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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1931.

Verisimil

BURLINGTON FREE PRESS AND TIMES

Radio Speakers Pay Tribute to Gen. O. O. Howard

Of especial interest to Burlingtonians yesterday was the radio broadcast from station WEAJ at 1:30 p. m., inaugurating a campaign to raise \$10,000,000 for Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. The university was founded by the late General O. O. Howard, father of H. S. Howard of this city, and the speakers yesterday paid their tributes to General Howard.

Vice-President Curtis, the first speaker, related how Lincoln Memorial University was founded in 1895 as the result of a suggestion made to "the young General Howard" by President Lincoln during the Civil War. It was President Lincoln's wish that the mountain people of the Southern Appalachians, of which he was one, should have a better chance for an education. Vice-President Curtis pointed out that seven presidents of the United States were born in this mountain region. Of the university he said: "It is a decided contribution to the cause of education in the South and deserves assistance both on its own merits and in loyalty to the great Lincoln."

J. Wesley Hills, chancellor of the university, also recalled the incident of Lincoln placing his hand on General Howard's shoulder during Civil War days and asking him to do something for the education of the mountaineer people. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the Interior, and William N. Doak, secretary of Labor, were other speakers. Secretary Doak spoke of Lincoln Memorial University as the greatest memorial to Lincoln ever erected. The final speaker was Richard L. Kincaid, a mountaineer youth, now a student at the university.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S
WAR MEMORIES.

BLAINE GAVE HIM HIS FIRST
START IN THE ARMY.

TREMENDOUS STRENGTH AND
CHARACTER OF GRANT.

The Enemy Always Grant's Objec-
tive Point.—He Could Be Talka-
tive—How Howard Met Lincoln.

General O. O. Howard, the one-armed, the only living commander of an army in the Civil War, was the honored guest of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut last evening at the annual banquet at the Pequot House, New London. He delivered the principal address of the evening, his topic being "Some Noted Public Men and Generals that I Knew in the 60's," and he spoke as follows:—

The first man of note that comes into my mind in view of my subject is James G. Blaine. My first distinctive recollection of Blaine was when I was stationed at Kennebec Arsenal. Blaine was then living at Augusta, and the editor of the "Kennebec Journal." Having friends in the regular army Mr. Blaine soon made himself known to me after I took command of the arsenal. One day I came over from the east side of the river to the business part of Augusta. The offices of the two opposing papers, "Journal" and the "Argus," were side by side, and each had a balcony just above the basements. The editor of the "Argus" spoke to Blaine from his balcony just as Blaine reached his from the stairway. He called Blaine to an account in unmeasured terms for something published in the "Journal." Blaine answered in his sharpest style and belabored the democratic editor till he was glad to flee for shelter. I was standing on the opposite side of the street and heard the sharp controversy. This controversy I recalled with great distinctness when Hon. Roscoe Conklyn received his terrific castigation on the floor of the House at a later day. When aroused, no man could easily meet Blaine in debate and never could any one bring him to terms by abuse.

Blaine did me many a good service while stationed at the arsenal. As speaker of the Maine House he aided me to get a bill passed by the Legislature which gave to the children within the grounds of the United States Arsenal a right to attend the schools of the city; a right before that time denied them except by the payment of tuition. It was natural that being of about the same age our families should become acquainted the one with the other, at this early period of 1854 and 1855.

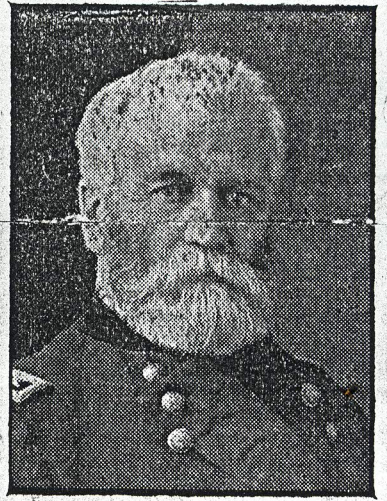
Six years later I was just completing my four years' detail as an instructor of the Military Academy, in May, 1861. The Civil War, as it is now called, was already upon us and the officers of the army were separating and taking sides for and against the United States. General Warren, who had been an assistant professor with me, had become the lieutenant colonel of the Durvea Zoaves, and Alexander McDowell McCook, a co-instructor, had rushed off to Ohio and taken the colonelcy of the First Ohio. Many other officers had resigned from the army or obtained leaves of absence, some to go South and some to abide by the flag. Day by day we were watching General Benjamin B. Butler's operations in Maryland, and the excitement at West Point ran high. I had written the governor of Maine, Israel Washburn, begging for a chance among the volunteers. He had replied to me that there was no opening for me as all the officers were elective.

Nar the last of May I received a telegram from Blaine, the purport of which was "Will you, if elected, accept the colonelcy of the Third Maine?" Before answering this Mrs. Howard and I had a serious talk. We agreed that I might fill the position of major, or as Warren did, of a lieutenant colonel, but that the position of a colonel was a little too high a step to be taken at once. I went immediately to consult with the commandant of cadets, John F. Reynolds, at that time having the local rank of lieutenant colonel. Reynolds was a man of great seriousness, always very genteel in his dress and appearance and very polite to his fellow officers, always kind and cordial in commanding the cadets. I sat down with him, as I recall it, on the small porch of his quarters. I asked him what he thought should be my answer to that dispatch of Blaine's. He replied, "Accept of course." I showed him that I had never commanded more than a company. He replied, "What of that? Don't you think you could do as well as a doctor or lawyer who has had no experience in military affairs?" He then sent for the "Army Drill Regulations," a book that I had no occasion to study very much prior to this time. He called my attention to the paragraph which showed how to organize a regiment, marked passages and turned down the leaves. After I left Reynolds I mustered up enough courage to reply to Blaine, "Yes, if elected I will take the colonelcy."

It was not many days before I had met my fate. I had parted with my family, resigned my army commission and organized the first three years' regiment from my native state. How well I remember being introduced to

the governor by Mr. Blaine. Governor Washburn was a shortish man, quick in motion and rapid in speech. He appeared to me to enjoy the prominence and the power which the great conflict already on had brought him. He was a thoroughly patriotic soul, and prepared to give all the strength he had to sustain Mr. Lincoln and keep the Flag flying.

As difficulties increased Blaine was cooler and more thoughtful. Perhaps a couple of days after my arrival I was walking with him at evening along the main street. After a period of silence between us thinking of the existing state of affairs, Blaine suddenly remarked, "Howard, you will be the first general officer from this state." Of course I did not think so for I was just then tugging away as hard as I could at the duties of a colonel, and not very solicitous for any promotion. Blaine seemed to be ever watching over my interest. He congratulated me when promoted; he wrote a sympathetic letter to my step-father when I was wounded; he congratulated me upon the vote of thanks of Congress after Gettysburg, and with his superior talent he defended me when attacked in the newspapers on account of our defeat at Chancellorsville. Of course



General O. O. Howard.

I watched Blaine's career with ever increasing interest, sympathizing with him, and wanting to see him President of the United States. He has become so well known to his countrymen in his superb statesmanship and in his able writings and magnificent work in Congress, that it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle to tell you of these things. But from my personal intercourse I had some knowledge of the kindnesses of his heart and the warmth of his affection, to which I love to testify.

At one time I came in close relationship with General Jameson. It was when he was colonel of the Second Maine. Jameson's military career was a brief one, but it was brilliant though so short. Early in June the Third Maine with its colonel put in an appearance on Meridian Hill, Washington, near the Columbian College. It was during a terrific rain storm when we arrived. Colonel Jameson's regiment, already established near the college had ample camping ground with tents well pitched for the officers and men. Though the lightning flashed and the thunder roared and the rain poured down in torrents, still Colonel Jameson with a few of his officers came out to meet us. He distributed our officers among his officers and our men among his men, so that in a short time the majority of them had some shelter. His regiment gave us coffee for refreshment and treated my homesick soldiers so well that they had the necessary courage to put up their own tents as soon as the storm subsided.

Again and again I met Jameson who ever had what I called a "parallel" command of about equal strength to mine. He had a fine handsome figure, and was noted for the courtesy of his deportment. It was sad news to me when the fever caught him after Fair Oaks and carried him off. It was at that encampment on Meridian Hill while we were drilling from morning until night, that I first became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. He was sitting in a two-horse carriage when, after one of my evening parades, I was taken by some friends to meet him. He spoke to me very pleasantly and he took my hand. I remember that I was disappointed that he did not appear taller when sitting in his carriage. I have always wondered what he did with his legs on that occasion. Only a few days ago I came across Captain Savage, who was a non-commissioned officer in my regiment at the time of Mr. Lincoln's visit.

From over-work or improper food, I became suddenly prostrated by a bilious attack. It seemed very much like a regular attack of cholera and my surgeon, Dr. Gideon S. Palmer, was much alarmed at my condition as I grew rapidly weaker and at times delirious. Captain Savage says that Mr. Lincoln came out to see me at one time with Miss Charlotte Cushman, and the second time with his little boy, "Tad." Savage says he had been placed on duty near my tent with instructions to keep everything quiet. After visiting the tent, Mr. Lincoln went somewhere to inquire of the surgeon about me, while little "Tad" remained behind. Mr. Lincoln had enjoined upon him to be very quiet. Savage says "Tad" asked him after this fashion, "Is the Colonel sick? Is he awful sick? Father is afraid he won't live." I did recuperate as rapidly as I went down, quickly responding to the medicine and care which I had had. The wife of one of the captains, Mrs. S. S. Sampson, who saved more soldiers' lives than any other person whom I know, had me furnished with those delicacies which mean so much to a man taken with sickness in camp, and Mrs. Caroll, the mother of General Samuel Sprigg Caroll, had me brought to her home for a couple of days, so that I was on my feet again with my new strength before ten days had elapsed from the beginning of the assault.

I had several opportunities of seeing Mr. Lincoln before crossing the Potomac. What impressed me most in him was the fact that he had to bring men together,—men of different views and prejudices. He impressed them, and all who approached him, with his tenderness. He had a kindness very like that of the Great Master. This faculty was accompanied by an unvarying faith in the being whom he designated and frequently spoke of as the God of our Fathers. Lately I have come to the conclusion that in matters which belong to generals to study upon and decide, that Abraham Lincoln outstepped them all in the clearness of his vision and in the judgment which he declared. It gives me great satisfaction to have known him and to have known him so well.

Before the formation of the Army of the Potomac, General Irvin McDowell had, on our side, the command of the Provisional Army. Pitted against him on the other side of the Potomac, near Manassas Junction was General P. T. Beauregard. I had known McDowell at a distance before the war. He was a large man, always in excellent health and capable of enduring great fatigue. He had been a great student of military history and was a favorite aide or adjutant to General Winfield Scott. He had all the formal dignity, and that was excessive like that of his general, of being able to keep officers and men at arm's length, and never had (except in the rich hospitality of his own home) any approach to what we call the "suaviter in modo." McDowell, notwithstanding the severity of his discipline, possessed many good qualities. Always

temperate; always patriotic and personally brave. Beauregard, however, did not excel McDowell and few gave him proper credit for what he did.

While on Meridian Hill I received a note from McDowell asking me to select three regiments besides my own to form a brigade. This I did so that my brigade consisted of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Maine and Second Vermont regiments. This brigade I took into the first battle of Bull Run, the 21st of July, 1861. It may be of interest to note here how my division was formed. Colonel Franklin commanded our first brigade; Colonel O. B. Wilcox our second, and Colonel Oliver O. Howard our third, and these three brigades formed General Heintzelman's division. Franklin was a little phlegmatic, but he had a large brain and was a noble commander. His officers and men trusted him. Wilcox, I had known formerly in Florida. He was diligent in mastering the duties of his profession, rising steadily through the service to the command of a corps. Franklin was one of the first corps commanders selected under McClellan. Heintzelman was already advanced in years, though not so old as General Scott. He was of an irascible disposition, easily offended and very exacting. He always paid extreme attention to little things, yet you never encountered a braver man or a truer patriot.

You have had all the detail of Bull Run and I need not repeat it. McDowell's plans were laid before his officers the night before the battle and they were good,—excellent if he and his army had been able to execute them. Beauregard on the other side of Bull Run, being a capital engineer, had made very complete arrangements for a defensive battle, but he hardly would have succeeded in that first struggle if it had not been for the fact that General Joseph E. Johnston had put in an early appearance upon the field. Johnston's advice and the reinforcements that he brought from the Valley of Virginia were the direct causes of McDowell's defeat. I do not think that General Beauregard should ever have undertaken large commands. Engineering was his forte and that he understood. But Joseph E. Johnston was a man of the largest ability, quick to plan and able to execute. Sherman was the only general we had on our side who could match him in strategy. He showed his strategic ability at Centerville, Va., at Fair Oaks and also in the West during the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns.

After McDowell's defeat, George B. McClellan came in command of our forces and held his own fairly well against General Johnston up to and including the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. After that McClellan had against him General Robert E. Lee. I knew both of these men personally and was much with them. I really saw more of Lee in his home life than I did of McClellan. I became quite intimate at one time with General Marcy when he was Captain Marcy and in command of a company of the Fifth Infantry. Marcy was McClellan's father-in-law and for a long time his chief of staff. In many particulars Lee and McClellan were alike. They were scholarly men. They were thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to that profession, that of the military and civil engineer. They were Christian men, kind and courteous to all with whom they came in contact. General Lee at best was as thoroughly devoted to the Union as McClellan and nothing but the feeling that he would be obliged to fight against his state and his numerous relatives caused him to decline promotion and then to resign from the army. He has been much blamed by patriots and statesmen, but I think if we should put ourselves in his place we would see the difficulties of the situation. The differences between him and McClellan were rather in degree than in kind.

McClellan found it difficult to trust volunteers and he so far estimated, probably through false information, the numbers of his opponents, that the effect produced in him was always the same, namely, cautiousness. This enabled Joe Johnston to out-general him in the beginning of the Peninsular Campaign, and General Lee to overcome him by prompter action. Lee out-generated not only McClellan but Pope, Burnside and Hooker. The Army of the Potomac did put up a very fair campaign against Lee, but Lee's retreat, recuperation and opposition to Grant; an opposition long kept up with inferior numbers against our greatest general, who had ample resources and plenty of men, and left a record of generalship for war students to study and imitate.

The first time I saw General Grant I was impressed with the tremendous strength and character of the man. He planned instinctively and executed his plans personally without a shadow of wavering. He differed from all others in his belief as firm as the hills, that he was carrying out the will of Divine Providence in putting down the rebellion against the American Union. He was quite gentle in deportment, self-sacrificing and self-reliant. His enemy, and not some town or city, was always his objective point. We had no other general who had this fixedness of purpose. Grant was not always silent, but at times very talkative, when there was no newspaper man present. But he did not talk about the things which it was wise to keep to himself.

My subject is too large a one to push as I had intended. I would like to speak of Edwin M. Stanton, the strongest cabinet officer under Lincoln; of Salmon P. Chase, the brave and ambi-

ous secretary who organized our finance during the war; of George H. Thomas, the noblest Virginian who fought for the Union without let or hindrance; of the superb W. T. Sherman, who fought so many battles and riddled the land and the sea as if they were his servants; I would like to speak of your own Terry and of Lawley, who was not only a clear-headed soldier, but a leading statesman during the times when such incorruptible statesmen were needed. All ye young men remember the glorious deeds of the generation which is now almost a closed book and from it gather new inspirations for genuine loyalty to the flag and to the country.

Governor William T. Gardiner of Maine Participates in Dedication of Statue To Memory of General O. O. Howard

Honor Memory

Typical New England Weather Prevails At Impressive Ceremony Attending Unveiling Of Equestrian Memorial Of Civil War Veteran Who Fought Here.

Gettysburg times, Sept. 12, 1932 Governor Gardiner

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Newark, New Jersey, the two other living sons of General Howard were present, H. S. Howard, of Burlington, Vermont, and C. O. Howard, of Washington, D. C., who was accompanied by his three sons and six grandchildren.

With Governor Gardiner were President and Mrs. Sills, General Albert Greenlaw, General J. W. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Heffner and Mrs. Whippey.

Distinguished Guests

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Stewart W. McClelland, president of Lincoln Memorial university, Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, founded by General Howard, also were among those present at the exercises.

Robert Aitken, of New York city, sculptor of the bronze rider and horse, also was in attendance.

On the side of the granite base facing Baltimore street is General Howard's name, the dates of his birth and death and the fact that he was commander of the 11th corps in the battle of Gettysburg. On the other side of the base is the inscription, "Erected to the memory of Major General Oliver Otis Howard and citizens of Maine who served their country in the Civil war."

The monument faces the center of town whence General Howard from his headquarters on East Cemetery hill anticipated the Confederate attack.

The Maine legislature appropriated \$30,000 for the memorial, the seventh of its kind erected on the battlefield here.



GEN. O. O. HOWARD

Governor Of Maine Greeted By Local Man

When Governor William T. Gardiner and his official party from Maine arrived in Gettysburg this morning at 10:10 o'clock for the dedication of the General O. O. Howard memorial, the Maine executive was met at the Western Maryland railroad station by Huber Blocher, of Gettysburg, who recently moved back here from Portland, Maine, where he resided for several years.

After escorting Governor Gardiner and his party to the Hotel Gettysburg, Mr. Blocher placed his car at the governor's disposal for a tour of the battlefield and a trip around Gettysburg. This was the Maine governor's first visit to Gettysburg, and he expressed a desire to see the town and its historic battlefield.

DELIVERS INSPIRING ADDRESS

With typical New England weather prevailing, the state of Maine this afternoon formally dedicated and unveiled an equestrian statue of Major General Oliver Otis Howard, commander of the 11th Union army corps in the battle of Gettysburg, on East Cemetery hill, Baltimore street.

Gathered around the eighty-ton Maine granite base of the imposing memorial was a distinguished group of Maine officials, headed by Governor William T. Gardiner; descendants of the renowned Union commander; Governor Gifford Pinchot, representing Pennsylvania, and townsfolk who joined with the visitors in paying honor and tribute to General Howard.

A chilling wind, which Maine visitors said was typical in that state, swept across the ridge, opposite the National cemetery, where General Howard maintained his headquarters during the battle of Gettysburg, during the exercises.

Grandson Unveils Statue

Maurice Bowers, a member of the Howard memorial commission, presided at the exercises, which opened with an invocation by the Rev. Samuel F. Emerson, 91-year-old Civil war veteran and resident of Skowhegan, Maine.

After the reading of an original and appropriate poem by C. Mark Taylor, of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, son-in-law of Col. J. W. Howard, one of the Maine commander's three sons present at the dedication, Oliver Otis Howard, III, of Washington, D. C., a great-grandson of the Union general, pulled the cord which released the cover from the monument and the memorial was unveiled.

Vet Presents Memorial

Charles F. Tibbets, of Augusta, Maine, an 85-year-old Civil war veteran and member of the Howard memorial commission, then presented the memorial to Governor Gardiner on behalf of the commission. Governor Gardiner formally accepted the monument for the state of Maine, and in turn presented it to Colonel Hunt, of Washington, representing the secretary of war, who accepted the memorial on behalf of the war department.

The address of Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin college, Bowdoin, Maine, followed the presentation.

"A great man who has rendered fine service to his country needs neither statues nor portraits nor eulogies," Doctor Sills said in the principal address at the dedication.

"But we who come after him need them. We need them as inspirations for ourselves and for our children; we need them to make us do our duty in our own day.

Tribute to Memory

"And so the state of Maine acting officially through legislative vote and executive approval has placed here this beautiful statue executed by one of her best known and most competent of American sculptors, erected on a block of Maine granite, to stand here for centuries to remind Americans yet unborn of the valor of their ancestors and of the sacrifices that were made to preserve the unity of this great nation.

"This statue of General Howard is a symbol that this man saw his duty to his country both in military and civic service and performed his duty well; to say that is sufficient for any man."

Doctor Sills outlined briefly the

military career of General Howard which began with his appointment to West Point in 1850 and ended after the civil war.

University President

"At the close of the war, General Howard became head of the Freedman's bureau and then for five years, he was president of Howard university for colored people which he founded," the speaker said. "In 1875 he founded the Lincoln memorial university at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, for the education of the mountain whites.

Local Degree

"He was a very active Christian, taking a deep interest in his own church and was the author of at least eight books. He received many honorary degrees, one it is interesting to note from the Gettysburg Lutheran seminary here. In his long and distinguished life, he received many other decorations and honors.

"Like every man who does things and especially such a variety of things, he was frequently subjected to severe criticism. It is probably true that as an administrator he had too many irons in the fire; but for his personal honest and integrity and devotion history tells us there can be no question.

No Doubt of Bravery

"I am fully aware that some military critics have criticized his decision at Gettysburg and have accused him of not carrying out orders as given. Whatever may be the justification for such criticism there can be no doubt of his bravery in his fine qualities of leadership in very difficult situations. He certainly had the confidence of President Lincoln who assigned him the next July to command the Army of Tennessee and later on Sherman gave Howard his right wing and in this march the right wing did a great deal of fighting.

"We have in the library at Bowdoin college, hundreds of letters which show his interest in his military duties. After he was wounded at Fair Oaks he had his arm amputated and spent his time of convalescing raising volunteers filling the quota of his state, Maine.

"But it seems sometimes that the thing to remember most about General Howard was the success with which he combined civil and military duties. We have had many examples in American history of fine soldiers who were also splendid leaders in other fields. I need only mention Washington, Jackson, Goethals, Wood. General Howard belongs very distinctly in that distinguished group. From the day that he left Bowdoin in 1850 until his death at Burlington, Vermont, October 26, 1909, he was first and always a soldier but he was a soldier not only on the battlefield but in fighting for more privileges for the poor and the oppressed and fighting to give educational opportunities to men and women of the colored race, fighting to bring about and more quickly a true democratic solution of our racial problems."

After the address of Doctor Sills, Governor Pinchot gave a brief address, which brought the exercises to a close.

Besides Col. J. W. Howard, of

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WEATHER REPORT

Generally fair tonight and Sunday. Snow flurries in extreme north portions tonight.

CYRUS DALLIN STILL DOING MARVELOUS WORK

Sculptor and Wife Both Mark Birth Dates This Week at Arlington Heights Home

*Getting started
 Note: Robert Nelson was the sculptor of the Gen. Howard*



CYRUS E. DALLIN IN HIS STUDIO AT ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Cyrus E. Dallin, noted sculptor of Arlington Heights, is still doing marvelous work at the age of 70 years. Sunday was his birthday, but as Mrs Dallin is also 70 on Sunday next, the combined events are to be celebrated at their home, 69 Oakland av., Thanksgiving Day.

Mr Dallin's mother went West in a covered wagon in the days when the great West was in the making, and in the little village of Springville, Utah, Mr Dallin was born in a small log cabin, almost identical in appearance with that in which Lincoln was born. At the age of 5, he began modeling in clay as a natural instinct impelled him. As this was about the time of the close of the Civil War, it

is little wonder that his early impressions of the Generals on horseback, and tribes of Ute and Sioux Indians as neighbors have found expression from his clever modelling. It has been said that he knew the horse as well as the people who were the riders.

One of his best-known works is familiar to all Bostonians—the Appeal to the Great Spirit—in front of the Art Museum. Another is his Massasoit at Plymouth.

The photograph shows Sculptor Dallin as he looks today in his studio, standing by his latest work, showing the one-armed Gen Howard of the Civil War. To the right on the pedestal is a small bronze of Abraham Lincoln, head bowed with the weight of the great burden of his country at war.

General O. O. Howard Led Active Life; War Service

Oliver Otis Howard was born at Leeds, Maine, November 8, 1830, of Puritan ancestry, attended Monmouth and Yarmouth (Maine) academies, and graduated at Bowdoin college (Maine), 1850.

He 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., Chauncey O., John and Harry, and two daughters, Grace and Bessie. He was commissioned second lieutenant ordnance department; stationed first at Watervleit arsenal, New York; in 1855, for about a year, in command of Kennebec arsenal, Maine, returning to Watervleit 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 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 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; later two regiments soon detached, leaving first four.

Served Under Sumner

He commanded this brigade in all operations in the spring (1862) having his first independent expedition the Rappahannock 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 convalescing 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),

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GeHysburg Times ^{Nov.} ~~Sept~~ 17 1932

General Howard

(Continued from First Page)

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.

He 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; 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 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 South Carolina; 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 Wauchatchie; October 28, receiving commendation in orders of his army commander, General Thomas; engaged also in the battle of Missionary Ridge, December 24 and 25, 1863.

Sherman Asks Howard's Aid

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, General 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 General Hooker. Howard began the spring campaign in the battle of Tunnel Hill and participated satisfactory 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," July 22, in which General McPherson was slain, General Howard was assigned by the president to command the Army of the Tennessee. In the battle of Ezra Church, July 28, he commanded the field that day in which the 15th corps was the only one engaged, the 15th and 17th and the artillery supporting the 15th and furnishing re-enforcement; for this action especially, General Howard received the brevet of major-general in the regular army, conferred March 13, 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.

Commands Sherman's Right Wing

It was a division of his army under General 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 General Howard was made a brigadier-

general in the regular army December 21, 1865.

After the taking of Savannah about December 23, 1864, Sherman ordered Howard to begin January 1, 1865, and move his army by water from Savannah, Georgia, to Beaufort Island, South Carolina, to cross to the mainland and sweep northward through Garden's Corner, Pocolgalgio, 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 19, 20 and 21, 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.

Served in War Department

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 May 12, 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 al-

leviating 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 General 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.

Gettysburg Times

GETTYSBURG TIMES

NOV. 12, 1932

Sees Indian Battles

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 "Sheepstealers," 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, New York, as superintendent of the United States Military academy, which he held for two years. July 13, 1882, he was assigned to command the department of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, to which he gave successful administration until his promotion to a major-general in the regular army, March 19, '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.

He spent the winter of 1894-95 at Portland, Oregon, writing his memoirs. From 1895 he had his residence at Burlington, Vermont. He organized the Lincoln Memorial university at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, 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, 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, Maine, 1865; Shurtliffe college, Indiana, 1865, and Gettysburg theological seminary, 1866.

General 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 Shephard, Boston; Agenor de Gasparin, a biographical sketch, partly a translation, by Putnam Sons, New York; "General Taylor" in the Great Commander series, D. Appleton and company, New York; Isabella of Castile, a biography, Funk and Wagnalls, New York; Fighting for Humanity, F. Neely and company, New York; 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 until his death in 1909. General Howard lectured upon the lives of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Slocum and upon the battle of Gettysburg, was subjects and others of public interest, and delivered them with acceptance before large audiences. He was devoted to philanthropic and religious work.

On November 12, 1932, the statue of General Howard, erected by the state of Maine, was placed on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

~~Nov~~ 12, 1932
Nov.

General Howard's Reward

A BEAUTIFUL story is told of two great generals of the Civil War. During General Sherman's last campaign in the South, certain changes in commanders were made. General Howard was placed at the head of a special division. Soon after this, the war closed, and there was to be a grand review of the army in Washington.

The night before the review, General Sherman sent for General Howard and said:

"The political friends of the officer whom you succeeded are determined that *he* shall ride at the head of the corps, and I want you to help me out."

"It is *my* command," said General Howard, "and I am entitled to ride at its head."

"Of course you are," replied General Sherman. "You led those men through Georgia and the Carolinas; but, Howard, you are a Christian, and can stand the disappointment."

"If you put it on *that* ground," replied General Howard, "there is but one answer: Let *him* ride at the head of the corps."

"Yes, let him have the honor," replied General Sherman; "but you will report to me at nine o'clock, and will ride by my side at the head of the entire army."

General Howard protested, but his commander's orders were positive. So on that day, in the grand review, he had a place of honor at the head of the whole army.

It is ever thus: the meek shall inherit the earth; those who forget themselves and serve without striving for place or position in the end receive the truest honor, before both God and man.—*Classmate.*

PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER
OLIVER OTIS HOWARD.

In a letter written by General Sherman to General Grant is a succinct characterization of their colleague, General Oliver Otis Howard, as "a polished and Christian gentleman, exhibiting the highest and most chivalrous traits of character." In army and civilian circles the sobriquet "The Christian Soldier" was bestowed upon the American counterpart of Sir Henry Havelock, whom Wordsworth is supposed to have described in his poem of "The Happy Warrior." Though General Howard's military record was a notable one, it was not merely as the great Indian fighter or as the commander of a corps at Gettysburg that he will be long remembered.

He was a man who served his fellow men on many a field of battle where there were neither bullets nor bayonets; the range of his interests outside of his profession was wider than that of almost any other man of exalted military station. He had profound religious convictions, rivaling in their intensity those of "Stonewall" Jackson. Whether it was an audience of school-boys or a convention of thousands in a great auditorium that he addressed, he talked as a soldier should, in homely, forthright phrases, always thinking more of the spiritual content than of the manner of delivering the message, and there was a pathetic, silent eloquence in the armless sleeve pinned across his chest that would have procured a respectful hearing even for a man of less original force and less distinguished achievement.

No one ever ventured to ridicule "Stonewall" Jackson's religion, and no one thought of making fun of General Howard's actuating principles which impelled him to devote most of his lifetime since the war to the maintenance of benevolent enterprises and philanthropic foundations. He was president of the institution for the education of colored youth that bears his name. To the very day of his death he was lecturing and writing in behalf of Lincoln University, which he had organized for the enlightenment of the mountaineers of eastern Tennessee. He was for some years in charge of the government bureau having for its concern the welfare of freedmen and refugees, and he was a special commissioner to the Indians. He would have been widely known as a philanthropist, even if he had not risen to a place next to the highest in the military service of the United States, and even if he had not earned the thanks of President Lincoln and of Congress by his valorous conduct on the field.

**"CHARACTER OF THE HAPPY
WARRIOR."**

Following is the poem "Character of the Happy Warrior," by William Wordsworth, and which was read by Dr. Henry van Dyke at the funeral of Grover Cleveland:—

Who is the happier warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to
be?

It is the generous spirit who, when
brought

Among the tasks of real life, hath
wrought

Upon the plan that pleased his childish
thought;

Whose high endeavors are an inward light
That makes the path before him always
bright;

Who, with a natural instinct to discern
What knowledge can perform, is diligent
to learn:

Abides by this resolve, and stops not
there,

But makes his moral being his prime
care;

Who, doomed to go in company with
pain

And fear and bloodshed—miserable
train!—

Turns his necessity to glorious gain;

In face of these doth exercise a power
Which is our human nature's highest
dower:

Controls them and subdues, transmutes,
bereaves

Of their bad influence, and their good
receives;

By objects which might force the soul
to abate

Her feeling rendered more compassion-
ate;

Is placable, because occasions rise

So often that demand such sacrifice;

More skillful in self-knowledge, even more
pure,

As tempted more; more able to endure
As more exposed to suffering and dis-
tress;

Thence, also, more alive to tenderness,
'Tis he whose law is reason; who depends

Upon that law as on the best of friends;

Whence, in a state where men is tempted
still

To evil for a guard against worst ill,
And what in quality or act is best

Doth seldom on a right foundation rest,

He fixed good on good alone, and owes
To virtue every triumph that he knows;

Who, if he rise to station of command,
Rises by open means, and there will
stand

On honorable terms, or else retire,

And in himself possess his own desire;
Who comprehends his trust, and to the
same

Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in
wait

For wealth or honors, or for worldly
state,

Whom they must follow; on whose head
must fall,

Like showers of manna, if they come
at all;

Whose powers shed round him, in the
common strife.

Or mild concerns of ordinary life,

A constant influence, a peculiar grace;

But who, if he is called upon to face

Some awful moment to which Heaven has
joined.

Great issues, good or bad, for human-
kind,

Is happy as a lover; and attired

With sudden brightness, like a man in-
spired;

And through the heat of conflict keeps
the law

In calmness made, and sees what he
foresaw;

Or if an unexpected call succeed,

Come when it will is equal to the need;
He who, though thus endued as with a
sense

And faculty for storm and turbulence,
Is yet a soul whose master-bias leans

To home-felt pleasures and to gentle
scenes—

Sweet images! which, whereso'er he be,
Are at his heart, and such fidelity

It is his darling passion to approve;

More brave for this, that he hath much
to love,

'Tis, finally, the man who, lifted high,

Conspicuous object in a nation's eye,

Or left unthought of in obscurity;

Who, with a toward or untoward lot,

Prosperous or adverse, to his wish or not,
Plays, in the many games of life, that
one

Where what he most doth value must be
won!

Whom neither shape or danger can dis-
may,

Nor thought of tender happiness betray;

Who, not content that former worth stand
fast,

Looks forward, persevering to the last,

From well to better, daily self-surpass;

Who, whether praise of him must walk
the earth

Forever and to noble deeds give birth,

Or he must go to dust without his fame

And leave a dead, unprofitable name,

Finds comfort in himself and in his
cause;

And, while the mortal mist is gathering,
draws

His breath in confidence of Heaven's
applause;

'Tis this the happy warrior; this is he

Whom every man in arms should wish to
be.

Misses Edwina and Frances Barnes and the Misses Hazel and Julia Morgan.

THE BANQUET.

Col. H. S. Foster, the commander of the order, acted as toastmaster at the banquet, which was well attended. The tables were decorated in patriotic design and the insignia of the organization were draped at the rear of the speaker's table.

COL. HOWARD'S ADDRESS.

The subject of Colonel Howard's address was "Patriotism in Time of Peace." He spoke as follows:

PATRIOTISM IN TIME OF PEACE.

When one stands in the presence of members of a patriotic organization, he at once feels great ennobling influences. He feels the inspiration of those whose bodies have returned to dust but whose spirits of service still live. He feels the encouragement of the example of those who have unselfishly served and are still serving the welfare of their community, State or nation. Every man, woman and child present at a patriotic meeting intuitively resolves to lead a life of usefulness, and to constantly try to make the world better for having been in it.

A patriot is one who is devoted to the welfare of his country and zealously supports its true interests. This means at all times. It means in the trying and tempting times of peace with those temptations arising from envy, hatred and malice, when selfish existence and oppression of others either directly or by indifference and neglect, dim or destroy our civic, our State and national duties. Patriotism also means, in times of war, for just cause, on one side or the other of the contending forces, that when organized death machines called armies must needs crush out many valuable lives and leave many men maimed for life, causing widows, orphans and the super added hard work for several generations to repair the damages and pay the enormous debts resulting from war. Patriotism then means equally as great, but different in kind, devotion and self-sacrifice.

How we love to honor those who have sacrificed their all, even their lives, or returns from battlefields where they showed their willingness to do so. We no less honor those, who with equally great sacrifices, either fall during the battles of peace, or survive and live among us.

We realize the truth of Milton's statement to Cromwell, after the wars and battles were past and during the period of reconstruction of the laws and customs of England, which so benefited that nation and the world. Milton wrote to Cromwell "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

It requires a brave man or woman (for the patriotic services of women have always equalled those of men in times of peace and in times of war) to firmly face derision, defamation, denunciation, criticism, ostracism, misuse of the law by faults, libel or other suits, backed by worldly wealth and political influence, reduction of professional or business income, even threats or actual personal violence and injury; also many such influences as are possible to be brought to bear against a person trying to better the conditions about him for the benefit of others, influences through relatives, friends or associates, are used to persuade him or her to desist from efforts in time of peace to do that which is described in the words of the constitution of the United States: "Establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We must never forget the words of Curran in 1808: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is the common fate

to lose their rights to become a prey to be active. The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime, and the punishment of his guilt."

We all know that servitude to the vices of materialism, untempered and unchecked by altruism, ethics and morals, brings punishment upon us which lasts to the third and fourth generation; sometimes in the form of excessive city, county, State or national debts, for things either not necessary or for which excessive prices for the benefit of men in power have been paid; sometimes the penalty is in weakened and sickly bodies, minds, low moral standards in private and public life.

Patriotism, like the conscience, is largely result of birth, environment and education. We must strive to have patriotism taught in our schools and be sure that children learn that it includes the practice of all the virtues, truth, justice, purity, bravery, unselfishness and service of others, in times of peace as well as war.

Patriotism and philanthropy are inseparably interlaced. Contentment is the true measure of success in life and cannot be obtained with money alone. "Man cannot live by bread alone." A man, for his existence and as means to a nobler end, needs food, clothing, shelter and many material things, also knowledge of physics and metaphysics, music, art, literature, history, chemistry, mathematics, sanitation, etc.; but above all, to be a true success, that is to be contented, he needs friendly intercourse, gratitude, appreciation and honor, which can be obtained only by a life of service and not selfishness; patriotic service in the small and large spheres where the

architect of the universe places him from time to time from his infancy to his old age. I beg to suggest a motto which all patriots would do well to remember. It is "Essere non habere" which translated really means that we should seek to amount to something and not seek simply to obtain something for ourself.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor than silver or gold." The greatest reward a man can have during his life and bequeath to his children, is the approbation of good fellow men. The good one does lives forever. Washington and Lincoln are not dead; only their bodies have returned to dust. I have but to mention a few names to illustrate the living influence of those who are gone; Daniel, patriotic in righteous living to the benefit of his own people; Solon and his Roman laws; Phidias in his uplifting influence for art and beauty; Socrates in establishing the right duty and pleasure of obeying one's conscience. Savanarolla, Melanthon. Patriotism in peace and its lasting influence is illustrated by the late Emperor of Japan, Dr. Koch Jenner and many patient scientists who have served man in overcoming smallpox, rabies and other diseases; also great engineers and chemists, who have made possible the railroads, steamboats, telegraph, telephone, aeroplane, flying machines and all those things which enable the present man in the same number of years to live and experience from four to five times as much as was previously possible.

The men still living, who are inspiring to patriotism, to good works, good government, and contentment, each in his own nation, each in some special way, are many and fortunately found in every part of our land. I refer to such men as Hunt, the young lawyer who with another young and wealthy lawyer, Caldwell, lately destroyed the private perquisite, political graft machine of Cincinnati; Folk and his convictions of venal officeholders in St. Louis; Colby and his successful introduction of the open primary laws in New Jersey; Whitman now doing heroic duty in New York city; Stubbs with his successful simplified government in Kansas; Spreckles with his education and wealth doing patriotic service in the redemption of San Francisco; Blakehorn who for twenty years fought political oppression and combination of leaders of parties of Philadelphia and is now its mayor and rapidly giving that city better, more efficient and more economical administration. Roosevelt, in awakening the public conscience; Wilson in the act against corrupt election practices and in the reform of the oppressive trust laws of New Jersey, and many other active patriots I could mention.

~~GENERAL HOWARD'S SELF-DENIAL~~

~~How does this law of self-sacrifice work in America?~~ In Sherman's campaign it became necessary, in the opinion of the leader, to change commanders. O. O. Howard was promoted to lead a division which had been under the command of another general. Howard went through the campaign at the head of the division, and on to Washington to take part in the review. The night before the veterans were to march down Pennsylvania-ave. General Sherman sent for General Howard and said to him:

"Howard, the politicians and the friends of the man whom you succeeded are bound that he shall ride at the head of his old corps, and I want you to help me out."

"But it is my command," said Howard, "and I am entitled to ride at its head."

"Of course you are," said Sherman. "You led them through Georgia and the Carolinas, but, Howard, you are a Christian."

"What do you mean?" replied Howard. "If you put it on that ground it changes the whole business. What do you mean, General Sherman?"

"I mean that you can stand the disappointment. You are a Christian."

"Putting it on that ground, there is but one answer. Let him ride at the head of the corps."

"Yes, let him have the honor," added Sherman, "but, Howard, you will report to me at 9 o'clock, and ride by my side at the head of the whole army." In vain Howard protested, but Sherman said gently, but authoritatively, "You are under my orders."

When the bugle sounded the next morning Howard was found trembling like a leaf, and it required another order from General Sherman before he was willing to take the place assigned to him. He had, as a Christian, yielded the place to another which rightly belonged to him, and in the grand review found himself not at the head of a corps but at the head of the Army. Even we men know where Christians should be who laid down their lives in self-sacrifice for others.

JUNE 29, 1913.

THE SUNDAY CALL, NEWARK, N. J.

The Man Who Directed the First Day's Fight at Gettysburg



Forty Years After — General O. O. Howard On the Roof from Which He First Saw the Fighting at Gettysburg.

Many who glance at the accompanying cut will doubtless recognize the old man with the empty sleeve and the white beard and hair, sitting on what appears to be a chimney built on a wall. The wall, in fact, is the parapet of an observatory from which this distinguished soldier, General O. O. Howard, obtained his first glimpse of the engagement which opened the Battle of Gettysburg, in which he had command of the Union forces during the first day of fighting. The picture was taken on a visit the general paid to Gettysburg on the fortieth anniversary of the battle.

At General Howard's immediate right is a member of his staff at the time of the historic engagement. At the left of the picture, with his hat in his hand, stands Colonel James W. Howard, of this city, the general's son. Connected with the person sitting on the parapet at the right of the picture, looking up at General Howard, is an interesting story.

He was a boy at the time the Battle of Gettysburg was fought. General Howard, commanding the Eleventh Army Corps, was the nearest corps commander to the scene of action when the engagement opened. With the members of his staff and a number of orderlies he was riding ahead of his command, following his usual custom, on the march, of setting out about an hour ahead of his troops. He was some distance away from the scene of action when the sound of volley firing told him an engagement was on. With his staff, he rode rapidly into the town of Gettysburg, sending out orderlies to glean what information they could regarding the nature of the engagement and the relative strength of the forces engaged.

When General Howard entered the town he looked about for some point of vantage from which he could see something of what was going on where the troops were blazing away at each other. A boy, shown in the picture as the man sitting at the general's feet, directed him to Fansworth's Observatory and went up with him. It was about this time that an officer galloped up, sought out General Howard and reported to him, as the senior commander on the field, the death of General Reynolds.

From the parapet of the roof General Howard took observations which afterward proved very valuable in enabling him to dispose the troops to the best strategic advantage. That he did so dispose them was testified to by the results and also by a resolution of Congress, thanking him for the masterful way in which he handled a difficult situation on that first day of the great-est battle of the war.

General Howard went over the battlefield on the day on which the camera discovered him on this picturesque occasion, one of his companions being his son, Colonel Howard, and another Seth Low, then Mayor of New York, who had gone down to officiate at a monument dedication. The intimate contact with the various localities on the historic tract brought to the general's mind incidents which he might not otherwise have recalled.

He remembered a woman who had labored heroically to get food for him and the members of his staff. She lived in a little house by the gate of the cemetery where General Howard had made his headquarters. He had had nothing to eat all day and was in shape to make short work of the meal she prepared for him in the evening. On his visit to Gettysburg ten years ago he recalled the woman and made inquiries for her. He was informed she was ill at her home in that town of an incurable disease.

"I will go and see her," he said.

When he reached the house he left his companions in an outer room and went in and prayed that she, having been tested and found not wanting at a time when kindly ministrations were needed, might in turn be the recipient of God's mercy and grace. The aged veteran of so many battles where human life had counted as nothing was much affected as he left the room. The woman died a few weeks later.

At a point where a Federal battery had been stationed the general told a story of a gunner who had been blown to pieces by a shell. He, the general, had stood close by, so close that he narrowly escaped the fate of the gunner. As it was, he suffered an injury to his foot, which never entirely healed. The gunner

was a fine specimen of young manhood was personally known to General Howard and the tragic incident impressed itself deeply upon the general's mind.

Not long after, General Howard, commander of the corps in which the gunner had served, received a letter from the mother of the deceased, bitterly complaining against what she termed reckless manner in which his son had allowed him to be exposed. General Howard immediately picked up his pen and wrote her one of his characteristic of sympathy. Upon the receipt of the letter he sent a reply, apologizing for having thought that her son could be exempt from the necessary perils of the sold in battle and thanking the general for his words of comfort and his appreciation of him.

General Howard remarked that he wore no uniform during the battle of Gettysburg and carried no sword. The only distinguishing marks were stars which a soldier who was clever as a mechanic had fashioned from silver dollars and attached to the general's coat.

One incident which General Howard referred to with much particularity was incidental to the arrival of General Hancock on the field at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day, with orders from General Meade to supersede Howard in command of the forces at the front. After Hancock had heard what disposition had been made of the forces and what the fighting thus far had brought forth he laid his hand on the shoulder of the man he had been directed to supersede and said:

"Howard, you have done well and you know what is going on here. You issue the orders and I will sign them."

General Oliver O. Howard was born in Leeds, Me., and was graduated from Bowdoin College in that State. Maine has appropriated the \$30,000 for a monument to him on the field of Gettysburg. On the visit to the battlefield ten years ago, General Howard pointed out a spot where, if a memorial were ever to be erected to him, it would be most appropriately located. The place is in a wooded section and is not conspicuous, "but," said the general, "it was where our best work was done, and 'by their works ye shall know them.'"

AUG. 1, 1911

OBITUARY

Mrs. O. O. Howard.

The funeral of the late Mrs. O. O. Howard whose death at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning was announced in yesterday's Free Press will be held at her late home, 26 Summit street, Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The interment will be in the beautiful circular lot in Lake View cemetery given her by the city of Burlington as a burial place for her husband, Gen. O. O. Howard.

Mrs. Howard was born Elizabeth Ann Waite, daughter of Alexander Black Waite and Lucretia Strickland Whitman, November 4, 1832, at Livermore, Me., just three miles from the birthplace of her husband, Gen. Howard, whom she knew from her earliest days. She was married to Gen. Howard February 14, 1851, in Portland, Me., at the home of her father, who was a shipbuilder at Falmouth, Me., and whose ancestors had always been seafaring people.

The first separation incident to army life came with the outbreak of the Seminole war. She lived with her husband in arsenals of the ordnance department at Watervliet, N. Y.; Kennebec, Augusta, Me. At the close of the war he went to West Point as an instructor in mathematics, and there they lived until the outbreak of the Civil War. She was loyal and patriotic and urged her husband to accept the colonelcy of the 3rd Maine Regiment of Volunteers, and he resigned from the regular army for that purpose. During the long Civil War strife she saw her husband only at intervals and the care of a family of four children was borne by her alone.

After the battle of Fair Oaks in 1862 he returned to Auburn, Me., where she nursed him to a quick recovery after the loss of his right arm. They there became for the first time active members of the Congregational Church, in which she always remained a member in the various places where they lived, and at the time of her death was a member of the First Church of this city. At the close of the war she joined her husband at Washington and there established a home while Gen. Howard was commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau which colossal work of the starting of the negro educational institutions for the negro and other benevolent enterprises so absorbed his time that the entire care of the home and family of seven children was placed upon Mrs. Howard.

In these stormy reconstruction days she supported her husband with such loyalty and devotion as to materially aid him in closing a great work that forever established him in the respect and confidence of the people. No one can ever tell how much Gen. Howard's successful career was due to this loving care and support of his wife, who though a modest, retiring woman had much ability and a very strong, resolute character.

In 1874 Gen. Howard was ordered in command of the Columbia with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. Although without financial resources beyond his army pay, due largely to the cost of defending himself against false accusations of the officials of the very government he was so faithfully serving, without a word of complaint she moved her large family to their new home in the west, whereby extra work and her management they soon recouped and sent some of their children to colleges in the east.

But Gen. Howard was soon plunged into three Indian campaigns, that of the Nez Perce war of 1877, in which he defeated Chief Joseph and drove him 1,400 miles over the Rocky mountains and affected his final capture, is the most famous.

Mrs. Howard had again to pack and move the household to Vancouver barracks, thence to West Point military academy, then to Omaha, Neb., then to San Francisco, and finally to Governor's Island, New York, so that the length of the stay in any one home was from two to four years.

On General Howard's retirement from active service in 1894 Mrs. Howard desired to be near her son, Col. Guy Howard, later killed in the Philippines in 1899, and they decided to make the next move to Burlington. After a two years' residence here Gen. Howard built his home, 26 Summit street, in which they lived together until his death and in which she, too, died.

Mrs. Howard was an intimate friend of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Senator Pomeroy and other ladies of those days. Mrs. Howard having almost the sole care of a large family lived to see them all grown and holding positions of honor and trust throughout the country; and 14 grandchildren have risen up to call her blessed. Mrs. Howard always enjoyed her home in this city, and while of simple tastes and modest, she made many intimate friends. Besides being a woman of good judgment and practicality, she was an excellent housekeeper and lived as an example of the highest Christian character and womanly devotion to her husband, home and children. She shunned any public notice, but many times guided wisely her husband in his arduous labors.

The sudden blow of the death of her oldest son, Col. Guy Howard, seemed to be the beginning of her failing health, and about five years ago she became confined to her bed, but continued to see friends. During the past year she became feeble in health and a week ago suffered an acute attack of heart failure and passed away yesterday morning at

her home. She entered into a well earned rest in her 79th year after a long, eventful life, full of its sacrifice and hard work as well as its pleasure, until it was crowned with joy in seeing her labors rewarded in her country's love and respect for her husband and in the honor of her children and grandchildren. No woman ever gave to her country a more patriotic or more loyal service than did Mrs. Howard through 40 years of her active life in government circles and responsibilities by the side of her distinguished husband.

General and Mrs. Howard celebrated their golden wedding anniversary February 14, 1908, at which time they gathered about 30 members of their families and his brothers.

She is survived by four sons and two daughters; Col. J. W. Howard of Newark, N. J.; C. O. Howard of Washington, D. C.; Capt. John Howard, U. S. Infantry, in the Philippine Islands; H. S. Howard of this city; Mrs. James T. Gray of Portland, Oregon; and Mrs. Joseph Hancock of Wilmington, Del.; 13 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

ODK autobiography

Grand daughter of Gen. G. S. Howard
Hildred was born in New York on 9th Nov 1889
Her mother was J. S. Howard
His name is 1889. 9 wife Adelaide

GOVERNORS ISLAND. BLAZONS HISTORY

Record of Men and Events Intimately Associated With Army Post in New York Harbor.

SOME RECENT HAPPENINGS

First Blow Struck by the United States in the World War Was Launched From There.

When Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall assumed command of the Second Corps Area recently, succeeding Major General Robert Lee Bullard, and set up his headquarters at Governors Island he took over one of the most historic posts in the United States, one that has associated with it the names of America's famous generals, past and present. Generals Hancock, Schofield, Howard,

Miles, Merritt, Chaffee, Corbin, Grant, Wood, Bliss and Barry, all of whom have made history in this country, have at one time or another lived in the old Colonial house on Governors Island that is the home of the Commanding General of the Department of the East. Though Governors Island has long since outlived its usefulness as a part of the defenses of New York City, two important vents have occurred within recent years that emphasize its value.

The first blow struck by American troops when the United States entered the World War was launched from Governors Island when at 3:30 A. M. on Good Friday, April 6, 1917, less than half an hour after Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial German Government, a battalion of the 22d Infantry embarked on boats of the revenue service and seized all the German ships and their crews in the harbor.

The other event in which troops from Governors Island participated was one of vital interest to the whole country. The Wall Street explosion occurred about noon on Sept. 16, 1920, and ten minutes later the Commanding General at Governors Island received a telephone message at his headquarters from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury asking for troops to protect Government property at the Sub-Treasury and other places.

Troops Soon Appeared.

In twenty minutes' time the troops were under arms and they arrived at the Sub-Treasury in a little over half

an hour from the time the call for help was sent in. The effect of the soldiers upon the enormous throng that had been attracted to the financial district by the explosion was of vital importance, and many prominent bankers and financiers afterward said that scenes of violence and panic were averted thereby.

From the dim past of Indian occupation down through the Dutch period of Van Twiller and Peter Stuyvesant and the days of the English Governors, right up to the present time, Governors Island has an unbroken history of official Government occupation.

The Indian name for Governors Island was "Pagganek," referring to the abundance of nut trees with which it was clothed. The Dutch translated it to "Nutten" and on June 16, 1637, the Director and Council of New Netherlands, residing on the Island of Manhattan, in the Fort Amsterdam—Bowling Green—published the order according to which two Indians of the Island of Pagganek did "transport, cede, give over and convey to the behoef of Wouter Van Twiller, Director of New Netherlands, this Island in consideration of certain parcels of goods."

In 1698 the island was set aside by the Assembly as part of the "Denizen of His Majesty's Fort at New York for the benefit of His Majesty's Governors" and so it became known as Governors Island. The English held Gov-

ernors Island until the evacuation in 1783, and during the period the various Governors held the island as a perquisite of office.

The records show that Sir William Peperill's regiment was on the island in 1755, and later the 22d, 44th and the Royal American Regiment saw service there. The last named regiment afterward became and is still known as the Kings' Royal Rifle Corps, of which King George V. of England is the Honorary Colonel. In January, 1921, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, Colonel-in-Chief of the Kings' Royal Rifles or the K. R. R., as they are commonly known, presented in the names of the officers and men of the regiment, the ancient regimental colors of the regiment. The flag was installed with imposing ceremonies in the post chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, where it now hangs on the right of the line of historic American battle flags.

A Memento of Joint Action.

In his letter of presentation Lord Grenfell described the battle flag as "a memento of the fact that the Royal American Regiment and the regiments of New York fought shoulder to shoulder not only during the many years of warfare which ended in the conquest of New France and the subjection of Indian tribes bordering on the Great

Lakes, but also, after the lapse of a century and a half, against a common enemy in a more terrible European conflict.

With the evacuation of the British forces in 1783 the American Army took possession of the island and elaborated the defenses until the existing Fort Jay was finished in 1801. To this day it remains a fine example of mediaeval fortification, with moat, sallyport, drawbridge and postern gate, mounted with 100 guns. The name was changed to Fort Columbus and the fort was entirely completed in its present form five years afterward. The name Fort Jay was restored by direction of Secretary of War Ellihu Root on Jan. 20, 1904. Many old New Yorkers, however, still recall and use the name Fort Columbus, which it bore for nearly a century.

Part of Governors Island was ceded to the United States by the Legislature of New York State on Feb. 15, 1800. The area ceded was 60.8 acres. This was found inadequate for the military needs of the department headquarters and the military garrison, and so in 1880, a further cession of 103 acres was made by the Legislature.

On account of lack of appropriations many much needed improvements to the island and the buildings on it have had to be held in abeyance, and this fact has been a source of considerable comment. Speaking on this matter some time ago, General Bullard pointed out

that on account of its strategic position on the very threshold of New York City Governors Island should be made into a show place.

Little Journeys to Patriotism

Chapter 3

Major General O. O. Howard, born at Leeds, Kennebec County, Maine, on the 8th of November, 1830, with whom the writer was intimate for forty years, was known as "the Havelock of the American Union Army."

He worked upon a farm while a boy and obtained a common school education; entered Bowdoin College in 1846 and graduated in 1850, when he went to West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1854, and was assigned to the Ordnance Department, with brevet rank of second lieutenant, and served in Texas and Florida; and was promoted in 1857 to be assistant professor of mathematics at West Point Academy.

On the 24th of May, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Third Maine Volunteers, and as senior colonel led his brigade at the battle of Bull Run. His gallantry gave him the rank of brigadier general and he was placed in command of a brigade of General Casey's division.

All these steps forward were made by a farmer's boy before his 31st birthday.

At Fair Oaks, June, 1862, he was wounded in the arm, but did not leave the field of battle until wounded a second time, when he was compelled by weakness to go to the rear and suffer the amputation of his right arm.

He believed the Bible to be the word of God, loved it and lived it, and was highly respected by his brother officers and by President Grant.

After the war he was head of the Freedmen's Bureau under President Grant, and did splendid service in aiding and guiding the new citizens freed from slavery, who honored him by founding a university in Washington, calling it Howard University.

At Abraham Lincoln's request he went into the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee and established the Lincoln University, now a most worthy and highly prosperous institution.

He was identified with the Veterans' Legion of Honor and many other patriotic organizations, and was much in the public service as one of its most eloquent speakers.

A modest, manly man and thoroughly religious, the testimony of his life of honor and usefulness placed him in the first rank of Christian laymen.

It is only a short time since his earthly life ended at Burlington, Vt., October 25, 1909.

Some persons are living who can recall an incident of the first national gathering after the war of an interdenominational religious character called, with fear and trembling, by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to meet in Washington, May 24 to 28, 1871.

It was at a time when "the bloody shirt" was still being waved both in the North and the South.

Solemnly and nervously the delegates from almost every State met and shook hands in Lincoln Hall, then the largest assembly room in Washington. The hall was crowded from first to last by the delegates, citizens from all over the country, members of Congress, and officials of President Grant's Administration.*

On the second day of the harmonious convention a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Columbus Delano, stating that at the invitation of the United States Government a delegation of Indians had arrived in Washington to hold a council with their great White Father and that they had expressed a desire to visit the convention.

The letter was laid before the convention, which immediately adopted a resolution fixing ten o'clock the next morning for the visit.

Punctually to the minute, about thirty Indians, their chiefs and squaws, in single file walked up the aisle, softly and silently, and took the seats reserved for them at the front on one side of the platform clad in their homemade blankets of various sizes and colors, their faces painted or decorated with red and yellow paint. They came from the tribes of Cheyenne, Delawares, Sioux and Arapahoes.

For an hour they sat immovably and intent while the convention resumed its order of business. Then came a moment when their chief, Sitting Bull, spoke to a man almost black, a Portuguese missionary, and to speak English as well as the Indian dialect, who came to the presiding officer and said, "The chief wishes to say a few words to the convention."

He was asked if the chief could speak English, and his reply was that he could not, but he (the missionary) could interpret what he said into English; whereupon he was authorized to say to the chief that the convention would be pleased to hear him.

Like unto a piece of bronze, he arose and stood six feet three, and as near as memory serves, said in guttural speech, translated by the mission man:

"We have never been far from our forests and wigwams, but have come a long journey in walking, stage wagons and cars with steam engines, across rivers and bridges which no one ever told us of until with strange feelings we saw them.

"The Great Spirit told us by the winds, the clouds and signs that as if we had been asleep and are just waked up.

"This great White city is so different from Indian country. We do not know ourselves here, out of our wigwams and tents made from the trees' pieces, where we ate the fish and the bear and the deer.

"We want to know about this other, your good life.

"Indian no sing, no books—he looks cross and sick.

"You everybody look pleased and much smiles.

"Indian man, nobody tell him, but you must have good medicine make you well and happy. Tell Indian what good medicine is and give it to Indian."

At this very moment (the big chief standing by his little interpreter) the President of the Convention, on his feet at the speaking desk, heard the rustling of a movement on the stage at the right and a man rushing towards him, the right sleeve of his coat empty, held up high in his left hand a Bible, and saying loud enough to be heard by the 2000 people present:

"Tell him that this is the Good Medicine—the Bible of God—what it has done for us it will do for him. It is the Good Medicine."

That one-armed man was the soldier, Major General O. O. Howard, the minute man on the battlefield from Bull Run to Gettysburg, and in that last battle likewise from his youth to his last moment, a valiant soldier fighting as a minute man for his Master.

[Signed] *John Wanamaker*
Philo Neaburn

April 9, 1917

*Mr. Wanamaker has omitted to mention that he was himself the presiding officer at this historic convention.—G. H.

President of Lincoln Memorial University at Dedication Here

One of the distinguished guests at the dedication of the General O. O. Howard statue, on the battlefield, this afternoon, was Dr. Stewart W. McClelland, president of Lincoln Memorial university, at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

Lincoln Memorial university was founded upon the expressed wish of President Lincoln by General Howard that "something might be done for these, my people." It is located in the heart of the Cumberland mountains at Harrogate, Tennessee, where the borders of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia converge.

Doctor McClelland came to Gettysburg to participate in the dedication program. While here he had a long visit with Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg college.

In 1863 when General O. O. Howard was closeted with President Lincoln in the white house planning the Tennessee campaign, reference was made to the mountain people of the Appalachian section, and with deep feeling President Lincoln pointed to

the map at Cumberland Gap where Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia join and said: "Howard, if you come out of all this horror and misery alive, and I pray God that you may, I want you to do something for those mountain people, who have been shut out of the world all these years. I know them, and I know they can be trusted. If I live I will do all I can to aid you, and between us we can do them the justice they deserve. Please remember this, and if God is good to us we may be able to speak of this later."

This statement made a deep impression upon General Howard. Later the general came to know intimately many of the mountain people while he was campaigning at Cumberland Gap, and the words of the president were treasured almost as a divine commission.

It was not until the late nineties that General Howard had an opportunity of carrying out this commission. A call was sent to him by

(Continued on Page-Five)

Gettysburg Times - Sept 12, 1932
Nov.

President of Lincoln Memorial University

the Rev. A. A. Myers, of Cumberland Gap, a mountain school teacher and missionary, and together they worked out a plan of purchasing the property of a defunct resort hotel in the heart of the Cumberlands near the Gap. With the words of the immortal president still fresh in his memory, General Howard called the first building "Grant-Lee hall." The college colors were the blue and the gray, symbolic of a reunited country, and the institution was christened Lincoln Memorial university—not the name that was then fitting, but one which would characterize the full-grown institution when it had become the national living memorial. General Howard and Mr. Myers with the help of local friends began the great task of building up an educational institution whose primary purpose was to give a life-opportunity to the earnest and worthy boys and girls who were hidden away in the hills of Lincoln's native section.

From one building and a farm of 580 acres, the university has grown in thirty-four years to twelve main buildings, ten cottages, a farm of about 1100 acres, and a forest tract of several hundred acres along the Cumberland mountain range. The equipment for carrying on the

industrial activities of the university consists of a dairy, a stock and truck farm, a creamery, a poultry plant, laundry, printing shop, water system, a stone quarry, wood-working shop, and an arts and crafts shop and display room. The university is establishing branch libraries in rural communities, is promoting health and sanitation, is carrying on agricultural and demonstration projects, and its extension department is holding meetings throughout the mountains for social and inspirational uplift.

Seven president of the United States have endorsed the work of this living memorial to President Lincoln.

The university has a number of Lincoln relics, including the cane that Lincoln carried into Ford's theatre the night he was shot.

A recent addition to the collection is the original certificate signed by President Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward, issued to Edwin Willits, December 16, 1862, appointing him deputy postmaster at Monroe, Michigan.

~~Vermont~~ ^{Maine} Granite
Is Being Used In
Howard Monument



The late General Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. Army, born in Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830, died at Burlington, Vt., October 26, 1909. Commander of the Battle of Gettysburg on the first day, July 1, 1863, and of whom an equestrian statue erected by his native state will be unveiled at Gettysburg Nov. 12.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger last week, that the foundation for the equestrian statue of the late General O. O. Howard is being completed, also states that the pedestal for the bronze horse and rider will be made of Vermont granite, and will weigh eighty tons. ~~Maine~~

Invitations have been issued by the Governor of Maine and the Howard Memorial Commission for the unveiling and dedication of this statue erected by the State of Maine to its distinguished native son. This will take place on the battlefield at Gettysburg, Penn., at 2 p. m., Saturday, November 12.

At the battle of Gettysburg which opened July 1, 1863, when the Union and Confederate armies unexpectedly came in contact with each other, the Union Army of over 100,000 men, under command of General Meade, was composed of seven army corps of infantry and a corps of cavalry. The Confederates, of over 80,000 men, under General Lee, were divided into three large army corps of infantry and Stuart's cavalry corps. General O. O. Howard commanded one of the Union army corps, the Eleventh, and General John J. Reynolds, the commander of the First Army Corps, was killed at the outset of the battle. The command then devolved upon General Howard as next in rank, then only 32 years of age.

The Union troops engaged on the first day were, in the afternoon, overwhelmed by three times their numbers, and forced back to Cemetery Hill just outside the village of Gettysburg, which hill General Howard, with military forethought, selected for such a contingency. For choosing this stronghold for the Army of the Potomac, almost all of which arrived on that battlefield during the night, General Howard received the thanks of Congress by vote of that body in the following session.

It is on the brow of this Cemetery Hill, where his headquarters were during the battle, amid the troops of his own Eleventh Corps, that the memorial to this soldier will be placed.

Gettysburg Battlefield became a National Park many years ago, and the long lines of battle are well marked by monuments to regiments, brigades and divisions. Division commanders are portrayed standing dismounted, while the only mounted men in bronze are the Army and Corps commanders.

Pennsylvania has erected three equestrian statues, viz; to General Meade, the commander-in-chief, to General Reynolds and to General Hancock. New York has one to General Slocum; one to General Sedgwick from Connecticut, and Maine now, one to General Howard. On the Confederate battle line is one to their commander-in-chief. ~~General Lee~~

The hope has been expressed that some day Vermont will erect a monument in Burlington to General Howard, the distinguished American who commanded the troops from the Green Mountain State and to whom was presented a sword by the Second Regiment of Infantry, and lies interred in Lake View cemetery, the city of his last residence.

JUNE 29, 1903

THE SUNDAY CALL, NEWARK, N. J.

The Man Who Directed the First Day's Fight at Gettysburg



Forty Years After — General O.O. Howard On the Roof from Which He First Saw the Fighting at Gettysburg.

Many who glance at the accompanying cut will doubtless recognize the old man with the empty sleeve and the white beard and hair, sitting on what appears to be a chimney built on a wall. The wall, in fact, is the parapet of an observatory from which this distinguished soldier, General O. O. Howard, obtained his first glimpse of the engagement which opened the Battle of Gettysburg, in which he had command of the Union forces during the first day of fighting. The picture was taken on a visit the general paid to Gettysburg on the fortieth anniversary of the battle.

At General Howard's immediate right is a member of his staff at the time of the historic engagement. At the left of the picture, with his hat in his hand, stands Colonel James W. Howard, of this city, the general's son. Connected with the person sitting on the parapet at the right of the picture, looking up at General Howard, is an interesting story.

He was a boy at the time the Battle of Gettysburg was fought. General Howard, commanding the Eleventh Army Corps, was the nearest corps commander to the scene of action when the engagement opened. With the members of his staff and a number of orderlies he was riding ahead of his command, following his usual custom, on the march, of setting out about an hour ahead of his troops. He was some distance away from the scene of action when the sound of volley firing told him an engagement was on. With his staff, he rode rapidly into the town of Gettysburg, sending out orderlies to glean what information they could regarding the nature of the engagement and the relative strength of the forces engaged.

When General Howard entered the town he looked about for some point of vantage from which he could see something of what was going on where the troops were blazing away at each other. A boy, shown in the picture as the man sitting at the general's feet, directed him to Fansworth's Observatory and went up with him. It was about this time that an officer galloped up, sought out General Howard and reported to him, as the senior commander on the field, the death of General Reynolds.

From the parapet of the roof General Howard took observations which afterward proved very valuable in enabling him to dispose the troops to the best strategic advantage. That he did so dispose them was testified to by the results and also by a resolution of Congress, thanking him for the masterful way in which he handled a difficult situation on that first day of the greatest battle of the war.

General Howard went over the battlefield on the day on which the camera discovered him on this picturesque occasion, one of his companions being his son, Colonel Howard, and another Seth Low, then Mayor of New York, who had gone down to officiate at a monument dedication. The intimate contact with the various localities on the historic tract brought to the general's mind incidents which he might not otherwise have recalled.

He remembered a woman who had labored heroically to get food for him and the members of his staff. She lived in a little house by the gate of the cemetery where General Howard had made his headquarters. He had had nothing to eat all day and was in shape to make short work of the meal she prepared for him in the evening. On his visit to Gettysburg ten years ago he recalled the woman and made inquiries for her. He was informed she was ill at her home in that town of an incurable disease.

"I will go and see her," he said.

When he reached the house he left his companions in an outer room and went in and prayed that she, having been tested and found not wanting at a time when kindly ministrations were needed, might in turn be the recipient of God's mercy and grace. The aged veteran of so many battles where human life had counted as nothing was much affected as he left the room. The woman died a few weeks later.

At a point where a Federal battery had been stationed the general told a story of a gunner who had been blown to pieces by a shell. He, the general, had stood close by, so close that he narrowly escaped the fate of the gunner. As it was, he suffered an injury to his foot, which never entirely healed. The gunner

was a fine specimen of young manhood, was personally known to General Howard, and the tragic incident impressed itself deeply upon the general's mind.

Not long after, General Howard, as commander of the corps in which the gunner had served, received a letter from the mother of the deceased, bitterly complaining against what she termed the reckless manner in which his superiors had allowed him to be exposed. The general immediately picked up his pen and wrote her one of his characteristic letters of sympathy. Upon the receipt of it she sent a reply, apologizing for having thought that her son could be exempted from the necessary perils of the soldier in battle and thanking the general for his words of comfort and his appreciation of him.

General Howard remarked that he wore no uniform during the battle of Gettysburg and carried no sword. The only distinguishing marks were stars which a soldier who was given a mechanic had fashioned from silver dollars and attached to the general's coat.

One incident which General Howard referred to with much particularity was incidental to the arrival of General Hancock on the field at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day, with orders from General Meade to supersede Howard in command of the forces at the front. After Hancock had heard what disposition had been made of the forces and what the fighting thus far had brought forth he laid his hand on the shoulder of the man he had been directed to supersede and said:

"Howard, you have done well and you know what is going on here. You issue the orders and I will sign them."
General Oliver O. Howard was born in Leeds, Me., and was graduated from Bowdoin College in that State. Maine has appropriated \$30,000 for a monument to him on the field of Gettysburg. On the visit to the battlefield ten years ago, General Howard pointed out a spot where, if a memorial were ever to be erected to him, it would be most appropriately located. The place is in a wooded section and is not conspicuous. "but," said the general, "it was where our best work was done, and by their works ye shall know them."

Handwritten: "Old Times"

TOUCHING REUNION OF OLD-TIME FOES AN OBJECT LESSON TO MANY HUNDREDS

Handwritten: "Gen file"

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard and Joseph, Ex-War Chief of the Nez Perces, Clasp Hands in Friendship—They Were Bitter Enemies in 1877 During the Greatest of Indian Campaigns

Handwritten: "Harrisburg Telegraph, March 1/04"



GEN. O. O. HOWARD

CHIEF JOSEPH.

BY GEO. R. PULFORD.
Staff Correspondence to the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Carlisle, Pa., March 1.—Distinguished men have attended each of the sixteen commencements of the Indian Industrial School, at the historical old-Carlisle barracks, just on the edge of this city.

Men prominent in every calling have addressed the students and presented the graduates with their diplomas. They considered the privilege an honor. Some of these have been men who in the past fought the hostiles. Others have been great educators. With them on the platform sat men of what was once termed an alien race—the Indian.

Men whose names brought horrible waking nightmares in the '70s, when the torch and tomahawk flashed along the borderland and uprisings were of almost daily occurrence. The Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn; Geronimo's fierce campaign, of the wonderful war waged by the Nez Perce of Idaho, under the leadership of that prince of Indian generals, Chief Joseph, considered by many army officers the mightiest of the great war chiefs for which the old days were famous.

Joseph was in truth a great ruler. No crowned head ever governed a civilized people more consummately or with more steadfastness of purpose than he did the Nez Perces.

The United States army has produced some great military commanders, and among them is Major General O. O. Howard, that gentle-faced, little one-armed bundle of brain, nerve and ceaseless energy, who stopped that wonderful charge of Stonewall Jackson's men at Antietam and saved the day for Union arms at Gettysburg.

Such was the caliber of the man upon whom the Government called to put the Nez Perce tribe upon a reservation where the Indian Department decided it wanted them, instead of allowing them to roam at will.

When the department called upon Joseph to lead his tribe to the reservation, that warrior refused point blank to obey. His tribe had been free for ages and he would not consent to have it boxed up on a reservation at the will of a bureau official. They had done nothing that they should be made prisoners, for that was practically what reservation life meant to them, and he would fight before he would obey.

But the department wanted that land where the tepees and camp fires the Nez Perces stood, and the wise

ones in Washington decided to put the tribe on a reservation, from which they might gaze upon the land that had once been theirs. Sentiment, from the Indian Department's angle of vision, had no business in the physical make-up of the red man.

The army was called upon to corral the tribe. The army had been asked to accomplish many unpleasant tasks before by the Indian Department, and had become accustomed to accepting assignments with a wry face, and doing the work.

It was in 1877 that General Howard, then a division commander, hero of many fields, both of the Civil and Indian Wars, was ordered to engineer the round-up. He did not relish the work. He knew that justice was on the side of the Indian, but he had been an army officer too long to question orders.

He assumed command of a magnificent force and succeeded in obeying his orders, but it required a chase that has no equal in the history of Indian warfare.

With all the knowledge he possessed; with a magnificent body of men; with the splendid equipment of the army, and the best Indian fighters in the West; officered by men long skilled in border wars, General Howard found himself opposed by a foe worthy of his utmost endeavor.

For weeks the pursuit continued. The army was hindered by nothing. Joseph had his women and children to think of. Always retreating, slowly, doggedly, contesting every inch of the way, the warrior conducted his tribe over 1,400 miles in a masterly retreat. Long, weary miles they were, with ponies footsore and his force on the verge of starvation.

Keeping always just out of reach of the persistent blue-clad force led by the little veteran whose right sleeve flapped in the breeze, Joseph and his braves stopped advance after advance from behind the buttes and hills.

At the conclusion of the chase, with ponies almost dead, mere skeletons, and men and women in a worse condition if possible, Joseph surrendered and consented to lead his people to the reservation. The Indian Department had conquered, but the price was one paid in blood.

Through those days, when the retreat and pursuit were conducted so skillfully, not a moment passed but Joseph, had the opportunity presented itself, would have welcomed a chance to send a bullet through the body of his one-armed pursuer.

Brainy as he was in great things, he could not appreciate then that General Howard was not his personal enemy. He hated him as an Indian who has been wronged can hate. And he carried his hatred for many years.

But there came a time when he mastered his feelings. He was at last led to believe that the open-hearted soldier who had been the means of his undoing had not conducted a personal quarrel, but had obeyed the orders of his superiors, just as his own young braves obeyed him. The two great men became friends. They learned to appreciate each other's great qualities and loved each other for them.

When the graduating class of '04 assembled in the gymnasium at Carlisle February 17th, surrounded by a large audience of well-wishers, Major General O. O. Howard, silvery-haired and benign of countenance, occupied a seat of honor in the center of the platform. On his right sat Colonel Pratt, superintendent of the school. On his left sat Chief Joseph.

General Howard addressed the school. He told them of his pursuit of the Great Indian sitting before them. He told them what a wonderful man Joseph had been. He told them how he and the Chief had become fast friends after Joseph understood that he did not pursue him through enmity. As he recited the wrongs done the Nez Perces, tears unbidden sprang to his eyes—he ceased speaking abruptly and sat down, overcome by his emotion.

Throughout the address an interpreter had been telling Joseph what General Howard was saying. From time to time the old Chief nodded, as if indorsing the words. When General Howard's remarks called up remembrances of the past tears welled into Joseph's eyes, and, as if ashamed of his un-Indianlike behavior, he straightened up and glared at the audience.

Upon taking his seat, General Howard had thrust his left hand into that of his old-time enemy, who grasped it with pathetic eagerness.

And there, before the students of Carlisle and their guests, those aged men, Indian and Anglo-Saxon, clasping hands, bridging the chasm of years by the act, tears coursing unrestrained down their furrowed cheeks, their thoughts in the misty past, while the audience sat spell-bound, made a picture mere words cannot describe.

It was a picture for an artist, an episode that reveals the alleviating power of time and enlightenment to heal the sorest wounds.

Gen. Howard of Burlington Was Favorite of Lincoln

Civil War Leader's Son Preserves Army Commissions

By BETTY SPROSTON

Abraham Lincoln thought so much of Gen. O.O. Howard, one of his Civil War commanders and later a Burlington resident, that he signed his full name to the general's Army commissions — not just his usual "A. Lincoln."

Those commissions now hang in the home of General Howard's son, Harry S. Howard, who is almost 90. He lives at 421 Main St. Today is the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

In 1895, General Howard's military career was behind him. He sought a city to spend his remaining years.

He chose Burlington to be near his eldest son, Col. Guy Howard, his former aide-de-camp in the Indian Wars.

Colonel Howard was then constructing quartermaster of Ft. Ethan Allen, now Ethan Allen Air Force Base.

The Civil War general built the house which is now the home management house of the University of Vermont on Summit St.

Headed Freedman's Bureau

After the Civil War, General Howard was appointed head of the Freedman's Bureau set up to take care of freed slaves.

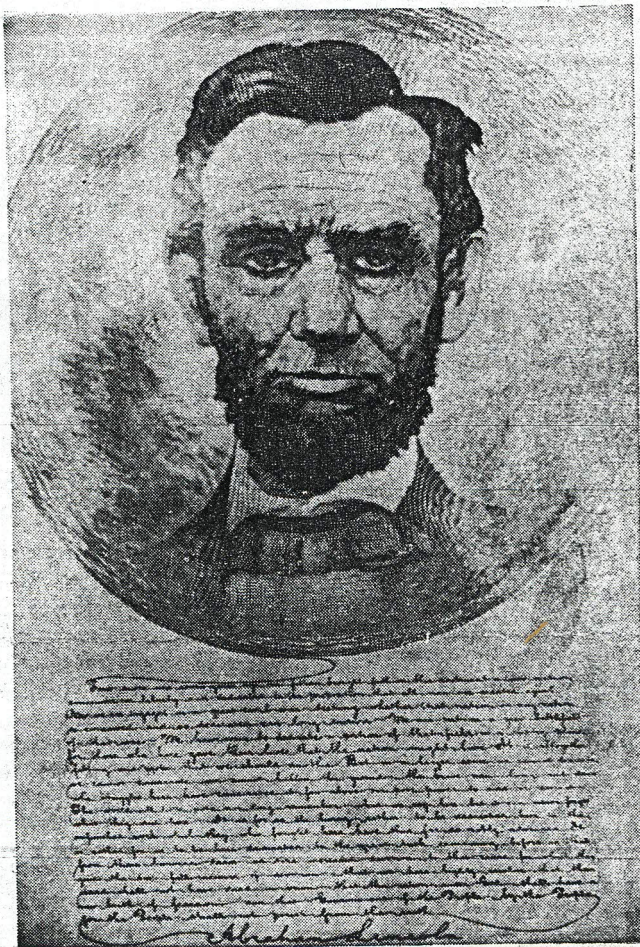
While he was head of the bureau, he founded Howard University for Negroes and was subsequently its third president.

The general's son, Judge Howard, still maintains an active interest in it and in Lincoln Memorial University which his father founded in 1896.

The latter is a college for the mountaineers of eastern Tennessee. It is noted for its collection of Lincolnia.

Howard named one of its halls Grant Lee Hall. The institution now has almost 1,000 students.

After the Battle of Gettysburg, General Howard had been ordered to Tennessee. It was then he became interested in the region.



This portrait of Abraham Lincoln was drawn by cartoonist Tom Fleming in 1908, year before centennial of Civil War president's birth. It was drawn with single line, starting at tip of nose and continuing outward, then swinging down through text of Gettysburg Address and facsimile of Lincoln's signature. Portrait was left to George R. McKee, Burlington lawyer, by late Mrs. Frank Winslow of Montpelier.

President's Own Map

On his way he stopped in Washington to see President Lincoln. Realizing that Howard had no war map of the area, Lincoln tore off the wall of his study a map and inscribed it "To Gen. O.O. Howard from A. Lincoln."

While living in Burlington, General Howard spent his time writing and lecturing throughout the country.

During the Spanish-American War he visited camps for the YMCA. Most of the time before he died 50 years ago, in 1909, he spent in raising money for Lincoln University.

The general is buried in Lake View Cemetery. The Board of Aldermen asked his widow to accept a lot there.

After his tour of duty at Ft. Ethan Allen, Col. Guy Howard was sent to the Philippines. He was killed in the insurrection there.

His son, Lt. Cmdr. Guy Howard, flew out one of the last planes from Corregidor in the Philippines before its surrender.

The Civil War General Howard had 10 great-grandsons in World War II.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD FETED BY HIS FRIENDS

Army and Navy and Men Associated with Him in Religious and Educational Interests Celebrate His Seventieth Birthday.



In honor of Major General Oliver Otis Howard, who had reached his seventieth birthday, several hundred of his friends and admirers assembled at dinner last evening in the Waldorf-Astoria.

One of the features of the evening was a fierce denunciation of Crokerism by the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, president of Oberlin University, in Ohio. He was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Barrows said that if the world were made over again there might be many changes made, based upon the ideals of such a Christian soldier as General Howard.

One would be that the cities would be freed from the "rule of brutality and degradation, from the despicable control of that quintessence of political deviltry which goes under the title of Crokerism."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided. He praised General Howard as a soldier, as a Christian, and as a philanthropist. At the conclusion of his address three cheers were given for the General. He arose in recognition of the applause. His breast bore twenty

medals, and around his neck was suspended the decoration of the Loyal Legion.

Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the House of Representatives, received an enthusiastic welcome. He attributed the General's success in life to the fact that he began well by being born in Maine and was then graduated from Bowdoin College.

The Rev. Booker T. Washington made an eloquent address, in which he referred to the services of General Howard as a trustee of the Tuskegee Institute.

Count Sahue de Lafayette, descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, of Revolutionary fame, made a felicitous address. Among the other speakers were Bishop Wesley E. Gaines, of Georgia, a colored man and formerly a slave; General Daniel E. Sickles and Major General Wager Swayne.

General Swayne presented to General Howard an album filled with the written sentiments of the General's admirers.

General Howard was deeply affected by the tributes of his friends and when he rose to speak his voice was low and tremulous. He said that the speeches of the Rev. Booker T. Washington and of Bishop Gaines recalled to him the time when Washington frowned upon him for his advocacy of the education of the negro. He closed with the sentiment that all who were present might be blessed as the Lord had blessed him.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O.
HOWARD.

On Friday, March 19, President CLEVELAND sent to the Senate the nomination of Brigadier-General OLIVER OTIS HOWARD for the vacancy that had been created three days before by the retirement of Major-General POPE.

The officer thus selected for promotion is one whose distinguished services during the war for the Union eminently entitle him to the rank and emoluments of the new grade, while his advancement also comes to him in the line of seniority. Born at Leeds, Maine, November 8, 1830, he graduated at Bowdoin College in his twentieth year, and immediately entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1854, and was made a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. In 1857 he took part in the operations against the Florida Indians, and was next made Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, in which occupation he remained until the outbreak of the war for the Union in 1861.

Finishing the duties of the academic year at West Point, he received the Colonelcy of the Third Maine Infantry, June 4, and three days afterward resigned his army commission as First Lieutenant of Ordnance. Proceeding at once to Virginia, he took part the following month in the battle of Bull Run, where he commanded a brigade, and in September he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Under McCLELLAN he served in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, and at Fair Oaks, on the 1st of June, was twice wounded, losing his right arm. Nevertheless, he rejoined his command in August, and took part in the battle of Antietam. He then received the command of a division, was made a Major-General of Volunteers dating from November 29, 1862, and in December took part in BURNSIDE'S battle at Fredericksburg. The following May he had risen to the command of the Eleventh Corps, and served with it in HOOKER'S campaign of Chancellorsville. It was upon this corps that JACKSON fell by his famous flank march, his great success, however, costing him his life. In the subsequent movement of MEADE upon Gettysburg General HOWARD took command of the Union line, on the first day of the battle, after the death of General REYNOLDS, as the senior officer present; and for his services on this occasion he afterward, on the 28th of January, 1864, received the exceptional honor of a vote of thanks from Congress.

General HOWARD was now transferred with his command to Tennessee, where he arrived in season



MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD, U. S. A.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY PACH.

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to take part in the battles under GRANT at Lookout Valley and Missionary Ridge, and in the relief of BURNSIDE at Knoxville. The following spring, for SHERMAN'S Georgia campaign of 1864, General HOWARD received command of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and with it made the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. At the latter point he was transferred, on the death of General McPHERSON, to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, which before had been successively commanded by General GRANT and General SHERMAN. Up to that time HOWARD had been engaged specially at Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw, and in the actions around Atlanta, and everywhere with credit.

Through the subsequent campaign from Atlanta to Savannah HOWARD'S command constituted the right wing of SHERMAN'S grand army; and again in the campaign of 1865 through the Carolinas, terminating with the surrender of JOHNSTON'S army toward the end of April. While engaged in this latter service he was nominated and confirmed a Brigadier-General in the regular army, to date several months earlier, December 21, 1864. He also received the brevet rank of Major-General in the army "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ezra Church, and during the campaign against Atlanta, Georgia."

Immediately on the close of the war; General HOWARD, who had become identified with various religious, educational, and philanthropic movements, was appointed, in May, 1865, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and held this position until it was abolished by law in 1872; and he was also a Trustee of the Howard University for colored persons, and President of this institution from 1869 to 1873. He was on duty for a time in New Mexico and Arizona as Special Commissioner to the Indians.

His subsequent commands were those of various military departments in accordance with his rank, his present one being that of the Department of the Platte, with head-quarters at Omaha. He was also Superintendent of the Military Academy from January, 1881, to September, 1882.

It will be clear from the foregoing recital that General HOWARD has fully earned by his war services the high rank to which he has at length been nominated. He served throughout the war, East and West, from Bull Run to the surrender of Durham Station, making the march through Georgia and the Carolinas, as well as campaigns on the Rappahannock and the Chickahominy.

GOLDEN RULE

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matter of the stomach, has a far more ready affinity for morphine, and will decompose it several hundred times more rapidly than it will destroy the contents of the stomach. This bold experiment confirms what will doubtless prove to be an exceedingly valuable discovery, and the experiment itself is an equally valuable illustration of courageous confidence in one's self and one's conclusions. It will rank in history by the side of the noblest examples of medical heroism.

* * *

No guest at the New York Convention was more welcome than was General Howard. His empty sleeve speaks for one kind of courage that he has shown; but throughout his whole life he has set many a good example of the higher and grander courage. It was that higher courage that led him to join the Bible class at West Point in spite of the sneers of his comrades. It was the same courage that led him, when assuming command of his regiment, to state plainly his unpopular opposition to intemperance and profanity, an opposition that became only more uncompromising, and that is emphasized by his prominence in the work of the National Temperance So-

ciety. But his courage, physical and moral, has been joined with the utmost tenderness and kindness towards all; and many are the stories told of his sympathetic ministries even to those bitterly opposed to him. By his dealing with hostile Indians he more than once gained not only peace for the country, but the strong love of the red men for himself. In his childhood a negro boy of about his own age was taken into his home, and to early associations may be traced his hearty championship of the cause of the black race. His connection with the Freedmen's Bureau and his presidency of the university that bears his name are reminders of what he has done for the oppressed. In distinctively Christian work, too, he is most active, and is to-day at the head of a home missionary society. He early thought of becoming a minister, as one of his brothers did; but the gift of a cadetship at West Point after his graduation from college changed his course for the time, although for years after he studied with a view to the ministry. The breaking out of war again brought a call in another direction, which he felt to be the call of duty; and once more at its close he was turned aside from the path he chose, although in every position he has not failed to preach the word. Greatness in many ways he has surely achieved, but never at the cost of such greatness as was foreshadowed in his answer, when he was setting out for college, to the youth that urged him to drink, and quoted the

example of the great statesmen of the day. "I prefer, then," was Howard's reply, "not to be a great man."

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O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General of the United States Army.