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3022 10/5/1865    *From:* J.A. Brown

*To:* Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard

OOH-2965

Gettysburg

*Source:* Bowdoin

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[198, 199]

Gettysburg Oct. 5th 1865

Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard,  
My dear Sir,

Your favor was received some time since, and I would have acknowledged your kindness, in the use of your your name, but have been very much occupied, and desired to see a little how the affair would succeed. Not wishing to obtrude your name in any doubtful way before the public, I have in a quiet and rather private way made some efforts among my friends. The measure I have found commands itself to all - not an objection having been made by any one, even where they could not give. In a very short time, and without any public appeals, I have secured a considerable part of the amount needed, and entertain no doubt of entire success. Indeed it is now considered by us as a fixed fact that there will be in this Seminary, "The Gen. Howard Professorship of Theology". Almost daily I have occasion to point out the field, where you acted a prominent part in the most memorable battle in the world's history; and now I am glad that your name is to be linked with this place, as the Christian soldier.

My object in troubling you again is twofold – 1st to acknowledge yours and report very encouraging progress in our design – progress that authorizes me to say it will at a comparatively early day be completed. 2d. To inquire whether it would be distasteful to your feelings, or against your judgment, when I shall have done a little more in a private way, to publish a card in the papers, inviting any and all who may desire to contribute to this object? I do not deem this absolutely necessary, but it might give some an opportunity, who would really desire it, and not otherwise enjoy the privilege; and it might aid one design, by giving proper publicity to the deed – a public monument. Still I am disposed to be influenced very much by a regard to your feelings and wishes in this matter. If it meets your <aim> and feelings I may after a little more personal effort, extend such a general invitation to Christian patriots.

I will be glad to hear from you at your convenience, on the points mentioned, and also to receive any suggestions or advice you may have to offer.

I am very respectfully yours  
J.A. Brown [James Allen Brown]  
Prof. Of Didactic Theology in the  
Seminary at Gettysburg.

[Written on the last page, in a different hand.]

Gettysburg, Penn.

Oct 5th 1865

Brown, J.A. Prof. of Didactic Theology

In regard to the Gen. Howard Professorship of Theology

C.B. p233

[STAMP] BUREAU R.F.&A.L. WASHINGTON REC'D OCT 7 1865

I appreciate kindness & delicacy as soon as he has no doubt of its success I should have no objection to it. I feel very much honored.

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3023 10/5/1865

*From:* R. H. Wilbur

*To:* Major Gen O.O. Howard

OOH-2966

*Source:* Bowdoin

Headquarters  
Department of  
Washington,  
Office Commissary of  
Musters  
Washington, D.C.

Freedman's Bureau

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[299, 201]

Headquarters Department of Washington,  
Office Commissary of Musters  
Washington, D.C., Oct 5th 1865

General,

I have taken the liberty to write a short sketch of your military life, which you will find in the Mag'n herewith enclosed.

Having served on the Staff of Gen Geary from the time he first took command of a Div, (soon after Antietam), down to the close of the war, I had opportunity for being personally familiar with your course as a Military Commander during that period, as well as obtaining some knowledge of your private life, from those who were near you.

I trust you will pardon any slight inaccuracies of fact, or dates, that you may discover.

The most of the latter were kindly furnished me by Col Ballock, formerly of the 20th Corps Staff, but now associated with you.

The "Sketch" has been very favorably noticed by some of the New York papers, and if it meets with your approval I shall be most happy to receive a note from you to that effect.

I have the honor to be  
Your Obedient Servant  
R. H. Wilbur  
Major and Asst Com Musters  
Dept Washington

Major Gen O.O. Howard  
Freedman's Bureau

[Written sideways, on the last page, in a different hand.]

Washington, Oct 5, 1865

Wilbur, R.J.

Major & A.A.G.

States that he has written a short sketch of Gen. Howard's life for the magazine "Hours at home."

[The following is the sketch of Gen. OO Howard. It has been transcribed from "Hours at Home: A Popular Monthly, Devoted to Religious and Useful Literature", Vol 1, No. 6, October, 1865, pp 565-569. Ed. J. M. Sherwood. Published by: Charles Scribner & Col, New York]

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD

[Written by Major R.H. Wilbur]

MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD, who now stands so prominently before this nation as Chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, was born in Leeds, Maine, November eighth, 1880. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and the same year entered the Military Academy at West-Point, where he graduated in 1854, standing No. 4 in his class.

He was assigned to the Ordnance Department, and served for a period in Florida, but was soon ordered to the Watervliet and Augusta arsenals as Inspector of Ordnance. Relieved from this duty, for several years previous to the war he had been stationed at West-Point, in the capacity of Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

At the breaking out of hostilities, he applied to the War Department for leave to command a regiment from his native State, which application was not granted. Thereupon he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He was soon after appointed Colonel of the Third Maine Volunteers, and left with his regiment for Washington, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he commanded a brigade.

His gallantry and modest worth having been made apparent in that disastrous engagement, he was, on the third of September following, appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of a brigade in General Casey's Provisional Division, then on duty in and around Washington. On the first of December, 1861, his brigade was detached from General Casey's command, and assigned to that of General Sumner, by whom it was made the First Brigade of that justly celebrated division known as the First of the Second Army Corps.

In the spring of 1862, General Howard's brigade formed a part of the magnificent army that accompanied General McClellan to the Peninsula. In this campaign, General Howard's Brigade was first engaged at Fair Oaks, June first, 1862. It was here, while leading a charge that broke and checked the enemy's advance, that he lost his right arm.

Weak and fainting from hemorrhage, and the severe shock which his system had sustained, the next day he started for his home in Maine. He remained there only about two months, during which time he was not idle. Visiting various localities in his native State, he made patriotic appeals to the people, to come forward and sustain the Government. Pale, emaciated, and with one sleeve tenantless, he stood up before them, the embodiment of all that is good, and true, and noble in manhood. He talked to them as only one truly loyal can talk — as one largely endowed with that patriotism which is a heritage of the New-England blood. Modesty, sincerity, and earnestness characterized his addresses, and his fervent appeals drew hundreds of recruits around the National standard.

Before he had recovered from his wound, and against the advice of his surgeon, he returned again to the field, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, commanding a brigade in the Second Division of the Second Corps. His own brigade was at this time temporarily commanded by General Caldwell. At the battle of Antietam, General Howard was still in command of the same brigade until General Sedgwick was wounded, when he assumed command of the division. He was thereafter permanently assigned to this division, and was in command of it at the battle of Fredericksburgh, in December, 1862. In this sanguinary action, the troops of Howard's division were the first to effect a lodgment in the town, and the last to leave it.

On the twenty-ninth of November, 1862, General Howard was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers. He remained in command of the Second Division until April first, 1868, when he was assigned to the command of the Eleventh Corps.

He had been at the head of this corps only thirty days at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, on which occasion it had the misfortune to acquire an unenviable reputation. Various causes combined to bring this temporary disgrace upon the corps, but it was chiefly owing to the discordant elements of which it was composed, and the want of harmony and concord among its several parts. Having just assumed command, General Howard had not become fully acquainted with his subordinate officers, and had been unable to reorganize the corps in such a manner as to make it efficient.

At the battle of Gettysburgh, two months subsequently, it redeemed its reputation signally, and demonstrated the marked ability of its commander. During the period immediately succeeding the battle of Chancellorsville, when the Eleventh Corps and its commander were temporarily beclouded, President Lincoln had uniformly expressed his unshaken confidence in General Howard. Against the clamor of certain parties for a change in the corps commander, he had persisted in saying that "Howard would bring it up to the work, only give him time." The subsequent history of the corps proved the sagacity of the President, and his marvelous power to measure the worth and capacity of individual men. The part taken by General Howard and his corps in the battle of Gettysburgh has become matter of history.

The first day's battle of Gettysburgh was fought, on the part of the Union forces, by the First and Eleventh Corps exclusively, commanded respectively by Major-Generals Reynolds and Howard. In the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, who was coming up with the main army, the two Generals cooperated harmoniously, and made such disposition of their troops, as secured the admirable position against which, for two days and nights, the superior forces of the enemy were hurled without success. The gallant and lamented Reynolds became a martyr on the soil of his native State, but an omnipotent hand preserved General Howard for other scenes of trial, and for the great work of freedom and humanity in which he is now engaged. Fully appreciating the important services rendered by General Howard in the conflict at Gettysburgh, the President sent him an autograph letter, thanking him in the warmest terms. Congress also gave him a vote of thanks.

In September following, gloomy tidings of disaster came northward from Tennessee. The battle of Chickamauga had been fought, and the Union army was unsuccessful. Rosecrans was shut up in Chattanooga, far from a base of supplies, and the surrender of his army, or an ignominious retreat, was imminent.

The Army of the Potomac was then front to front with General Lee on the Rapidan. The Eleventh and Twelfth

Corps were detached from it, and ordered to the assistance of Rosecrans. Howard commanded the Eleventh Corps and Slocum the Twelfth, and the two, united, were placed under the command of General Hooker. Twenty thousand of the Potomac men were going to the relief of their imperiled brethren of the West, and were about to stand with them, shoulder to shoulder, in the struggle for a permanent foothold among the mountains that cluster around the "Hawk's Nest"

The men of the West had somehow imbibed an opinion that the Potomac men were inferior to them in fighting qualities. They had been told that the soldiers of the East wore paper collars and white gloves, and enjoyed the luxury of butter! How could men fight who were accustomed to be pampered with such delicacies? Now it was that the valor and respective merits of the troops from the two sections were about to be tried simultaneously, each in presence of the other; the trial to be repeated thereafter on many an ensanguined field.

Arrived at Bridgeport, in Alabama, and on the Tennessee River, thirty miles below Chattanooga, General Hooker at once made a brilliant and successful move up the river, and opened communication with the beleaguered army. In effecting this, a terrific battle was fought at Wauhatchie, within four miles of Chattanooga, during the night of October twenty-eighth, 1863. The attack was made by a portion of Longstreet's corps and was intended to be a surprise. A part of General Howard's command was engaged, but the brunt of the assault fell upon a few regiments of Geary's division, of the Twelfth Corps, commanded by the latter General in person. General Howard, accompanied by a few mounted men, penetrated the enemy's lines in a forest at the dead hour of night, and reached Geary's small command in safety. The enemy having possession of the ground between him and Geary, the experiment was one of extreme hazard. His presence inspired hope and confidence in the hearts of the sorely-pressed men of the Twelfth Corps, to whom he brought the assurance of succor near at hand. Ere the promised relief arrived, the enemy beat a hasty retreat, and the river and railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga were ours indisputably.

Meantime Grant had finished his work on the Mississippi, and reaching Chattanooga only a few days before, had assumed command of the army.

Four weeks later, the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Ringgold were fought, and the rebel army under Bragg was driven many miles from

Chattanooga, never more to flaunt its colors from the wild and rocky heights that encircle the town Lookout Mountain, dipping its feet in the waters of the Tennessee, and towering thence upward nearly three thousand feet, flung to the breeze that played around its summit, the starry flag of our fathers, and the lesser heights of Mission Ridge were not behind in demonstrations of loyalty.

In this series of battles, the Potomac men had been placed on the two flanks of the combined Union army. Hooker and Geary, on the right, had assaulted and carried Lookout, while Sherman and Howard, on the left, had attacked Mission Ridge, and were equally successful in the part allotted to them.

It was here that Generals Sherman and Howard first met. Sherman's greeting was characteristic of the man—frank, cordial, and blunt; Howard's was quiet, modest, and dignified.

Temperaments so widely contrasted could not but fraternize, so prone are men to be attracted by those qualities wherein others differ from themselves. From that day they became warm friends, and the confidence bestowed by Sherman upon his more youthful lieutenant increased to the end of the war.

Immediately after these successes, Howard's corps accompanied Sherman to Knoxville, to relieve Burnside from perils similar to those which had environed Rosecrans at Chattanooga. It was a long march, in the month of December, and the troops suffered greatly from hardships endured.

The siege of Knoxville being raised and Longstreet forced to retire, General Howard, with his corps, returned with Sherman to Chattanooga.

When, early in the spring following, General Sherman organized his army for the grand campaign that had for its object the taking of Atlanta, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated, under Hooker, and became the Twentieth Corps. Howard was then assigned to the Fourth Corps, which he commanded with signal ability during the long and arduous campaign succeeding. Fighting was well-nigh continuous, during a period of one hundred days, embracing the entire summer months.

The fidelity and Christian fortitude of General Howard were most conspicuous on this campaign. He prayed with his command, and fought with them, alternately. His unostentatious piety commanded the respect of all. Men loved him because of his humility as a Christian, and his bravery as a soldier. His higher trust was in God, with whom he was wont to commune daily in the seclusion of his temporary quarters in the forest.

". . . Pure Sincerity Delights to kneel in solitude, and feels God's presence most, where none but God beholds." Profanity closed its lips in his presence, and gambling and drunkenness were abashed, and turned away to hide themselves at his approach.

On one occasion, a wagon-master, whose teams were floundering through the bottomless mud of a Georgia swamp, became exasperated at the unavoidable delay, and indulged in such a torrent of profanity as can only be heard in the army and among men of his class. General Howard had quietly approached, unperceived by the offender, and was an unwilling listener to the blasphemous words. The wagon-master, on turning round, saw his General in close proximity, and made haste to apologize for his profane outburst, by saying : " Excuse me, General ; I did not know you were here." The General, looking a reprimand, replied : " I would prefer that you abstain from swearing from a higher and better motive than because of my presence."

The perils and fatigues of the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta have never yet been written. During the heat of summer, in a semi-tropical climate, and through an all-abounding forest but recently surrendered to civilization by the Cherokees, the army fought its way step by step, against a force nearly equal, for a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. There was abundant need of Christian fortitude, and faith in God and the right. Many thousands who left Chattanooga with that patriot army, and penetrated the undeveloped region, now sleep in obscure graves in these pine solitudes. But God was there, as everywhere, and such as called on him prayerfully were heard and answered with sustaining power.

These were among the dark days of the country—days when good men had need to pray as well as fight—days when peace with a Union preserved, seemed a long way off. But "the night is long that never finds the day." On the second of September, 1864, Hood's army having been defeated and put to rout, the Union forces under Sherman entered Atlanta in triumph.

During a severe battle before Atlanta, on the twenty-second of July, the lamented General McPherson was killed. By his death, the command of the Army of the Tennessee became vacant, and General Howard was by Sherman appointed to the position. It was a marked honor to confer upon one of the youngest major-generals in the service, and besides, it was setting at naught the prejudices of the Western men, by placing over them a general from the Potomac army. There were other generals in Sherman's command technically entitled to precedence over Howard, but their claims were ignored by the Commander-in-Chief for reasons satisfactory to himself. The Army of the Tennessee was composed exclusively of Western troops, with whom Howard had not been immediately identified; and the writer of this remembers with what anxiety the friends of General Howard contemplated the result of this apparent innovation. But it may be said that the rank and file of the Union army have generally fought well under any leader, and when it has been otherwise, it has usually been owing to the incompetency of officers placed over them.

On the evening of July twenty-seventh, General Howard joined his new command, and on the morning of the twenty-eighth, he formed them hastily in position, to repel an attack of the combined rebel army led on by Hood in person. For eight hours in full view of the spires and house-tops of Atlanta, the battle raged with impetuous fury. The rebel commander, finding it impossible to break through Howard's lines, withdrew within the fortifications of the city. After the battle had ceased, our newly-appointed army warrior, small in stature and bereft of an arm, rode along his lines to congratulate his men on their stubborn and successful resistance of the attack. His officers and soldiers, elated by their victory, greeted him with unbounded enthusiasm and applause. During the twelve hours he had been in command, he had secured their entire confidence. They had tried him and were satisfied. Thenceforward the relations between the body and the head were most amicable, and the attachment increased in degree, down to the period of final separation at Washington.

On the thirteenth of December, 1864, General Howard was commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army.

Few men have acted a more conspicuous part in the war than he, and none have come out of it with a more enviable reputation. "The record of illustrious actions," says Daniel Webster, "is most safely deposited in the universal remembrance of mankind." General Howard, we are confident, will command the respect and admiration of posterity, as he now has the gratitude and confidence of the country he served so well. Kindly-tempered and courteous, with a form slight and suggestive of effeminacy, and manners denoting the polished gentleman, he greets you with a simple, quiet friendliness that captivates the heart. There is in him none of that frigid austerity we are apt to associate with the ideal soldier, nothing of that brusque, semi-barbarous manner which indicates the professional warrior, whose business it is to kill and be killed.

Plutarch describes Coriolanus as terrible, not only for the force of his arm, but also for the power of his voice. Neither of these elements of power are largely developed in General Howard. His strength consists in a well-balanced mind, unswerving fidelity to truth and rectitude, and a conscientious discharge of duty as it is made apparent. He is emphatically the soldier's friend, and does not lose sight of the fact that all heroes do not wear shoulder-straps or lead regiments. Above all, and better than all, he is a devout man ; one who believes that the gates of heaven are low-arched, and we can enter them only upon our knees.

The duties of Howard's present position are most arduous and embarrassing. There is perhaps under the government no more difficult work to be done than that which has been assigned to him. His anti-slavery opinions are well known, but it is equally well known that they are free from a blind fanaticism. In speaking of the great work in which he is engaged, he says: "We must do what we can to overcome prejudice and opposition, by carrying with us the spirit of Christ into every nook and corner of the South, rejoicing over every foot of ground gained, and being never discouraged at contumely or failure."

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3024 10/6/1865 *From:* Unknown

*To:* Major General O O  
Howard

OOH-2967

*Source:* Bowdoin

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[183]

Major General O O Howard  
Dear Sir

You are as <announced> in our paper to speak here on the 11th.

Allow me to say that <Toeworth> is still open and will give you a cordial welcome during your stay, if it suits your convenience.

I need not say how much pleasure we should receive if our friend Mrs Howard should accompany you.

Let me know your movements that I may provide conveyance.

Yours respy

<>

6 Oct 1865

Stuart has sold his country place.

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3025 10/6/1865

*From:* Geo. Whipple

*To:* Major Genl. O.O. Howard

OOH-2968

American Missionary  
Association,  
No. 61 John Street,  
New York

Washington, D.C.

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*Source:* Bowdoin

[292, 293]

American Missionary Association,  
No. 61 John Street,  
New York, Oct 6, 1865

Major Genl. O.O. Howard  
Washington, D.C.  
General

I am instructed by the Com. of Arrangements for the next Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association, to invite you to be present and make an address.

The meeting is to be held in the Plymouth Church, (Henry Ward Beecher's) Brooklyn, Oct 25 and 26th.

We have thought that such an occasion might furnish you an excellent opportunity to lay before the christians and philanthropists not only of New York and Brooklyn, but of the whole Union and I may say of the world, your views of what the providences of God, and the exigencies of the present time, demand of them in relation to the Freedmen of the United States.

Our meeting will commence Wed. P.M., with the Secretaries reports; a sermon Wedy. Evening by Rev. D. Kirk of Boston. Thursday P.M. the communion of the Lords supper will occupy a part of the time, the rest of the day will be devoted mainly to a consideration of topics connected with the work among the Freedmen. Thursday evening we devote to public addresses. Rev. H.W. Beecher will make one of them.

Permit me to express the earnest hope that you will avail yourself of this occasion, to arouse the christian mind in relation to this great work. I feel the more free to present this request, because our organization tho' christian and evangelical in character, is not denominational.

Please favor me with an early reply.

Yours truly  
Geo. Whipple, Sec.

[Written sideways on the last page, in a different hand.]

Am. Miss. Asscn.  
New York, Oct 6th 1865  
Whipple, Geo. Secy.

Invites Gen. Howard to address the Am. Miss. Assn. in Rev. H.W. Beechers church on the 25th or 26th of Oct 1865

C.B. p239

[STAMP] BUREAU R.F.&A.L. WASHINGTON REC'D OCT 7 1865

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3026 10/6/1865 *From:* John W. Sullivan

*To:* Major Gen. O.O. Howard

OOH-2969

Boscawen, N  
Hampshire

*Source:* Bowdoin

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[115, 116]

Boscawen, N Hampshire,  
Oct 6, 1865.

Major Gen. O.O. Howard,  
Dear Sir:

While absent from my home in Boston, I have seen in a recent number of the Commonwealth, an article which states that "Gen Saxton has lost one of his best officers, (Gen Wild) who has been relieved by Gen Grant, and gives as a reason for this, the greater partiality of Gen W for negroes, & earnestness to secure for them their personal rights, than for rebel white men, within his district."

I beg to say to you that Gen. W is my son in law & since he has in all hands been acknowledged to have been a self sacrificing & faithful officer during the war, and cannot probably be charged with any higher than that of sympathizing with the oppressed. I have strong hope that through your influence he may have the same justice meted out to him at the hands of the Government as has been recently accorded to Maj Gen. Palmer who stood accused of similar partiality for the negro, & aversion to the men.

And he I see it is noticed was called to Washington to state his own case, & in a hearing of the same was fully justified & acquitted by the Government.

If you can procure it for him, I pray you to give Gen Wild a like opportunity, & I feel certain you will rejoice in the result of so doing.

With a deep & lively interest in the ground work in which you are engaged & the highest respect & consideration for yourself, I seek for you & for your Bureau, the continual favor & blessing of Almighty God.

Very truly yrs,  
John W. Sullivan

[Written on the last page, in a different hand.]

Bokawen N.J.

Sullivan, Jno. W.

Asking that his son-in-law Gen. Wild may come to Washington and represent his own case.

60. C.B.

Recd Oct 9, 1865

Answered



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3027 10/7/1865    *From:* James E Rhoads

*To:* Major General O.O.  
Howard

OOH-2970

*Source:* Bowdoin

Penn'a. Freedmen's  
Relief Association,  
No. 424 Walnut Street,  
Philada.

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[204, 205]

Penn'a. Freedmen's Relief Association,  
No. 424 Walnut Street, Philada.  
10 mo (Oct) 7, 1865

To Major General O.O. Howard,  
Dear Friend,

A sense of the good to the cause of the Freedmen which may result from thy presence at the meeting in Philadelphia here, on the evening of the 11th inst. induces me to add a word to the invitations of the Committee. Our whole community almost has shown much apathy about the cause of late, the excitement of the election will be over, and the fact of the meeting not being till after the election, will strip it of all suspicion of political character, and leave an opportunity for what is really needed to inform the public mind and arouse the public conscience regarding this great cause to the nation, to humanity and to religion. When our people are made to see that a great work must be done; - has sound and strong claims upon them as christians and patriots, they are ready to help freely; but now they seem to feel that the war is over, & the country must take care of itself. Come and help to enlighten & arouse them to their duty. We will gladly pay any expense which thy coming may involve.

Pardon the Alert I thus take and believe me,  
Most respectfully and truly thy friend,  
James E Rhoads Cor Secty Penna Freedmen's Relief Assn.

To Major General O.O. Howard

[Written on the last page, in a different hand.]

Phila. Oct. 7, 1865

Rhoades, James E.

Invites Gen. Howard to be present at the Phila. meeting on the 11th inst.

C.B. p248.

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3028 10/7/1865

*From:* Wm Coppinger

*To:* Gen. O.O. Howard

OOH-2971

Colonization Rooms,  
Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C.

*Source:* Bowdoin

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[120]

Colonization Rooms,  
Washington, D.C. October 7, 1865

Gen. O.O. Howard  
Washington, D.C.  
Dear Sir

I enclose for your acceptance and perusal a small tract, containing the testimony of several Naval officers who have visited Liberia in the performance of their duties, and who would have readily seen the least tendency to a relapse into barbarism on the part of the American people of color settled in that Republic. The evidence presented is the very reverse of this, and encourages us to persevere in our efforts to improve and elevate the African race.

I judge that you do not give evidence to the charges against Liberia to which you alluded this morning, yet it may strengthen your faith in Colonization to know that the truth is supported by impartial and intelligent witnesses.

Yours most respectfully,  
Wm Coppinger  
Cor. Sec. A.C.S.

[Written sideways on the last page, in a different hand.]  
Washington Oct. 7. 1865  
Coppinger, Wm.  
Cor Sec. Am. Colonization Assn.  
Encloses tract concerning colonies of blacks established in Liberia

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3029 10/7/1865 *From:* Ellis Yarnall

*To:* Maj. Gen O.O. Howard

OOH-2972

Philad'a.

*Source:* Bowdoin

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[206, 207]

Philad'a. Oct 7, 1865

Dear Sir

A paragraph in the Press of this date states that you have it under consideration to attend a meeting which is to held here – they say on the 12th. It is barely possible you may be under a misapprehension in regard to the date at which the meeting is to be held – it is really the evening of Wednesday the 11th.

Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio who has accepted very promptly our invitation to him to preside at the meeting expresses his strong desire that you should be present. He alluded in the conversation I had with him to his knowledge of you long years ago at West Point, and also to his having met you once since in the field. I told him I would inform you of the desire he had thus expressed.

Mr Beecher & Dr Bellows of New York have agreed to be present –also of course Bishop Simpson.

Trusting your other duties may permit your being with us –I remain

Yrs faithfully  
Ellis Yarnall

To/ Maj. Gen O.O. Howard

[Written on the last page, in a different hand.]

Phila. Oct. 7, 1865

Yarnall, E.

Invites Genl Howard to attend a meeting of the C. Com. In Phila. on Wed. evening Oct. 11th.

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3030 10/9/1865

*From:* D. C. McCallum

*To:* Railroad Managers

OOH-2974

*Source:* Bowdoin

War Department  
Office of  
Director and General  
Manager of Military Rail  
Roads, U.S.  
Washington

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[208]

War Department  
Office of  
Director and General Manager of Military Rail Roads, U.S.  
Washington Octr 9th 1865

Railroad Managers  
Gentlemen.

The Bearer of this Maj Genl. O.O. Howard and personal aid, are travelling on business connected with the Freedmans Bureau.

The mileage paid by Government comes far short of paying the expenses the General is obliged to incur. And inasmuch as the mission of the General is one of more than ordinary character and one in which we are all deeply interested, may I bespeak for him the courtesy of a free Pass of your line.

I am very Respectfully  
Your Obt Sevt  
D. C. McCallum [Daniel Craig McCallum]  
Brev. Brig Gen Directr & Genl Manr M.R.R.U.S.

[Written sideways on the last page, in a different hand.]

Washington Oct 9th 65

McCullum D.C.

Bvt Brig Gen.

Recommends that Railroad managers pass General Howard and aid free passes enclosed.  
3 enclosures

[The following are three separate railroad passes.]

Pass free to Gaston and back to Petersburg. Maj Genl O.O. Howard and his aid.

C O Sanford

Pres. Petg RR Co

Oct 10, 1865

Pass free over the R.&G.R.R.

Genl O O Howard and his aid

Octo 12th 1865

R.N. Lasseter

Predt. R & G RR Co.

Vicksburg, Nov 9th 1865

Conductors will pass free Maj Genl Howard & aid from Vicksburg to Jackson.

C.A. Reading

Supt.

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3051 10/30/1865 *From:* Otis [OO Howard]

*To:* Dearest [Lizzie Howard]

OOH-2975

*Source:* Bowdoin

War Department  
Bureau of Refugees,  
Freedmen and  
Abandoned Lands,  
Tallahassee Fla

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[329]

War Department  
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,  
Tallahassee Fla Oct 30 1865

Dearest

I get pretty tired before I attempt to write you. Last night we rode all night from Jacksonville here. I do hope you are all well. Chas. is with me, goes back tomorrow & takes this letter. Harry, Mr Alvord & Rowland are with me. We will go by St Marks if we can get a Steamer, as rather get one off that is now ashore. Have much I could tell you about our visit at Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Lake City & this place, but will reserve it to talk over, after I get home. I shall hasten home from Mobile, probably by the way of New Orleans.

Give much love & many kisses to the children.

I met Mrs Gen Newton here –took tea with Gen N. & family tonight. She is a nice lady, with three boys. God bless you all. Regards to all you, Gen. Sladen Gilbreth &c.

Lovingly your husband  
Otis

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**3031** 10/11/1865 *From:* W. King

*To:* Maj Genl O.O. Howard

OOH-2976

New York

Washington D.C.

*Source:* Bowdoin

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[209]

New York 11th Oct 1865

Washington D.C.  
Maj Genl O.O. Howard  
My dear Sir

I returned last night from my journey for over a month in the N.E. States. This visit has been a most gratifying one to me in its results, and I think will be no less gratifying to you. You will be sustained in whatever course that you may think most advisable to regulate the labor of the Freedmen.

Be pleased to inform me (directing to the "Care of Ralph King Esq No 59 Beaver St New York"). If you will be in Washington the next week and I will immediately make you another visit an probably Mr. Edward S. Tobey of Boston will accompany me on a visit to you. Please advise me by earliest mail.

Very respy General  
Your Ob Sevt  
W. King  
of Georgia

Should Genl Howard be now absent from Washington will Genl Fullerton inform me when will he return.

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3032 10/11/1865 *From:* Geo W. Hoxie  
J. F. Lyman  
J. D. Pray  
OOH-2977  
*Source:* Bowdoin  
Hamilton Literary  
Association  
Brooklyn NY.

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*To:* Gen. Oliver O Howard

[210]

Brooklyn NY.  
Oct 11th 1865

Gen. Oliver O Howard  
Dear Sir

On behalf of the Hamilton Literary Association of the city of Brooklyn we hereby tender you a cordial invitation to lecture before the people of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music at any time during the ensuing season which to you may be the most convenient.

Although the Association is literary in character, the topic, whether literary, political or otherwise is left entirely to your choice.

The times suggest many questions in regard to which the people of this city would be rejoiced to hear the views of one whose genius and patriotic career as well as philanthropic labors have made a name so illustrious as your own.

Hoping to receive an early and an affirmative reply. We are with sentiments of the highest regard.

Very respectfully Yours  
Geo W. Hoxie  
J. F. Lyman  
J. D. Pray  
Lecture Committee of the Hamilton Literary Association of the city of Brooklyn

P.S.  
Our address is 60 Wall Street New York city.

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3043 10/23/1865 *From:* Otis [OO Howard]

*To:* Dearest [Lizzie Howard]

OOH-2978

*Source:* Bowdoin

Headquarters,  
Assistant  
Commissioner,  
Bureau Refugees,  
Freedmen and  
Abandoned Lands,  
Charleston, S.C.,

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[628]

Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner,  
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,  
Charleston, S.C., Oct 23rd, 1865

Dearest,

It is very late & I have just finished some important letters. Our boat broke today & we put back and may be detained here owing to a strong wind, if so I will write you tomorrow. We are all quite well. Glad to get your letter. You will be more contented when the house is clean & your husband is home again. Is it not so. Gen & Mrs Saxton have made my stay here very pleasant. Much love to the children & yr self.

Lovingly yr husband  
Otis