

# DOWNLOAD PDF YANKEE STEPFATHER GENERAL O. O. HOWARD AND THE FREEDMEN

## Chapter 1 : Grant: A Biography - William S. McFeely - Google Books

*The story of a Civil War promise made to slaves and broken. At the close of the Civil War, Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau—formally, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands—to deal with the question of the place in society of its new black citizens.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: A Life of Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Yale University Press, Howard and the Freedmen. In recent years scholarship about the nineteenth century whites who identified themselves with the welfare of the Negroes has become increasingly critical. There has been a tendency to question the depth of the ideal of racial equalitarianism. Increasingly, these friends of the blacks are being pictured as paternalistic believers in Negro inferiority, who wished to uplift their sable brothers but did not really welcome them as fully equal partners into American society. John and Lawanda Cox, in their discussion of General O. Howard, and James M. McPherson in his impressive study of the abolitionists during Civil War and Reconstruction, have argued persuasively to the contrary, while Willie Lee Rose has described with subtlety the complexities and ambivalences of the Sea Island teachers and missionaries. On the other hand, scholars such as Leon Litwack and William and Jane Pease have adduced telling evidence for the paternalistic and prejudiced attitudes of the white antislavery leaders. Regardless of the merits of the various arguments, the Litwack-Pease viewpoint is the one that, in the short run, is likely to prevail, given the current search of academics for the historic roots of white racism in this era when the burden of southern history has become the burden of American history. Both of the books under consideration here must be regarded as important contributions to this historiographic trend. Edelstein pictures this scion of a Boston family which had lost its wealth as a person who found fulfillment in helping people whom he regarded as his inferiors. After the Civil War he was numbered among the radical group of former abolitionists who advocated the vote and land for the freedmen. Nevertheless he also felt that Negroes were childlike, docile and basically inferior to Caucasians. Beginning in he lost his enthusiasm for their cause and, shifting his reform interests to Mugwump politics, arrived at a position that justified the southern white solution to the race issue. Later, aroused somewhat by the atrocities at the turn of the century, he became an enthusiastic supporter of the black accommodator, Booker T. It is perhaps unexplainable except in the terms suggested by Edelstein, i. Where Higginson was a radical Unitarian abolitionist, O. Howard was essentially a Congregationalist Christian missionary. Where Higginson was an activist, Howard was an army bureaucrat, loyal to his chief, and anxious to retain his position. The result was that the Bureau functioned not to advance the cause of the freedmen but to advance the interests of the southern white planters.

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## Chapter 2 : Oliver Otis Howard () - Find A Grave Memorial

*At the close of the Civil War, Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau--formally, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands--to deal with the question of the place in society of its new black citizens.*

She would be his only sweetheart. They married right after Howard graduated from West Point in 1846. Returning to West Point, Howard threw himself into evangelical work. He was seriously considering joining the ministry when the Civil War broke out. One year later he was major general of the volunteers. He was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee in 1862, where, after the death of General McPherson in 1862, he was given command. He commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee under Sherman for the attack on Atlanta and the historic March to the Sea. Hazen, Sherman, Jefferson C. I never could conceive how a man could become a better laborer by being made to carry an over heavy and wearisome burden which in no way facilitates his work. I never could detect the shadow of a reason why the color of the skin should impair the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Social work had not yet been invented as a profession. The Bureau was a department of the Army, and the employees were officers. No sooner had President Johnson installed Howard in this post, than he began trying to dismantle the Bureau and undermine its mission. Howard understood that he did not have much time in which to work, and he prioritized education - the setting up of schools. By the time the Bureau was completely dismantled in 1870, Howard was president of Howard University. The university was one of several schools Howard had used Bureau monies to establish, sometimes a little too creatively in the minds of his critics. The brainchild of a bible study group to which Howard belonged, Howard University was founded specifically to train black lawyers, doctors, dentists, and teachers. Many ex-slaves found themselves working under contracts designed by the Bureau to give them economic freedom, but utilized by their new employers, often their old slaveholders, to rob them of the same. There are numerous theories as to who was responsible for these failures. In some analyses, Howard bears more of the guilt than in others. Everyone agrees he was not a good administrator. His decision to spend much of his time traveling around the South, inspecting Bureau offices and explaining Bureau policies, left plenty of room for things to go wrong. Howard had critics on all sides. It exposed him to public ridicule A graduate school?! Sherman advised Howard to request transfer to the field, and in he was given command of the Department of the Columbia. By this time they were a family of nine: The oldest son, Gus, had just graduated from Yale. Grace was still at Vassar. Their home was located at SW 10th and Morrison. Howard adored the YMCA, which embodied all his values: At that time, the YMCA was organized along military lines, so for Howard, already known as the "Christian general," it was an ideal match. Primarily concerned with protecting young men from the dangers of city life in its early years, during the Civil War, the YMCA focused on providing medical care. Howard and his wife entertained often, but always without alcohol. President Grant and his wife, heading home from Japan at the end of a two-year-long grand tour of the world, stopped to visit the Howards at Fort Vancouver. It was at Fort Vancouver that Howard met Lt. Howard liked Wood, and made him his aide de camp. In Howard, Wood saw a man who held progressive beliefs and at the same time moved within the power structure of our society. Later Wood would himself do much the same thing, combining unorthodox political beliefs and self-expression - writing and painting - with a lucrative business law practice. Wood ably merged the two sides of himself with far greater social ease than Howard. Howard once attended a dinner party where the topic of conversation was the scandalous marriage of a young rich officer to an Indian girl he had met while serving in the West. This was a conversation stopper. No one said such things. He just expressed something that seemed natural to him, and was bewildered when it caused an uproar. People hated him for exposing their own hypocrisy. The resulting panic divided the congregation. In Portland, he ignored social norms and made friends with a Chinese family, the Lings. Howard began to write a weekly column for the Portland Bee. He would remain active as a writer the rest of his life. Howard liked to hold reading groups at his house in Fort Vancouver. Wood and Howard probably bonded over love of books, hatred of injustice, and disinterest in

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military pomp. Howard was familiar with the Peace Policy. In , he had taken time out from his job as a bureaucrat to travel, with one aide and three civilian guides two of them Apache , to the remote camp of the renegade Chiricahua Apaches fighting under Cochise. Acting as Peace Commissioner, he entered the camp unarmed, and accompanied by one aide. He negotiated with Cochise for eleven days,. They reached mutually-agreed-upon terms, and the peace was lasting. When complaints from white settlers reached Fort Vancouver that the Dreamer Nez Perce were stubbornly refusing to relinquish the Wallowa Valley, he commissioned a study of the situation by his adjutant, Major Henry Clay Wood. Wood was a lawyer. His careful study of the and treaties revealed the Nez Perce claim of ownership to be legitimate. That the Nez Perce had a right to stay in the valley was not the issue. The issue was how soon they would leave. Howard sent Major Wood to parley with the Nez Perce in A year later Howard traveled to Fort Lapwai to conduct a second parley himself. Howard loses his temper, and in the words of Yellow Wolf "showed the rifle. He wanted a quick finish to the hostilities, and at the Battle of Clearwater his men outnumbered the Nez Perce warriors by about 6 to 1. Instead, the Nez Perce escaped through Lolo Pass, and began their epic 1,mile flight. Howard pursued, but never directly engaged them in battle again. The newspapers covered the story closely, detailing one near miss after another. Howard once again was the target of public ridicule. Miles in Bear Paw, Montana. He quickly and easily subdued the Bannock Indians, some of whom had worked for him as scouts in the Nez Perce War. Howard Back East Howard took C. Wood along as his assistant in , when he left Fort Vancouver to become Superintendent of West Point. It may have been at this time that the relationship between Howard and Wood chilled. Howard wrote non-fiction, primarily about his own experience with Indian fighting, and with Indians. Four of his eight books - his autobiography, his biography of Zachary Taylor, his biography of Queen Isabel of Spain, and his account of the Nez Perce War - were written for adults. The rest were written for children. Dinges writes in his introduction to the reprint of Famous Indians I Have Known, "It is obvious at once that Howard was a talented writer and entertaining storyteller, with a wry sense of humor. Writing from personal experience, he created engaging portraits - almost unheard of in his day - of Indians as flesh and blood human beings with a diverse range of personalities. Because of the cultural blinders he wore, Howard sometimes misjudged Indian motivations, but he left for the rest of us vivid descriptions of their physical appearance, demeanor, thoughts, and conversation. He began on the lecture circuit around when he was low on cash. He spoke to audiences about the Civil War; about specific battles, including Gettysburg; about the need for love to heal the country. Howard never wrote about spiritual matters, including his own spiritual experiences, nor about his vision of a just society, but he often spoke about them to audiences. That was the relief needed. Is it not always the relief which in time becomes a permanency? He was a New Light evangelical Christian, a world traveler, and a teetotaler. He liked dancing, would not tolerate swearing, and made his troops attend Bible classes. He liked teaching Sunday School. When he was young, he wore a silk top hat. He tried all his life to be less ambitious. He gave away money as fast as he earned it. He wanted to be a team player. At the same time, he was a social reformer: He believed in creative bookkeeping. He could not understand the point of racism. He was the subject of one congressional investigation, one military court of inquiry, and several civil suits - exonerated of charges in each instance. He stayed in the army for the steady paycheck. He retired as a major general. His last command, the Department of the East, covered more than half the country. After his retirement in , Howard remained active as writer, lecturer, and fundraiser for the various groups and causes he supported.

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## Chapter 3 : Yankee Stepfather by McFeely, William S

*The story of a Civil War promise made to slaves and broken. At the close of the Civil War, Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau—formally, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands—to deal with the question of the place in society of its new black citizens. General Oliver Otis.*

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### Chapter 4 : Yankee Stepfather: General O. O. Howard and the Freedman by William S. McFeely

*At the close of the Civil War, Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau formally, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands to deal with the question of the place in society of its new black citizens. General Oliver Otis Howard, known both admiringly and derisively as the "Christian."*

Edit The Bureau helped solve everyday problems of the newly freed slaves, such as clothing, food, water, health care, communication with family members, and jobs. The Bureau distributed 15 million rations of food to African Americans [2]. The Bureau set up a system where planters could borrow rations in order to feed freedmen they employed. Medical assistance and supplies as well as food were in short supply, and civil authorities often were reluctant to cooperate with the Bureau in aiding the freedmen. Despite the good intentions, efforts, and limited success of the Bureau, medical treatment of the freedmen was severely deficient. They attempted to make freed women work by insisting that their husbands sign contracts obligating the whole family to work in the cotton industry, and by declaring that unemployed freed women should be treated as vagrants just as men were. The Bureau did allow some exceptions such as married women with employed husbands and some "worthy" women who had been widowed or abandoned and had large families of small children and thus could not work. The forced migration of 1. The Bureau agents helped many families in their attempts to reunite after the war. The Bureau had an informal regional communications system that allowed agents to send inquiries and provide answers. It sometimes provided transportation to reunite families. Freedmen and freed women turned to the Bureau for assistance in resolving issues of abandonment and divorce. Prior to the Civil War, no southern state had a system of universal, state-supported public education. Former slaves wanted such a system while the wealthier whites opposed the idea. Through his leadership the bureau was divided into four divisions: Education was considered part of the Records division. Howard turned over confiscated property, government buildings, books, and furniture to superintendents to be used in the education of freedmen and provided transportation and room and board for teachers. The American Missionary Association was particularly active, establishing eleven colleges in southern states for the education of freedmen. The primary focus of these groups was to raise funds to pay teachers and manage schools, while the secondary focus was the day-to-day operation of individual schools. George Ruby , an African American, served as teacher and school administrator and as a traveling inspector for the bureau, observing local conditions, aiding in the establishment of black schools, and evaluating the performance of Bureau field officers. Blacks supported him, but planters and other whites opposed him. By the end of , more than 90, former slaves were enrolled as students in public schools. Attendance rates at the new schools for freedmen were between 79 and 82 percent. They emphasized the bootstrap philosophy, meaning that everyone had the ability to work hard and pull themselves up by their bootstraps and do better in life. These readers had some traditional literacy lessons and others on the life and works of Abraham Lincoln , excerpts from the Bible focused on forgiveness, biographies of famous African Americans with emphasis on their piety, humbleness and industry; and essays on humility, the work ethic, temperance, loving your enemies, and avoiding bitterness. After the Bureau was abolished, some of its achievements collapsed under the weight of white violence against schools and teachers for blacks. After the s, when white Democrats regained power of southern governments, they reduced funds available to fund public education. In the s they passed Jim Crow laws establishing legal segregation of public places. Segregated schools and other services for blacks were consistently underfunded. Northerners were beginning to tire of the effort that Reconstruction required, were discouraged at the high rate of continuing violence around elections, and were ready for the South to take care of itself. Groups based in the North began to redirect their money toward universities and colleges founded to educate African-American leaders. Both of these events worked in concert with concern on the part of white officials working with African Americans in the South. These officials were concerned about the lack of a moral or financial foundation seen in the African-American community and traced that lack of foundation

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back to slavery. Generally, they believed that blacks needed help to enter a free labor market and reconstruct family life. Heads of local American Missionary Associations sponsored various educational and religious efforts for African Americans. Washington began the call for institutions of higher learning so black students could leave home and "live in an atmosphere conducive not only to scholarship but to culture and refinement". At the majority of these schools, students were expected to bathe a prescribed number of times per week, maintain an orderly living space, and present a particular appearance. At many of these institutions, Christian principles and practices were also part of the daily regime. Under the direction and sponsorship of the Bureau, together with the American Missionary Association in many cases, from approximately until its termination in , an estimated 25 institutions of higher learning for black youth were established [9] , many of which remain in operation today for example, St. One in three degrees held by African Americans in the natural sciences, and half the degrees held by African Americans in mathematics were earned at HBCUs. The Methodist denomination had split into regional associations prior to the war. In some cities, Northern Methodists seized control of Southern Methodist buildings. Numerous northern denominations, including the independent black denominations of the African Methodist Episcopal AME and African Methodist Episcopal Zion , sent missionaries to the South to help the freedmen. By this time the independent black denominations were increasingly well organized and prepared to evangelize to the freedmen. Within a decade, the AME and AME Zion churches had gained hundreds of thousands of new members and were rapidly organizing new congregations. In many places, especially in more rural areas, they shared public services with whites. Often enslaved blacks met secretly to conduct their own services away from white supervision or oversight. Southern whites objected that this was unconstitutional. In Alabama , state and county judges were commissioned as Bureau agents. They were to try cases involving blacks with no distinctions on racial grounds. If a judge refused, martial law could be instituted in his district. All but three judges accepted their unwanted commissions, and the governor urged compliance. It had not experienced wartime devastation or Union occupation. Understaffed and weakly supported by federal troops, well-meaning Bureau agents found their investigations blocked and authority undermined at every turn by recalcitrant plantation owners. Murders of freedmen were common, and suspects in these cases went unprosecuted. Grant and the Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano , General Howard was asked to temporarily leave his duties as Commissioner of the Bureau to deal with Indian affairs in the west. Upon returning from his assignment in November , General Howard discovered that the Bureau and all of its activities had been officially terminated by Congress, effective as of June Howard, In his autobiography, General Howard expressed great frustration in regard to what had taken place without his knowledge, stating "the legislative action, however, was just what I desired, except that I would have preferred to close out my own Bureau and not have another do it for me in an unfriendly manner in my absence.

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## Chapter 5 : Yankee Stepfather: General [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) & the Freedman by William S. McFeely

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Oliver Otis Howard was born on Nov. He graduated from Bowdoin College in and entered the U. Military Academy at West Point. After graduating fourth in his class in , he held minor Army appointments before returning to West Point as an instructor of mathematics. He held important commands in the Army of the Potomac and participated in most of the major battles in the eastern theater. He lost his right arm at the Battle of Fair Oaks, Va. A devout Congregationalist, he earned the sobriquet of "the Christian Soldier. By he had risen to brigadier general in the Regular Army. In July he took command of the Army of the Tennessee and led part of Gen. The foremost African American college, Howard University, was named after the commissioner, who served as its president from to Howard returned to Army life in He commanded expeditions against Indians in the West in and He was superintendent of West Point from to From until his retirement in , he commanded the prestigious Division of the East. Howard wrote 10 books, several dealing with his work among Native and African Americans. He died on Oct. A sympathetic modern biography is John A. Carpenter, *Sword and Olive Branch: Oliver Otis Howard* See also George R. William McFeely, *Yankee Stepfather: Howard and the Freedmen* , is critical of Howard. University of Nebraska Press, Howard, Union general, Jefferson, N. Weland, Gerald, *Of vision and valor: Howard, a biography*, Canton, Ohio:

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### Chapter 6 : Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands | Civil War Wiki | FANDOM powered by

*The book, Yankee Stepfather: General O. O. Howard and the Freedmen [Bulk, Wholesale, Quantity] ISBN# in Paperback by McFeely, William S. may be ordered in bulk quantities. Minimum starts at 25 copies.*

Howard devised far-reaching programs and guidelines including social welfare in the form of rations, schooling, courts, and medical care. However, Howard had the support of the Radical Republicans in Congress. When the Radical Republicans gained power in , they gave blacks the right to vote in the South and set up new elections, which the Republican coalition of freedmen , northern Republicans who came south and were referred to derogatorily as carpetbaggers , and southerners who supported Reconstruction, nicknamed scalawags by the White Supremacist standard bearers, won except in Virginia. The Bureau was very active in helping blacks organize themselves politically, [11] and therefore it became a target of partisan hostility. Almost unlimited authority gave me scope and liberty of action Legislative, judicial and executive powers were combined in my commission. The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people " is that of an absolute monarch " He alone is permitted to determine the rights of persons and property " It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own; and can make it as bloody as any in history " Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned who he pronounces to be guilty. They thought that the elimination of all statutory inequalities"for instance, Black court testimony"would be enough to assure protection. He was criticized by Chief Joseph as precipitating the war by trying to rush the Nez Perce to a smaller reservation, with no advance notice, no discussion, and no time to prepare. Joseph said, "If General Howard had given me plenty of time to gather up my stock and treated Too-hool-hool-suit as a man should be treated, there would have been no war. He served as commander of the Department of the Platte from to and the Military Division of the Pacific from to He retired from the United States Army at that posting in with the rank of major general. The French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in On November 20, , ten members, including Howard, of various socially concerned groups of the time met in Washington, D. Interest was sufficient, however, in creating an educational institute for areas other than the ministry. On January 8, , the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the institution to Howard University. Howard served as president from to He was quoted as saying "The opposition to Negro education made itself felt everywhere in a combination not to allow the freed men any room or building in which a school might be taught. In , , and , mobs of the baser classes at intervals and in all parts of the South occasionally burned school buildings and churches used as schools, flogged teachers or drove them away, and in a number of instances murdered them. He died of old age. Kelly is on display at Howard University. Howard Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic provided funds to help destitute former Union soldiers and to support worthy public causes. Completed in , the building suffered a fire in and was left vacant until renovated by the City of Vancouver in The building serves as the headquarters of the Fort Vancouver National Trust. The month of June will be dedicated to O. In a New York Times interview given the day after Maj. Howard was the author of numerous books after the war, including:

### Chapter 7 : Oregon Cultural Heritage Commission

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*Yankee Stepfather has 4 ratings and 0 reviews. At the close of the Civil War, Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau formally, the Bureau of Refugees.*

Chapter 9 : Oliver Otis Howard | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*His dissertation, later the book Yankee Stepfather, explored the ill-fated Freedmen's Bureau which was created to help ex-slaves after the Civil War. While at Yale, during the tumultuous years of the American Civil Rights Movement and Black Power movements, he was instrumental in creating the African-American studies program at a time when.*