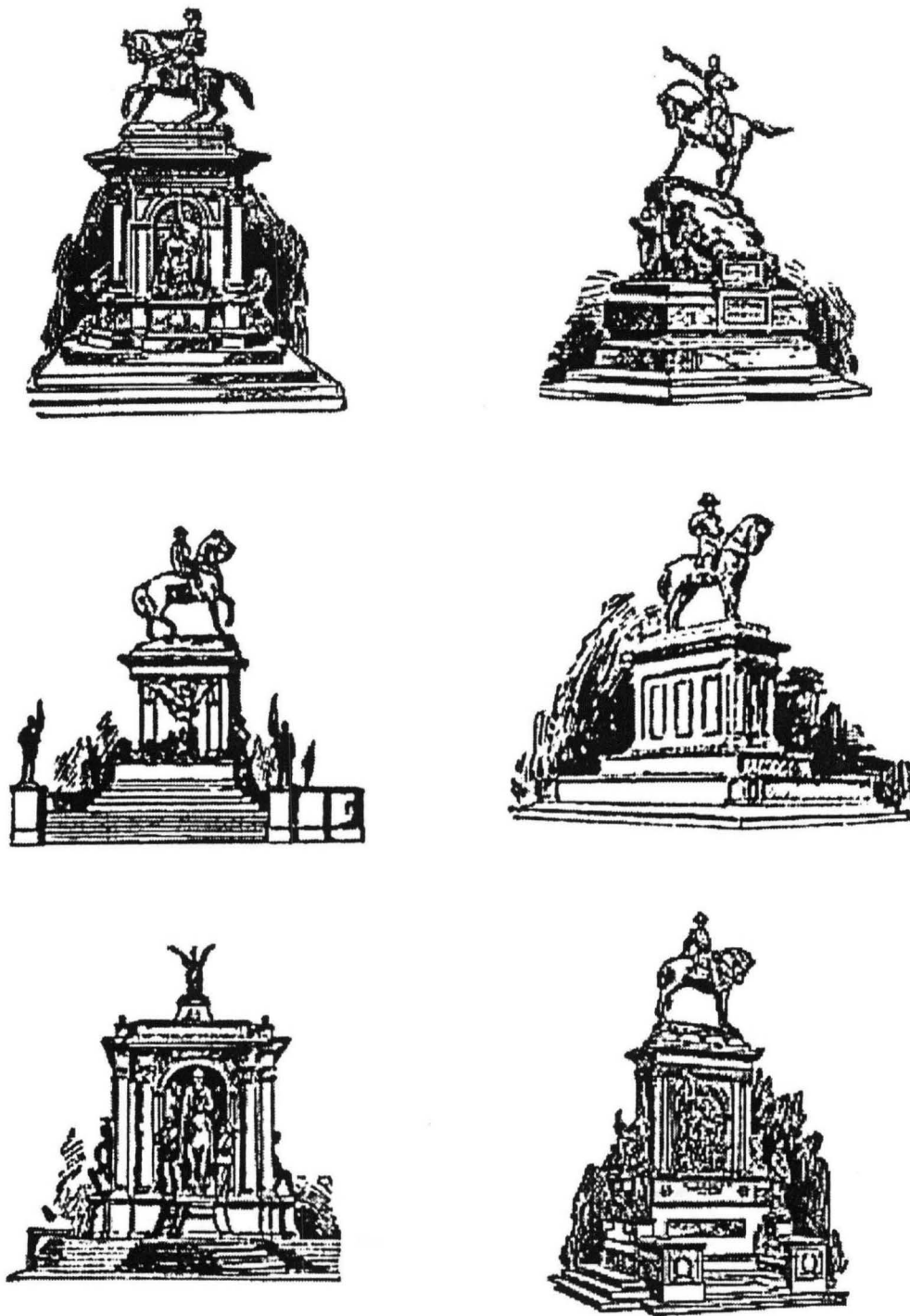


Figure 2. Illustrations of a selection of the models submitted for the competition for the Gen. Sherman Statue. *Clockwise from the top right hand corner:* models by sculptors Adrian Jones, William Ordway Partridge, H. K. Bush Brown, L. Amateis, H. G. Ellicott, and Alfred Luzi (From "A Model Exhibition: The Designs Submitted for the Sherman Equestrian Statue," *(Washington) Evening Star*, 11 January 1896).

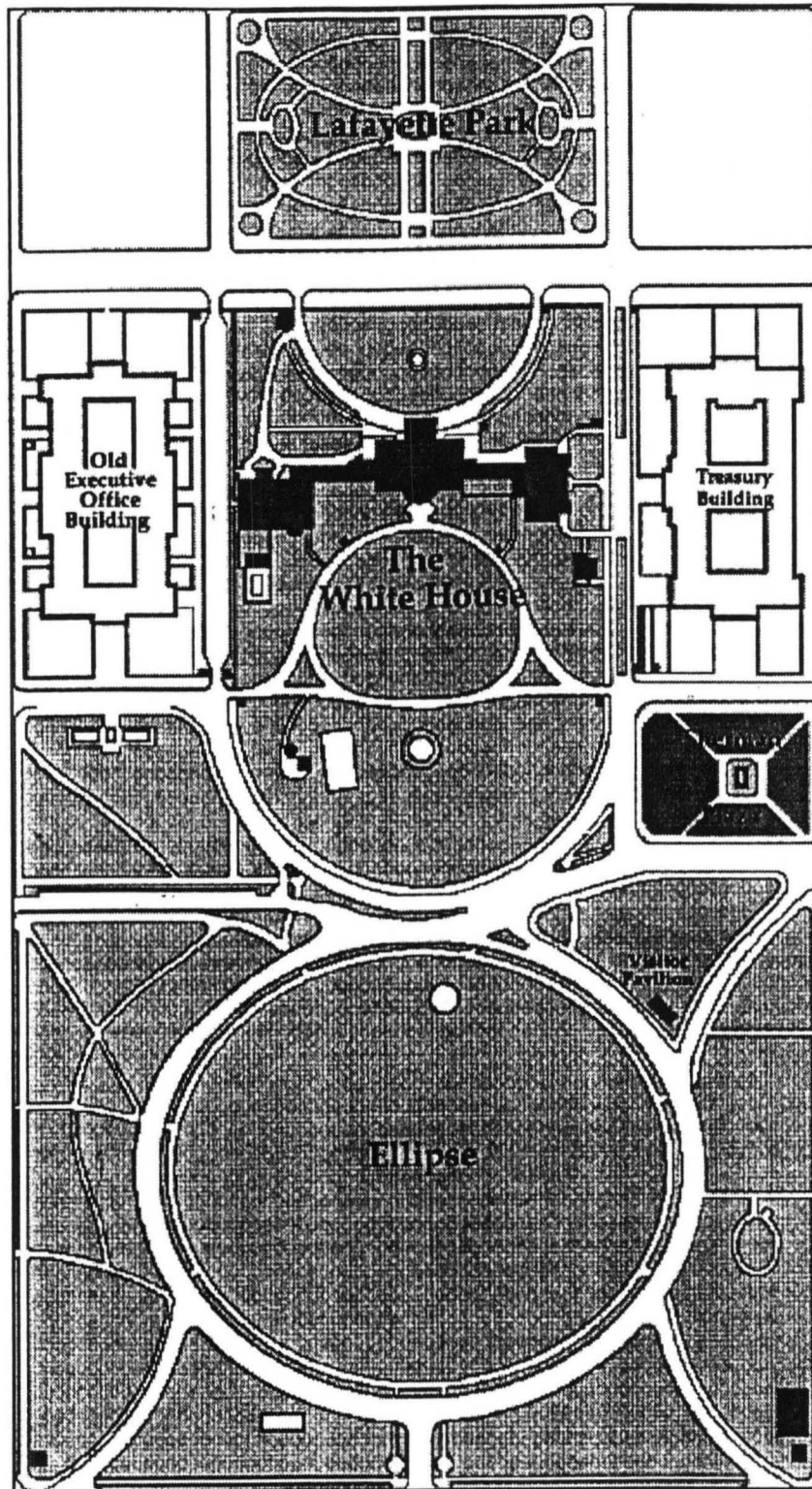


Figure 3. Site plan of President's Park indicating the location of the Sherman Statue and Plaza (From Office of White House Liaison, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.).

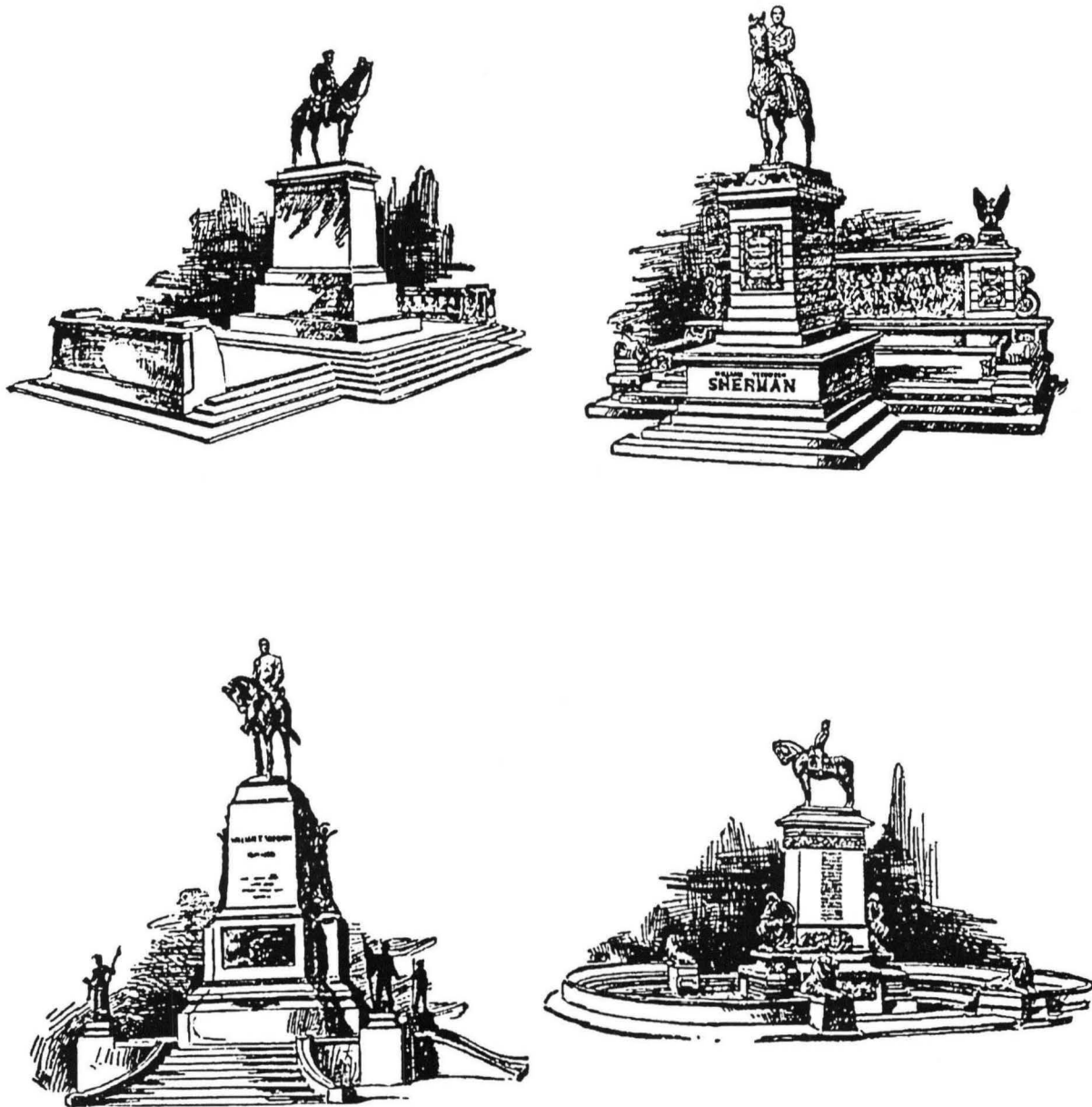


Figure 4. Illustrations of the models of J. Massey Rhind (*top left*), C. H. Niehaus (*top right*), Carl Rohl-Smith (*bottom left*), and P. W. Bartlett (*bottom right*) for the second competition (From "The Sherman Statue: Committee to Meet Tomorrow to Decide the Competition of the Designs," *Evening Star*, 26 May 1896).

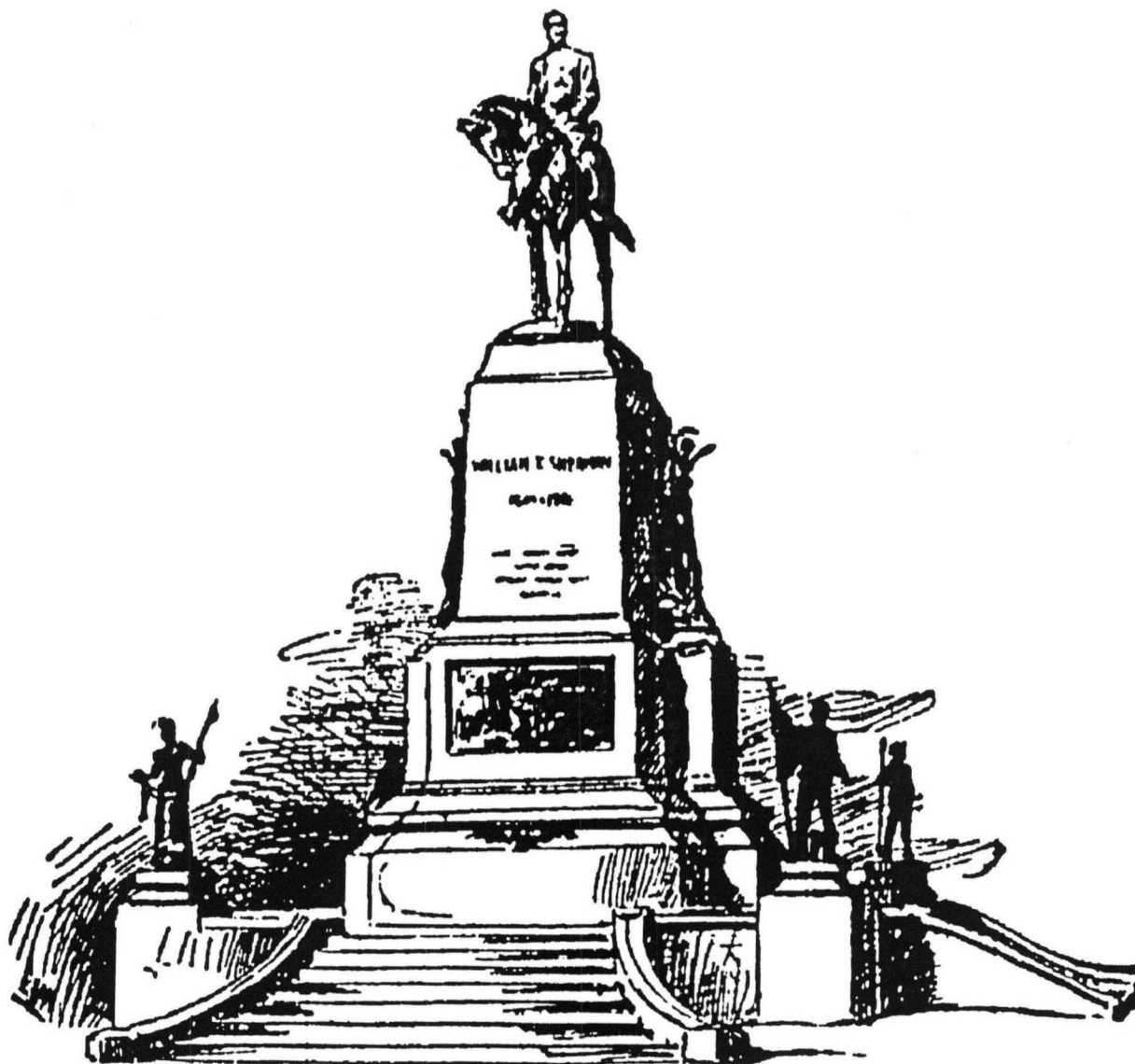


Figure 5. Illustration of Carl Rohl-Smith's competition design (From "Sherman's Statue: Four Enlarged Models Now Set Up for Inspection, (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 19 May 1896).



Figure 6. An 1896 view of the grounds south of the Treasury Building showing the photographic gallery on the future site of the Sherman Statue. Note the small watchman's lodge at the far right of the photograph. The tents were temporarily raised for the Christian Endeavor Society National Convention (No. 11973, Treasury Department Vertical File, Washington Historical Image Collection, Washingtonia Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.).

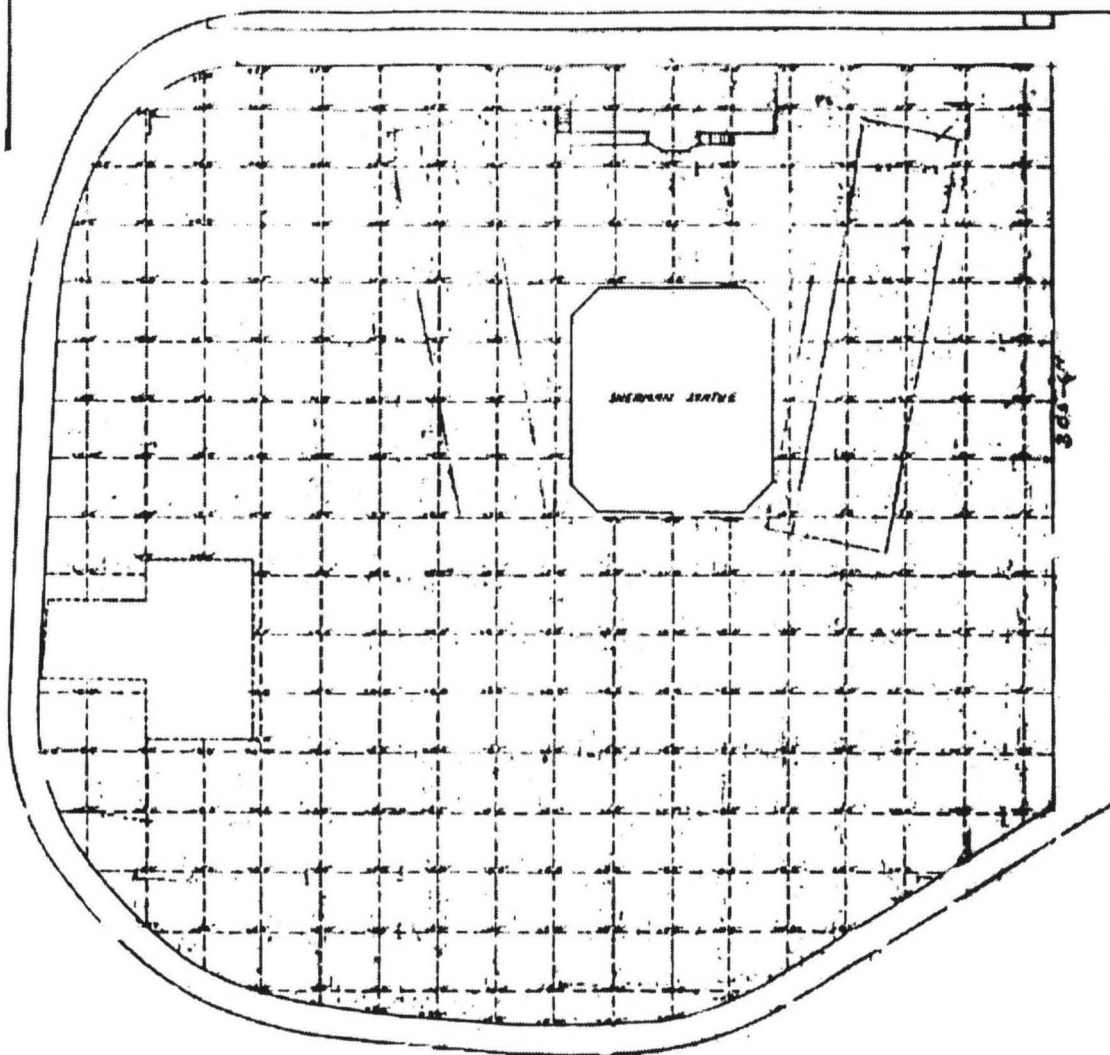


Figure 7. "Site of the Equestrian Statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman" that shows the footprints of the monument and the temporary studio. The rectangular outlines around the statue were sketched in at a later date. These show the position of the reviewing stands for the unveiling ceremony. The grid overlaying the site plan indicates topographic elevations (Record Group 79, 65.10-4, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD).

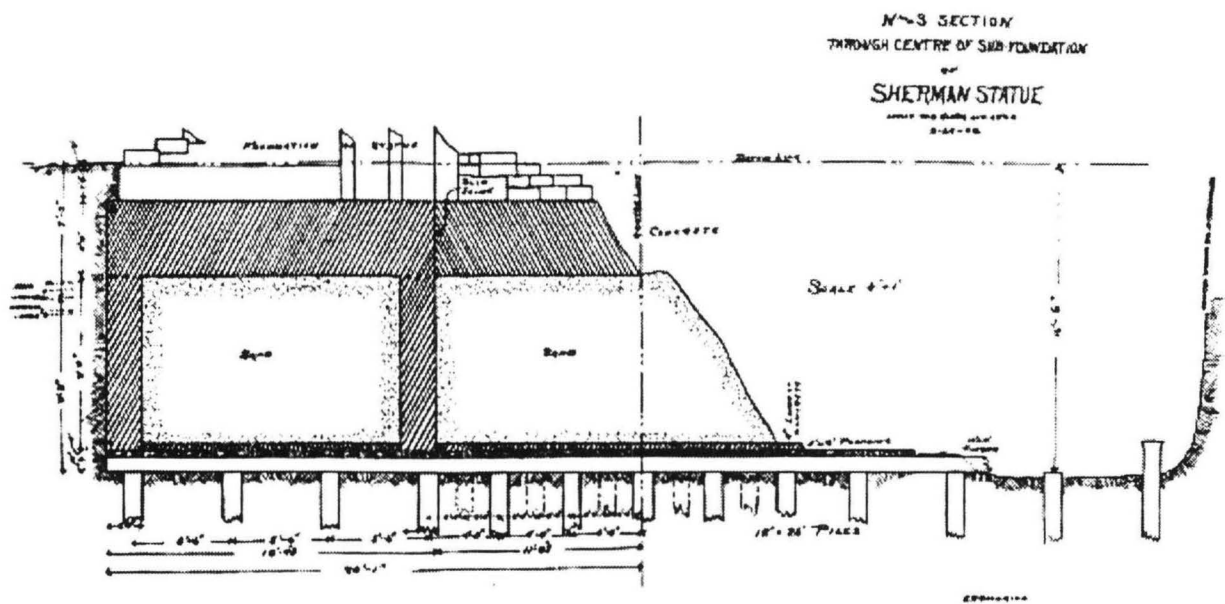


Figure 8. "N[orth] and S[outh] Section Through Centre of Sub-Foundation of Sherman Statue," September 24, 1896 (Record Group 79, 65.10-4, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD).

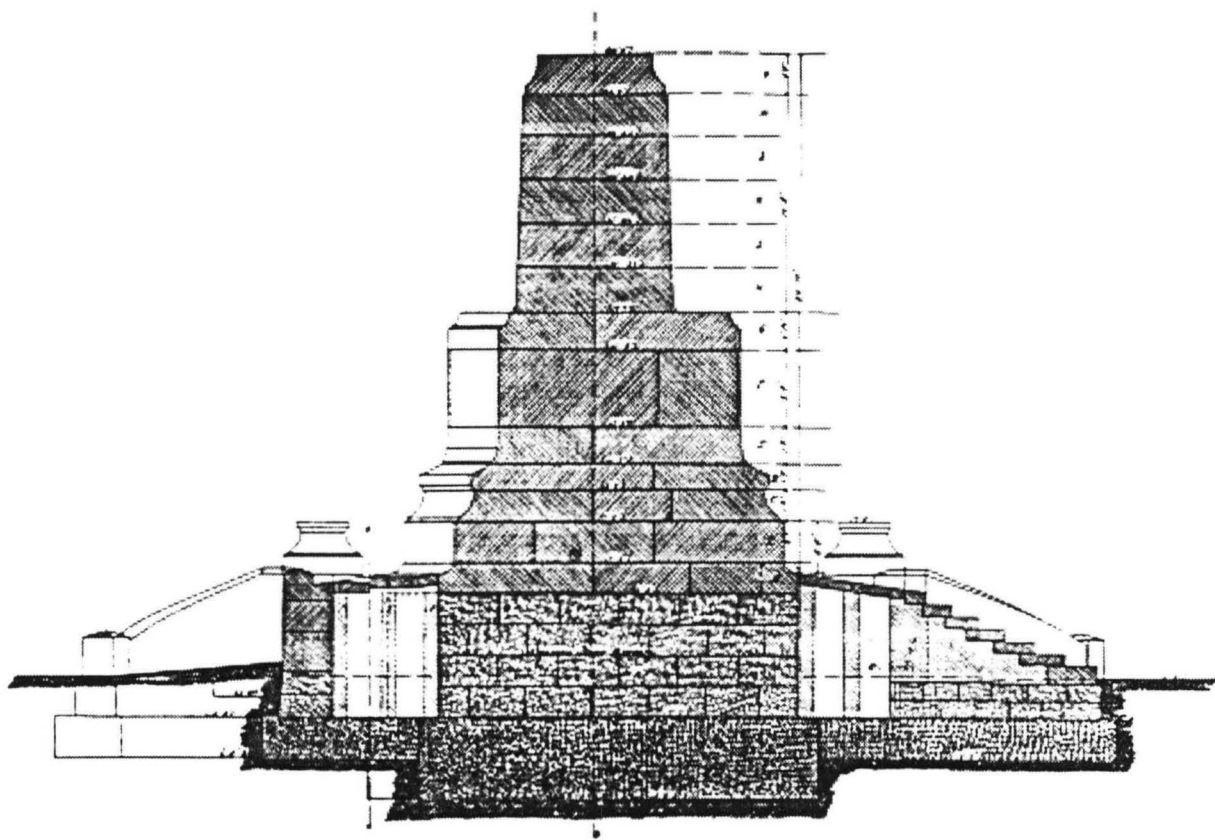


Figure 9. Section of "Pedestal for Statue of Gen. Sherman," no date (Record Group 79, 65.10-4, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD).

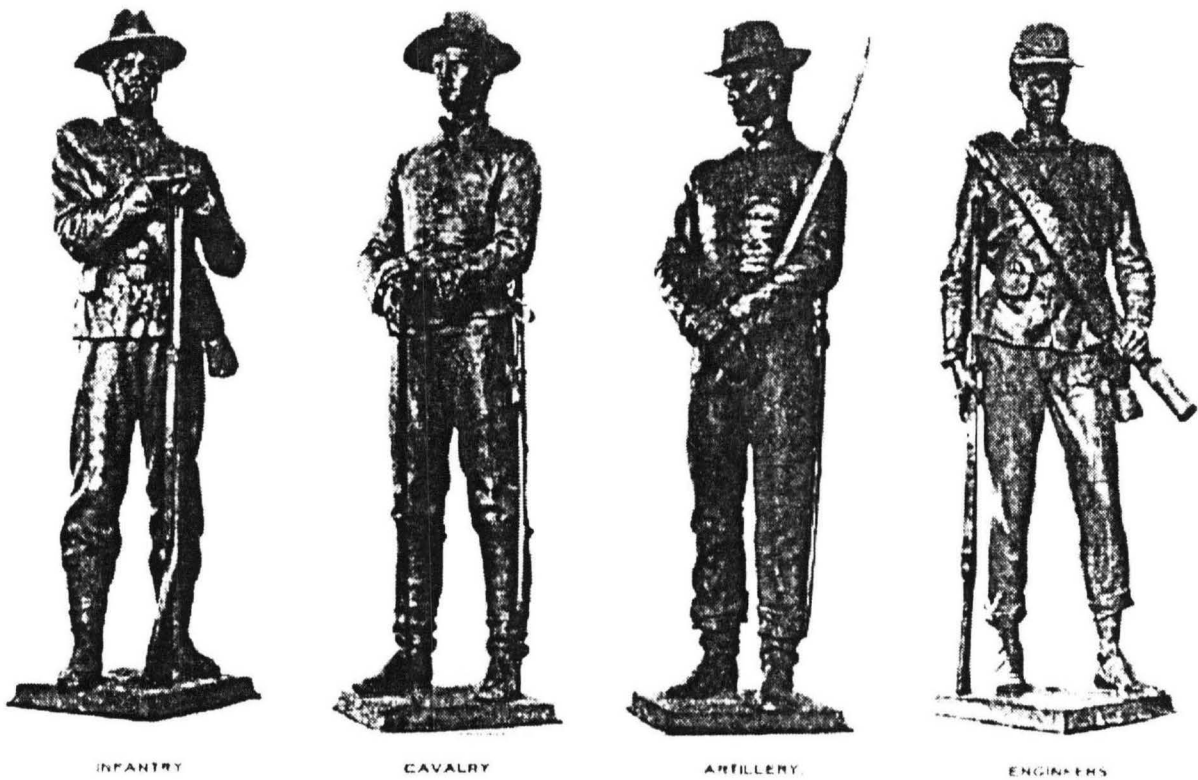


Figure 10. The corner pedestal statues representing the branches of the Army (From "Dedication of the Sherman Monument," *Washington Life*, 10 October 1903, p. 7).

Invoice of Qr.Mr's Supplies, transferred this 26th day of Feby., 1898, to Major C.A.H.McCauley, Quartermaster, United States Army, at Philadelphia, Pa., for transportation and delivery to Quartermaster General, U.S.Army, at Washington, D.C.

Marks.	No.of packages.	Articles and Quantities.	Gross Weight.
		Used in late war '61-'65.	
Qr.Mr.Genl.,	1848	1 Blouse.	112
U.S.Army,		1 pr. Trousers, foot.	
c/o		1 pr. " mtd.	
Depot Qr.Mr.,		1 " woolen stockings,	
Washington, D.C.		1 " Calfskin shoes,	
		1 " " Boots,	
		1 Forage Cap	
		1 Cap Crossed Cannon	
		1 Cap Crossed Saber	
		1 Cap Castle	
		1 Cap Bugle	
		1 Eagle for Campaign Hat	
		1 Feather for Campaign Hat, black	
		1 Number for Campaign Hat, 2	
		1 Letter for Campaign Hat C.	
		2 Cords and tassels, 1/Inf., 1/Cav.	
		1 Campaign Hat, black,	
		1 Knapsack filled with cotton	
		1 Woolen blanket	
		1 Haversack	
		1 Canteen	
		1 Musket without strap, Springfield 1861	
		1 Carbine " " " 1864	
		1 Saber without belt	
		1 Cartridge box without breastplate	
		1 Cap box;	
		1 Bayonet	
		1 Bayonet Scabbard	
		1 Cavy. Jacket or Coat.	
		Major F.H.Hathaway,	
		Quartermaster, U.S.Army,	
		By G.S.BINGHAM,	
		Captain and A.Q.M., U.S.A.	

Figure 11. Reproduction of the Invoice of the Depot Quartermaster, U.S. Army, Listing General Sherman's Personal Effects Loaned to Carl Rohl-Smith (Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, Record Group 42: Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.).

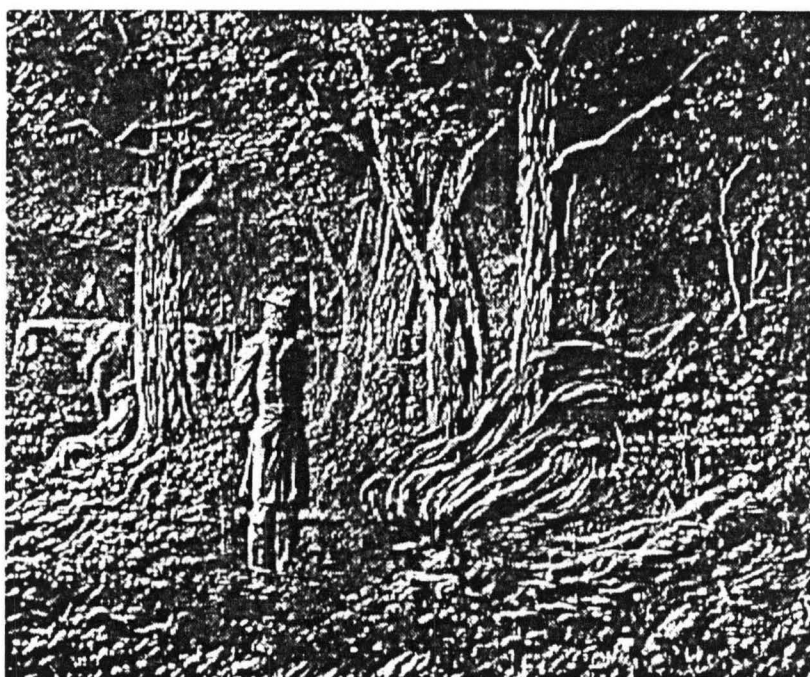
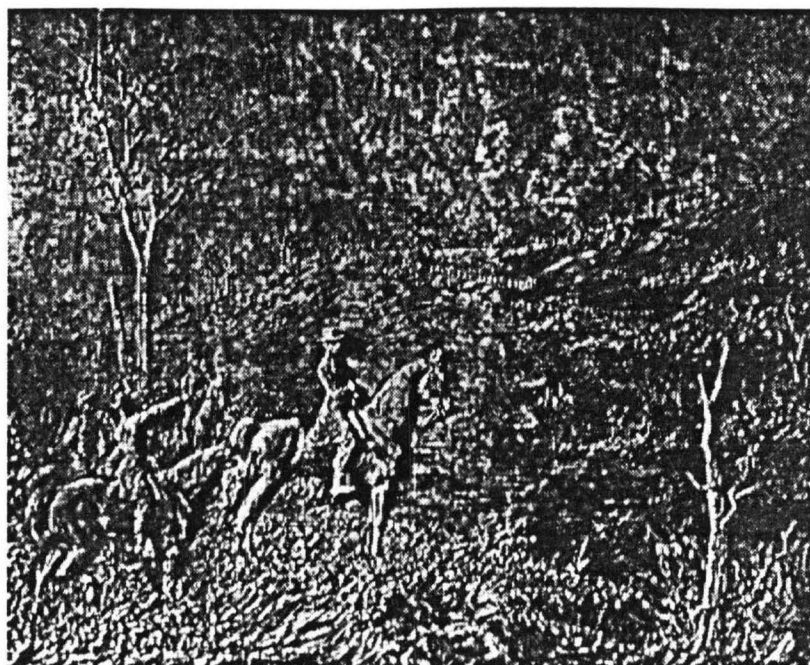


Figure 12. *Above: the bas-relief “Battle of Missionary Ridge.” Below: the bas-relief “Sherman in Camp at Night” (From *Souvenir: Sherman Statue, Washington, D.C.* [Washington: Sudwarth Printing Company, 1903]).*

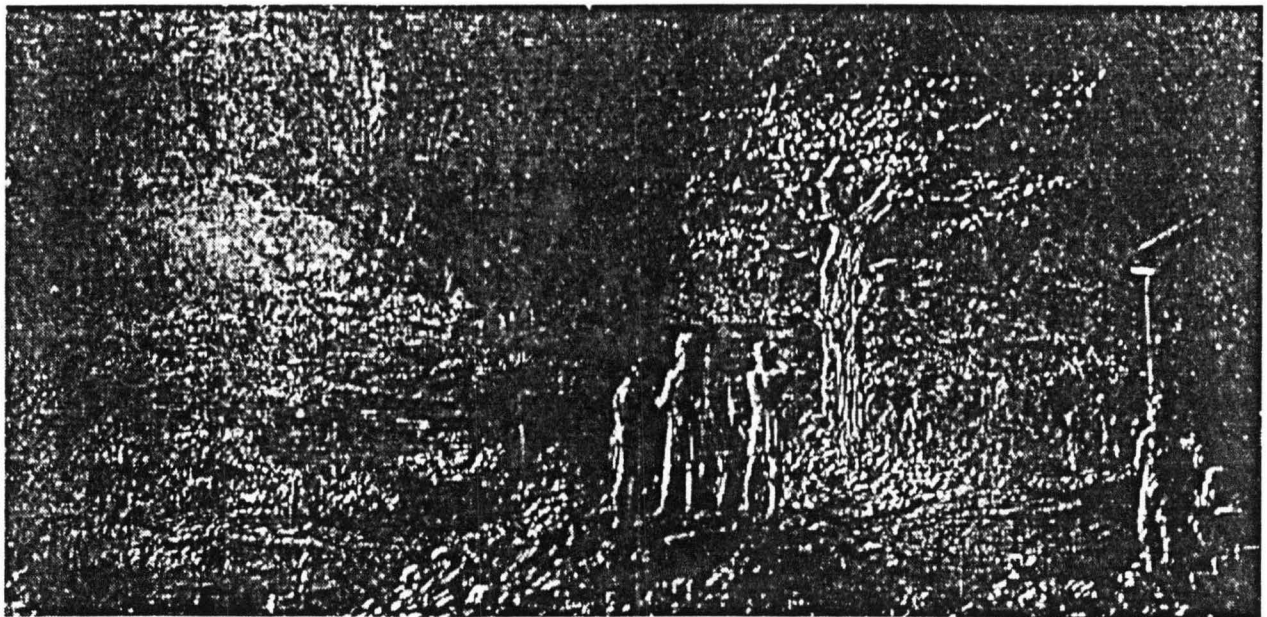
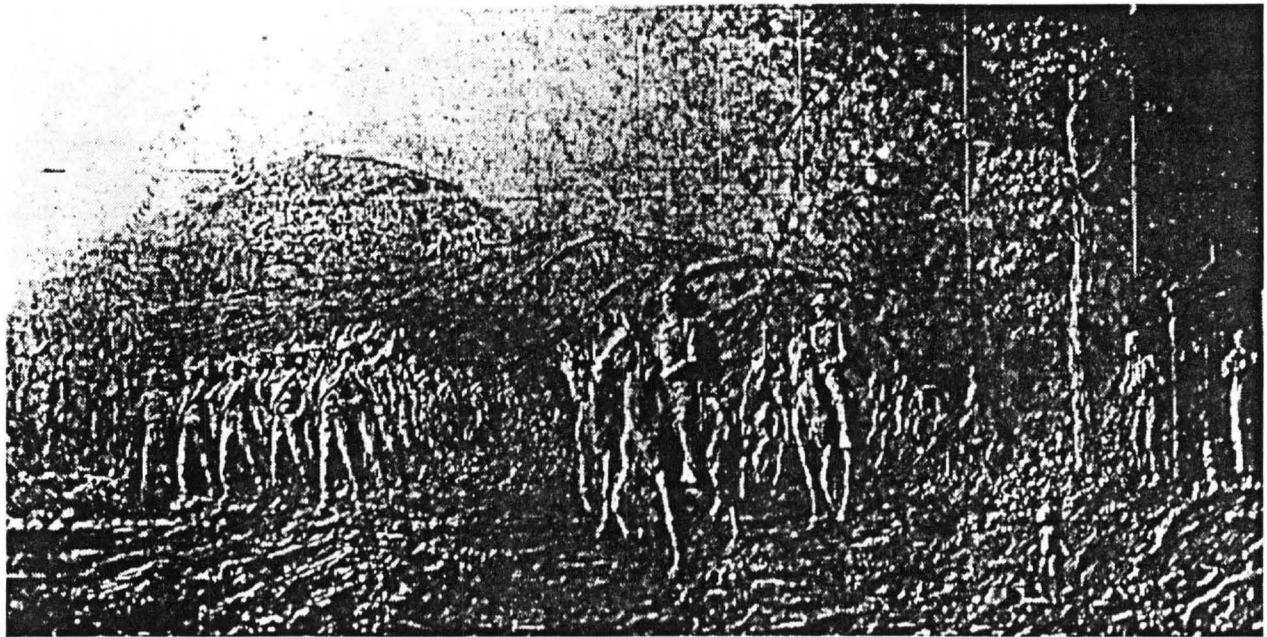


Figure 13. *Above:* the bas-relief “March Through Georgia.” *Below:* the bas-relief “Battle of Atlanta” (From *Souvenir: Sherman Statue, Washington, D.C.* [Washington: Sudwarth Printing Company, 1903]).



Figure 14. The equestrian statue of General William T. Sherman (From "Dedication of the Sherman Monument," *Washington Life*, 10 October 1903, p. 7).

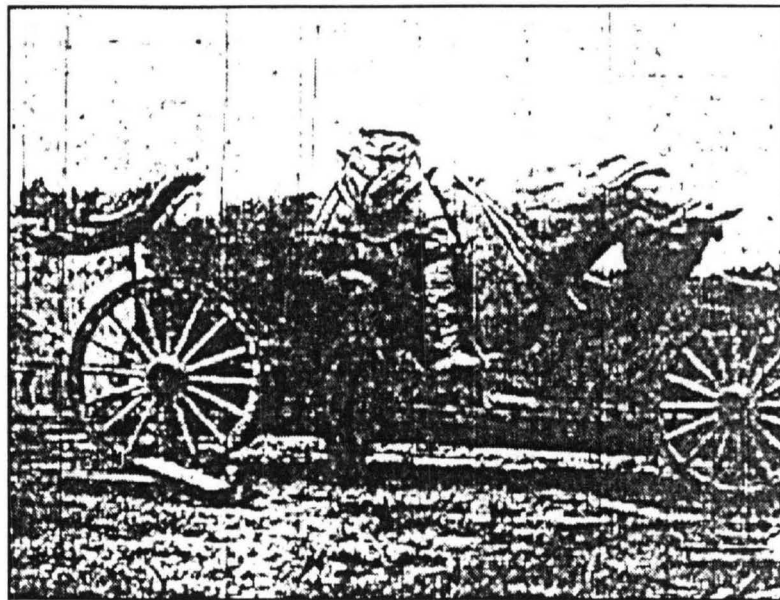
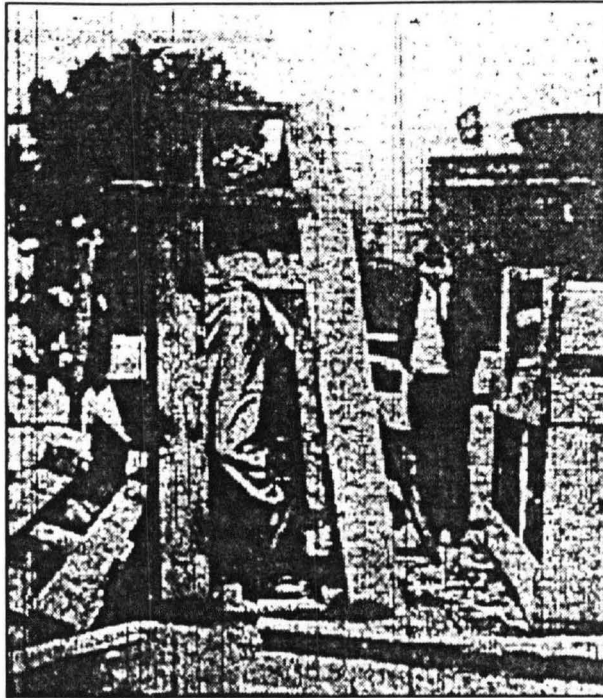


Figure 15. Photographs of two of the bronze pieces of the equestrian statue of Sherman and his steed as delivered to the site (From "The Sherman Statue: It Will Be Placed Upon the Pedestal Next Week, (*Washington*) *Evening Star*, 12 August 1903).

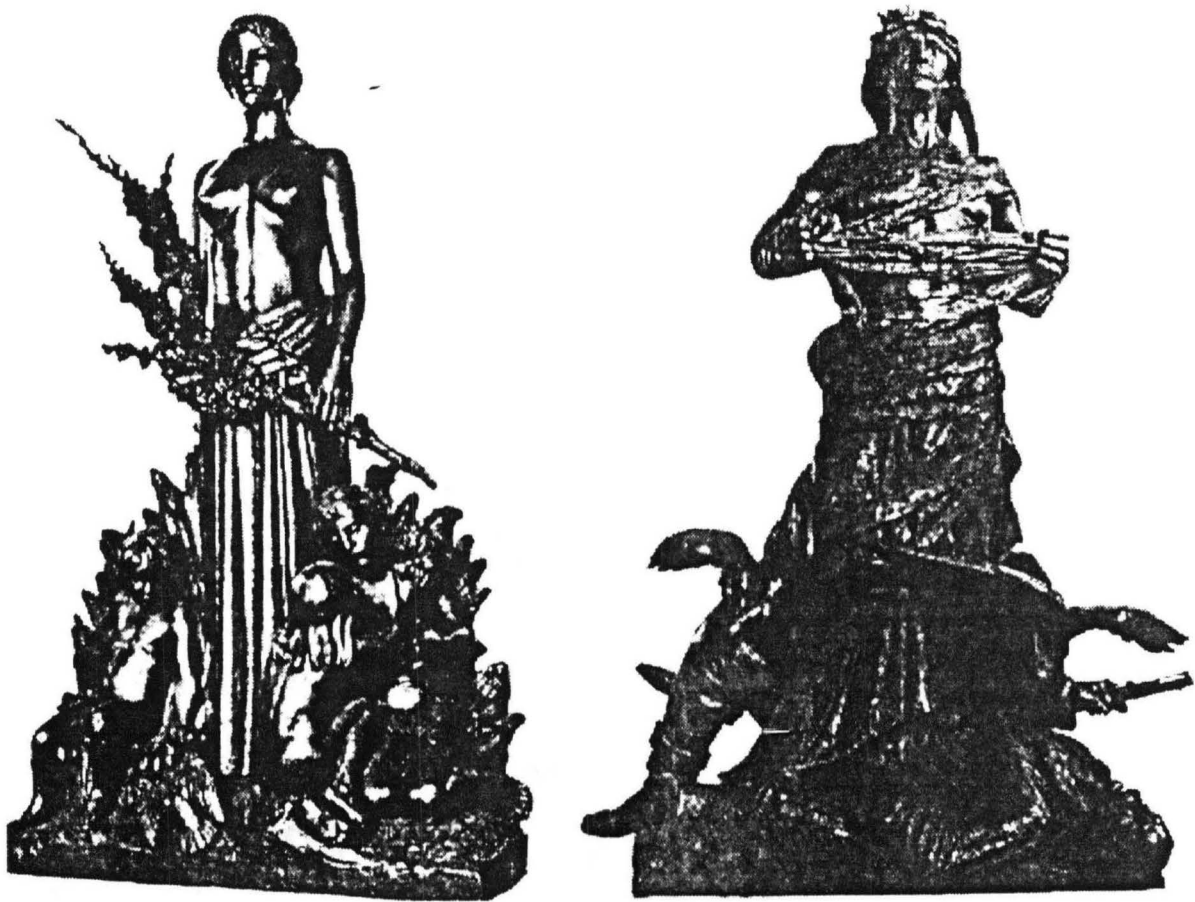


Figure 16. *Left:* the allegorical statue of Peace. *Right:* the allegorical statue of War
(From "Dedication of the Sherman Monument," *Washington Life*, 10 October
1903, p. 8).

Names of Battles to be placed in the Mosaic Walk.	
Commencing on west side, thence south side, east side and finish on north side.	

Bull Run	Fort McAllister
Shiloh	Capture of Savannah
Corinth	Averasboro
Chickasaw Bluffs	Bentonville
Arkansas Post	Durham Station
Steele's Bayou	Surrender of Johnston's Army
Jackson	
Vicksburg	
Colliersville	
Chattanooga	
Ringgold	
Relief of Knoxville	
Meridian Expedition	
Dalton	
Resaca	
New Hope Church	
Dallas	
Kulp's Farm	
Kennesaw Mountain	
Huff's ^{Mills} Station	
Peach Tree Creek	
Atlanta	
Ezra Church	
Utoy Creek	
Jensenboro	
Capture of Atlanta	
Allatoona	
Grassweldville	
Waynesboro	

Figure 17. Reproduction of the "Determination of the battles to be placed on the monument" by the Sherman Statue Committee, 25 December 1902 (Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary, Record Group 42: Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.).

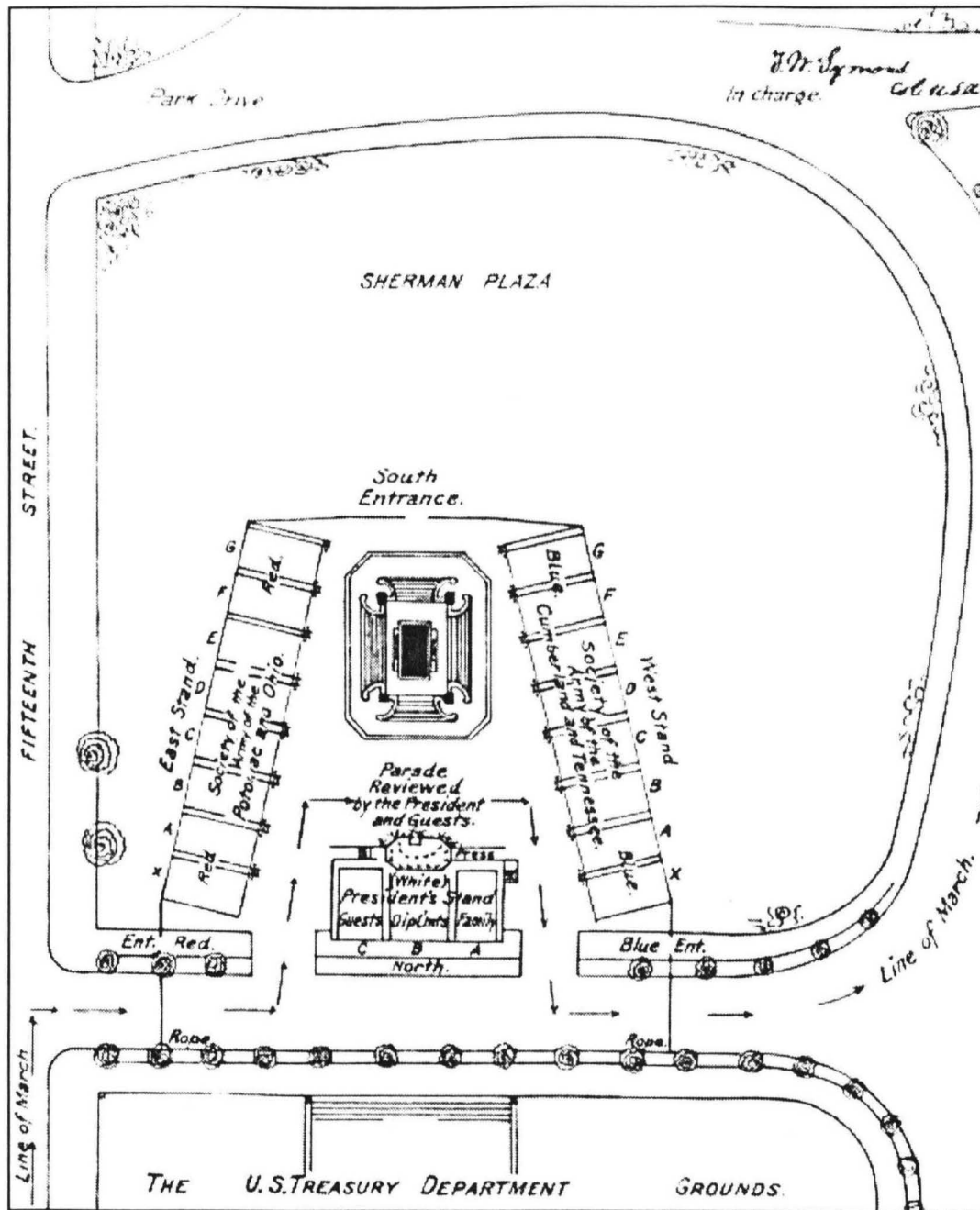


Figure 18. Plan showing the arrangement of the viewing stands during the unveiling ceremony on 15 October 1903 (From DeB. Randolph Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States of America* [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904]).

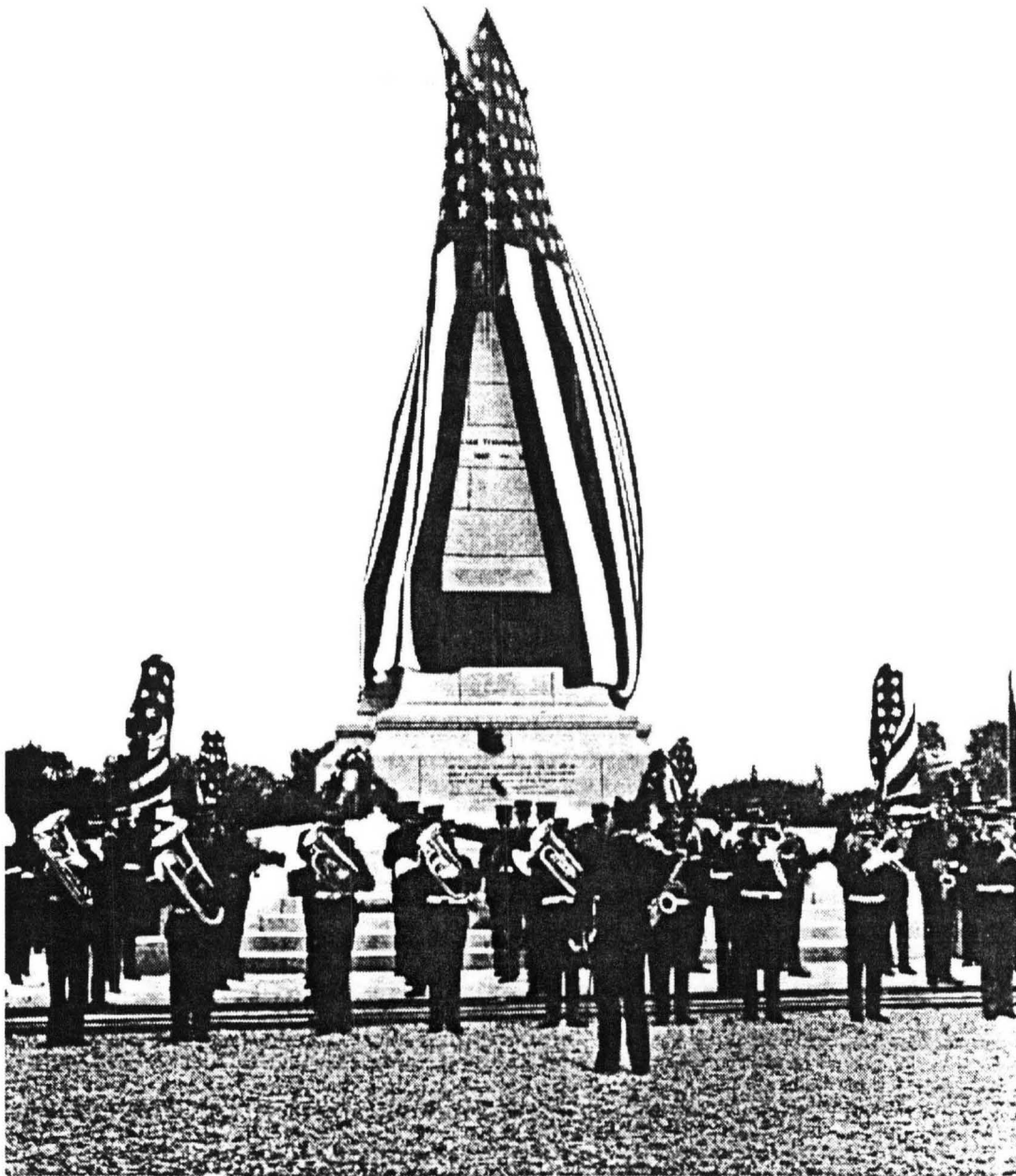


Figure 19. View of the Sherman Statue before the unveiling (From DeB. Randolph Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States of America* [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904]).

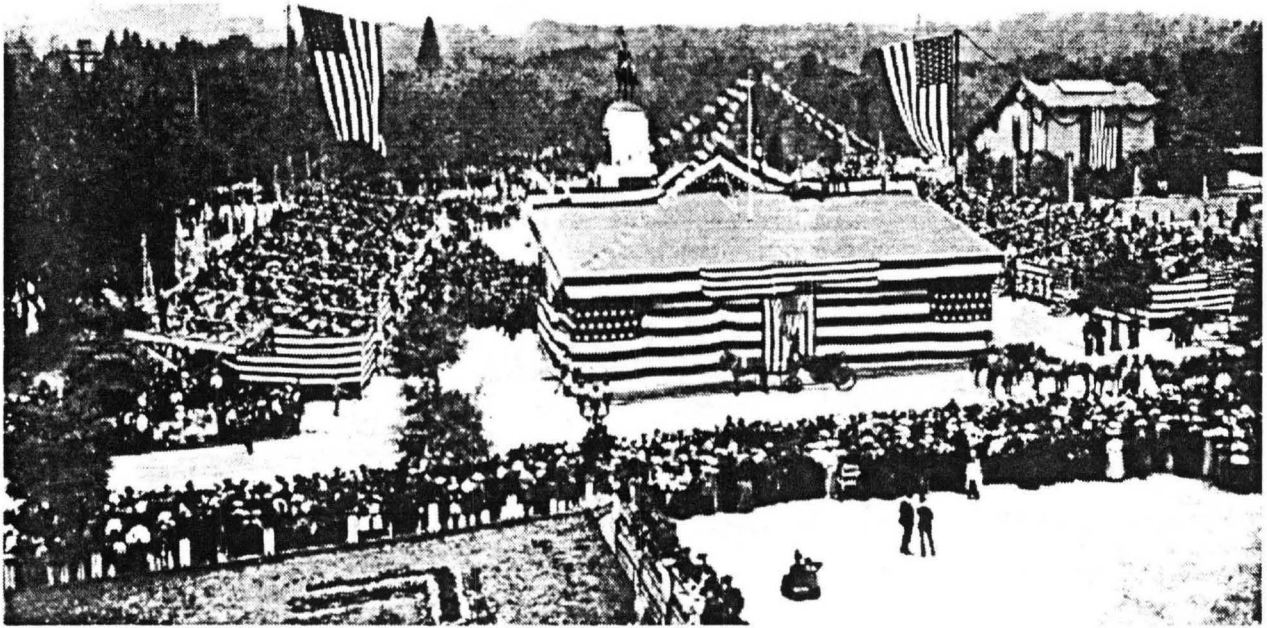


Figure 20. View from the Treasury Department of the grounds of the Sherman Statue during the unveiling ceremony. Note the studio on the far right-hand side (From DeB. Randolph Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States of America* [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904]).

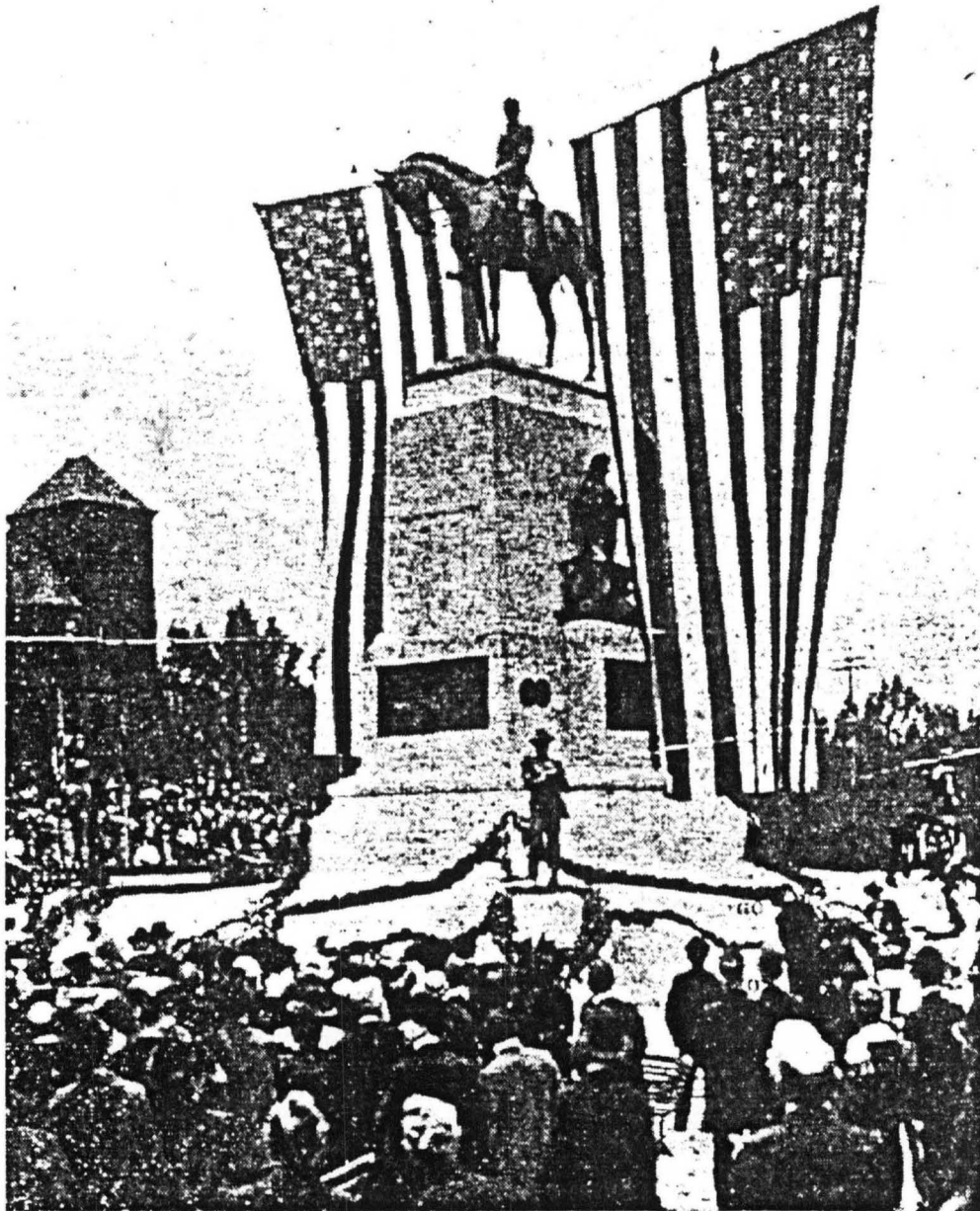


Figure 21. View of the Sherman Statue immediately after the unveiling by William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndyke (From "Tributes to Sherman: Other Addresses at the Unveiling Ceremonies," *(Washington) Evening Star*, 16 October 1903).



Figure 22. The Sherman Memorial in New York, New York (From "The Sherman Memorial, New York City," Lot 4000, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).

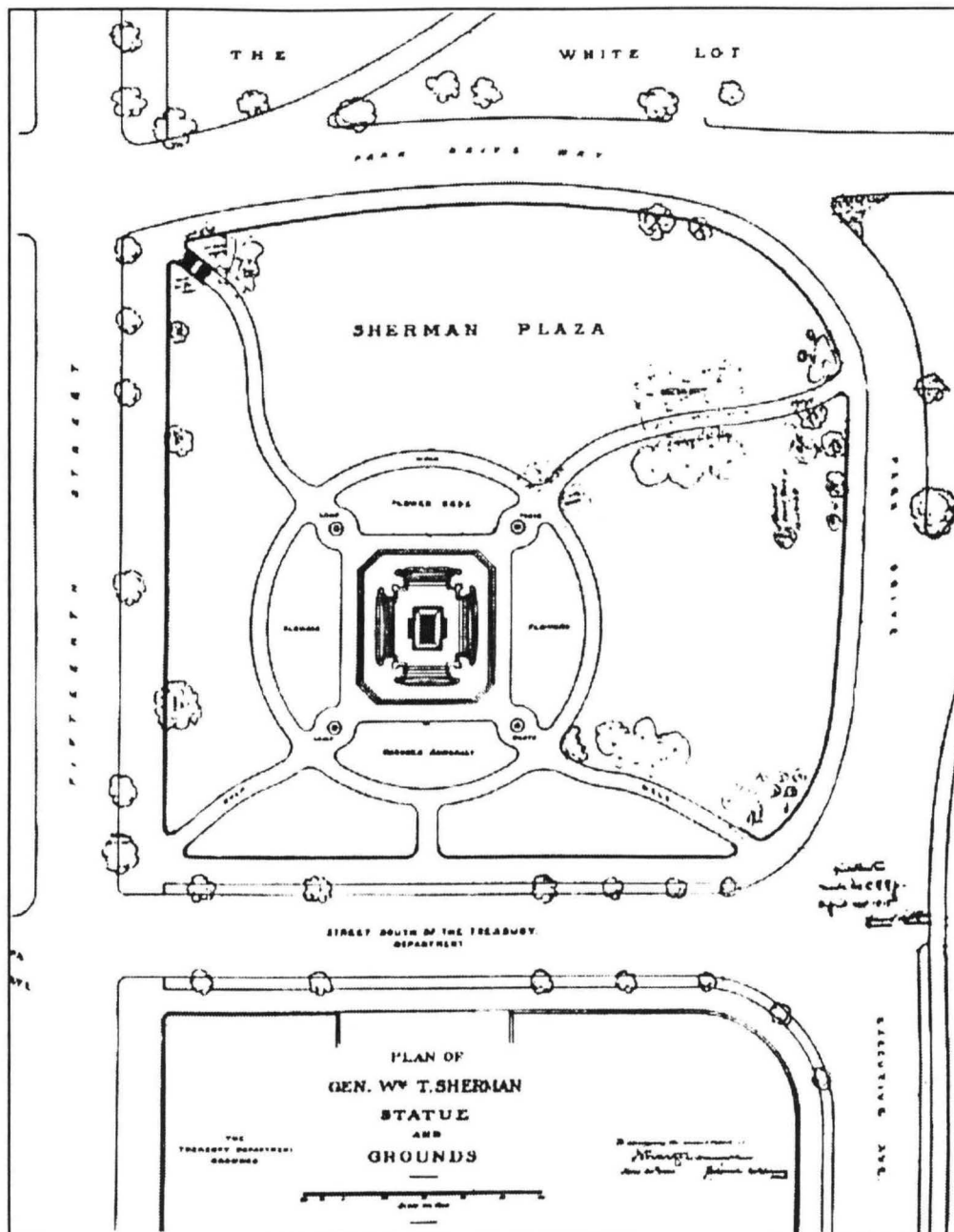


Figure 23. Landscape plan for the grounds of Sherman Plaza, 30 June 1903. Trees, bushes, and flower beds drawn on the plan in freehand are field notes from 1918. Note that the tree shaded in on the west side of the grounds is the National Community Christmas Tree, which was in Sherman Plaza between 1924 and 1933 (Record Group 79, 23-25, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD).



Figure 24. Ca. 1908 view of the Sherman Statue (Detroit Publishing Company Photograph Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.).



Figure 25. Early view of the Sherman Statue and the Treasury Building, showing the system of sidewalks and plantings in Sherman Plaza (66-DC-25-8, Box 2, Folder 25, Still Picture Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD).

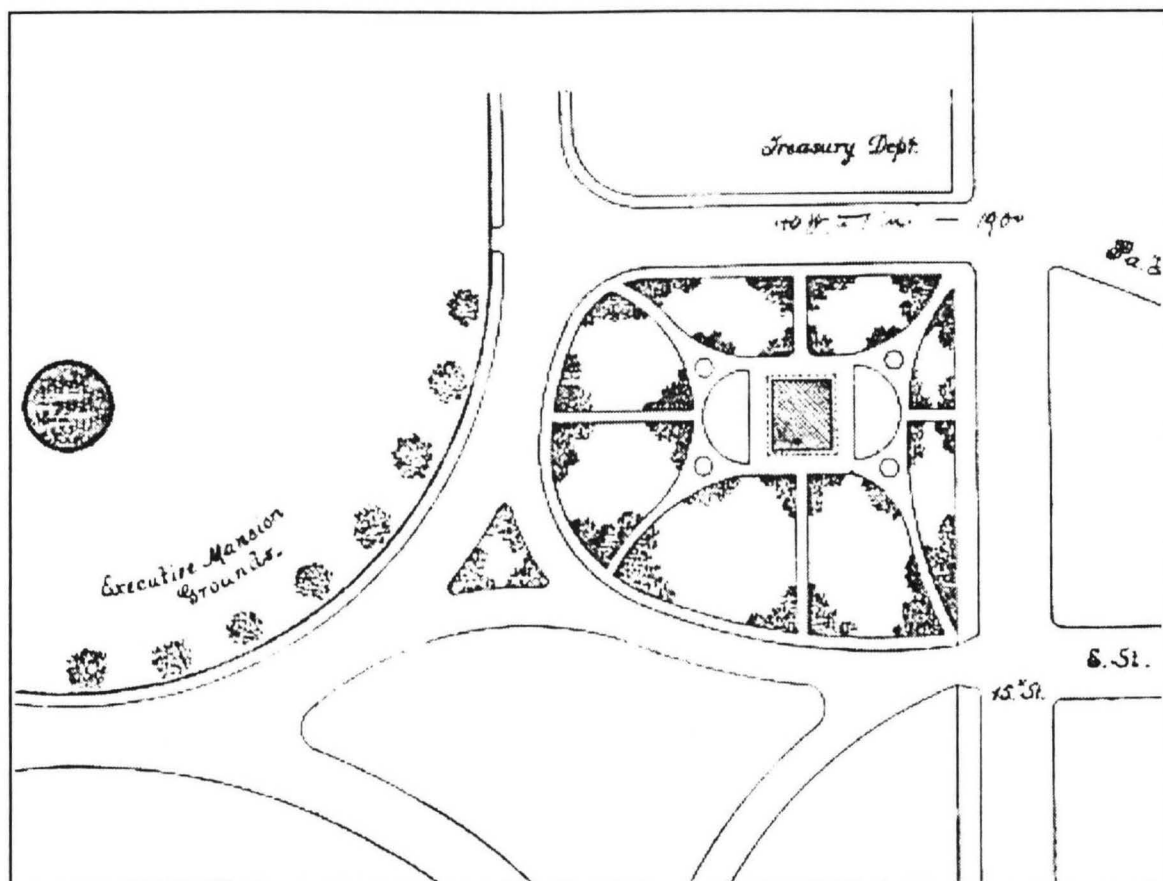


Figure 26. Site plan of the grounds of the Sherman Statue, 1900 (Record Group 79, 23-14, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD).

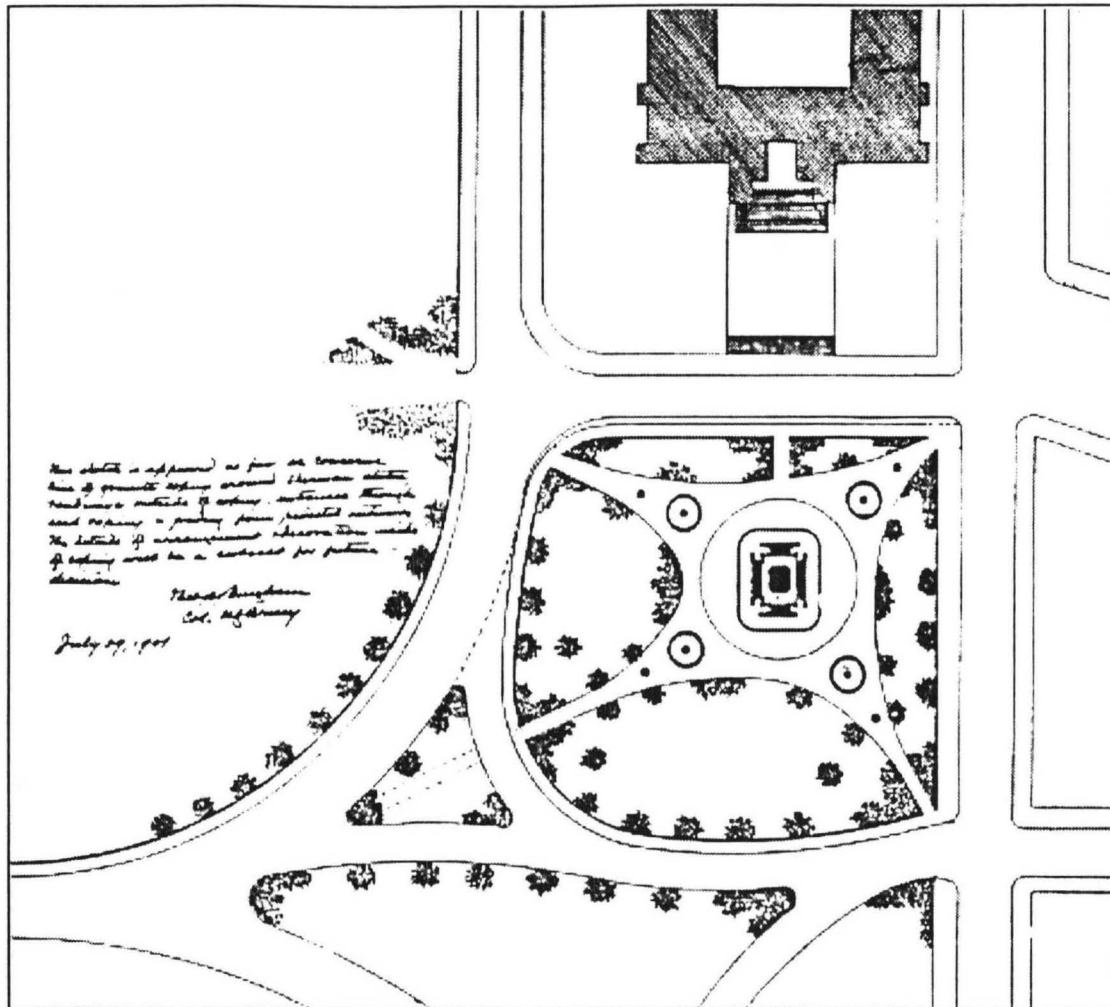


Figure 27. Proposed landscaping plan for the grounds of Sherman Statue, George H. Brown, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, July 1901 (Record Group 79, 65.10-4, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD).

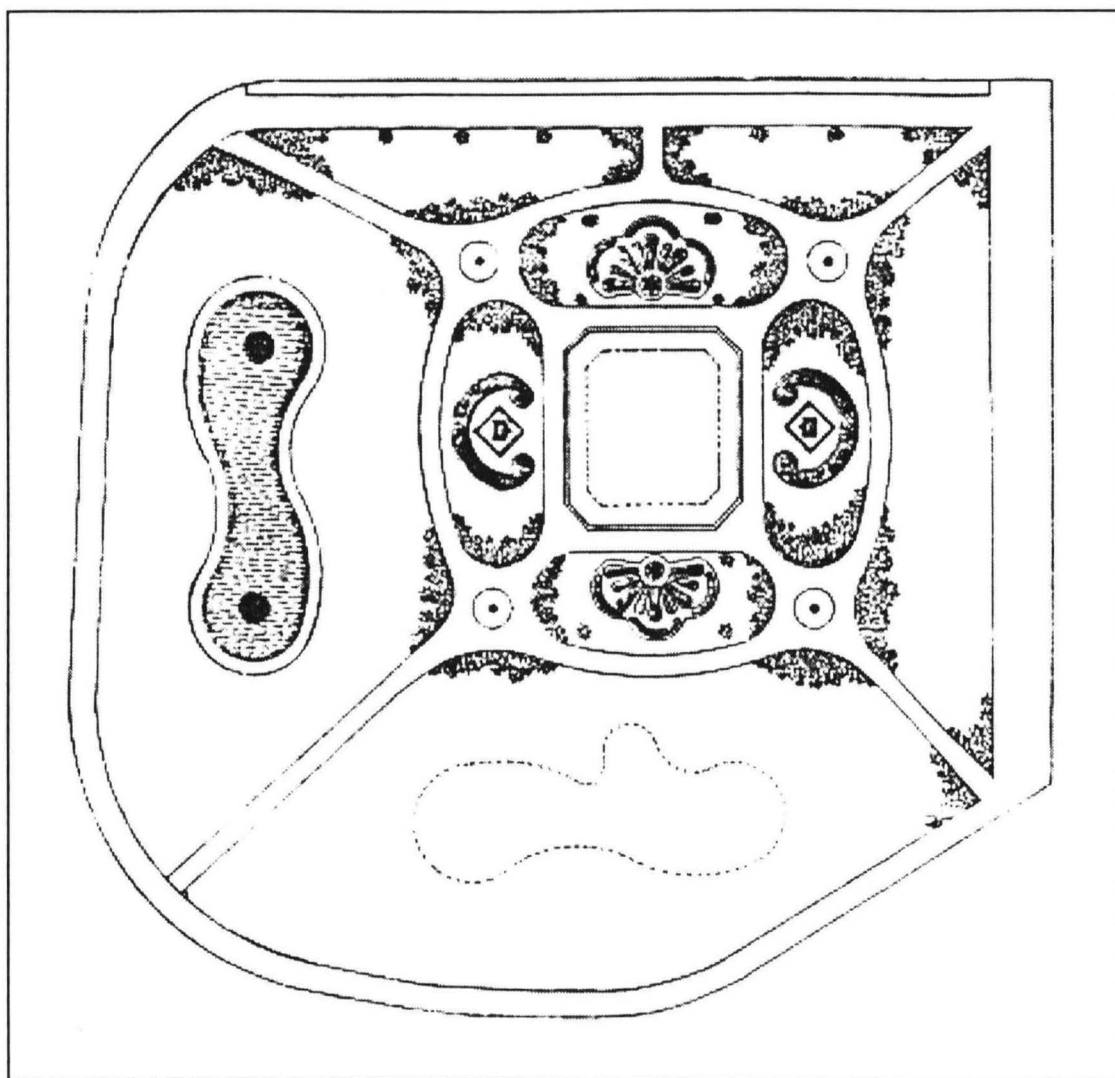


Figure 28. Proposed landscape plan for Sherman Plaza, probably ca. 1905 (Record Group 79, 65.10-4, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD).



Figure 29. Northwest view of the Sherman Plaza and Treasury Building showing the significant growth and density of the evergreen shrubs, ca. 1923 (From *Souvenir Book of Our National Capital* [Washington, D.C.: B. S. Reynolds Company, 1923]).

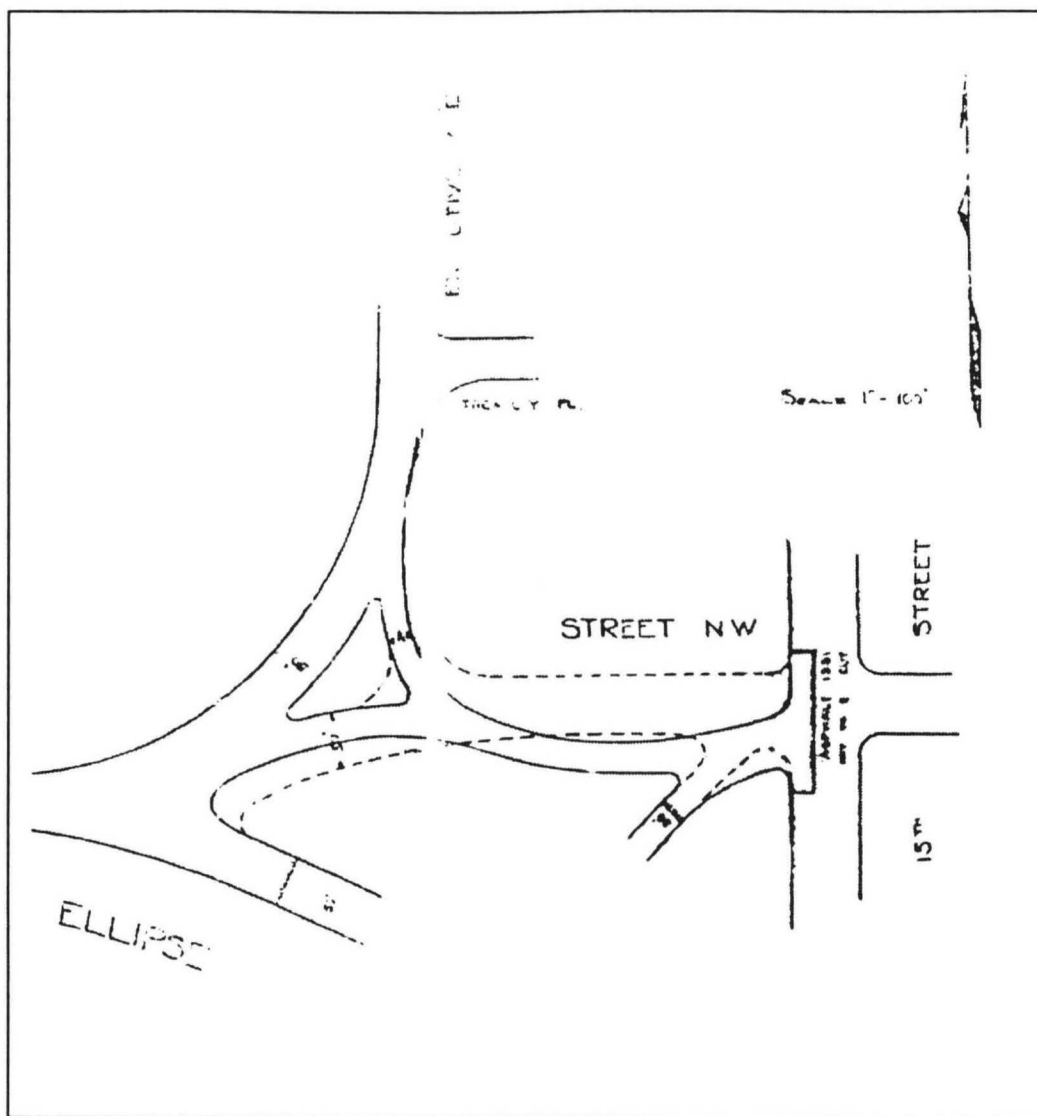


Figure 30. Plan of the proposed widening of E Street, 14 August 1931(?). The solid black lines represent the current road configuration, and the dashed lines the proposed configuration. Note the effects of the widening to the configuration and size of Sherman Plaza (National Park Service-Executive Support Facility, White House Liaison, RG 79, Box 17, File 1430, Sherman [Statue], Plan of proposed E Street Widening, 14 August 1931[?]).

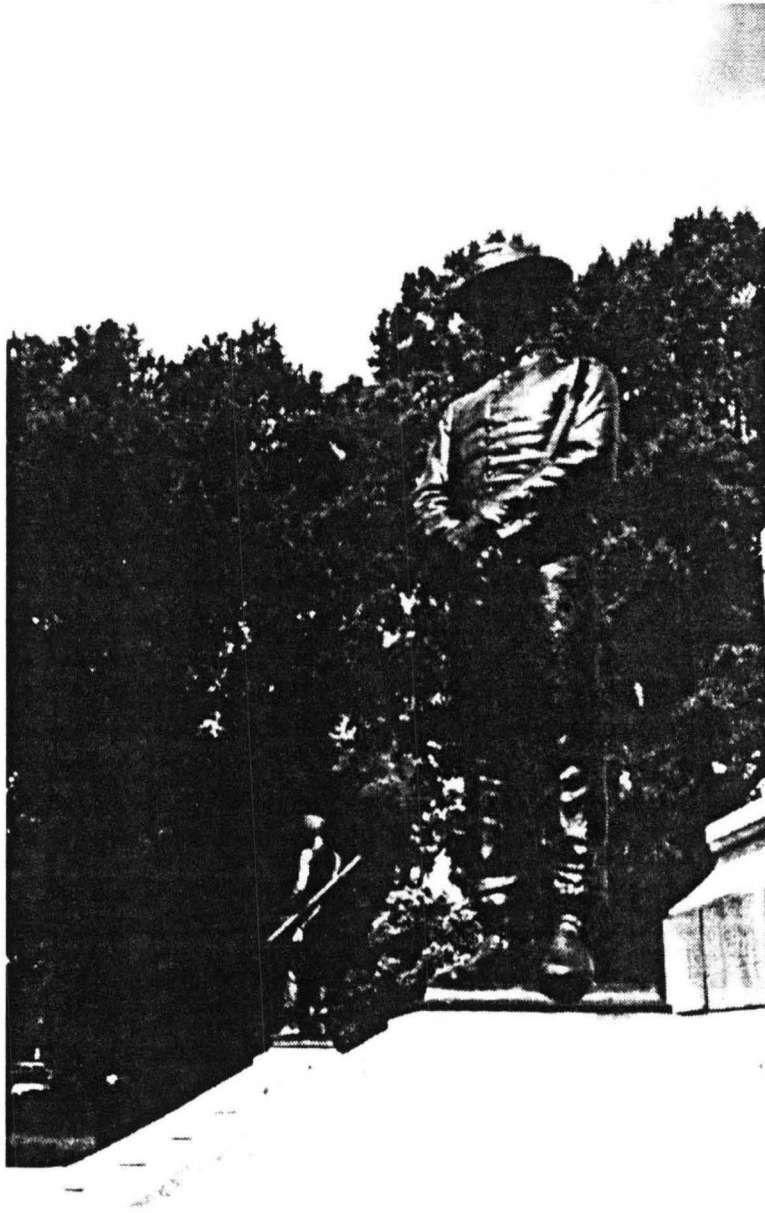


Figure 32. View of the artillery soldier, May 1998. Note the top half of the sword is missing (photo by author).



Figure 33. View of the cavalry soldier, May 1998. Note the missing saber (photo by author).

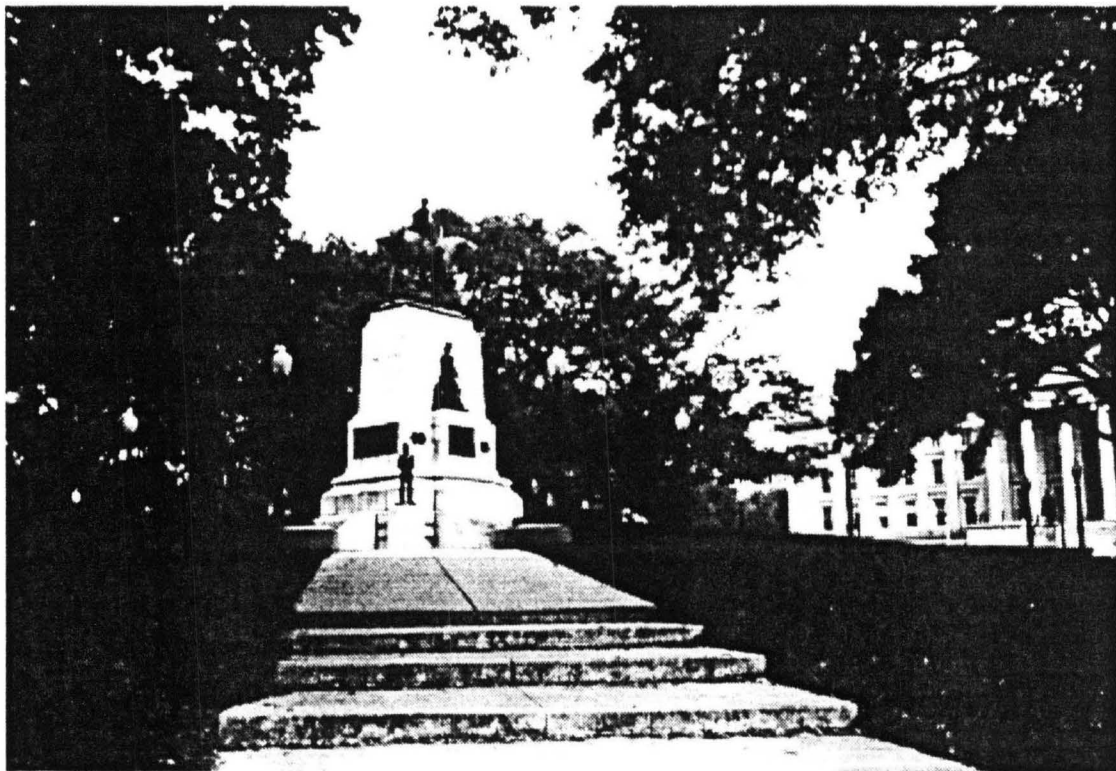
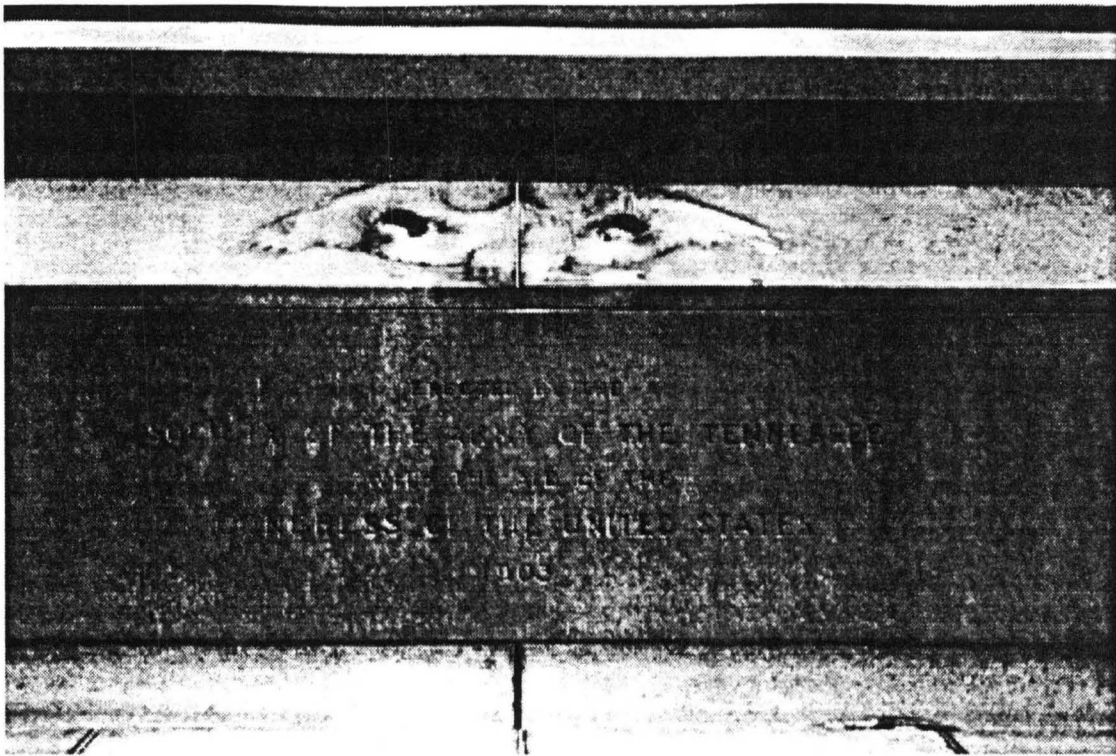


Figure 34. *Above:* view of the base of the south face of the pedestal, showing the ghost of the badge of the Army of the Tennessee, May 1998. *Below:* northwest view of the Sherman Statue and its grounds, May 1998 (photos by author).

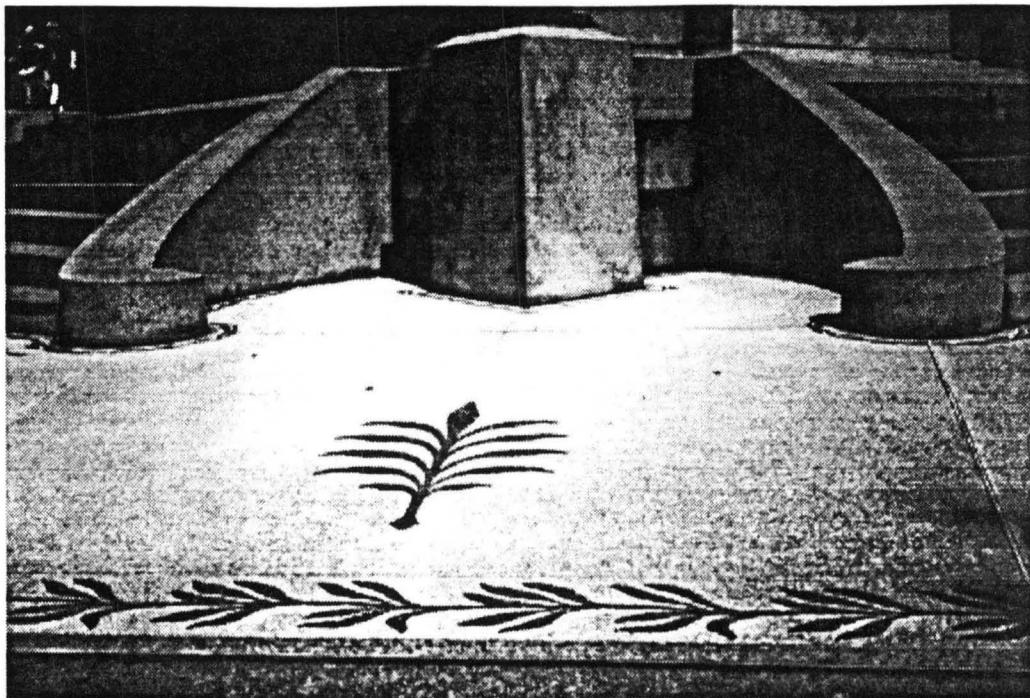


Figure 35. *Above:* detail view of the terrazzo floor near the southeast corner pedestal showing a major crack, May 1998. *Below:* west view of the northwest corner of Sherman Plaza showing the park benches, trash receptacles, light fixtures, and the plants that were installed in 1991. In the foreground are the deciduous shrubs and *Ilex crenata*, and in the background, on either side of the sidewalk, are azalea beds, May 1998 (photos by author).

Table 1. Members of the General Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, 1891-1903.

Major S. E. Barrett, 1891-?
Colonel Cornelius Cadle, 1893-1903
Major General Grenville M. Dodge, Chairman, 1891-1903
Colonel David B. Henderson, 1891-1903
Brigadier General Andrew Hickenlooper, 1896-1903
Colonel J. F. How, 1893-1896
Colonel Augustus Jacobson, ?-1903
Colonel W. McCrory, 1891-1893
Brigadier General John W. Noble, 1891-1903

Adapted from DeB. Randolph Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States of America* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904), p. 9.

Table 2.1 All Legal Statutes for the General William T. Sherman Statue.

Statute Volume and Number	Date Approved	Statute
27 Stat. 74	July 5, 1892	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late General William T. Sherman in the city of Washington; said site to be selected by, and said pedestal to be erected under the supervision of the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General commanding the army, and any part of the sum hereby appropriated not needed for preparation of site and the erection of a pedestal may be used and expended in the completion of said statue of the late General William T. Sherman.
28 Stat. 945	March 2, 1895	Portion of Sundry Civil Appropriations 1896: For the completion of the equestrian statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman, thirty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That said statue shall not be located on the Capitol grounds.
30 Stat. 223	July 15, 1897	Joint Resolution No. 19: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to grant a permit, under such regulations as he may deem best for the public interest, to the General Sherman Statue Committee, of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and to the General Sherman Statue Commission, for the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and on such site as he may deem best, of a temporary studio for use in the construction and completion of the statue of General Sherman, for which the contract has been awarded to Mr. Carl Rohl-Smith, sculptor.

Table 2.2 All Legal Statutes for the General William T. Sherman Statue.

Statute Volume and Number	Date Approved	Statute
31 Stat. 292	June 6, 1900	Portion of Supply Deficiencies FY1900 and prior: For reimbursement of the sculptor for the Sherman statue for extra and unforeseen expenses connected with the subfoundation of said statue, of which the pedestal has already been completed in accordance with the contract therefor, nine thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and five cents, to be disbursed by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, under the direction of the Sherman statue commission. For removal of present iron fence around the site of the Sherman statue and setting up of a substantial granite curb in place thereof, eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, to be expended by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, under the direction of the Sherman statue commission.
32 Stat. 460	June 28, 1902	Portion of Sundry Civil Expenses FY1903: The unexpended balance of the sum of eight thousand dollars appropriated by Act approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, for stone coping around the Sherman statue is hereby made available for construction of roadways and paths and for each and every object connected with improvement of the grounds about said statue, and, in addition thereto, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated for the same purpose. For completing and unveiling the statue, four thousand dollars.
32 Stat. 758	December 22, 1902	Portion of Supply Urgent Deficiencies FY1903: For extra steps and mosaic work at the base of the Sherman statue pedestal, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, eight thousand dollars.

Table 2.3 All Legal Statutes for the General William T. Sherman Statue.

Statute Volume and Number	Date Approved	Statute
33 Stat. 25	February 18, 1904	Portion of Supply Urgent Deficiencies FY1904 and prior: The sum of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, and all sums remaining from any appropriations for the Sherman statue are hereby reappropriated, and such appropriated and reappropriated sums are made available for paying for the models of said statue and for the improvement of the ground in its vicinity, which grounds shall be hereafter known as Sherman plaza, and for preparing, at a cost not exceeding three hundred dollars, an illustrated description of said statue.
33 Stat. 1227	March 3, 1905	Portion of Supply Deficiencies FY1905 and prior: To pay for the collection of materials, preparation, editing, proof reading, and supervision through the press of the volume (Senate Document Numbered Three hundred and twenty) authorized by concurrent resolution of Congress, numbered fifty-seven, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, entitled "Sherman, a Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature, by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, with the aid of the Congress of the United States," said amount to be disbursed by the engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds, seven hundred dollars.

Table 3. Members of the Sherman Statue Commission, 1892-1903.

Major General Grenville M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
1896-1904

Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War,

Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, 1897-1899

Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, 1899-1904

Major General John M. Schofield, Commanding the U.S. Army, 1892-1895

Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the U.S. Army, 1895-1903

Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, 1903

Colonel John M. Wilson, In Charge of Erection of Monument, 1895-1897

Lieutenant John S. Sewell, In Charge of Erection of Monument, 1897

Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, In Charge of Erection of Monument, 1897-1903

Colonel Thomas W. Symons, In Charge of Erection of Monument, 1903

Adapted from DeB. Randolph Keim, *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States of America* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904), p. 11.

Table 4. Alphabetical List of the Artists Who Submitted Models in the Competition for the General William T. Sherman Statue.

L. Amateis, Washington, D.C.
P. W. Bartlett, Paris
George E. Bissel, Paris
Robert P. Bringhurst, St. Louis
H. K. Bush Brown (two designs), New York
F. A. T. Dunbar, Washington, D.C.
H. G. Ellicott, Washington, D.C.
Adrian Jones, New York
James F. Kelly, New York
J. O. Lester, New York
Alfred Luzi, New York
Theodore A. Mills, Washington, D.C.
Ferdinand Mirauda, New York
C. H. Niehaus (two designs), New York
Victor Olsa, New York
William Ordway Partridge (two designs), New York
Richard Hinton Perry, New York
J. Massey Rhind, New York
Carl Rohl-Smith, Chicago
Edwin M. Van Note, New York

Source: *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Thirty-fourth Meeting, Held at Washington, D.C., October 15-16, 1903* (Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1906), p. 55.

Table 5.1 Sculptor, Date of Completion, and Location of Each Component of the General William T. Sherman Statue.

Statue Component	Sculptor (Completed By)	Date of Completion*	Location on Statue
Subfoundation	Carl Rohl-Smith	Dec. 1898	n/a
Foundation	Carl Rohl-Smith	Dec. 1898	n/a
Terrace and Pedestal	Carl Rohl-Smith	Dec. 1899	n/a
Mosaic Floor	Sara Rohl-Smith	Aug. 1903	Surrounds base of statue
Artilleryman	Sigvald Asbjornsen	(1901) Aug. 1903	Southeast corner
Cavalryman	Carl Rohl-Smith	(1900) Aug. 1903	Northeast corner
Engineer Corps	Carl Rohl-Smith	(June 1900) Aug. 1903	Southwest corner
Infantryman	Carl Rohl-Smith	(1899) Aug. 1903	Northwest corner
Badge of Army of the Tennessee	Lauritz Jensen	unknown	South face of pedestal
Portrait Medallions	Mrs. Theodore A. Ruggles Kitson	Aug. 1903	Two pairs each, east and west faces of pedestal
Battle of Atlanta Bas Relief	Lauritz Jensen	(1902) Aug. 1903	South face of pedestal

Table 5.2 Sculptor, Date of Completion, and Location of Each Component of the General William T. Sherman Statue.

Statue Component	Sculptor (Completed By)	Date of Completion*	Location on Statue
Battle of Missionary Ridge Bas Relief	Lauritz Jensen	Aug. 1903	East face of pedestal
March Through Georgia Bas Relief	Lauritz Jensen	(1902) Aug. 1903	North face of pedestal
Sherman in Camp at Night Bas Relief	Lauritz Jensen	Aug. 1903	West face of pedestal
Peace	Stephen Sinding Carl J. Bonnesen	(ca. late 1902) Aug. 1903	East face of pedestal
War	Stephen Sinding Sigvald Asbjornsen	(June 1903) Sept. 1903	West face of pedestal
Equestrian Statue	Lauritz Jensen	(Oct. 1902) Aug. 1903	On top of pedestal

* The date in parentheses signifies the completion of the plaster casts. The second date is the date of completion of the bronze casting.

Table 6.1	Inscriptions on North (Front) Face of the Pedestal of the General William T. Sherman Statue.
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WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN
1820 -1891

Inscribed below this, at the base of the pedestal, are two quotations by General Sherman:

“ON NO EARTHLY ACCOUNT WILL I DO ANY ACT OR
THINK ANY THOUGHT HOSTILE TO OR IN DEFIANCE
OF THE OLD GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES”

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA JANUARY 18, 1861

“WAR’S LEGITIMATE OBJECT IS MORE PERFECT PEACE”

WASHINGTON, D.C. FEBRUARY 23, 1882

Table 6.2

Inscriptions on South Face of the Pedestal of
the General William T. Sherman Statue.

The south face of the pedestal encapsulates General Sherman's army service to the United States with the following inscriptions:

SEMINOLE WAR 1840-1842

WAR IN MEXICO 1847-1848

OCCUPATION OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

GENERAL COMMANDING THE

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

1869-1884

The inscription at the base of the pedestal's south face indicates the patrons of the statue:

ERECTED BY THE
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
WITH THE AID OF THE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

1903

Table 7. Names of Battles placed in Mosaic Walk Surrounding the General William T. Sherman Statue.

The west side:

BULL RUN SHILOH CORNITH CHICKSAW BLUFFS
ARKANSAS POST STEELE'S BAYOU JACKSON VICKSBURG COLLIERSVILLE

The south side:

CHATTANOOGA RINGGOLD MISSIONARY RIDGE RELIEF OF KNOXVILLE
MERIDAN EXPEDITION DALTON RESACA NEW HOPE CHURCH DALLAS KULP'S FARM

The east side:

KENESAW MOUNTAIN RUFF'S MILL PEACH TREE CREEK ATLANTA
EZRA CHURCH UTOY CREEK JONESBORO CAPTURE OF ATLANTA ALLATOONA

The north side:

GRISWOLDEVILLE WAYNESBORO FORT McALLISTER CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH
AVERASBORO BENTONVILLE DURHAM STATION SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY

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Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-sixth Meeting, Held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 3rd and 4th, 1894. Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1895.

Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-seventh Meeting, Held at Cincinnati, O., and Chattanooga, Tenn., September 16-21, 1895. Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1896.

Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Twenty-eighth Meeting, Held at St. Louis, MO., November 18-19, 1896. Cincinnati: F. W. Freeman, 1897.

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Washington Times. 15 October 1903.

**Annotated Bibliography of the
General William T. Sherman Statue,
Washington, D.C.**

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TEXTUAL RESOURCES

The following references concern the Congressional appropriations and the resolution for the General William T. Sherman Statue:

- 1) *The Statutes at Large of the United States of America ...* Washington: Government Printing Office.
- 2) *Reports of Committees of the Senate/House of Representatives for the ... Session of the ... Congress.* Washington: Government Printing Office.
- 3) *Congressional Record: Containing the Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress, ... Session.* Washington: Government Printing Office.

Repository: Law Library, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The first resource, *Statutes at Large*, was consulted in order to obtain a copy of each act and the resolution for the Sherman Statue that Congress passed. Except for the first appropriation (27 Stat. 74) and a joint resolution, Congress incorporated each appropriation into a much larger bill of civil expenses or deficiency acts.

The latter two resources, *Reports of the Committees* and *Congressional Record*, provide Congressional committee reports and discussions by the House and Senate of each bill that was under consideration. Since appropriations for the statue were incorporated within a much larger bill and the amount under consideration was relatively small in comparison to other items in the bill, a discussion of the statue was not always included within the Committee reports, nor was it always debated on the House and Senate floors. Of the first four acts for the Sherman Statue, a committee report and Congressional records were found for only the initial appropriation of \$50,000.

Falk, Peter Hastings, ed. *Who Was Who in American Art*. Madison, CT: Sound View Press, 1985.

Repository: Library, National Museum of American Art / National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

This reference includes an entry for Carl Rohl-Smith that lists only his years of birth and death, and his membership in the National Sculpture Society.

Hirshson, Stanley P. *The White Tecumseh: a Biography of General William T. Sherman*. New York: J. Wiley, 1997.

Repository: Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. [E467.1.S55 H65 1997]

One of several biographies about Sherman that focuses primarily on his role during the Civil War under Grant and his command of various armies, with extensive details of the "March to the Sea," and capture of Savannah. This book also includes a view of Sherman as a family man. It does not contain any information about the Sherman Statue in Washington, D.C., but does have some information about Augustus Saint-Gaudens' Sherman Statue in New York.

Horn, Stanley F. *The Army of Tennessee*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941. Reprint, 1993.

Repository: Main Reading Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. [E470.5.H67 1993]

A book that describes in detail the battles, advances, and skirmishes fought by the Army of the Tennessee during the Civil War. It does not contain any information about the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

James M. Goode Research Collection--Outdoor Sculpture, MS367

Repository: Research Library, The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

The Manuscript Collections of the Historical Society of Washington, D.C., include James M. Goode's research for his book *The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C.* (The Society also holds two other Goode research collections.) The research collection contains the research materials on each of the statues included in his book, Sculptor Index file cards that provide a biographical summary of the sculptors, a small portion of the negatives of the photographs, and miscellaneous information regarding sculpture in Washington, D.C.

The folder of research on the Sherman Statue contains a five-page biography of William T. Sherman that was excerpted from an unidentified book; an article about the General from the Sunday magazine of the *Washington Star*; a journal article that described the unveiling ceremonies; handwritten and typed descriptions of the monument; a synopsis of the history of the monument; and, draft versions of the book's text. The collection also includes a number of photographs that show the statue before it was subjected to a major cleaning, i.e., all bronze pieces are completely covered by the patina. Presumably, these photographs were taken within five years of the book's publication in 1974. The photographs show a few overall views of the monument and some of the landscaping, but the majority are close-up views of discrete components, such as an individual soldier, a pair of medallions, or one of the bas-reliefs. The negatives for these photographs are included in the collection and are available for reproduction.

The biography of Carl Rohl-Smith, found in the Sculptor Index file cards, provides much of the same information as found in other biographical sources, specifically the Virgil E. McMahan directory of *The Artists of Washington* (see corresponding bibliographic entry). However, Goode's biography includes the names of professors and/or mentors under whom Rohl-Smith studied in Copenhagen and Berlin.

Kauffmann, Samuel Hay. "Men on Horseback. A paper on the Equestrian Statuary in Washington." Read before the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C., March 11, 1901. No publisher listed, 1902.

Repositories: Main Reading Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. [F203.4.A1 K2], or the Research Library of the Historical Society of Washington, D.C., in *Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.* Vol. 5. Washington, D.C.: Columbia Historical Society, 1902.

This paper discusses the seven equestrian statues extant in Washington, D.C., at the time of the paper's reading in 1901 and also discusses three statues that were planned or already in the process of being erected, thereby including the Sherman Statue. The bulk of Kauffmann's discussion about the Sherman Statue is related to the controversy between the Sherman Statue Committee and the advisory committee of the National Sculpture Society regarding the selection of Carl Rohl-Smith as the sculptor.

Keim, Deb. Randolph. *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of Tennessee with the aid of Congress of the United States of America*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904.

Repository: Office of White House Liaison, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. [09.03 KEIM 01].

This report is a compilation of the proceedings for the dedication of the General William T. Sherman Statue as requested by Congress. It includes the list of members serving on the General Sherman Statue Committee and Sherman Statue Commission; an abstract of the inception for, financing and design competition for the statue; a detailed description of the statue; and documentation of the arrangements for the parade and dedication ceremony for the statue, with copies of the oration addresses of the prominent speakers at the ceremony. Also provided are a summary of the reunions of associated military organizations, a memorial sketch of Sherman in literature, a synopsis of Sherman's career, and a bibliography for all works in the Library of Congress in 1904 relating to Sherman, including his writings.

The report provides photographs of the statue including the unveiling of the statue and the site, and the parade and court of honor. Also included are photographs of Sherman and the prominent speakers such as President Theodore Roosevelt. Maps and diagrams for Sherman Plaza and important battles from Sherman's military career are included.

Lee, Richard M. *Mr. Lincoln's City: An Illustrated Guide to the Civil War Sites of Washington*. McLean, VA: EPM Publications, Inc., 1981.

Repository: President's Park Library, Washington, D.C.

As its subtitle suggests, this book presents illustrations and historical synopses of the numerous sites, buildings, and monuments in Washington, D.C., that are directly related to the activities, events, and battles of the Civil War. The sites are presented and organized within the

framework of walking, biking, or riding tours. The General Sherman Statue is included in one of the tours. Four paragraphs describe the historical significance of General Sherman in the war, his role in the war, and insights into his personality. Unlike other sources, a connection between the site of the statue as the same as or near where Sherman stood during the Grand Review of the Army is not made. The author did not describe the physical features of the statue nor did he include any photographs of the statue in this book.

McMahan, Virgil E. *The Artists of Washington, D.C., 1796-1996. Vol. I: An Illustrated Directory of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers Born Before 1900.* Washington, D.C.: The Artists of Washington, 1995.

Repository: Library, National Museum of American Art / National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

This book encompasses biographies of artists, including Carl Rohl-Smith, who worked in Washington, D.C. Information for Rohl-Smith consists of birthplace, where he studied and traveled, when and where he lived when he moved to the United States, his works in Washington, D.C. (including a short discussion about the Sherman Statue), and other better-known works in other locations in the U.S., and his participation in exhibitions in the U.S. A reference list is also included. This resource contained more information about Carl Rohl-Smith than any of the other biographical resources that were consulted.

Memorials and Monuments, Washington, D.C. Collective, Volume 1.

Repository: Washingtonia Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.

This resource is a scrapbook collection of newspaper articles about the various memorials of Washington, D.C. Of the four articles about the Sherman Statue, three concern its cleaning. These articles, which date to 1929 and 1933, appeared in the *Star* and the *Post*. The fourth article is a feature story about the equestrian statues in the Capital City that ran in the *Post* in 1930. The focus of the author's discussion about the Sherman Statue is Sherman himself and the fact that the location of the statue is near the place where he watched his army during the Grand Review.

Murdock, Myrtle Cheney. *Your Memorials in Washington.* Washington, D.C.: Monumental Press, Inc., 1952.

Repository: Research Library, The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

This book does not discuss the Sherman Statue. The equestrian statues that are discussed are the Jackson, Washington, Sheridan, Pulaski, and Grant Statues.

Newspaper articles from the *Evening Star*, *Washington Post*, and *Washington Times*.

Repositories: Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and the Washingtonia Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.

Articles from the above-listed Washington newspapers were consulted for their factual information and for learning and understanding the opinions and sentiments about the statue and General Sherman during the time period of the statue's commission, design, and unveiling. The articles were found using an incomplete index to the *Evening Star* that is available at the Library of Congress; consulting the newspapers comprising Record Group 42, Series 109, which are too fragile to unfold and read (see corresponding bibliographic reference); and, looking on or near the date of a known significant event during the monument's history, e.g., the unveiling ceremony, the sculptor's death, etc. These methods provided articles regarding the early history of the statue. Articles from the vertical files of the Historical Society of Washington, D.C., and the Washingtonia Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library include newspaper articles on the later history of the statue.

The articles contain a wealth of information regarding the design competition, including sketches of the competing models and the controversy surrounding the final selection of Carl Rohl-Smith. The articles also extensively detail the unveiling ceremonies, including the sequence of the day's events, lists of all the participants in the ceremony, the speeches of the speakers, and the decorations of the site and statue. Photographic or sketch images of the monument and its components are included in most of the articles. Some information about Carl Rohl-Smith is found in his obituary. Later articles pertain to landscaping changes to the site.

Newspapers, Oral Histories, Scrapbooks Collection of the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

An index to the Historical Society's collections of scrapbooks and oral histories of Washington, D.C., reference two scrapbooks that contain information regarding equestrian statues. A *Sunday Star* article on Washington's equestrian statues is included in Scrapbook 4 - Note Book on the History of the District of Columbia, No. 5, 1927-1950. The 1949 article includes a brief and irrelevant mention of the Sherman Statue. Scrapbook 143 - Washington, D.C., Statues contains one color photograph of the statue from an unknown date and one newspaper clipping dated January 2, 1983, that revealed no relevant information.

New York Public Library Artist Files

Repository: Library, National Museum of American Art / National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

This library holds a microfiche copy of the New York Public Library's vertical files. The file for Carl Rohl-Smith consists of one photograph of the Sherman Statue after it was unveiled and one-page sections of four journal articles. One of the articles concerns one of his sculptures,

the Fort Dearborn Massacre Monument, while the other three are not about him or his work but include a picture or illustration of his work that is related to the subject of the article. For instance, one of the articles is entitled "Art and the Federal Government" and includes an illustration of the Sherman Statue.

**Opitz, Glenn B., ed. *Dictionary of American Sculptors, 18th Century to the Present*.
Poughkeepsie, NY: Apollo Books, 1984.**

Repository: Library, National Museum of American Art / National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

This biographical dictionary contains a brief listing for Carl Rohl-Smith. The entry consists of only his birthplace and date-of-birth, when and where he studied, his travels, his residences in the United States, and when and where he died. None of his major artistic works are identified nor discussed.

Proctor Collection

Repository: Research Library, The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

The Proctor Collection contains newspaper articles that were written by John Clagatt Proctor, a writer for the *Evening Star*. His series of articles, which ran during the 1930s and 1940s, focused on the history of Washington, D.C., and the metropolitan area. Only one item within the collection, an article from the December 27, 1936, *Star*, is related to the Sherman Statue. This article directly links the site of the statue as the place where Sherman stood while watching the Grand Review.

Record Group 42: Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital

Repository: National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

The records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital constitute the principal source of primary records regarding the development of the design and execution of the Sherman Statue by most of the involved parties. These records contain a wealth of information about the design competition for the statue; the request to erect a temporary studio for the sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith; the design specifications and materials of the statue, including a few original drawings and blueprint copies of drawings of various components; the contractors who supplied materials and labor to the effort; and, the death of Carl Rohl-Smith and subsequent continuation of the project under the direction of his widow, Sara. Some of the records pertain to design decisions about the inscriptions and bas-reliefs of the monument. The records also contain the contracts of Carl and Sara Rohl-Smith, a number of the original invitations and programs for the unveiling ceremonies, copies of some of the Congressional appropriations for the statue, and

many of the monthly and annual reports of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds that describe the process of erecting of the statue, subsequent changes to the grounds, and monthly and annual expenditures on the statue and grounds.

Record Group 42 includes no information about how the site of the statue was chosen, except for the rejection of the Sherman Statue Committee's original site choice on the east side of the Capitol. In addition, there is very little information about the controversy between the Sherman Statue Committee and the National Sculpture Society Advisory Committee regarding the selection of Carl Rohl-Smith.

The core of the information that directly pertains to the Sherman Statue comprises eight series of records: Entries 397-404 (see list of titles below) constitute the "Records of the Sherman Statue Commission, 1894-1905." The majority of these records consist of correspondence or copies of correspondence by various members of the Sherman Statue Commission, the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, the sculptors, and some contractors. Other records include commission meeting minutes, memoranda, and plans or drawings.

The majority of the records in series 397-402 regard the design competition, negotiations and extensions of contracts, design decisions, issues regarding the erection of a temporary studio for the sculptor, and the overall interaction and management of the statue's completion by the Sherman Statue Committee. Series 403, Monthly Reports of the Foreman or Overseer, provides descriptions between September 1898 and December 1899 regarding the process and the materials involved in erecting the statue's subfoundation, foundation, and pedestal. Calculations for the Sherman Statue and Other Calculations and Estimates, series 404, comprises a small leather-bound book with gridded pages. The book contains, among other things unrelated to the Sherman Statue, several calculations and some corresponding sketches related to the foundation. The calculations of the monument are essentially meaningless without a plan of the site gridded with the elevations of the site's grade that is on file at the National Archives, College Park, within Record Group 79 (see bibliographic entry for Cartographic Materials).

Additional information about the Sherman Statue is in the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds' monthly and annual reports of operations, and the general records of monuments under the jurisdiction of the Office. Series 105 and 106 contain press copies of monthly and/or annual reports for the years 1887, 1895, 1897-1907, 1908-1918. These reports are very informative concerning the progress of the construction of the monument but include little information about subsequent changes to the site. Series 180, Specifications for Construction, Repairs, and Supplies for Buildings and Statues, includes the specifications for the Sherman Statue's foundation, and series 196, Records Concerning Statue Unveilings and Monument Dedications, contains several of the official invitations of the unveiling ceremony and the program from the ceremony. Series 109 comprises entire issues of Washington newspapers, primarily the *Evening Star* but also the *Washington Post* and *Washington Times*, that covered the unveiling ceremonies. However, the newspapers are too brittle and fragile to unfold and read or to photocopy. These articles are available on microfilm at the Library of Congress and the Martin Luther King Memorial Library (see corresponding bibliographic entry). Finally, series 351, Proceedings of the Hancock, Logan, Sheridan, and Sherman Statue Commissions, 1892-1908, comprises a bound book with the minutes of the preceding statue commissions, transcribed correspondences (those related to the Sherman Statue are also found in series 397-402), and a list of exhibit numbers of corresponding

records and meeting proceedings found in the Sherman Statue papers, Proceedings of the Statue Committee; it is uncertain what this reference refers to.

Series Titles Consulted in Record Group 42:

- 97. General Correspondence of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, 1907-1921.
- 105. Press Copies of Annual Report for Fiscal Years 1885-1900; 1902.
- 106. Press Copies of Monthly Report of Operations and Return of Officer and Hired Men, Jan. 1899-Nov. 1929.
- 109. Newspaper Clippings, 1902-1903, 1904, 1920, 1923, 1926-1928.
- 180. Specifications for Construction, Repairs, and Supplies for Buildings and Statues, 1887-1901.
- 196. Records Concerning Statue Unveilings and Monument Dedications.
- 351. Proceedings of the Hancock, Logan, Sheridan, and Sherman Statue Commissions, 1892-1908.
- "Records of the Sherman Statue Commission, 1894-1905"
- 397. Records of the Office of the Secretary of War.
- 398. Letters Sent by the Secretary.
- 399. Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary.
- 400. Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.
- 401. "Index" to Records of the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.
- 402. Letters Sent by the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.
- 403. Monthly Reports of the Foreman or Overseer.
- 404. Calculations for the Sherman Statue and Other Calculations and Estimates.

Record Group 66: Records of the Commission of Fine Arts

Repository: National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

Two series of records of the Commission of Fine Arts contain a small quantity of miscellaneous information about the Sherman Statue. In the folder "District of Columbia - memorials, monuments, and statues in," in series 4, General files, 1910-54, is correspondence regarding the illumination of Washington statues, a 1948 inventory of memorials in Washington, D.C., and correspondence that includes the Sherman Statue on a list of the most important and beautiful monuments in the nation. Another set of records in series 4, in the folder "Memorials and monuments - general, erected by U.S. Government or American citizens," does not contain anything related to the Sherman Statue.

The second series of records consulted was No. 17, Project files, 1910-52. The folder entitled "Sherman, William Tecumseh, Gen., Statue - landscaping and removal of" comprises correspondence regarding the proposed relocation of the Sherman Statue to another site, the submittal of new landscape and planting plans for Sherman Plaza by the Department of the Interior, and the subsequent approval of these plans by the Commission of Fine Arts. Drawings or descriptions of the landscaping plans are not included in these records. A *Washington Post* article that explains why the National Christmas Tree was removed from Sherman Square is also included in the folder.

Record Group 79: Records of the National Park Service

Repository: National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD

According to an archivist who specialized in these records and other related civil textual records, Record Group 79 does not contain any information pertaining to the Sherman Statue. There may or may not be any textual information in this record group at present, but these records should be checked in the future.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C.: Columbia Historical Society.

Repository: Research Library, The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

These volumes were consulted for information about the statue, its location within President's Park, and General Sherman. Volume 5, from 1902, includes a copy of Samuel H. Kauffmann's paper on the equestrian statuary in Washington; the Sherman Statue is briefly discussed in the paper (see corresponding bibliographic entry). Volume 57-59, which was published in 1961, contains an essay that includes in its discussion of the construction of the Treasury Building a brief history of the photographic gallery that once stood in Sherman Park. Dates of construction, when and where it was moved, and what it was used for are included in the description. In an essay that summarizes the McMillan Commission plan of 1902, which is in Volume 12, from 1909, is mention of the Commission's recommendation to place statues of Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan in Union Square, a formal park proposed for the west front of the Capitol.

None of the volumes consulted specifically discuss the Sherman Statue. The primary objective of searching for information about General Sherman was to find mention of his viewing location during the Grand Review, but essays that included Sherman primarily discussed his personal life as it related to his life in Washington.

Records of the National Park Service, Office of White House Liaison.

Repository: Office of White House Liaison, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Two series of records for the National Park Service contain limited, early information about the Sherman Statue. The National Park Service, having taken over stewardship of the statue in 1933 from the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks, has contemporary records regarding maintenance of the statue, landscaping of the site, and restoration of the statue and rehabilitation of the site in the early 1990s. Finding aids for both series are available.

Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the... Meeting[s]...Held at...1866-1901.

Repository: Main Reading Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. [E470.5.S69]

These published reports contain the attendance of the Society members for that meeting; the reports of each of the subcommittees, including the Sherman Statue Committee; the speeches of the speakers; the details about the evening gala held at the end of the two-day meeting; and, a roster of the current members and officers for that year.

Information pertaining to the statue begins the year of William T. Sherman's death, 1891, and continues through the statue's dedication in 1903. These reports relate an extensive amount of information, including the initial and final resolutions to erect a statue of Sherman; annual lists of subscriptions collected by the Sherman Statue Committee and the Congressional appropriations secured for the project; a list of the entrants in the design competition; the resolutions by the Committee that named the four finalists for the second competition and Carl Rohl-Smith as the sculptor for the statue; transcriptions of all letters associated with the controversy of the selection of Rohl-Smith; a transcription of Carl Rohl-Smith's contract; and, complete descriptions of the events of the unveiling ceremony (much of which comprises the text of *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature*). These proceedings are very valuable resources for the initial years of the history of the statue but particularly in regard to the controversy with the National Sculpture Society.

In the 1891 *Report of the Proceedings* is a long eulogy of Sherman by General Andrew Hickenlooper. This address was printed separately as *Sherman. General Andrew Hickenlooper's Address at the Twenty-third Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee*. Cincinnati: Press of F. W. Freeman, 1893. [E467.1.S55 H6]. This item is not directly related to the Sherman Statue per se but is interesting for it conveys the sentiment for General Sherman by the Society's members.

Vertical (Artist) Files of the Library of the National Museum of American Art / National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

The museum's vertical file on Carl Rohl-Smith contains three items: 1) a copy of the photograph of Rohl-Smith that is included in *Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature*; 2) two copies of an *Evening Star* article about the Sherman Statue; and, 3) a printout of a list of sculptures by Rohl-Smith that are included in the Museum's database entitled "Art Inventories." Dating to August 12, 1953, the newspaper article "Sherman Statue" recounts the arrival of the bronze pieces of the Sherman Statue to the site fifty years ago. The database printout lists eleven sculptures that Rohl-Smith completed in the U.S. The Art Inventories database provides information about each work, including the date of dedication, the medium used for the sculpture, the sculpture's dimensions, a detailed description, a list of inscriptions, the condition of the work (as surveyed in the early 1990s), and a reference list for additional information and images. The entire database entry for the Sherman Statue is included in the research collection of the Sherman Statue on file at the Office of the White House Liaison,

National Park Service, Riverdale, MD. The Art Inventories database also provides information about Augustus Saint-Gaudens' Sherman Memorial in New York City.

Vertical Files, Research Library, The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

The vertical file "Monuments...Sherman Statue" contains a number of newspaper articles about the statue. The articles are from either the *Post* or the *Star* and date from the 1930s through the 1960s. One of these articles, dating from 1933, discusses the present condition and landscape of Sherman Plaza and how the grounds will be improved with a new landscape design. The articles of later date are primarily photographic essays that offer insight on when components of the statue, such as the top half of the sword of the Artillery soldier at the southeast corner, were taken by vandals.

There is no vertical file for Carl Rohl-Smith.

Vertical Files, President's Park Library, Washington, D.C.

The vertical files consist of numerous magazine and newspaper articles and some miscellaneous reports that primarily pertain to the White House. The files also include some information regarding the Washington Monument and a few of the statues located in Lafayette Park. Only one item in the vertical files, a photocopy of a photographic booklet of Washington, D.C., included information about the Sherman Statue. The booklet, *Souvenir Book of Our National Capital. From Choicest Recent Photographs. Washington, D.C.: B. S. Reynolds Company, 1923*, promotes the beauty of the Capital City. It includes a northwest view of the Sherman Statue and the Treasury Building that was taken from the southeast corner of Sherman Park. The value of the photograph is that it illustrates the landscaping of the grounds in ca. 1923.

Vertical Files, Washingtonia Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.

The vertical file "Memorials. Sherman, William T. -1971" contains a number of newspaper articles about the statue and a couple of articles about General Sherman. The articles are primarily from the *Evening Star* and the other major Washington newspapers, although a few are from lesser-known publications. For instance, an advertisement for a bank published in the *Washington Board of Trade News* includes a photograph of the Sherman equestrian statue in its promotion. Other articles address the proposal in the 1930s to move the site of the statue, the statue's history on the event of the fifty-year anniversary of the commission to Carl Rohl-Smith, and the character and personal views of General Sherman while reflecting on the Civil War one hundred years later.

There is no vertical file for Carl Rohl-Smith.

CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD

The Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives holds a plethora of site plans and construction drawings of the Sherman Statue. These cartographic sources are contained in either Record Group 79 or Record Group 121. Consult the "White House/Executive Mansion and Grounds Specific Location Drawing Index" on file at the library of the Office of the White House Liaison for the numbers of the site plans or drawings, or consult the corresponding indexes available at NARA.

The drawings listed on the "White House/Executive Mansion and Grounds Specific Location Drawing Index" include site plans that show Sherman Park in context with the Treasury Building, the Ellipse, and/or the surrounding roads; site plans that show sidewalk configurations and location of electric lights; landscaping/planting plans; topographic plans; and, site plans showing utility lines. Most of these drawings are very valuable for showing the changes of the park between 1900 and 1933. Two of four watercolor plans of the Treasury Grounds that date between 1865 and 1867 show a portion of Sherman Park. One of these illustrates the footprint of the photographic gallery, the other shows the outline of an unidentified building in Sherman Park.

Record Group 79 includes a considerable number of construction drawings; these are not listed on the "White House/Executive Mansion and Grounds Specific Location Drawing Index." The drawings are filed under "RG79, 65.10-3" and "RG79, 65.10-4." They include plans, elevations, and sections of the monument's foundation, pedestal, pedestal courses, granite steps and mosaic floor, and pedestal inscriptions; and site plans of proposed landscaping schemes, the coping and stairs at the perimeter of the park, and the topography of the site. Many are undated, and some do not include a scale, but almost all provide dimensions. A few of the drawings, particularly those involving the inscriptions, are signed by Grenville M. Dodge and the Secretary of War, indicating their approval of the design. These are extremely valuable for communicating how the monument was constructed and for knowing the materials and dimensions of the statue's architectural and structural components. There are no drawings of the bronze pieces.

With the exception of the 1860s watercolor drawings, all drawings and site plans can be reproduced as large-scale photocopies. The watercolor drawings may be photographed.

Geography and Map Division Reading Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

There are no maps or site plans of Sherman Park itself, but two maps of Reservation No. 1 show Sherman Park within the larger context of the Ellipse. One of these maps dates to 1877 and illustrates the sidewalk configuration and the landscaping. The second, from the 1880s, primarily shows utilities such as water pipes and telephone and electric light cables, but it too depicts the sidewalk configuration within the park.

Two other cartographic sources were consulted. One is a collection of six maps of the White House Grounds. They date to 1801, 1807, 1818, 1851, 1857, and 1870 and show the

progression of changes to the White House and grounds over time, including Sherman Park. The second graphic consulted is an ink on Mylar axonometric drawing of a bird's-eye-view of the White House, the Executive Office Building, the Treasury Building, and the monuments in front of the latter two buildings. Dating from 1974, the drawing of the Sherman Statue is an interesting presentation of the monument and its park but is probably not suitable for the purpose of a Park Note.

The 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and the 1903 Baist Real Estate Atlas do not include Sherman Park since it is federally owned.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

The Columbia Historical Society General Reference Photo Collection, Research Library, The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.

- 1) CHS Photo #2931 - This is a ca. 1910 view of the Sherman Statue that was taken from the east (looks west). The existing condition of the landscape, which shows a few small, young bushes, a sapling, and a portion of a low iron fence, is shown in the foreground of the photograph.
- 2) CHS Photo #2932 - This is the exact same photograph as #2931.
- 3) CHS Photo #8024 - This is a very small (approximately 1-by-1-inch) black-and-white photograph of a southeast view of the statue. The photograph is not dated but appears to be an early view.

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

- 1) Washingtonia Collection - This collection includes four photographs of the Sherman Statue. One photograph is found in the "Statues" vertical file, and the other three are in the "Monuments and Memorials" vertical file. The photographs date from 1908, 1920, 1933, and one with no date. Three are overall views of the monument, and one is a detail of the infantryman statue at the northwest corner with the Treasury Building in the background. There are no images of the statue or Sherman Park in the following vertical files: "Parks and Gardens," "Circles and Squares," and "White House Grounds."
- 2) Biographical Collection - All photographs, save one, are portraits of William T. Sherman. The exception was a photograph of a bust of Sherman that was unveiled at New York University in 1925.
- 3) Stereograph Collection - The vertical file "Washington (D.C.) - Statues - Sherman (Gen. William)" contains two stereographs of the Sherman Statue, one dating from 1904, the other from 1906. To my knowledge, these are not able to be reproduced but could probably be photographed.
- 4) Joseph S. Allen Collection, lot 11661-9 - Under the subject "Statues" is one photograph of the Sherman Statue (LC-A7-4372). Dating from 1947, the photograph is a close-up view of the north and west faces of the statue.
- 5) FSA-OWI Collection, lot 982 (microfilm) - There are no photographs of the Sherman Statue in this collection.

6) FSA-OWI Collection, lot 1401 (microfilm) - There are no photographs of the Sherman Statue in this collection.

7) FSA-OWI Collection, lot 1857 - There are no photographs of the Sherman Statue in this collection.

8) Lot 4000 - There are no photographs of the Sherman Statue in this four-box collection, however, two to three folders (one labeled "Sherman" and one or two labeled "S") within two of the boxes contain numerous newspaper clippings and periodical articles about the monument. Subjects covered in these articles are primarily related to the unveiling ceremony and the controversy between the Sherman Statue Committee and the National Sculpture Society Advisory Committee regarding the selection of Carl Rohl-Smith. In addition, this collection includes a number of articles regarding Augustus Saint-Gaudens' statue of General Sherman, which is located in New York City.

9) Anthony-Taylor-Rand-Ordway-Eaton Collection, lot 4198 - This collection includes both photographs and stereographs of the 1865 Grand Review of the Army. This collection was consulted in order to find an image of General Sherman viewing the parade on or near the site of the monument, since the decision to erect the monument south of the Treasury Building is attributed to where he was standing while viewing his army during the Grand Review. No images of this were found, but several photographs and stereographs indicate by their label that General Sherman viewed the parade in the President's Stand during portions of the two-day review: "Grand Review of the Great Veteran Armies of Grant and Sherman at Washington on the 23rd and 24th May, 1865. The Army of the Potomac. The stand in front of the President's House occupied by the President and Cabinet, Grant and Sherman, and Reviewing Officers."

The Library of Congress also has a number of images of the Sherman Statue that are found by searching their on-line catalog at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/pnp>. A few of them are duplicates of the photographs in the Washingtonia Collection, but the remainder are different views. The photos included in the on-line catalog are from the Detroit Publishing Company Photograph Collection (the early views) or the Theodor Horydczak Collection (ca. 1920-ca. 1950 views). The photographs range in date between 1906 and ca. 1950. In addition to the photographs in the Washingtonia Collection, these are the best photographs to reproduce.

Still Picture Branch, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD

1) 42-MS (Record Group 42, file MS), [Lantern] Slides: Washington, D.C., and Miscellaneous, 1859-1920 - Box 1 contains aerial views of Washington, D.C. Only one slide in this box includes the Sherman Statue in the image. This slide, #42-MS-S163B, is an aerial view of the White House grounds that includes the grounds of the statue. No date was listed on the slide, but based on the sidewalk configuration, the image dates prior to the early 1930s.

Box 6 of 42-MS, entitled "Monuments and Memorials," comprises slides of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument, and various District statues, but not the Sherman Statue.

2) 42-SPB, Negatives and Copy Prints: Photographs of Statues, Parks, and Buildings in Washington, D.C., ca. 1895-1915 - This part of the collection for Record Group 42 does not include images of the Sherman Statue. However, in the folder "42-SPB-1 - Aerial Views of D.C.," is one aerial view of the Ellipse (date not indicated) that shows the photographic gallery that stood on the site of Sherman Park until ca. 1899.

3) 42-PR, Miscellaneous photographs of statues, memorials, and other subjects - There are no photographs of the Sherman Statue in this collection.

4) 66-DC, Prints, Negatives, Lithograph and Artwork: Buildings and Other Structures in Washington, D.C., 1831-1950 - This collection contains a number of views of the Sherman Statue that place it within its larger physical context. In Box 1, Folder 1, "Aerial views [of D.C.]," are six or seven aerial photographs of the areas of the Ellipse and White House grounds that provide excellent documentation of the changes to the grounds of the statue, including the placement of the temporary studio in Sherman Park and the changes to the landscaping and sidewalk configuration. These photographs are not dated, but an approximate date for each can be deduced due to the physical changes to the statue grounds and the condition of the Ellipse. Folder 14, "Memorials and Statuary," which is also located in Box 1, does not contain any photographs of the Sherman Statue.

Box 2, Folder 25, "Treasury Building" contains closer views of the statue. The Sherman Statue is included in two images of the south elevation of the Treasury Building. One photograph, which probably dates before 1933, is a bird's-eye view of the Treasury that shows the statue and its grounds. The other image (date not indicated) was taken from the southeast corner of Sherman Park and therefore shows the south and east faces of the monument and the landscaping on the eastern half of the park in the foreground of the Treasury Building.

5) 66-G - This extensive collection of photographs is available on microfilm. The collection contains three images of the Sherman Statue, two of which are the same but are arranged in different sections of the collection. Image #66-G-19S, located in the section entitled "Statues, Monuments and Memorials in the U.S., 1870-1950," and image # 66-G-23YS, which is found in the generic "Statues and Memorials" section, were taken looking southwest and show the north (front) and east faces of the statue. A second image of the Sherman Statue in the 23YS section of the collection is a view south that includes the Washington Monument in the background. There are no dates indicated on any of the images, but given the sparse and informal nature of the vegetation shown in the photographs, they probably date a few years after the statue's unveiling. In section 19S, "Statues, Monuments and memorials in the U.S., 1870-1950," is a photograph of the Sherman Statue in New York City, by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

6) 79-G, General photographic file of the National Park Service - There are no photographs of the Sherman Statue in this collection.

7) 79-LS, Lantern Slides: Activities of the National Capital Parks, 1921-1936 - This collection contains two slides of the Sherman Statue that are exactly the same northwest, overall view, but one is in color (79-LS-3-5-D), and the other is in black and white (79-LS-3-5-E). Only one slide

of overall views of the Ellipse and White House grounds, 79-LS-4-2-E, includes Sherman Park, but not much detail is discernible due to the wide area covered by the aerial view.

8) 79-PB, Photographic prints of buildings, monuments, and parks in Washington, D.C., ca. 1900-1918 - There are no photographs of the Sherman Statue in this collection.

Washington Historical Image Collection, Washingtonia Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library

Filed under Treasury Department:

1) Image #11973 - This is the ca. 1896 photograph of the Treasury Department's photographic gallery that was published in Charles Suddarth Kelly's book, *Washington, Then and Now*.

2) Image #11967 - This image, which was likely taken during the early 1920s, shows the statue and landscape of Sherman Plaza from the south. The Treasury Building is in the background.

In the files for "Memorials, S" are nine historic images of the Sherman Statue. These include photographs from 1907, 1911, 1941, and others from unidentified dates. Several of these photographs are valuable since they include some of the landscaping. The Memorials file also contains a close-up view of President Roosevelt sitting in the stands during the unveiling ceremonies.

SOURCES AND REPOSITORIES NOT CONSULTED

The following is a select list of sources and repositories that were not consulted due to time constraints, the unavailability of the item(s) at the time the research was conducted, or other reasons.

Sources

Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers. Washington: Government Printing Office (Law Library, U.S. Department of the Interior).

- Consult the later years (until 1933) of the reports for detailed information about new or replacement plantings in the park.

"Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site." National Register of Historic Places Nominations Form.

"President's Park South." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society, recent volumes (The Historical Society of Washington, D.C.).

- Recent volumes are not indexed, so time did not permit perusing each volume.

"Reservation No. 1..." HABS No. DC-689 (Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress).

Ronsisville, Joseph A. *Statues, Monuments, and Memorials Located in the Parks of the National Capital.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 1977. (Library of Congress, NA9350.W3 R68)

The White House and President's Park, Washington, D.C.: Design Guidelines. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997. (Library of Congress, NA4443.W3 W55 1997)

Repositories

Fine Arts Commission Library, Washington, D.C. - may have information and drawings regarding the landscaping and reconfiguration of the sidewalks during the 1930s.

Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. - in addition to the sources listed previously, the Library also holds Ewing and numerous Sherman family papers and copies of various speeches given by Sherman. Presumably, the Sherman family papers are duplicates of the records held by the University of Notre Dame Archives.

Museum of Archeology Research and Support, National Park Service, National Capital Region, Greenbelt, MD - may have additional historic photographs of the Sherman Statue.

National Park Service, National Capital Region, Washington, D.C. - may have all landscape plans for Sherman Park, including more recent years (post-1960s). Contact Norbert Erickson, 202-619-7124.

National Sculpture Society, New York City - may contain information about Carl Rohl-Smith, who was a member of the Society; contact research library at 212-764-5654.