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## Printed Memoriam to O.O. Howard

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MAJOR GENERAL  
O. O. HOWARD  
U. S. ARMY

BORN 1830

DIED 1909



A Statue was Erected to His Memory by  
the State of Maine and Unveiled on the  
Battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa.,  
November 12, 1932.

See pg 58 12

also note attend





*m 1900*

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD



Oliver Otis Howard was born at Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830, of Puritan ancestry, he attended Monmouth and Yarmouth (Me.) Academies, and graduated at Bowdoin College (Me.), 1850.

Entered West Point Military Academy, 1850; graduated 1854 in high standing. He married Elizabeth A. Waite of Portland, Maine. They had five sons, Guy, James W., Chancey O., John, Harry, and two daughters, Grace, Bessie. He was commissioned 2nd 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 Gen. 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 was made colonel of the 3rd 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 of Maine and 2nd Vermont besides his own; this brigade he commanded in the first battle of Bull Run;

promoted to a brigadier-general of volunteers September 3rd, 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 same 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; returned to the field two months and twenty days after Fair Oaks; was assigned to 2nd brigade, 2nd 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, 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 Marye Heights; continuing in command same division, sometimes temporarily in command of the 2nd corps, during that succeeding winter, 1862-63. 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; 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; 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, Kennesaw 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 di-

vision 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. Wood's, 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. This terminated the "march to the sea" 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 23rd 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 mainland 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 Savan-

nah, 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 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 by venal politicians against him and in unrestricted commendation.

He completed this bureau work and 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 all of them, 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 1894-95 at Portland, Oregon, writing his memoirs. From 1895 he had his 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 continued 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, Shurtliffe 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 Perces in Peace and in War, published by Lee and Shephard, 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 until his death in 1909. Gen. Howard lectured upon the lives of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Slocum, and upon the

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, war subjects and others of public interest, and delivered them with acceptance before large audiences. He was devoted to philanthropic and religious work.

On Nov. 12, 1932, the statue of General Howard, erected by the State of Maine, was placed on the BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

*Note. The State of Maine appropriated \$30,000 for this Equestrian Statue.*

*The Sculptor was Robert H. Allen of New York City.*

*General Howard J. W. C. and his family and one daughter, Bessie were present when the statue was unveiled on the battlefield at the invocation of the Rev. Gen. Howard during*

*the battle (He was in Cemetery Ridge.)*

