

Sully. Alf.
May 7. 1878

~~Ans. May 7~~
Fili.



91
Felt. Vancouver
May 7. 1878

Dear Sully

I thank you for
your kind offer. My
late sickness was only
one of the attacks of
my old fever. I have
suffered from since I
was in Louisiana. only
the last was longer & more
severe than usual. The
fever has left me now
but has left me very weak
when the season is a little
further advanced I intend
to apply for a sick leave
to visit some place on the
Coast when I can be quiet
for a few weeks. to try
if the salt air will not

afford me the luxury
which

I am with best

Respectfully

2.
Joe Howard
h s c

1854
Washington May 8. 1858.

My dear General.

In our Foundling Hospital
we find ourselves cramped for
want of a working majority on
the Bd of Directors.

At a meeting last night it was
thought best to supply the places
of those Directors who had moved
away, with others resident here
& instead of declaring the places
vacant thought it best to ask
the resignation of such as had
removed. Of course you will
see the propriety of this & will
not conclude it carries with it
any disrespect - We all moved

W^m Stickney.

much prefer ye remaining
on the Board, but as there is
no compensation, ^{May 8. 1878.} not even traveling
exp. it is too far for you to come
to attend the meetings.

I have written a form wh
will answer the purpose.

We are in the midst of
warm weather - a sight
of Old Wood would do us all
good. But this we forego.
Since Fate wills it so!

This pleasure is yours
to enjoy tous les jours -

Yours as ever

W. Stickney



THEO. P. GATCHEL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
LE DROIT BUILDING,

Corner of 8th and F Sts.,

Washington, D. C., May 8 1878

Dear Genl

Have you seen any thing yet
for Shedd? I was delayed several
days in answering your telegram
in getting information that seemed
sufficiently definite. Shedd has a
good general & Classical Education
and as I before explained the Calibre
address and experience of a first class
business man, but would have to
learn the Specialty of topographical
drawing.

My family join me in much love
to you and yours

Truly yours
J. H. Smith

Can Claire 8th May
78

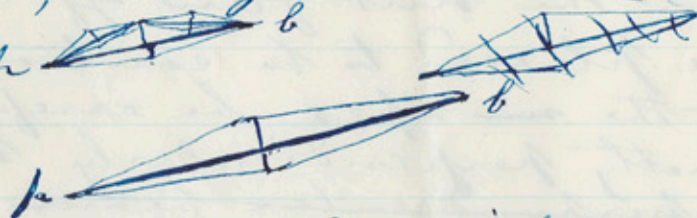
D. Friend

I have just mailed a very poor model of a stringer, that is, a side beam of my bridge. Be pleased to note the following ideas.

1st The horizontal part is a specimen of what I claim, namely the wire tube tension beam, apparently a very small, & to many an incomprehensible matter, yet the germ of the great results which I claim. Suppose a steel wire miles in length hanging in the curve form, just such tubes, especially if entering one another ^{or made of steel} would straighten the curve, & bring it from ~~the~~ a weak form of a beam to a stronger & when the enclosed wire was put into tension into a much stronger beam, & when the pushing braces are added forming a ^{very} strong bridge power

2nd Objection. The pushing braces on a Mammoth scale would be impracticable. Could I have afforded it, the pushing braces might have been much stronger with much less weight. My principle applies to ^{these} slanting beams as well as horizontal only, needing ^{the pushing brace} modifications at the ends. Then, it should have pushing & upholding braces above & tension braces below, & where too low to be braced to the opposite side of bridge, tension truss braces at each side. In short ~~the~~ the pushing braces would, as skeleton braces, be much stronger than in the solid condition, & might be miles in length

p b pushing brace



3rd Notice the ~~extreme~~ very small weight of the horizontal beam contrasted with its great power when combined with the braces. These wire tubes ^{beams} when put in tension, ^{or then having} with some tension braces below could be easily pushed across a chasm of some hundred feet, without being pulled from the other side - One after another could be

be pushed accross parallel to each other. Then tension braces could be added below untill any amount of strength is obtained. Light portable arrangements for flooring & there is a military bridge. The enclosed wire material might be rods, a few feet long to be screwed into one another so as to make it a continuous power. Or for wire there might be cords carried ~~to~~ on horse back. The idea is to have a bridge which soldiers can carry on their backs - or on horse back with a few horses, without having to make wagon roads, & carry pontoon & other heavy arrangements.

4th I will send (D V) in a few days also by mail such a beam as I mention at the foot of page 4th - I will send it loose, & put you to the trouble of putting it up, which I hope you will excuse, because this will develop ^{two} of the principal advantages I claim namely, easy transportability, & easy ^{rapid} construction.

5th The tubes on the model I have sent are soft wood - The wire is inferior in quality not steel - It ^{the wire} was damaged by a former break down, owing to a person of 165 lbs standing on it in the middle, & spring^{ing} up when the nut flew off.

6th Be pleased to be cautious in testing it. Let the ~~an~~ apex be carefully sustained exactly perpendicularly to the middle of the ~~perpendicular beam~~ horizontal beam. Let the weights be hung carefully from the middle only, & let the tube at the middle have a wrapping of leather or coarse cloth on it, as the wood is soft & might be crushed to pieces on the wire. Owing to the tubes not entering into one another & being soft wood, it is a very poor model. A weight at the middle is equal to twice as much distributed
Respt^d Thos Barlan

Philadelphia May 10. 1878 94 1/2

My dear friend Howard

Your postal card came duly to hand, informing us of your safe arrival at Portland; It must have been a joyful reunion with your dear family after the severe trials you have gone through;

Your interview with your aged Mother must have been full of affection. No one loves more purely and lasting than a good Mother. Other relatives and friends may become cold or forsake, but a Mother never.

Fannie B. continues about the same, the swellings on her neck neither increase nor decrease in size, She is cheerful and makes few complaints, says the swellings give her no pain but are somewhat inconvenient as they prevent her moving her head as freely as she desires; I have to expostulate with her in not being sufficiently careful of her health, She is a general favorite and her Society much courted receives many invitations to entertainments, lunches and suppers, this with church affairs and Society business, keep her in a state of excitement prejudicial to her health; luckily she has a robust

Constitution, and as Summer time is nearing when
there will be a cessation of these calls upon her,
she will no doubt improve and I trust c. fully
recover.

Hannah's little daughter Fannie still ^{lives}; ^{but}
food does not remain on her stomach, other means
are taken to keep life in her, the doctor says that
she may live several weeks or may die at any mo-
ment; she has always been a frail little thing, ap-
parently too ethereal for this world.

Edwin and Mary are in Paris, we received a letter
from Mary (Edwin does not write) stating that
Edwin improves very slowly, he sleeps better,
enjoys his meals, does not avoid but rather
courts society; these are encouraging signs as the
contrary was his condition when he left the country.
We all rejoice that the suits brought again ⁱⁿ
have been decided in your favor and that you
who fought your ruin have been so signally de-
feated. May God ever protect you.
We all send love to you and family.
Truly your friend Edwin Steele

San Claire ⁹³⁴ Wis
10th May 78

D. Friend

Sent by mail two days ago a specimen of the wire tubular beam with pushing braces. Will send to-day or tomorrow a wire beam with a tension truss below. And as soon afterwards as I can a cord instead of a wire beam. You will be pleased to notice that, as I mentioned, that in the case of the ~~resisting~~ ^{pushing} braces, the apex should be exactly in the same perpendicular plane with the horizontal beam, so ~~in~~ the tension truss below should be perfectly in the same perpendicular plane with the beam in order to a correct testing of the idea.

2^d Be pleased to notice again that my wire beam in all cases is the strongest possible beam, because, provided the two ends are firmly located then the iron tension fibers or wires are ~~the~~ much stronger than the natural fibers of the same beam, & have a more powerful action in straightening, & keeping straight the beam - that is in strengthening the beam.

3 The wire beam with the tension truss has its ends firmly located without doing violence to the pier. It is ~~to~~ ^{to be} specified as having the ends lying in indentures or cavities ~~in~~ ^{on} the surface of the pier so that they ^{cannot} slip to either side. And

2³
They are bound downwards by the ends
of the tension truss so that they cannot
till up. The ends being thus firmly
located, the ^{enforced} tension material is
like a powerful rivet binding the
two ends of the beam together in
a rectilinear direction, approxi-
mating, to the nearest of any physical
or material action, to a mathemat-
ical straight line. As in a great
length, say of miles (as I claim, my
beam will bridge ^{for miles} without piers)
there will be some bending of the rigid
envelopes, that is easily resisted &
rectified by the tension truss below.
Then, as I formerly said, if steel
wire can be hung 7 miles ~~then~~
in a curve, then I can certainly
span 6 miles, & bear a considerable
burden even before adding the tension
truss, & the power of the tension truss
action is so great, & so easily applied,
that with that addition there is
almost no limit to the burden bearing
capacity. And this very long & very power-
ful bridge can be evidently built with
very great rapidity, this rapidity, &
ease of construction being evidently
one of the elements of its great
cheapness. — With regard to a defined
line of action, in which, as you
express it you may assist me. I
want no assistance that I might even
appear to countenance the idea that

3^d
I am a petitioner for help towards
carrying into practice any hobby of
mine, or helping me merely in my
self interest. Let the thing stand
simply on its ^{own} basis. If you will only
take an interest in the concern I
am very ^{very} willing that you should. I have
an interest vastly disproportionate
to the amount of the aid afforded, because
I regard you with very much respect
on account of what you have done
& suffered in the cause of liberty, & our
"common salvation". I proposed terms
in my last, & would now add that
if for the sake of caution you pre-
fer only to caveat to begin with, do
so.

My nephew Frank Newlands
is the son in law of Sharon once
reputedly immensely rich, now having
lost greatly through Ralston. I am
perfectly convinced there are more
millions in pushing these ideas
than in Sharon's mines. If he could
once be convinced of this no doubt
he would help me for the sake of
his own interest. My nephew is too
sensitively proud to take a dollar
from Sharon except as he would from
any one else in a purely commercial
way on the grand pro quo idea. His
brother James Newlands was in the
Patent Treasury department. I made

an application for a patent some 3 years ago. My ~~James~~ nephew James interviewed the Examiner who declared there was nothing new in the ideas except one thing which he said was of no importance. If he meant the tubes, I am certain he was very much mistaken. The tube is the germ idea which makes possible the very great results I have reasoned out, & which changes the enormous expensive curve ~~to~~ tower suspension to mine, so much cheaper, & so much ~~to~~ more powerful. In my letter to ^{care of} Le Droit Washⁿ I mentioned that I built & tested a model 8 feet long 10 lbs weight including braces which bore, an assistant thought, 2000 lbs I was willing to call it 1500 lbs.

Properly constructed it would have borne up to 4000 lbs. The braces should not ~~have been~~ be considered much in the estimate of weight because they are self-supporting from the pier without doing violence to the pier, & it should even be born in mind that neither the braces above or those below add an ounce of weight to the horizontal beam. Now, then, otherwise that by the tubes could the very light but very strong ^{beam} be formed which is the initiative element of the bridge.
 Res^{ty} Tho^s Barland

Eam & Claire 11th May

-78

I wish to amplify for clearer illustration the idea of last sentence in preceding letter. ~~It is~~ Although, I have no doubt ~~you~~ it is self-evident to you.

Objection. Oh! the pushing braces are no novelty, & they are ~~the~~ where they ^{in my plan} are used the supporters of the bridge.

Answer! Who ever saw or heard of long pushing braces. These braces presuppose an imitative elementary stringer beam. It is not difficult to use them in combination with a short beam. But what beam has yet been invented that ~~has~~ can be pushed or partly pushed & partly pulled across a wide chasm.

The wire tube beam, ~~is the only one~~ with some tension truss below, is the only one that can meet that condition. An imitative beam not ~~cost~~ above 3 tons for 3 or 4,000 feet could be balanced by the same weight on the bank, & rolled on rollers across.

Or suppose you undertake a 6 mile span on the supposition that you steel wire ~~can~~ 1 inch square cross section can be hung up to 7 miles. Then your ~~available~~ 6 miles wire can bear a load of more than ~~8~~ up to 8 tons.

Then a curve ^{or two or 3 parallel curves} being hung immediately above or below the one which is to form the beam with a moveable basket if ~~from~~ ^{above} a moveable platform if working from below, ~~the~~ tubes formed of semi-tubes bolted could be applied all the way. If imagination reels under the idea of what reason clearly reveals namely the 6 miles span, yet it would be absolute

6th irrationality to insist that it could not be done easily & rapidly for a span of two miles, & that would be triumph enough.

1st There is no such gigantic power in man's hands, or use-able by man as to place two long braces across a chasm. A horizontal beam had to be built first, & from it as a platform, the can be built the braces. — As before, the wire tube is the beam because of its strength & lightness, & capability like other wire bridges of indefinite increment in the burden bearing power.

2^d It is self evident that while the beam with the tension truss combination ^{see foot of page 1} is an admirable idea, yet no tension truss can act without an initiative beam above strong enough to resist the tension, but as before no beam can be formed for any great length strong enough but the wire tube beam.

But enough in the mean time. T.B.

But it is well to keep in view the fact that a wire curve can be hung for miles, & that the tubes confer much more burden bearing power than they abstract by their weight. You can easily test this as I did. I took a 4 feet rod of iron $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, tested what it could bear, then enveloped it in 3 spools — then screwed up into tension, & it bore 3 times as much as before. ~~See~~ ^{This was probably much less than} ~~an example~~ ^{it would have borne had the tubes entered into} one another as my plan is. Now, on what other combination of iron or wood can a ^{long} continuous burden bearing power be so much ^{as} so rapidly strengthened. T.B. ^{the interlineation is} ^{the tension truss is not}

9th
D. Friend

Cam. Blaine Wrs
11 May 78

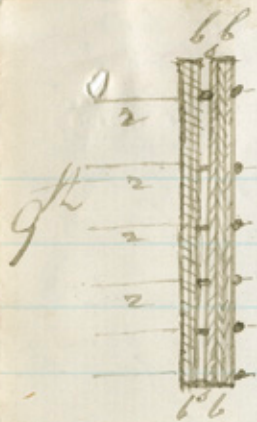
I hope you will excuse my writing so much to you for I do not know how else I can bring matters to the point expressed by yourself namely to give suggest some definite line of action "which you may consider for my assistance". One way would be for me to construct model ~~the~~ make ready the parts of models of such & such a size here, box them up & express them to you at such an ~~or~~ such ~~as~~ a charge for cost, & you (which would be easily done) construct the parts & test them. If you are not satisfied with the model as described I have sent, & my statement about the 8 foot model as deciding the thing for all sizes. Then send me an order for a beam of ~~20~~ 20 or 40 feet to be capable of bearing 10 & 20, & I will ~~be~~ prepare it & send it boxed up. But when I think on this, on the expense that it will put you to, although the expense after all will be very small - yet an expense needless, because you have the wood at Portland - can have it bored there as well as here, & then there are the express charges. ^{when I think on all this} The expense of the bored blocks for 40 feet would might be \$2.00 for iron \$8.00, the Blacksmithing a trifle, the weight 160 lbs of iron - abt 160 lbs of wood,

8th the power up to 30 tons. But the whole matter is so simple especially if I go over once more in a few lines the minute details that I do not see why you would not prefer superintending it yourself & thus gain a little experience in a matter which I ^{might} think while you must perceive it to be of immense importance, would also be to you, after the fatigues of war, an interesting amusement.

18th May

I yesterday mailed for you a model (very ill-made) of a beam with a tension truss below. It is so constructed that when a load is laid on upon it it leans out of the perpendicular plane. And to remedy this I put over ^{the} beam a tension truss the link of copper wire so that the downward action of the load suspended from the link might help to the bridge perpendicular. The spanning part of the beam is, I think, a good much less than 2 ounces. And it is the lightness, & at the same time strength of this spanning part of the beam, that is the germ or cardinal idea of my invention. Together with the transportability of the parts, & ease & rapidity of construction. Of course you perceive that the tension truss & the post pushing upwards do not add a grain of weight to the span horizontal spanning part of the beam bridge. So that you can perceive that the model verifies the main idea of all of my letters namely that my bridge is of very great importance because the initiative, elementary beam ~~is~~ to which the important truss above, & the very important truss below are only attachments that initiative elementary beam makes these attachments possible, & that same with a truss below is, so light that you can easily (as foresaid) believe it possible to push such a beam across a chasm of several hundred feet, & then lay down several parallel to one another & lay upon the beams as much tension trussing below as you please.

J.B.



See
other side

Part of road way of bridge,
b, b, b, b are beams or sets
of beams (3 in each set)
(all sketched - should be
of equal width)
s s is a space between two
sets of beams to let rain pass
through. — r r r r are rods
of iron binding the all the
beams together
The tension truss below of
course can not be seen on
this sketch.

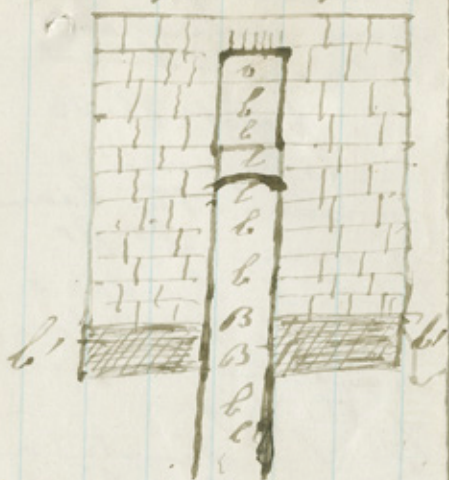
10 The enveloped wires have been
~~been~~ bad metal, & generally the
models ~~old~~ & very poor speci-
mens of the specifications
intended. I am confident that
if I could only afford the two
dollars or so necessary for a
steel wire model I could send
you one weighing only one ounce
that would bear 500 lbs, 2 feet
long. T.B.

10

15th

h

h



h is a pier
 b b b b B B b b
 is a spanning
 beam

The part b b b alone
 rests on the stone
 work of the pier
 The part b b b &
 represent a part
 of the beam under
 which there is no

masonry (that is
none immediately
below). ~~It~~

The part B B
rests upon a
mammoth beam
of iron b' b'
which bridges
across the afore-
said hollow part
of the pier.

L l denote a
powerful link
encircling
the beam & then
going under the
mammoth beam
b' b' as the origin
of the tension truss.
beam, thus binding
down the beam,
to the pier.

94/4

Healdsburg Academy.

PRINCIPAL, - Gilbert Butler, F. S. A.

HEALDSBURG, Sonoma Co., Cal.,

May 11th 1878.

General O. O. Howard.

Portland, O.

My dear, dear Sir and Bro. in Christ,
The converted Jew can't but
trouble you again, after a long silence
with a few lines.

Will you please send me the
address of Mr. Meyer a converted
Jew, of your town, to whom you
once referred?

How are you. Is the Lord still
precious to your soul? Thank
God that the grace of our Lord Jesus
Christ is enough for me!

I am teaching in the above
school. I have still many trials

May 12. 1878.

Robt. A. Peck.

but I am not better than, Job, Paul or
my blessed Lord. I saw by the papers
that some do not like you, but the Lord
is your liker. General You and I are
soldiers of a better army than that
of this world. Let us trust in the
Lord and do good.

Hope you are well. Best regards
to you and Capt. Wilkinsen (?)

Please write soon,

Yours in the great bond of
God, Christ and Heaven

Prof. Robert Nathaniel Peck.



File

Farleman. Mrs. S. J.
May. 12 1878.

93

Portland Oregon
May 12th 1878.

Gen. W. L. Howard.

Dear Sir,

Pardon me for writing this.
I wished to see you, and
I thought it best to write
and ask where I may see
you, at what time.
I want to ask you about
my Brother.

Yours Most Respectfully

Mrs. S. J. Farleman.
Cor 3rd and C. Sts.



93

Handwritten notes at the top right of the page, including "Handwritten" and "May 12".

File



183

Challis Idaho May 12 - 1878

Dear General

I just received a letter from Captain Bainbridge Ft Hall Idaho which reads as follows.

Sir I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter with endorsements in regard to the Springfield Rifle which was turned over to you Aug 15 - 1877 and which you failed to return to me.

If you have any explanation to make why the money value of said Rifle should ~~should~~ not be charged against you please communicate with me at once

(Sgd) Augustus H. Bainbridge
Capt 14 Inf -
Comd'g Post -

I received the Rifle as stated by Capt Bainbridge and on the evening of Aug 22nd at Camp Carr (below Henrys Lake North fork of Snake River)

Feiler - S. G.
May 12. 1878

Attended

Challis,



I exchanged said Rifle with one of your Officers for a carbine (for convenience in riding through timber) On the 8th of Sept- near head of Clarks fork while you halted command at noon the Officer that I had exchanged guns with asked me for his carbine and on asking him for my gun he told me it had been sent to Ft. Ellis Mont-. I referred the matter to you, you also told me that the gun had been sent to Ellis with escaped prisoners from Joseph. (Mann or Cowen I think) I then asked you what I had to show at Ft. Hall for the gun. whereupon you told some one (Lt. Fletcher I think) to give me a receipt for it which receipt I handed to Capt. Bainbridge when I returned to Ft. Hall. Now Dear General if you can call the above circumstances to mind please come to my aid.

The kind interest you took in my welfare while in your service makes me free in asking you to bother yourself with my affairs. It is not to save the price of a gun but I would not have anyone think that I would be guilty of trying to steal a Gov gun. I also got a Carbine of

Lt. Fletcher when I started home that seems to be missing all I can say in reference to it is this. When I got back to Ft. Hall I went among the Indians (Bannocks) and gathered up all the Gov guns I could (except some that they claimed as private property) and turned them over to Capt. Bainbridge together with receipt from you for Rifle. which was satisfactory at the time. but since it appears I am two guns short. Excuse me for writing you so long a letter I deemed it necessary to explain matters and try and vindicate myself

Challis
Via Salmon City
Idaho

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
S. J. Fisher

P.S.

I put in claim against Gov for horses and articles lost while in your service "as requested by you" but have heard nothing from it yet-

S. J. Fisher

Farrow Ed. S.
May 13. 1878

Ans.
25th.



94
St Vancouver B.C.
May 13th 1878.

Dear General

Please accept
copy of my little
book "West Point."

Very truly yours
Obedient Servant
Edward S. Farrow.
with 2, enc.

Mo HP
24 Jan 1877
377 181 177

Mr. D. D. D.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to

acknowledge the receipt of

your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you

that the same has been forwarded

to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James B. B.
May 12 1878

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to

acknowledge the receipt of

your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you

that the same has been forwarded

to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James B. B.



95 1/2

Dayton N. T.

May 13th 1878

Gen^l O. O. Howard

Commanding Dept. of Columbia
Portland Oregon.

Sir:

"Sunday" or "Big Thunder" a head man of the Palouse came to see me day before yesterday informing me that the rumors, that "Moses" and other leading Indians in the upper country, were contemplating an outbreak this summer, was unfounded and originated with irresponsible Indians and Chin men. Of this I suppose you have been aware as well as myself. "Sunday" was extremely desirous I should communicate his words to you, at the time expecting I should visit Portland this week. but, am compelled to go to Lewiston and take the liberty of communicating by letter. "Sunday" further stated the Indians refused to hear

anxious to remain in their present lo-
calities. "Sunday" has taken out his fire
papers and is a good man. He exerted
himself last year in quieting the ap-
prehensions of settlers in the Palouse country,
offering to assist them in protecting
their stock and crops.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your most obedient
Alfred

May 13. 1878.

A. J. Lane.

95²

Portland, May 13th '78

Gen. Howard,

Dear Sir:

Will you pardon me for soliciting a favor at your hands? I am making an effort to secure the place of private secretary to the governor force. Mr C.C. Bushman, and will be most grateful for any assistance you may kindly feel disposed to render me in that behalf. Your social and official position will make your favor of the highest value to me.

I have completely recovered from the misery of drink, and earnestly desire to be so placed that I can rise in life again. The position to which I have referred would enable me to pursue my literary studies under better auspices than I have hitherto experienced.

I think Mr Bushman is now in the city. It will make little difference whether you

Samuel J. Davis.
May 13. 1878.

Rev. O.D.H.
May 17.



are personally acquainted with him or not.
as your public fame will give any ap-
plication you may deem proper to make
sufficient weight. Please do not allude to the
infirmary. I am taking time by the
forelock in the matter, because such things
are usually anticipated

Gen. O.O. Howard, Very Respectfully Yours,
Portland } Sam. L. Simpson
Oregon