ARTICLE.

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SUBJECT.

Life of General Henry W. Lawton.
Lincoln Memorial University
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

A MONUMENT TO
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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Burlington, Vt., 1900.

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As Colonel Huy Howard loved General Lawton, and praised often without stint, particularly in his private letters, not only for his uniform friendliness to his staff but for the large mass of his plans and clearness of his conceptions, I have felt the more keenly his death — a death so little that of my own, his chief quartermaster, who was stricken at forty-two days before his general at San Mateo. They are now united on the other shore. If all history should be searched we could not find a more heroic figure than Lawton.

Thus have I tried to give birth to Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, and a long list of other
brilliant names. Now we
notice another. Lawton was born
there, the 17th of March 1848.

From then on he was but 18 years of age working
on a farm near the Indiana
border when the Civil War began.
The Nineteenth Indiana continued around
Fort Wayne. A company (E) of that
regiment was organized upon the
very first call for volunteers in the
neighborhood where young Lawton
was at work. He enlisted at once
[April, 1861] and was chosen 1st Sergeant
of the company. This was a three-
month's regiment, but was
speedily called to West Virginia for
considerable active work during its
short term. For example, at Sand
Hill, about 4 o'clock July 18, 1861, Skirm-
ishing began in front of the 9th Indiana,
Lawton's regiment. The Confederates
advanced carefully under cover of the
woods, when our men catching
sight of them formed in snake tokens
and rushed forward to meet them.

"The whole skirmish was a most spirited
affair, and the Ohio & Indiana men
engaged gave the Georgians some new
idea of Yankee courage."
I am not sure if I need to prove or not. I think it is not necessary.

For instance, if we consider the problem of finding the root of a function $f(x)$, we can use Newton's method. The iteration formula is:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

We can show that this method converges to a root of the function if the initial guess is close enough to the root and the function is sufficiently smooth.

The convergence of this method can be analyzed using the Banach fixed-point theorem.

We can assume that the function $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable in an open interval containing the root.

Let $x_0$ be an initial guess and $x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$ be the first iteration. We can show that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges to the root of $f(x)$ if $f(x)$ is a contraction mapping.

The Banach fixed-point theorem states that if $f(x)$ is a contraction mapping on a complete metric space, then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges to the unique fixed point of $f(x)$.

In our case, the metric space is the interval containing the root, and the function $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable. Therefore, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges to the root of $f(x)$.

This result is very important in practice, as it allows us to find roots of nonlinear equations efficiently.

Furthermore, the convergence rate of Newton's method is quadratic, which means that the number of correct digits roughly doubles with each iteration.

This makes Newton's method very efficient, especially for functions that are well-behaved near the root.

In summary, Newton's method is a powerful tool for finding roots of nonlinear equations. It is based on the idea of approximating the function with a linear function and finding the root of the linear function.

The Banach fixed-point theorem provides a theoretical justification for the convergence of the method.

In practice, Newton's method is widely used in various fields, such as engineering, physics, and economics, to solve complex problems efficiently.
Lawton was released and wrote his report on the 17th of July. Twenty
five days after that, the army was ordered to march on Fort Meigs, the
Commission in the 20th Indiana
just then being raised. In a little
over a month, the regiment
was in Louisville, Kentucky en-
route to the fleet to join
the Army of the Cumberland.

One who knew him well as a
non-commisioned officer says that
Sergeant Lawton was five feet
three inches tall and weighed
about 160 pounds. He was
noticeable himself more than in the
lines of men around him. He was
caused by his height and
because he was always actively in
the lead of his men (in an actual engagement). This
was his habit. Even when
he was a sergeant, he in fact
kept up throughout his career.
This movement is illustrative of Newton's early record. He was in the midst and with his tall figure leading his soldiers of his company. On that field was gained for Roscommon a substantial victory.
The 30th Indiana, like so many other regiments from Indiana, found itself in fields of action not far from home. We find them in the book under A. R. Cock's Brigade, then in his Division. V. Harms' Brigade, when the book came to the Corps. Gen. Richard W. Johnson took the Division and Kirk Mosley's brigade while Col. Joseph R. Boyce commanded Stonewall's Regiment.

It is interesting to follow this regiment from battlefield to battlefield with all its varied experiences from the fall of 1861 to its last battle at Nashville, Tennessee, when young Stonewall (Major Henry McCollum) was now a Brigadier and in command. At Shiloh they found part of Grant's force and suffered considerable loss. Their Colonel Bass was badly wounded, but kept cool.
Joseph B. Dodge, with assistance by Maj. Hurd took the regiment. W. B. Lightner writes: "The three of their officers deserve the thanks of their State and country."

Again: "The contest along the whole line was terrible."

Sanborn says: "Around him, the loss for his regiment on the fighting line of 18 killed and 103, including 7 officers, wounded at two missing. 129 all told, the longest regimental loss in his division. Col. Bass died of his wounds."

Again, "I was in the Army of the Cumberland, under Patterson in Kirk's brigade No. 90, 52nd Indiana participated in McMinnville, shooting & killed about Nashville during the winter of 1862."

Of course most work was at the battle of Stone River. It was on the 31st of Dec. & the 2nd of January 1863 in the hottest part of that bloody field. 79 men killed & 100 wounded."
May 6. Traver Lawton & his comrades at Stone River told us a strange story. They claimed his fellow lieutenants were killed. Then under Gen. Gen. 1st Thomas in the Army of the 11th Gunnerward, then 20th Collett to Sept. 20, 1864, when the regiment went into service. Having 5,000, now numbers 4,000, they were consolidated. 41st, 5th regiments new consolidated into 7 companies as a battalion. And Lawton, at this time, Captain, with many of our men. The Medal of Honor was given for distinguished gallantry in leading a charge of his men against the enemy's rifle pits, taking them with their occupants and successfully resisting the determined attack of the enemy to retain the works, in front of Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8, 1864, while serving as Capt. 11th, 30th Indiana Vol. Inf., and brigade officer of the day.
With regard to the battle of Nashville, here is the testimony of his own brigade commander—Capt. Sanburn, now Maj. Gen. W. Grose, himself one of our oldest brigade commanders. He calls Sanburn Captain through the streets.

He says of him as regimental commander: "Capt. Sanburn with his officers and men has my grateful thanks for their obedience to orders, prompt and efficient execution of their duty upon the battlefields during the campaign."

In a general review of operations which ended in the destruction of the Army of the Cumberland, Grant writes: "The 30th Indiana, most of them new recruits, under Capt. Sanburn commanding the regiment, stood by the Colosseum to the man and fought well." Sanburn and his command in that terrible conflict, severer than at Nashville, were under the direct observation of Gen. Grose.
Darwine's own report of Franklin's (Jan. 30, 1864) is brief and
many. We find some expression that indicate Franklin's characteristics:
'Very positive was in the front line...'
'Shrouding had already begun on
the left, and was now continuing
in our front.'

His name being read Lewis: The first
had many make good introductions, and were
not behind. We took them back of the for defense. We
took them back of the for defense. The
took them back of the for defense. By the time we formed behind
the works the pickets were drawn by
a charge from the enemy.

The pickets soon got under cover of
the woods and to open upon him.

It was not long before we
realized the danger; and again the
pickets were rushed out to help
their ground. This is his close:

'The conduct of the officers and
men was good without exception,
and they have my warmest thanks for
the promptness with which they
did their part.'
[Handwritten text not legible]
for which he was made an
lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers
of Date, February 10th, 1865 — and
the 12th of the ensuing March
he received the crowning award
of Colonel for gallant services
rendered during the war.
To have attained the rank of a
lieutenant-colonel, & the honorary rank
of a full colonel at 52 years
of age, starting as he did from
a sergeant, was no small
accomplishment. He was a constant
attender of heart recommendation,
he obtained a commission in
the regular army—beginning with
a lieutenancy in the 41st infantry
on good recommendation,
two years later he went to the
24th infantry — where he served
and transferred to the 4th cavalry Jan. 1
1871. He received his promotion from
a lieutenant to a captain March 20th, 1879. When I was
commander of the Military Division
of the Pacific in 1885, Lawson with
a detachment of the 4th cavalry
was serving in Arizona. He had
[Handwritten content not legible]
Then under General Crook as Department Commander, and
then under Gen. Miles who had the Department of Arizona
and New Mexico.
A slight idea of what Dewey was and did about that time
may be found in my Report for 1886.

"Geranico and his band were
committing depredations, now in
the United States, and now in Mexico,
and being separated into small parties easily
eluded the troops and carried on
their work of murder and outrage."

"An effective command for a long
under Captain Lauton of Kiowa
was organized for a long pursuit.

Then in addition to the report an
account of other efforts against the
Indians with more or less of success.

Capt. Lauton's command with
energy and persistence (which came from
his indefatigable leadership) kept out the
Dear [Name],

I received your letter dated [Date] and was very pleased to hear from you. I am writing to express my gratitude for the kind words you have spoken of me. I am honored to be considered for the position and am very much looking forward to the interview.

I have enclosed my resume and references for your consideration. I have been working in the field for [Number] years and have gained extensive experience in [Specific Skills/Experience].

I am very excited about the opportunity to work with your team and to contribute to your organization. I have always admired your company's reputation and believe that I would be a valuable asset to your team.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
trail and eventually located them in the mountains near the place of the before mentioned fight with the Mexicans. He finally surprised the band of the hostile many miles south of the Mexican border boundary, capturing 19 horses and all their property. Suffering thus, for the fifth time had the Indians been overtaken by the troops and their stock been either wholly or partly captured.

At last worried out by Lawton's pursuit to the Monocacy which he was on the point of reaching, surrender of all the numerous Indians who had been long on the war path - a lesson to just to the border territories.

I gave Lawton special mention for his tireless energy with which he had prosecuted his difficult campaign to a successful completion.
(11)

First, any surrender of local power in
the New World to Great Britain is
likely to be resisted. As American
freedom of expression is an absolute
principle, the surrender of any power to
foreign control is unacceptable.

Second, any compromise on the
existence of New Nations is not
possible. The idea of national identity
is deeply ingrained in American
sovereignty.

Finally, any agreement that
sacrifices national pride is
unacceptable. Americans value
independence and self-determination.

Therefore, any surrender of local
decision-making to a foreign power
is
unacceptable.

American
pride.

So, in conclusion, any
surrender of power is
unacceptable.
Alfred S. Jones, who lived in Arizona as will be:  

"The name of cavalry in the Apache campaigns will go down in our history as one of the greatest achievements of Indian warfare. It was his unflagging energy and ceaseless vigilance that put down the uprising.

To his men a kinder officer never lived, and the one thing that made him so popular was that he would never send any one to a place where he would not go himself." in 1888

Just before I was brought to the East to become the Indian Department General, the Staff became a needed promotion. That of Major G. A. B. Ingles had to be named still higher Feb. 10, 1889 to a Lieutenant- Colonel.

Being just the man for it nobody wondered when he was selected by the President for a Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Army against Spain. Shafter gave him a division in the new
His way was first at Daiquirí, Cuba, and he became conspicuous from the start at Guaní. He was sent to take El Caney and accomplished that which was more difficult than he supposed, and made the two men right march of some six miles to protect the left flank and support the left flank and support the George. His men, and the success in detail as also the success of his command in heavy fighting, enabled the Spaniards to raise the siege. One or two dozen bodies of casualty amounting to several thousand gave an account of the man.
I'm not sure what you're asking for. It seems like you've written something, but I can't make it out. Can you please clarify or rephrase your request?
getting as near as he could to
the prospective battle engagement.

Robert wrote:
"accompanied by his brigade
commander Gen. Early, rode
over the battle ground and from
the crest of the ridge reconnoitered
the Spanish position. Lawton talked long and
earnestly and then turning around he jumped
into his saddle and said: "And
now gentlemen, I have shown you
all that I know about the Spanish
position, and have told you as far as
I know what the commanding
general proposes that we should do."

"Lawton, the commander of our division
is the very type of and ideal of a
true soldier — tall and broad
shouldered, deep chested and
about the loins. He sits his horse
so well, it seems a pity he should
ever learn the saddle.

His face is sterner than his imposing
form and every feature reveals the tenacity
of purpose of the man."
Daiquiri
H. Caneo
General (14) Joe Wheeler deserved him as a superb soldier, having spent his life in military service and is thoroughly familiar with the military business. The generous letter of Gen. Lawton to Gen. Wheeler and Major in this generous letter of July 11, 1888 from Gen. Lawton was appointed with the American Wheeler & Major Casse and arrange the terms of capitulation at Santiago de Cuba in the generous letter in which the generous letter in which they

"Unanimously join in earnest by following the proper authority to accord to the brave & efficient soldiers the privilege of returning to their country bearing the Cross they have so bravely defended."

He was always as generous & as tender hearted as he was brave & resilient.