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### Biographical Data on General Howard

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# GEN. HOWARD DIED WITHOUT WARNING

*Died Oct 26, 1909*

Distinguished Soldier, Author and Lecturer Was Actively at Work until the Final Summons.

## WAS LAST COMMANDER OF A CIVIL WAR ARMY

With Honorable Record in War and Peace, His Crowning Effort Was the Securing of an Endowment Fund for Lincoln Memorial University of Tennessee.

Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, the last surviving commander of an army in the Civil War, died suddenly at his home in this city last evening at 7:20 o'clock, of angina pectoris.

General Howard lectured in London, Ontario, Saturday evening on Abraham Lincoln and spoke in the same city again on Sunday, returning to Burlington Monday in good health. He went to his office as usual yesterday morning but just as he was leaving at noon stated that he did not feel well. A physician who was consulted advised him to remain quietly at home during the afternoon and he did so. No alarming symptoms appeared and the end came without warning. No arrangements for the funeral had been made last evening.

### DISTINGUISHED ARMY RECORD.

General Howard was born at Leeds, Me., November 8, 1830, of Puritan ancestry. His father, Rowland Bailey, was a farmer; attended Monmouth and Yarmouth, (Me.), academies, and graduated at Bowdoin College, Me., 1850.

He entered West Point as cadet, 1850; graduated 1854, fourth in general standing; promoted second lieutenant ordnance department; stationed first at Watervliet arsenal, New York; in 1855, for about a year, in command of Kennebec arsenal, Maine, returning to Watervliet early in 1856; sent thence to Florida, reporting to General Harney for duty as his chief of ordnance in the field



against the Seminole Indians; in the fall of 1857 ordered to West Point,

became instructor of cadets in mathematics; remained there the four years preceding the War of Rebellion; resigned in May, 1861, and took colonelcy by election of the 3d Maine volunteers organized regiment and moved it immediately to Washington, shortly after arrival directed by McDowell, commanding in Virginia, to select three other regiments and take command of brigade thus formed; he took the 4th and 5th Maine and 2d Vermont besides his own; this brigade he commanded in the first battle of Bull Run; promoted to a brigadier-general of volunteers, September 3, 1861; during winter of '61-2, had a new brigade, 81st Pennsylvania, 61st and 64th New York, 5th New Hampshire, and 4th Rhode Island, and 45th New York, in camp on front line in Virginia; latter two regiments soon detached, leaving first four. He commanded this brigade in all operations in the spring 1862 having his first independent expedition to Rappahanock under General Sumner, receiving much credit; then with McClellan's army, back to Alexandria, and by water to Peninsula, in battles, Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks with sane brigade; at Fair Oaks was twice wounded in right arm and had two horses shot under him; for this, receiving medal of honor; while on leave for couple of months, arm then recently amputated, he spent his time of convalescence in raising volunteers filling the quota of his State, Maine; re-

turned to the field two months and twenty days after Fair Oaks; was assigned to 2nd brigade, 2nd division (Baker's brigade), some times called California brigade; this he commanded in second battle of Bull Run, where he received credit for successfully commanding the rear guard in the retreat; same brigade in the battle of Antietam. At Antietam, Sedgwick, his division commander being wounded, he succeeded to command of the division, 2nd division, 2nd corps; commanding same division in completion of this battle, and also in the battle of Fredericksburg, with other divisions charging Marys Meights; continuing in command same division, sometimes temporarily in charge of the 2nd corps, during that succeeding winter, 1862-3. Was promoted to major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862. In April, 1863, assigned by President to command of the 11th army corps; had this corps in the battle of Chancellorsville; where the corps met with a repulse from Stonewall Jackson's attack; also same corps at Gettysburg where he received marked credit, especially for his work the first day, from General Meade and from Congress for selecting the famous field of battle, and holding it with

his reserve troops, while keeping superior force in check all day from the time of General Reynolds's death till near night; participating also creditably in the remainder of the battle, till its triumph and close; after Gettysburg one division taken from him and sent to S. C.; the 11th corps, thus diminished, and the 12th corps, were detached and sent to the Army of the Cumberland; with this corps General Howard engaged in the battle of Wauhatchie, Oct. 28, receiving commendation in orders of his army commander-Gen. Thomas; engaged also in the battle of Missionary Ridge, 24th and 25th Dec., '63. Here his activity was so pronounced that Sherman asked to have his corps move with his own, the 15th, northward to the relief of Knoxville; this work being successfully accomplished, the 11th corps went back into winter quarters in Look-out Valley. The next spring, April, 1864, Gen. Howard was assigned to the command of the fourth army corps, Army of the Cumberland, while his own 11th was consolidated with the 12th, forming the new 20th corps, under Gen. Hooker. Howard began the spring campaign in the battle of Tunnel Hill, and participated satisfactorily to Sherman and Thomas, in all the operations of that campaign in the following battles: Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston and Cassville, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Muddy Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peachtree Creek, Ezra Church, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. After the engagement of "the Battle of Atlanta," 22nd July, in which Gen. McPherson was slain, Gen. Howard was assigned by the President to command the Army of the Tennessee. In the battle of Ezra Church, 28th July, he commanded the field that day in which the 15th corps was the one mainly engaged, the 16th and 17th and the artillery supporting the 15th and furnishing re-enforcement; for this action especially, Gen. Howard received the brevet of major-general in the regular army, conferred 13th of March, 1865. His march on Jonesboro was so rapid as to secure for the enemy a divided force; the enemy, so divided, attacked Howard there and was defeated, and Howard's and Thomas' commands completed the victory. It was a division of his army under Gen. Corse that fought the brilliant action of Allatoona Pass. In the march to the sea Sherman gave Howard command of his right wing, Slocum his left. Howard marched via Gordon, leaving Macon to his right. A division of his, Charles R. Woods', under his supervision fought the successful battle of Griswoldville; Walcutt's brigade doing most of the fighting. He moved on successfully on that route towards Savannah, while Slocum passed through Milledgeville, northward. Howard successfully marched his army in three columns to the vicinity of Savannah, sending his scouts down the Ogeechee river to successfully communicate with the fleet; he choose and



sent the division of Hazen to attack Fort McAllister, and with Sherman observed that brilliant operation. In recognition of all this work General Howard was made a brigadier-general in the regular army December 21, 1865. After the taking of Savannah, about the 23rd of December, 1864, Sherman ordered Howard to begin January 1, 1865, and move his army by water from Savannah, Ga., to Beaufort Island, S. C., to cross to the main land and sweep northward through Garden's Corner, Pocotaligo, across the branches of the Salkehatchie and the Edisto, via Orangeburg, up the Congaree, across the Saluda and the Broad, and into Columbia; while Slocum's left wing crossed the Savannah, and so kept abreast further northward. After Columbia had fallen, and Charleston, with the forts along the coast, Howard's wing passed across the

Carolinas, joining with Slocum to finish very successfully the battle of Bentonville, March 19th, 20th and 21st, 1865; a little later, after Joseph E. Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865, Howard's command marched from 20 to 25 miles a day from Raleigh to Washington, via Petersburg and Richmond; he himself hastened from Richmond to Washington by water.

#### AFTER THE WAR.

In accordance with a request which Mr. Lincoln had left with his secretary, Mr. Stanton, General Howard was assigned to duty in the war department, the 12th of May, 1865, as commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands; he had charge of this bureau for the next seven years, and was abundantly successful in its administration, particularly in alleviating the suffering of the freedmen and in its industrial and its educational features, having founded many permanent institutions of learning—such as Howard University, Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, Lincoln, Fiske, Straight and others.

In 1872 he was chosen by President Grant and sent to make peace with the only Indian tribe then at war with the government, namely the Chiricahua Apaches; and also to settle numerous difficulties with other tribes in Arizona and New Mexico; all this Gen. Howard thoroughly accomplished without arms. On complaints about his administration of the Freedmen's Bureau there were two investigations; one in 1870 by a committee of Congress, which ended in a vote of thanks to him by the House of Representatives; the other was by a court of inquiry composed of seven general officers of the army; this ended in complete acquittal of all the charges preferred against him, and in unrestricted commendation. He had hardly completed this bureau work when he was assigned to command the department of the Columbia, August, 1874.

#### IN INDIAN WAR.

During the next six years he, in command, passed through two Indian wars—one called the Nez Perce war, 1877; the other the Piute and Bannock, 1878. He brought these wars, after many battles and long, fatiguing campaigns, to a successful termination. In the spring of 1879, another Indian tribe called the "Sheep-eaters" becoming rebellious in points near the Salmon river, he sent out and captured them en masse, brought them in as prisoners, put them at work at Vancouver, and their children at school. In the winter of 1880-81 he was sent to West Point, N. Y., as superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, which he held for two years. July 13, 1882, he was assigned to command the department of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha, Neb., to which he gave successful administration until his promotion to a major-general in the regular army, 19th of March, '86. He then passed to the military division of the Pacific, which included the department of the Columbia, of California and Arizona. This division he administered to the satisfaction of the war department and the President till November, 1888, when he was transferred to command the military division of the Atlantic. This division he held until divisions were discontinued; after that he commanded the department of the East, headquarters at Governor's Island,

New York city, until his retirement by law, November 8, 1894.

#### AFTER RETIREMENT.

He spent the winter of 1894-5 at Portland, Ore., writing his memoirs, and then organized the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., for the education of the mountaineer white children. He has since been the managing director and president of the board of directors. In 1898, during the Spanish War, General Howard was constantly in the field in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. Christian commission, giving addresses in all camps from Chickamauga to Cuba.

For his work at the battle of Gettysburg he received the thanks of Congress, dated January 28, 1864; received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the President of the French republic, when on temporary duty attending the French manoeuvres in 1884; received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Bowdoin and LL. D., from Bowdoin, Waterville College, Me., 1865, Shurtleffe College, Indiana, 1865, and Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Pa., 1866. In February of last year the United States Senate passed an act making him a lieutenant-general, but the House never voted on it.



## AUTHOR AND LECTURER.

Gen. Howard was the author of the following books: Donald's School Days; Henry in the War; Nez Perce Joseph, or the Nez Perces in Peace and in War; Agenor de Casparin, a Biographical Sketch, partly a translation; "Gen. Taylor," in the Great Commander series; Isabella of Castile, a Biography; Fighting for Humanity; a series of monographs published extensively in the "National Tribune," Washington, D. C.; military articles in the United States Military Service Journal, Governor's Island; and numerous articles, a part of them of a military character, but the most on subjects of current interest, published in monthlies and dailies, appearing at all times from 1865 to the present day. Gen. Howard prepared lectures upon the lives of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Slocum; also upon war subjects and others of public interest, and delivered them with acceptance before large audiences.

For the past year General Howard has devoted his energies towards securing an endowment fund for the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. He was president of an endowment association formed for that purpose, with an office in New York, and made many addresses throughout the country with this object in view.

## ACTIVE IN POLITICS AND SOCIETIES

General Howard was allied with the Republican party from the date of its founding, and was always an ardent advocate of its principles. In 1896 and again in 1900 he took the platform in advocacy of the election of McKinley to the presidency, and delivered numerous forceful addresses; and, in the former year, in company with several veteran officers of the Civil War, he made a notable political tour of the country. He was connected with numerous societies, among which were the American Tract society, of which he was president; the American Bible society, of which he was one of the managers; the Congregational club and the Authors' Guild, of New York city; and he was an honorary member of the New England society, the Historical and Genealogical society and the Union League club, all of New York city. He was also a member of the leading patriotic societies, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and various Civil War societies, the Potomac, the Cumberland and the Tennessee. Since he became a resident of Burlington in 1896 he has been a member of Stannard Post, G. A. R. In 1884, while in Europe attending the manoeuvres of the French army, he received the decoration of "Commander" in the Legion of Honor from the President of the French Republic.

General Howard married Elizabeth Ann Waite of Portland, Me., February 14, 1855, and they celebrated their golden wedding in New York city February 14, 1905. Their children were Guy, who was killed in battle in the Philippines October 22, 1899, while a lieutenant-colonel in the United States army; Grace, wife of Captain James T. Gray of Portland, Oregon; James W., of Newark, N. J., lieutenant-colonel in the New Jersey National Guard; Chancey O., of Washington, D. C.; John, captain in the 19th United States infantry, now stationed at Fort McIntosh, Texas; Harry S., of this city; and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Bancroft of Wilmington, Del.

Col. T. W. Jones of the 10th cavalry, commanding officer at Fort Ethanry, has directed that a guard of honor be placed at the house of General Howard this morning. It is suggested that the flags of the city be displayed at half mast.

## GENERAL REGRET IS VOICED AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 26.—General regret was expressed here to-night at the death of Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, who lived for a number of years in this city. He was one of the few persons to whom the thanks of Congress were ever extended. On January 28, 1864, a joint resolution was passed by Congress declaring that "The gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due to Major-General Howard and the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac for the skill and heroic valor with which they at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and despirited beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion."

He was awarded a medal of honor in 1893 for distinguished bravery at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862, where he was twice severely wounded in the right arm necessitating its amputation. He served in the Seminole campaign in Florida. Gen. Howard commanded a brigade at Bull Run July 21, 1861, and participated in many great battles. He was largely instrumental in establishing in Washington Howard University which was named in his honor.

One of the most conspicuous parts of General Howard's military record was his campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, resulting in his driving them across the Sierra Nevada mountains into a position where ultimately they surrendered to Gen. Nelson A. Miles.



## OFFER BURIAL LOT.

### City Fathers Pay Tribute to Memory of General Howard.

The city fathers gathered last evening in the office of the city clerk to honor and to pay their final respects to the late Gen. Oliver O. Howard of this city. A communication from Mayor Burke, in which in behalf of the city and himself sorrow and regret was expressed, was read and accepted by the board of aldermen. Resolutions in which regret and condolences were expressed were also adopted.

The mayor's communication was as follows:

City of Burlington, Vt., Oct. 27, 1909.  
To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—The citizens of Burlington were shocked to learn of the sudden death of our illustrious townsman, Major-General Oliver O. Howard the announcement of which appeared in today's press. Owing to the loyal and patriotic services rendered by him to his country during life and also the fact that he had seen fit to choose Burlington as a place of residence during the last years of his life, thereby conferring great honor on the city by so doing, I hereby and do heartily recommend that the city of Burlington tender to the family of the deceased a suitable plot of land for a burial place, over which no doubt a suitable monument in keeping with the great services rendered to his country will be erected, and which for all time will serve as an inspiration to those who see it to emulate his example in being loyal to the constitution of our country and its flag which inspired him to acts of bravery on many battlefields in their defence.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. BURKE, MAYOR.

In accordance with Mayor Burke's recommendation the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Major-General Oliver Otis Howard; and

Whereas, In the death of General Howard our country has lost a brave soldier, a generous benefactor and a noble man, and the city of Burlington has lost an honored and beloved citizen; now, therefore,

Be it resolved that the city of Burlington through the city council make this expression of its sorrow; and be it

Further resolved that the city of Burlington hereby offers its sympathy to the bereaved family, and tenders them for burial purposes such lot or lots in either of the cemeteries of this city as they may select; and

Further resolved that the cemetery commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to carry the provisions hereof into effect; and

Further resolved that the clerk of this board be and he is hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the said family.

Several members of the board and Mayor Burke paid personal tributes to General Howard.

Alderman Clarke stated that he heartily approved of the resolutions presented and moved that they be adopted by the board.

Alderman Cowles said that before he came to Burlington to reside he lived in New York city, where at that time the

name of General Howard was spoken by almost every person. He thought that the people of Burlington did not fully realize the greatness of General Howard, who had lived in their midst for so many years. "I feel sure," he concluded, "that his name will eventually go down in his-



## TRIBUTES TO GEN. HOWARD

### Memorial Service at First Church— Christian Patriot, Says Dr. Penney.

"What a life to have lived, what a course to have run!" said the Rev. E. G. Guthrie, of the First Church yesterday morning in his sermon on the late General O. O. Howard, the title of which was "A Soldier of the Cross." The text was taken from II Timothy, 4:7, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

The service began at 10:30 with the funeral march from Chopin and followed the regular order to the end, when the dead march from "Saul" by Handel was played by the organist, with the audience standing. Professor J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont read from the scriptures and offered an appropriate and eloquent prayer.

Gen. Howard's pew in the church was vacant and was trimmed with flowers. In front of the pulpit was a very large and beautiful floral pillow sent by the students at Lincoln Memorial University. The pillow was placed on Gen. Howard's grave later in the day, as requested in a letter to H. S. Howard from W. L. Stooksbury, president of the university. Mr. Stooksbury said in his letter:

"My boys and girls wished me to place a wreath of flowers, as a tribute of love from them, upon General Howard's grave. I am sending the flowers by to-night's express. The design is a pillow for rest, with L. M. U. across the center and the university colors in a double bow of ribbons tied to one corner; and a card with these words; 'A tribute of love from the mountain boys and girls.' I hope may reach you in good condition and be placed upon his grave."

Mr. Guthrie said in beginning his sermon that the text furnished an accurate and admirable record of the life of General Howard. He then spoke of the national import of the work of the veteran and said that we must break through the narrow community view of his life and see and understand its meaning for the republic as a whole.

Mr. Guthrie referred to General Howard as the last of the great military leaders of the Civil War and he said that there was no need to rehearse the deeds of the general in detail, that the proper function of the pulpit was to set the lesson of his life before the people. The minister, therefore, confined himself to pointing out the great principle of the general's life.

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At the outbreak of the Civil War the course of duty was clear to General Howard and he responded to its call without hesitation. And the religion of his soul supported the decision of his intellect. Throughout the war there was hardly another officer so solicitous for the well being of his men as was the general. At the first battle of Bull Run he had his entire brigade file before him that he might speak encouragingly to them before the battle.

As the head of the Freedman's bureau at the close of the war General Howard entered upon educational work among the negroes of the South and his ideal was to place educational opportunities of all kinds, from the most elementary to the highest, before that race which had just been freed from slavery.

A career in Indian warfare was awaiting General Howard after the work of the Freedman's bureau had been done and he again distinguished himself as he had so often done before. But the end was not yet. For the last years of his life were devoted to missionary work for the mountaineers of the South.

It was here that Mr. Guthrie said, "what a life to have lived, what a course to have run," and he continued, "where are you in this course?" General Howard labored unceasingly as a witness and ambassador for Christ. War held no triumph for him for he was actuated by a great, compelling sense of duty and dis-

cipline. He kept the faith, simple and mighty, but invincible to the last, and the new generation must bear the arms that he has laid down. In conclusion Mr. Guthrie said that General Howard had gone to the Valhalla of Christian heroes and the City of God.

The service was in commemoration of the life and death of General Howard. He had been a member of the First Church for many years. The first two hymns which were sung were favorites of his. No sermon was preached at the funeral, which took place on Friday, owing to the contemplated memorial service which was held yesterday.

(Turn over)



### REV. MR. PENNEY'S TRIBUTE.

At the service last evening at the First Baptist Church the pastor, the Rev. F. D. Penney, chose for the subject of his sermon, "A Christian Patriot, General O. O. Howard." The railing of the choir loft was draped with a large flag and the pulpit was also draped with the national colors.

The text was taken from John 5:35, "He was a light that burned and shined." "These words," said the speaker, "Jesus spoke concerning John the Baptist. It was a brief but lasting eulogy upon a great and effective life. Our General Howard deserves, at the lips of all citizens, the same affectionate words. His own pen and the pen of others have placed his public record before us. I seek now an interpretation of his life and work."

Continuing, Dr. Penney said: "His spirit of friendliness for all men has been demonstrated in many ways. His servants have realized it. Schools have been advanced by his encouragement. Churches have been inspired to work zealously for the conversion of men, and for the extension of missions."

Thus in a very true and broad sense General Howard may be called a Christian citizen. His greatness was found to be both intrinsic, as embodying the spirit and principles of goodness and of usefulness, and of Christianlikeness; and extrinsic, as fulfilling a world mission."

In conclusion, the speaker said: "Mrs. Howard, his wife, still lives, though past 70 years, and in feeble health. She was with him in all his work at home and during the war. Without her it is fully confessed he could not have done his work. Probably no man ever reached his true greatness without the aid of a good mother or a good wife."

### GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

(From the Troy Times.)

OCT 27 1909

The announcement of the death of Gen. O. O. Howard will be of peculiar interest in this city because the general was a resident of a neighboring State—Vermont—because he frequently visited Troy and addressed its citizens and because two of his sons made their home in this city while taking a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. General Howard was the typical example in this country, as Henry Havelock and "Chinese" Gordon were in the British army, of the "Christian soldier." Though not in that "big four" of generals—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas—which by common consent includes the greatest names of the war for the Union, General Howard was in the group that came next. His courage and straightforward purpose, added to his knowledge of the art of war, made him successful on such fields as Gettysburg and Chancellorsville and one of Sherman's trusted lieutenants in the march to the sea. He carried over the glory of his Civil War record into the campaigns against the Indians on the Western plains. When he retired from the regular army, having won laurels such as fall to few men in the military service, his activity did not cease. As a philanthropist General Howard's reputation has been equal to his fame as a soldier. He was untiring in his efforts for the promotion of those charities which meant education of the poor and neglected, and his latest public endeavor has been in the direction of establishing the Lincoln Memorial University for the poor whites of the border States of the South. This grizzled veteran, with his empty sleeve where Fair Oaks' battle had taken an arm, was a picturesque and pleasing personality on the public platform and in American affairs, and he has made a name which will be enduring in the history of this country.



Rowland Howard

Eliza O. Howard (Elmo  
2nd ma

Oliver OTis Howard

Rowland  
Howard

Charles  
Howard.



# MILITARY CAREER OF O. O. HOWARD.

Major-General U. S. Army, Retired.

Born at Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830, of Puritan ancestry. His father, Rowland Bailey, was a farmer; attended Monmouth and Yarmouth (Me.), Academies, and graduated at Bowdoin College, Me., 1850.

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while on leave for couple of months, arm then recently amputated, he spent his time of convalescence in raising volunteers, filling the quota of his state, Maine; returned to the field two months and twenty days after Fair Oaks; was assigned to 2d brigade, 2d division (Baker's brigade), sometimes called California brigade; this he commanded in second battle of Bull Run, where he received credit for successfully commanding the rear guard in the retreat; same brigade in the battle of Antietam. At Antietam, Sedgwick, his division commander being wounded, he succeeded to command of the division, 2d division, 2d corps; commanding same division in completion of this battle, and also in the battle of Fredericksburg, with other divisions charging Marye Heights; continuing in command same division, sometimes temporarily in charge of the 2d corps, during that succeeding winter, 1862-3. Was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers, Nov. 29th, 1862. In April, 1863, assigned by President to command of the 11th army corps; had this corps in the battle of Chancellorsville; where the corps met with a repulse from Stonewall Jackson's attack; also same corps at Gettysburg where he received marked credit, especially for his work the first day, from Gen. Meade and from Congress for selecting the famous field of battle, and holding it with his reserve troops, while keeping superior force in check all day from the time of Gen. Reynold's death till near night; participating also creditably in the remainder of the battle, till its triumph and close; after Gettysburg one division taken from him and sent to S. C.; the 11th corps, thus diminished, and the 12th corps, were detached and sent to the Army of the Cumberland; with this corps Gen. Howard engaged in the battle of Wauhatchie, 28th Oct., receiving commendation in orders of his army commander, Gen. Thomas; engaged also in the battle of



Missionary Ridge, 24th and 25th Dec., '63. Here his activity was so pronounced that Sherman asked to have his corps move with his own, the 15th, northward to the relief of Knoxville; this work being successfully accomplished, the 11th corps went back into winter quarters in Lookout Valley. The next spring, April, 1864, Gen. Howard was assigned to the command of the fourth army corps, Army of the Cumberland, while his own 11th was consolidated with the 12th, forming the new 20th corps, under Gen. Hooker. Howard began the spring campaign in the battle of Tunnel Hill, and participated satisfactorily to Sherman and Thomas, in all the operations of that campaign in the following battles: Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston and Cassville, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Muddy Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peachtree Creek, Ezra Church, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. After the engagement of "the Battle of Atlanta," 22d July, in which Gen. McPherson was slain, Gen. Howard was assigned by the President to command the Army of the Tennessee. In the battle of Ezra Church, 28th July, he commanded the field that day in which the 15th corps was the one mainly engaged, the 16th and 17th and the artillery supporting the 15th and furnishing re-enforcement; for this action especially, Gen. Howard received the brevet of major-general in the regular army, conferred 13th of March, 1865. His march on Jonesboro was so rapid as to secure for the enemy a divided force; the enemy, so divided, attacked Howard there and was defeated, and Howard's and Thomas' commands completed the victory. It was a division of his army under Gen. Corse that fought the brilliant action of Allatoona Pass. In the march to the sea Sherman gave Howard command of his right wing, Slocum his left. Howard marched via Gordon, leaving Macon to his right. A division of his, Charles R. Woods', under his supervision fought the successful battle of Griswoldville; Walcutt's brigade doing most of the fighting. He moved on successfully on that route towards Savannah, while Slocum passed through Milledgeville, northward. Howard successfully marched

his army in three columns to the vicinity of Savannah, sending his scouts down the Ogeechee River to successfully communicate with the fleet; he chose and sent the division of Hazen to attack Fort McAllister, and with Sherman observed that brilliant operation. In recognition of all this work Gen. Howard was made a brigadier-general in the regular army Dec. 21, 1865. After the taking of Savannah, about the 23d of Dec., 1864, Sherman ordered Howard to begin Jan. 1, 1865, and move his army by water from Savannah, Ga., to Beaufort Island, S. C., to cross to the main land and sweep northward through Garden's Corner, Pocolaligo, across the branches of the Salkehatchie and the Edisto, via Orangeburg, up the Congaree, across the Saluda and the Broad, and into Columbia; while Slocum's left wing crossed the Savannah, and so kept abreast further northward. After Columbia had fallen, and Charleston, with the forts along the coast, Howard's wing passed across the Carolinas, joining with Slocum to finish very successfully the battle of Bentonville, March 19th, 20th and 21st, 1865; a little later, after Joseph E. Johnston's surrender, April 26th, 1865, Howard's command marched from 20 to 25 miles a day from Raleigh to Washington, via Petersburg and Richmond; he himself hastened from Richmond to Washington by water. In accordance with a request which Mr. Lincoln had left with his secretary, Mr. Stanton, Gen. Howard was assigned to duty in the War Department, the 12th of May, 1865, as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; he had charge of this bureau for the next seven years, and was abundantly successful in its administration, particularly in alleviating the suffering of the freedmen and in its industrial and its educational features, having founded many permanent institutions of learning—such as Howard University, Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, Lincoln, Fiske, Straight and others.

In 1872 he was chosen by President Grant and sent to make peace with the only Indian tribe then at war with the government, namely, the Chiricahua Apaches; and also to settle numerous dif-



ficulties with other tribes in Arizona and New Mexico; all this Gen. Howard thoroughly accomplished without arms. On complaints about his administration of the Freedmen's Bureau there were two investigations; one in 1870 by a committee of Congress, which ended in a vote of thanks to him by the House of Representatives; the other was by a court of inquiry composed of seven general officers of the army; this ended in complete acquittal of all the charges preferred against him, and in unrestricted commendation. He had hardly completed this bureau work when he was assigned to command the Department of the Columbia, August, 1874. During the next six years he, in command, passed through two Indian wars—one called the Nez Perce war, 1877; the other the Piute and Bannock, 1878. He brought these wars, after many battles and long, fatiguing campaigns, to a successful termination. In the spring of 1879, another Indian tribe called the "Sheepeaters" becoming rebellious in points near the Salmon River, he sent out and captured them en masse, brought them in as prisoners, put them at work at Vancouver, and their children at school. In the winter of 1880-81 he was sent to West Point, N. Y., as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, which he held for two years. July 13, 1882, he was assigned to command the Department of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha, Neb., to which he gave successful administration until his promotion to a major-general in the regular army, 19th of March, '86. He then passed to the Military Division of the Pacific, which included the Department of the Columbia, of California and Arizona. This Division he administered to the satisfaction of the War Department and the President till Nov., 1888, when he was transferred to command the Military Division of the Atlantic. This Division he held until divisions were discontinued; after that he commanded the Department of the East, headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y. City, until his retirement by law, Nov. 8, 1894.

He spent the winter of 1894-5 at Portland, Oregon, writing his memoirs. From

1895 he has had his legal residence at Burlington, Vt. Organized the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., for the education of the mountaineer white children. He was managing director and continues as president of the board of directors. In 1898, during the Spanish war, Gen. Howard was constantly in the field in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. Christian Commission, giving addresses in all camps from Chickamauga to Cuba.

For his work at the Battle of Gettysburg he received the thanks of Congress, dated Jan. 28, 1864; received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the President of the French Republic, when on temporary duty attending the French manoeuvres in 1884; received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Bowdoin, and LL. D. from Bowdoin, Waterville College Me., 1865, Shurtleffe College, Indiana, 1865, and Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Pa., 1866.

Gen. Howard is the author of the following books: Donald's School Days; Henry in the War; Nez Perce Joseph, or the Nez Percés in Peace and in War, published by Lee and Shepard, Boston; Agenor de Gasparin, a Biographical Sketch, partly a translation, by Putnam Sons, New York; "Gen. Taylor," in the Great Commander series, D. Appleton & Co., New York; Isabella of Castile, a Biography, Funk & Wagnalls, N. Y.; Fighting for Humanity, F. Neely & Co., N. Y.; A series of monographs published extensively in the "National Tribune," Washington, D. C.; military articles in the U. S. Military Service Journal, Governor's Island; and numerous articles, a part of them of a military character, but the most on subjects of current interest, published in monthlies and dailies, appearing at all times from 1865 to the present day. Gen. Howard has prepared lectures upon the lives of Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Slocum; also upon war subjects and others of public interest, and delivered them with acceptance before large audiences; in fact his lectures seem to be in greater demand than his writings, though the latter find ready publishers.