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"Military Man and Uitred"
The idea of literary work of any kind is not usually associated with the popular conception of a military man, and probably with reason. for we find, upon investigation, that men in the army are not, as a rule, writers. As one authority expressed it, "The military man is generally no more flexible than a unge staff."

Why is it? Is it because they are uneducated? Is it true, as Sen. Cullum asserts, that "to find a scholar among military men is for the unexpected to happen." Montaigne, too, says that the most warlike nations are the most ignorant, citing the Turks and Goths; that Rome was more valiant before she grew so learned, but, does it necessarily follow that it was because of her increased knowledge that she became less valiant? Study the history of Rome, and you will find that her decline and downfall was not due to increased intelligence and learning, but to far different..."
came. As to the Greeks and Turks, they are not to be classed with civilized nations. They are barbarians, in part, as in peace, finally, are military men so ignorant? The only reply one needs here is to observe how men in service in both educational and military lines, remember, that illiterate men are not admitted into the army at all—our army is essentially an educational army—that special educational qualifications are demanded of officers, and that it is only among the officers that writers have appeal—doubtless largely because of this superiority. War is their especial profession, and as Carlyle Michie says, it is almost a truism to say that education is as necessary in the military profession as in any other. Further, most of the officers are graduates of West Point or some other Military Academy, and are, consequently, not only educated, but well-educated—physically, mentally, morally.

In the gymnasium, drill, and camp, perfect habits of bodily vigor are produced, regular habits inculcated, self-control, self-confidence, and ready submission to discipline, developed—all conducive to a greater application of intellectual
powers.

Exact reasoning, self-reliance, and confidence; relations between time, motion, and force; result from the required study: application of the mind to Mathematics; culture and flexibility of expression are attained thru a study of the modern languages (French, German, Spanish); correct and minute habits of observation; knowledge of the laws of Nature, and the valuable power of reproducing an idea what is seen, come thru the mastery of Physics, Biology, Chemistry, and Drawing. Besides these, there is the professional training in law, ordinance, etc., theories, regular habits, attention, strict discipline, and discipline.

The moral man is developed by requiring righteousness of conduct, by instilling the highest regard for truthfulness, the love and practice of truth, by prayer meetings. "The credit is taught that honor is the soldier's privilege because," a feature of his education of future infantrymen. Napoleon says, "Moral force is three-fourths in military affairs.

Certainly not on account of lack of education, then, is the scanty number of literary military men to be explained. One can see it is because the one disqualifies for the other, for "None make better soldiers than those who are transplanted from the regions of letters to the fields of war; none scholars become soldiers that were not a good and service men," according to Condorcet.

Back of time, constant activity, nerve of uncertainty, and the unsettled life of the soldier, may each, in a measure, explain the lack of literary activity, but probably the discipline and training of this man of war, and the general principle that a mind is seldom
prominent in more than one line, go further to explain it. Whatever the cause may be, the fact remains.

Further, it is a notable fact, that when the military man does write, it is a scientific treatment of a military subject, or is historical. Seldom does he win laurels as either poet or novelist. The, of course, once in an age, a David, a Lew Wallace, a Capt. Charles King, a Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a Luitt: Fuller, a Burns, may be produced. Lord Bacon and Edgar Allan Poe may, by stretching, also be placed in this class.

With the business of discrimination, observation, memory, the knowledge of human nature, each officer must have in order to be successful; with the great divinity of scenery, and many phases of life, the soldier necessarily encounters, it would seem that he is eminently fitted to be a novelist. But, on the other hand, the constant discipline he is subjected to discourage the requisite development of the imagination. He is taught to be simplicity and truth, and to always use clear, concise, methodical statements. These attributes, however, with the drill he goes in alertness, punctuality, discrimination,
exactness, quickness, and accuracy of decisions—been sighted and quick-witted, viewing a thing from all sides—with all these attributes, we would naturally expect of him scientific treatises, or historical narrations of facts—in these lines, if in any, we would look for him to be eminent.

Of scientific writers there are many, but few have more than a local reputation. In fact, each office is required to write annually a treatise upon some subject connected with his profession, and the best of these are published, but few attract any wide notice. Occasionally, however, a literary genius is unearthed in this way, and such a one is Lieut. J. F. Sergeant, of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, whose recently published criticisms of Napoleon's campaigns, is receiving favorable comment on both sides of the water.

There are, however, men in all ages, who have shown in the mightiness of pen as well as sword. Among the Greeks, there was Xenophon, the historian and one of the generals of the masterful retreat of the Ten Thousand from Persia; Aeschylus, the Greek tragedian, and fighter at both Marathon and Salamis; Thucydides, who, deposed of command in the Peloponnesian War because he was not victorious, went into exile for twenty
grand and wrote a history of that war, that had been a
model for historical writing ever since.

The representative Roman historian and writer
Julius Caesar, through "Commentaries on the Gallic War"
which he wrote between 58 and 50 B.C., is now a text-
book in the college where Latin is a required
study.

The great Napoleon, "like Caesar, had written
his own immortal commentaries," but probably
these books were written and shifted into
Spanish, who wrote in French. The "History of the
War of the French Revolution and Empire,

The first Russo-Turkish War had as its
historian Gen. Biddle, the surgeon, and V.C.邱
of the W. S. Engineers, Military Attaché of the
American Legation at St. Petersburg—"his
world laid claim to become classic.

The eminent German war-time writers
and strategists, and William, both strategists,
"Clausewitz's "On War" still remains classical so
long as there is any strategy.

In England, Sir Walter Raleigh with his
"History of the World", and Sir Philip Sidney with
Red "Arcadia" and "Defense of Poetry" stand as
early representatives of the style of seek.

Col. Syme, Gen. Lord Byron, Maj. Smith, Stanley
Sir John on the "Sieges in Spain" are later writers of some note, but greatest of all English military works is Gen. O'Suiri's "Peninsular War", a classic. Gibbon, the great English historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire", tried camp-life awhile, too, but attained no great eminence as a warrior.

Histories written by military men are very apt to be prejudiced, especially if it be the history of a campaign or war the writer has taken part in. On the other hand, "no history of any military event can be written by any man who does not add great military knowledge, even personal experience, to all the
The qualities requisite for a historian. The civilian historian cannot, from the nature of the case, make a military event as plain and as easily understood. It can and does who is truly acquainted with the art and science. As well, man can be explained the why and wherefore of each movement made, as the latter case.

In our own country, the writings of our most eminent commanders are largely familiar. Yet for all that, none of them have become classical, such as "Memoirs of Simmard," which perches with a record for interest and fascination, and charm of style, and have the additional value of truth. The "Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant" is a record of the events and deeds of a nation. Shown in pure prose of expressing a truthful opinion upon the history and progress of human affairs. Here, in language strong, direct, and unimpeachable, are written lessons of practical wisdom, touching upon both great and small. "Shaw's Memoirs" and "McClellan's "Anecdotes of the War," are excellent examples. From them, we have "The Great Conscript" and "The Volunteer Soldiers of America," among others. Gen. Schuyler, Gen. Davis, and Jefferson Davis, with scores of lesser commanders, have written and published works, and the number who write is constantly increasing.


All the writers who have been named, together with all who were omitted but should have been named, would yet make but a very
small proportion of the total number of warriors who have lived and are living, and altho' we are very proud of all these, we cannot but conclude that military men are, after all, not written.