POST HOSPITAL,
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
May 5, 1875.

Major S. Breck, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

Dear Sir:

Agreeably to your verbal request I have the honor to forward you a copy of the "Diet Table for U. S. Army Hospitals," containing both full and extra diet, each of which is followed by a series of recipes for the preparation of food for ten men, as supplied in the Government ration. These recipes are of special importance, valuable and reliable as to quantity, quality, and variety, as well as economy, looking to a moderate saving.

At the time of their adoption, during the late civil war, I was in charge of Lincoln U. S. General Hospital in Washington, D. C.; and, with some four other medical officers of like position, was detailed on a Board to determine and fix on a diet table for the large and extensive general hospitals. Appreciating the great importance of our duties to the many thousands of our noble sick and wounded soldiers, as well as looking well to the interests of the Government, the matter was not hurried over, but was deliberately, rigidly, and closely investigated. The unusual facilities at command were used with care, discretion, and judgment.

At each meeting of the Board members were given a series of investigations to make in the preparation of food, as coffee, etc., reporting on the success or failure of different modes of preparations and recipes—their quantity, quality, and variety—so that the nurses, attendants, and hungry convalescents should have a nutritious and palatable diet; at the same time looking carefully to a savings, out of which we had to buy great quantities of extra diet, as milk, butter, chickens, eggs, etc. This table, as reported and agreed upon, was ordered to be adopted in all U. S. Hospitals by Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, U. S. Army, and is now used in all post hospitals in the army.

The result of this, with other like efforts, was that our great military hospitals were models of comfort in the way of good food as well as equipment: the men were contented and encouraged to return to their duty in the field, assured as they were that if taken sick or wounded they would be well fed and cared for. How far this went towards securing final success will be for the future historian to tell. Suffice it to say that there was less suffering and mortality among the
sick and wounded in our long and exhausting war than any other of like extent. Cognizant of the fact, from an experience before, during and since the war, that the food of the soldier, as usually prepared, is not as satisfactory or palatable as it might be made, and that their officers would gladly welcome any means to improve it, I some time since wrote to the Surgeon General for enough blanks for the use of the companies at this garrison, feeling satisfied that the recipes contained therein would be of great benefit to the enlisted men, making them better contented and going far to prevent desertions. These recipes have been tested by Captain C. B. Throckmorton, a careful and experienced officer, commanding Company M, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has followed them for the month of April, and has furnished me with the following company diet table and account of savings for several months past, which go to show that the recipes are altogether compatible with the usual savings of the company.  (Diet table inclosed.)

The First Sergeant of Company M reports that he made about the same savings on coffee prepared by the recipe as made before using it. Allow me here to remark that really in justice to the men there should be little or no savings made on the coffee ration.

The temptation to do so is great, on account of its value. Officers are rather forced to this for the reason of having to use all their flour or bread ration. If this was only altered so as to read 18 ounces of flour or its equivalent in bread, instead of "18 ounces flour or bread" as at present, and has been since 1862, the condition of the soldier would be much bettered in respect to his coffee as well as sugar.

The Sergeant reports that recipes 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 (modified some), 12, 13, 14, 19, and 20 (full diet), all were very good; were well liked, and popular among the men.

The savings of this company, as taken from their company books, were as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average number of men</th>
<th>Savings</th>
<th>Average per man</th>
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<tr>
<td>January, 1875</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>February, 1875</td>
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<td>March, 1875</td>
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April, 1875. (Diet Table in Use.)

Average number of men, 16; savings, $26. Average per man, $1.62.

It will be seen by the above figures that the men have had the
advantages of the change in their diet to their comfort and satisfaction, without in the end losing anything in the way of company fund; on the contrary, there is a gain, when the four previous mouths are combined, only averaging $1.18 per man.

Most certainly not the least advantage in having printed forms, as these are, to refer to, is that the most inexperienced man, detailed as company cook, can not be extravagant, nor make any mistakes in the preparation of their food.

With the sincere wish that the interest which I have taken in this important matter may result in the increased comfort of the soldier, and add to the efficiency of our little army, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. McKee, Surgeon, U. S. Army.

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<th>BREAKFAST.</th>
<th>DINNER.</th>
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<td>Beef stew</td>
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EXTRACT FROM DIET TABLE.

RECIPES FOR FULL DIET FOR TEN MEN.

INDEX.—1, Coffee. 2, Tea. 3, Hominy. 4, Rice. 5, Succotash.
6, Gravy. 7, Meat hash. 8, Codfish hash. 9, Codfish and Mackerel, boiled.
10, Potatoes. 11, Beef soup. 12, Beef or mutton stew.
13, Roast Beef or mutton. 14, Pork and beans. 15, Cabbage. 16,
Turnips. 17, Cole Slaw. 18, Pickled beets. 19, Rice pudding. 20,
Stewed fruit. 21, Savory bread.

1. Coffee.—Coffee, roasted, 5 oz.; Sugar, 6½ oz.; Milk, ¼ pint.
   Directions.—Put the Coffee in 4½ quarts of boiling water. Stir well
   until boiling has recommenced. Cover the boiler and continue the
   boiling two minutes. Take the boiler off the fire, pour into it one
   pint of cold water, and replace the cover. In ten minutes the Coffee
   may be carefully poured into coffee-pots, and the sugar and milk added.

2. Tea.—Tea, 4-5 oz.; Sugar, 5 oz.; Milk, ¼ pint.
   Directions.—Put the Tea, closely tied up in a bag of netting, into
   five quarts of boiling water. Let it boil one or two minutes. Take
   it off the fire and let it stand, covered, on the range fifteen minutes to
   draw. Add the milk and sugar.

3. Hominy.—Hominy, 15 oz.; Salt, 4-5 oz.
   Directions.—Wash the Hominy thoroughly in warm water. Put the
   salt into the boiler with one quart of water. When boiling stir in the
   Hominy. Let it boil, very gently, twelve hours, filling up with boil-
   ing water as the water in the boiler wastes, but without stirring.
   Drain off all the water that remains after it is sufficiently cooked.
   Add any beans that may be left from Wednesday’s dinner to Thurs-
   day’s breakfast.

4. Rice.—Rice, 1 lb.; Salt 4-5 oz.; Water, 1 gall.
   Directions.—Put the salt and water into a boiler, and when boiling
   add the Rice, previously well washed. Boil three-quarters of an hour,
   or until the grains are soft. Drain off the water; let it stand a few
   minutes beside the fire.

   Or—Put the salt and water into a stewpan. When boiling,
   add the Rice, previously thoroughly washed. Boil for ten minutes,
   or until each grain becomes soft. Drain it on a colander. Slightly
   grease the stewpan with clarified drippings or lard. Put back the
   Rice. Let it swell slowly near the fire, or in a slow oven, for about
   twenty minutes, until the grains are well separated.

5. Succotash.—Beans, ½ lb.; Hominy, ½ lb.; Gravy, ¼ pt.; Salt,
   2-5 oz.; Pepper, 1-20 oz.
Directions.—Wash the beans and hominy thoroughly in three waters to cleanse them. Then put them to soak in a sufficient quantity of water to cover them for five hours, after which pour off the water, being careful to drain them quite dry. Then put them in a boiler or vessel previously prepared with \( \frac{1}{2} \) pint of boiling water and boil over a slow fire six hours; then add \( \frac{3}{4} \) pint of gravy, 2-5 ounce of salt, 1-20 ounce of pepper, and simmer over the fire one hour, after which it is ready for use. Frequent stirring is necessary to keep it from scorching.


Directions.—Heat the beef drippings. Mix the flour into a smooth paste with 3-5 pint of cold water. Stir the paste into 2-5 pint of boiling water and let it boil 8 minutes. Add to it the hot beef drippings, and let the whole heat together for a few minutes. The gravy will require neither pepper nor salt, if the beef from which the drippings are taken has been sufficiently seasoned while roasting.

7. Meat Hash.—Meat, 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) lbs.; Bread, 10 oz.; Potatoes, 15 oz.; Pepper, 1-10 oz.; Salt, 4-5 oz.

Directions.—Chop the meat (previously boiled with the bones) fine; boil and mash the potatoes; mix both together with the bread, crumbled fine, and the pepper and salt, moistening with the broth in which the meat and bones were boiled, without adding water. Simmer for half an hour, stirring constantly.

8. Codfish Hash.—Codfish, 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) lbs.; Potatoes, 8 lbs.; Pork drippings, 2-5 lb.

Directions.—Put the Codfish to soak over night, fleshy side downward; drain off, and renew the water twice, if possible. In the morning, put it into a boiler and simmer it until it is tender. Chop it fine. Have the potatoes boiled and mashed; mix them well with the Codfish. Put the whole over the fire; stir in the pork drippings, and let it heat thoroughly.

9. Codfish Boiled.—Codfish, 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) lbs.

Directions.—Soak the Codfish over night, as for codfish hash; put it into a boiler with water enough to cover it entirely. Let it simmer gently half an hour, or until tender.

Mackerel, boiled.—Proceed as with codfish, except that it is to be boiled only a quarter of an hour.

10.—Potatoes.—Potatoes, 6\( \frac{1}{4} \) lbs.; Salt, 4-5 oz.

Directions.—Wash the Potatoes thoroughly; put them into boiling water, enough to cover them. Let them boil twenty minutes or half an hour, and drain off the water. Let them remain at the fire a few minutes.
Mashed.—Wash the Potatoes thoroughly. Put them into enough boiling water to cover them. Let them boil twenty minutes or half an hour. Drain off the water, and let them remain at the fire a few minutes. Peel and mash them well, adding a little milk, if possible, about 10 ounces.

11. Beef Soup.—Beef, 7 1/4 lbs.; Flour, 1-5 lb.; Turnips, 13 oz.; Onions, 1/4 lb.; Cabbage, 10 oz.; Pepper, 1-10 oz.; Salt, 2 1/4 oz.; Water, 6 1/4 qts.; Rice, 2 1/4 oz.

Directions.—Cut the meat in pieces of 3 pounds each; crack the bones so as to expose the marrow, without splintering them in fine pieces. Put all the ingredients, except the rice and pepper, into a boiler with 6 1/4 quarts of cold water and heat till it boils. Boil very gently two and a half hours. Take out all the meat; cut it from the large bones, and return the bones to the boiler. When boiling recommences, put in the rice and continue to boil briskly one and a quarter hours. Add the pepper. Have the flour mixed into a smooth paste with cold water; stir it in carefully. Let it boil quarter of an hour, stirring all the time.

12. Beef (or Mutton) Stew.—Beef or Mutton, 3 1/2 lbs.; Flour, 1/4 lb.; Rice, 6 1/4 oz.; Potatoes, 1 lb.; Pepper, 1-10 oz.; Mixed Vegetables, 2 oz.; Salt, 1-10 lb.; Water, 1 gal. and 1 pt.

Directions.—Cut the meat in pieces of 6 ounces each. Put it into boiling water with the salt. Let it boil one and a half hours. Add the rice, which must be thoroughly washed. Boil three-quarters of an hour. Cut the potatoes and mixed vegetables into small slices and add them to the meat and rice. Let the whole boil half an hour longer. Put in the pepper. Mix the flour into a smooth paste with cold water and stir it in the stew. Let the whole boil ten minutes, stirring constantly.

13. Roast Beef or Mutton.—Roast Beef or Mutton, 3 1/2 lbs.; Pepper, 1-5 oz.; Salt, 1-5 lb.; Water, 1 1/2 gall.

Directions.—Cut the meat from the bones in as large pieces as practicable; roll and tie them. Bake the meat in pans with the salt and water. Put in the oven and bake three hours, or longer if necessary. Add the pepper ten minutes before it is done. The quantity of meat above named is three-quarters of that issued for dinner and the next day's breakfast; the other quarter is to be thrown with the bones, which must be cracked, into a boiler, with water enough to cover them, the whole to simmer until the meat can be easily separated from the bones. The meat with the broth is to be set aside for hash.

14. Pork and Beans.—Pork, 4 1/4 lbs.; Beans, 1 qt.; Pepper, 1-10 oz.
Directions.—Seak the Beans over night in plenty of water. Boil the Pork and Beans separately for two hours. Put about one-seventh of the whole quantity of the Pork in pans, surrounded and covered with the Beans. Add the pepper. Bake one hour over a moderate fire. Bake the remainder of the Pork for the same length of time. Any Beans left from dinner will be mixed with the hominy on Thursday's breakfast.

15. CABBAGE.—Cabbage, 2 lb.; Salt, 2-5 oz.
   Directions.—Put the cabbage and salt in boiling water. Boil half an hour. Drain off the water.

16. TURNIPS.—Turnips, 2 lb.; Salt, 2-5 oz.
   Directions.—Wash the Turnips thoroughly and pare them. Put them with the salt into boiling water. Let them boil one hour.

17. COLD SLAW.—Cabbage, 2 lb.; Vinegar, 3-10 pint.
   Directions.—Slice the Cabbage fine. Pour over the vinegar and mix well.

18. PICKLED BEETS.—Beets, 2 lb.; Vinegar, 3-10 pint.
   Directions.—Boil the Beets two hours. Pare and slice them. Pour the vinegar over them.

19. RICE PUDDING.—Rice, 10 oz.; Sugar, 3-10 oz.; Flour, 1-3-10 oz.; Salt, 3-5 oz.; Cinnamon, 1-5 oz.; Water, 3-1/2 qts.
   Directions.—Wash the Rice carefully. Put it into the water when boiling, with the sugar and salt. Boil gently three-quarters of an hour. Add the flour, previously mixed into a smooth paste with cold water, and the cinnamon. Stir it on the fire carefully for five or ten minutes. Put it into pans and bake for two hours.

   Directions.—Soak the Dried Fruit for three hours in three gallons of water. Drain and add the sugar. Boil gently two hours, or until quite soft.

21. SAVORY BREAD.—Bread, 2 lb.; Onions, 1-10 lb.; Beef drippings, 1-5 lb.; Pepper, 1-10 oz.; Salt, 3-5 oz.
   Directions.—Crumble the Bread fine. Chop the onions. Mix together, with the beef drippings, salt and pepper. Bake until nicely brown.

(C. 2.)
## FULL DIET.

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<td>Roast beef, oz. 12</td>
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<td>Beef soups, with vegetables, pt. 1</td>
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<td>Beef or mutton, stew, oz. 12</td>
<td>Fish, oz. 6</td>
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June 11, 1875.

Maj. Gen'l O. O. Howard
Sitten, Alaska

General:

It has been suggested to me by one of your officers that you would not object to address the citizens of Sitten. I have accordingly posted notices to that effect. Trusting that you will meet us at the Catholic Church tomorrow evening (Sunday), 8 o'clock, I have the honor to be very respectfully, your ob't. serv't

W. P. Berry
New York, June 12th, 1875,

Gen. O. C. Howard,
Portland, Oregon,

My dear Friend and Brother,

I am glad to get a line from you, even though it be to communicate an unpleasant item of news.

The memorandum you sent me from the Executor of the will of M. F. Loughridge is undoubtedly correct. Such are the laws of Pennsylvania.

We once lost a like case of much larger amount, $20,000.

Our friend had for many years had a will giving us that amount. He rewrote his will to effect some minor changes, and died 27 days
thereafter. The bequest was declared invalid on account of the three days.

I do not like to suggest it, but on the other hand, I do not like to drop your name from our Executive Committee, lest it should seem like a slight. But as there is no hope of having you at our monthly meetings, would it not be well to send in your resignation as a member of the Committee?

Yours very truly,
Geo. Whipple
Cor. Sec.

Per E. M. W.
Washington, D.C.,
June 12, 1875.

Dear Gen'l,

I wish to ask you a question in regard to the work done on the University books by Geo. A. Durrow & myself from the fall of 1867 to the spring of 1872, nearly five years. It was as well understood fact between Geo. Balloch & ourselves that we should receive an extra compensation for the work done and you have often at least twice or three times spoken to me, that I should be compensated for that service. The reason that I have delayed in paying anything about the matter before this time, is, that Mr. Durrow informed me that since Geo. Balloch was relieved we would not be able
to get our pay and there would be no use of our putting in a voucher for payment. So I let the matter drop thinking that if Mr. Drexel could donate to the University his time on three books I could do the same although the books were new—two thirds of the whole labor on these books was done by myself after office hours. Another and greater reason for my bringing this matter before you is that at the time Mr. Drexel told me that we could get nothing for our labor—so at that time had made out a voucher for his own time amounting to over $300, of which I have a copy which you signed and ordered paid to him. This did not come to my knowledge until lately and I feel as if injustice has been done me, which I feel sure was not your intention. I spoke to Mr. Ballach about the payment of Drexel, and he was perfectly surprised that nothing had been said to about it. Knowing as he did that most of the labor was done by me for which I have never received one cent. Now, Mr. Plamour, please think the matter over and answer this letter giving me your views as to whether I should not have some recompense for nearly five years labor on the books of the University. With your strictest regard for justice I feel that I will get justice. Everything is very quiet and business dull—many places—and not much improvements going on.

Give my regards to Capt. and with my best wishes for your health and prosperity I am yours truly,

D.S. Plamour
This letter was addressed to one of the most pronounced disciples of the brotherhood taught by Jesus.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 1875.

MR. H——, Member of the German Church,

SIR:—You know that the Pharisees hated and abhorred Jesus, for this one thing, He exhausted human language in denouncing their hypocritical professions, yes, exclusive professions of saintly religion, when they were cruel as the grave, and loved the highest seats in the synagogue and the praise of men more than the praise of God, and so they trampled their goodness at the corners of the streets, while they “devoured widows houses, and for a pretence, made long prayers.” They “laid grievous burdens (of religion) on other mens’ shoulders, while they themselves would not lift them with one of their fingers ends.” He said to them, “woe unto you, ye are whitened sepulchres, (rotten moral corpses) rotten moral graveyards, that appear not, and so the men that walk over them are not aware of them.” They were so rampant with rage because He told them the truth, (as all Gospel physicians ought to do) that they gnashed upon Him with their teeth, and cried out, crucify him, crucify him. Indeed, if Jesus were to come among us again that very same large family of hypocritical saints would kill Him, after calling Him “a black mailer, a fiend and a companion of the vilest sinners.” But He was not afraid of libel suits at worldly common law; (and just here let me whisper in your ear,) that as you threaten me as a blackmailer because I have told you and your friends what you know to be the Gospel truth about your broken pledges, made to me on the 10th of May, 1875, namely: That, “if I did not get out an injunction to stop the sale, that was advertised to take place at 6 o’clock that very evening,) you would after the
said sale, let me have my home back, and take off $3,000 from the debt that was on the deed of trust, "that you held against my said home." Believing that a Christian's word was as dear to him as his life, I withdrew my attempted injunction, and as there was no real bidder, save yourself, you got my home for half price, completely confiscating it, I not receiving a single cent as my equity in this magnificent house. After the sale I went to see you, to arrange to get my loved wigwam back, when you just mocked at me for having believed you, when your pledges were not in writing." You exclaimed, "why Mrs. Schoolcraft, all men are liars, and I am a liar myself." These were your very words, and you know it. I replied, no, no sir, if all men are liars we are living now in that place where the "Father of Lies" is our King, our God. While the big tears were raining down my cheek, that there was no faith in the brotherly religion of Jesus, that thirty pieces of silver would not bribe his followers from selling him to crucifixion afresh. You asked me to move out of my house, as you wanted to move your family into it. You had talked so kind previous to the sale, that I did not know you now to be the same man. I repeat, "let me whisper in your ear this solemn fact, that I am not afraid of your threats to sue me as a blackmailer. I have written a thousand such letters as I wrote to you to denounce your sin and bring you to repentance and Gospel humility. I have been writing such faithful letters ever since I was eighteen years old, and I intend to do it till I die. And if these money idolators in the Church will not practically repent of their lying covetousness, I will publish in the newspapers any lies my brother man tells to rob me, or any of his neighbors.

High minded citizens should warn the public, when they suddenly discover that the person whom all the
neighbors trusted was in good moral and physical health verily has the small-pox, or the yellow fever, or any contagious distemper. The press is another John the Baptist, sprung upon the American people especially. If the press is a mercenary money adoring coward away with it. If it speaks smooth opiates of peace to professional cruel philanthropists or the covetous in high places in the State and in the Church, it prostitutes its grand mission among all the people in the Church and out of it.

I am not afraid of being put in jail, because I tell church members the truth in kind concern about their sins. And as I have lived all my life in the valley of humiliation and sorrow, I have at last found a sanctum where perfect peace reigns. No enemy to my influence of character, no swindler of my property ever disturbs the happiness of my own souls’ lofty peace. I have worked hard to get my property back from those who deceived my life-long faith, that “man was the born protector of woman,” and therefore could not be such a mere Darwinian brute as to cheat her in a business transaction. I had “promised” to adopt into my family several very unhappy, almost starving little boys out of the public streets, and to give them a Christian education of usefulness, and thus cheat the gallows of some of its victims in Washington.

This compassion for the children of wicked parents, who seem elected to damnation for the sins of their ancestors, elected to their diseases of body, intellect and heart. These every-day facts bruise my faith in their incomprehensible mystery of destiny; and the only relief I can find in seeing such precious material wasted in these little ones becoming mere cumberers of the ground, born seemingly only to manure it, is the certainty that God’s goodness means fidelity to law. That sun, that moon, those stars, are only our benefactors; because from all eternity they
have never transgressed the truth, the fixed law of their creation. Therefore, avaricious galvanized corpses, drunkards, murderers, and unclean parents, must, according to nature’s law, send their poisoned blood and atheistic infidel morals, through their offshoots, to the “tenth generation.” And there can be no millenium of happiness for the human race, unless we make laws to prevent such a prostitution of that heavenly conjugal love, that creates, and therefore should bring us into the nearest, most holy communion with the great Creator—God.

This is God’s fidelity to law that cannot be changed, and so we had better give up our traditions, our latitudinarian ideas of living in sin, and having death at last to purify our leprous souls. “Without holiness no man shall see the Lord.” The mere article of death is not a redeemer. It does not change our hearts at all. The “wedding garment is not a mantle to cover up our filthy rags of lifetime—unrighteousness.”

I have had dealings with several members of your Church, and if I understand the Christians of the day they do not believe that the Gospel of Jesus has any place in “business matters.” Lying, stealing, circumventing your neighbor, to beggar him, devouring widow’s houses, outwitting them, with your superior sense to get their property, making all your enterprise fasten upon getting more riches, more gold, when God, the heart-searching God, declares that the “love of money is the very root of every other evil.” Do you think all this sin and cruelty may be practiced in business all the week, and then we can put on the holy cloak, the said “wedding garment,” on Sunday, and cover up all these filthy rags of unrighteousness, that we have worn so contentedly in our business transactions with our brothers, six days out of every seven? I tell you, Mr. H——, there is no place on this earth where religion, Gospel religion, is more needed than
in our business callings. There the "old time enemy of the human Race" is {\it ubiquitous}. The tempter is never absent from men who are "hasting to be rich."

One of the members of your Church, a Mr. L———, sold me a house for $23,000 or $25,000, that he declared "he had once before sold to a newly married couple in Georgetown for $28,000; but that the man afterwards could not raise the money to pay for it. Mr. L——— also said, or made me believe that there was a deed of trust on his said house, and on lot K, and several other lots on North Carolina avenue, amounting in all only to $10,000, at six per cent; that this deed of trust was to Mr. H———, his own bosom friend, who always loaned out his money at low interest, did not believe in usurious loans, and would give even ten years to pay the principal if the six per cent interest was only paid. The deed given to me, however, recites no incumbrance. Mr. L——— pledged himself to finish the said splendid house I had purchased from him, and fix up the yard with a new substantial fence. This pledge is on "Record," but he would not do it, and I have had all the expense of finishing it myself. Mr. L——— said all the interest, all the taxes had been paid up to the date of selling lot 2 and 3 and L to me. Because he was a member of the Church, I believed him. Because he was poor, I let him stay in his said big house, free of rent, for three months after I had bought it. Then he went out of his own accord; and then I moved into it. When six months had expired I went to the German American Savings Bank, to pay my interest of six per cent. There they showed me Mr. H———'s note against said property for $11,000, not $10,000, for nine, not six per cent; and the interest never had been paid by him, said Mr. L———, at all, and so far from ten years' grace, to pay the principal of the said note for $11,000—it was due and demanded of me in less than six months
after I bought the lot L house. Then I went to the Tax Collector’s office, and found Mr. L—— had never paid a cent of his taxes, though his lawyer’s “abstract of title” had never made apparent that incumbrance. Indeed the whole property had been sold under tax lien certificates, and I had to redeem my said house. I felt myself utterly ruined. I could not meet these new conditions. I tried to sell it, but every time I found a purchaser for this splendid house, professionals, whose gains consist in running down the value of everybody’s property, that they are not to get some per cent themselves by the sale of it, circumvented all my efforts to pay Mr. H—— and others by the sale of my whole real estate. Then through Dr. Prentiss I offered you one large house and two smaller houses for your mortgage. That offer was rejected. Then I actually sold the house under certain written and witnessed legal conditions for $26,000. Then I offered you $7,500 cash, and the balance in secured notes. This both your wife and self refused, and the sale of all my property was thrown back on my hands. As I could not now conform to the conditions of my said “agreement” with the said purchaser. Then you advertised my home to be sold right over my head, and bought it yourself for just half that it had cost me, just half the amount that I had sold it for three months previous to your confiscating foreclosure of the mortgage. The morning of the evening (10th May, 1875,) I was getting out an injunction to stop the sale until next November, as now there is a perfect glut in the market of real estate, all forced into the foreclosure of the deeds of trust on them. The most awful distress prevails in this city from this cause. The brotherly cry of the Gospel of Jesus, “Have patience with me and I will pay thee all,” is scoffed at as contrary to the conventionalities of business. You, Mr. H——, caused me to withdraw my said injunction, by voluntarily pledging
your Christian word that you would forgive $3000 of the debt, because, no doubt, you knew how I had been swindled. Now you scoff at me for believing that all men are not liars. You broke your pledge as soon as I let you sell my beautiful home. You remember that the Apostle Judas was a consistent follower of Jesus, until covetousness took possession of his heart. But he did believe in Jesus, for as soon as he sold Him for money, his remorse was so awful that he went out and hanged himself. You have broken faith with that truest lover of the human race, by deceiving me to take away my home, giving me not a cent for it, and now the law of the land must decide between us, and may God grant you a true practical repentance, is my prayer, and sign myself in sorrow, not in wrath,

MARY HOWARD SCHOOLCRAFT,
Widow of the Historian,
H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT.
OF NEW YORK.
Indianapolis, Ind. Jan. 16, 1875

E. O. Howard
Portland Augt.

I herewith enclose your policy written on new form with the removal of all restrictions on transfer. Please send me your receipt for Feb, 1875, as it is necessary for me to have it in order to square my account with the Company. The use of your policy having been charged off against the old receipts, and of no value to you, your present policy is a receipt for the premium due to Feb, 1876.

Yours truly,

J.E. Springer

I have requested the Co's Porter to send you the enclosed letter.
Jersey City, N.J.
June 18, 1875

Dear Gen'!

I have undertaken the task of writing the services of the 20th Army Corps and necessarily including the history of the old 11th and 12th Corps, and would respectfully solicit from you such assistance in paper and information as you may have outside of your official report. I wish to make an accurate and just record of the operation and labor of every division, brigade and regiment as far as it can be brought within the reasonable limits of such a work. I have no personal feeling to gratify, and no idea to publish. I would like to get information on one or the point especially which I presume you only can give. In reference to Chancellorville I have always believed that your corps got
more blame than in any conceivable view of the case was attachable to it, and the onslaught of Jackson was too strong and sudden than been successfully resisted by any one Corps. Mother has as you are aware said he had informed you of the weakness of your right and of Jackson movements in that direction. If you receive such orders must you receive in time to make new disposition to meet an attack? Any information on that point or direction where I cannot find it would be very acceptable. I presume the Rebel General has nearly all of the report but you may have something of interest, outside of these reports. Have you a copy of your report to the Adjutant Gen if the Rebel Gen has and your military services during the war? In the course of my compilation I have no doubt I will have occasion to reconcile many apparent discrepancies in the statement of the same fact and I trust it will be in your power to do so. Can you refer me to anyone in your command who during the
Angel Island San Francisco
New York, June 1875

Gen. O.O. Howard
Camp Dept. of Columbia

Dear Sir:

I trust you will pardon the liberty I assume in thus addressing you. I do so at the suggestion of my good friend Capt. Paynor -- the Chaplin at this post, who advises me to address you informing you of my present circumstances and desires for the future. I am a young man, not yet twenty two years of age, having been early thrown upon my own resources,
I have the experience of a man of 25 or 30.

In the Scholastic year of 1872-3 I was in charge of the Preparatory Dept of the Atlanta University, being sent out by the American Missionary Association.

In 1873-4 I held the position of Principal of the Union Academy Columbus, Miss. under the general supervision of your esteemed brother, Rev. C.T. Howard, and have been tendered the position several times since.

The past Scholastic year I have been engaged as Principal of a large school in Georgia.
For several reasons, which I consider valid, by which I hope some day to have the privilege of explaining to you, I enlisted as a Cavalryman in New York last than two weeks since, and am assigned to the 1st. Regiment, and am to sail (as I understand) for England tomorrow morning. I have strong hopes that through the kindness of unselfish friends I shall, in due season, receive a Commission, providing I merit the same. In the meantime, I
 Assigned to a company where there is something of a pious element or else be detached on clerical or other duty where I may not come so directly in contact with the lower strata of the enlisted men.

I have my Church letter from the 1st. Cong. Ch. Atlanta Ga. and should appreciate very highly an opportunity of being associated with men somewhat congenial, and having an opportunity of working for the Master in some capacity.
New York, 187

I have a knowledge of single and double entry bookkeeping, have had considerable experience as clerk at various times in having been in the employ of the Erie R.R. Co.

I have also been a leading N. Y. Commercial Agency.

As a teacher I have been very fortunate in the matter of discipline. I am said to possess some executive ability.

I can refer by permission to W. R. Barr, late Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Erie R.R. & X, Retail Dealers Association of New York, also to
Rev. E. McClure, Sec'y A.A.

Rev. E. Allaire West Atlanta Univ.
Mr. Bishop A. Supt. Education
Columbus, Mississippi and others if necessary.

I shall appreciate very highly any aid you can give me in being located as I desire.

I am not disposed to beegotistical, but would say that I am not afraid of work, nor neither tobacco nor liquor & desire to do my duty. Sincerely Yours

in the bonds of Xtian fellowship

Myron W. Savage

With Attachment for 12th Cavalry U.S.A.

June 21, 1876.

Dear General,

I have been to Washington and saw your agent and liked the looks of your house very much. It is a nice house in an excellent neighborhood. But I do not feel able at present to consider so large an indebtedness.
The thousand dollars and
four hundred is of the same
that you would expect
me to extend the whole
of the money. I shall see
Mrs. Williams my wife
and I would like to be
remembered very kindly to
Mrs. H. herself. They think
as our best friends in
Portland. Have fan needs

the acquaintance of Mr.
Eliott the veterinarian
although his theology may
differ somewhat from
focus; he is one of the
best men that ever
lived. Very truly yours,

Rufus Sayer

E. C. O'Howard
JOHN H. COOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 1511 W Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washington, D. C. June 22nd 1875

Dear General:

I have been looking anxiously for a word from you in regard to the trade with Cecil Saxton. The interest and insurance on "M. J. J" are on rue again. I do hope the proposed trade can be made.

I have had several offers for furs but am delaying hoping that Cecil Saxton will take the house.

Nothing can be done with the loan unless a R. P. & Co. except to pay in full. They do not feel authorized to make the proposed trade, or to accept part of the notes.

I will settle with Mr. Langston at the earliest moment. He seems to be disposed to accept nothing else.
University matters, as you see by the papers are in a disturbed condition, but all will be well in time. Mr D. is greatly vexed and mortified at the election of an other person (Mr Whipple). He has concluded to leave, so I learn. Have not talked with him.

Please find enclosed statement for last month.

With great respect
Mr. A. C. O. L.
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<th>Amount</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Deposits Second National Bank</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. S. W. Mitchell</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance in hand</td>
<td></td>
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This item includes $138.50 paid to M. Stewart for principal and interest of your note $600; also $100 for bank note and interest in the obligation (one of which interest was due for 2 years), amounting in all to $60.00.
my father's small salary. I will
add that I took a thorough course in
Book-keeping before entering College,
Graduating at Berea in '73—spent
one year at Oberlin, studying
Theology, turned aside only at
the advice of my Physician or intimate
friends. I really long to preach the
Gospel; hope to do earnest lay work
wherever my lot may be cast. Yet
am making everything subservient
to the sole aim, restoration of health.
I have had some desire to labor
among the poor Indians but have
seen no suitable opening as yet.
Please send to me, which is better as
you see best to give.

Very Respectfully yours,

Barrett Ho Yee.

Selma, Tex.
June 22, 75

Genl., O. C. Howard,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir,

I am a son of Rev. Geo. Yee
of Kentucky, and have left my
native state because of throat and
lung trouble, have been in Tex. four months.
I'm a letter received from Father
recently, he says; If your Physician
urged you to go to one of the Forts
in North West Texas, I will ask
Genl. O. C. Howard to give you a letter
of commendation to officers there—
yet as you are newer perhaps you
would better write in person.

My Physician insists that I—
go Northward during the Summer.
Selma, Tex., June 22, 75

Carroll H. Fees

Yours letter of introduction from Gen. H. to Col. Sheets, Comdg. Indian Expedition, etc.

and thought that if I could, as a civilian, legitimately get in with the Indian Scouting expedition which is to move from Fort Concho soon, it would probably be the best thing I could do. I think that traveling on horseback is the best exercise I can take, and as I suppose I would in no way be particularly exposed. I ask that you would have the kindness to give me such commendation as you can to Col. Sheets, Commander of the expedition, and if you will make it general it might be a service should it seem best for me to remain at one of the Forts.

Well I am hoping to obtain some light occupation where ever I may stop for the Summer as I do not like to draw continually upon
As a Christian, I find no associates among the 135 men in this detachment, all of whom used to be, liquors & profanity prevalent in neither of which habits, I am thankful & cannot join them. But the pressure is strong & always in my position so far from being a pleasant one.

Knowing you to be the representative of Christ in soldier, I have taken the liberty of writing you trusting that you will take an interest in my case & give me an opportunity of an interview with you, before

Steamer Ajax  
Tuesday, May 21/75

Gen. Ald. Howard  
Portland Or.

Dear Sir:

Donate you last Friday from Angel Island, but fearing that

I may not reach you in time I avail myself of the opportunity of sending this by the agent of Wills & Co., who takes the river steamer at Astoria & will reach Portland in somewhat earlier than this vessel.

What I wish to say to you is this: I am a
recruit among a number on board this steamship to be assigned to the 1st Cavalry.
I enlisted for reasons which I deem good, but have not the time to make known here, and which I should like an opportunity of making known to you. I am a young man, and have been engaged the greater part of my time since leaving school in teaching at the South. I have held the position of Principal of the preparatory department of Atlanta University under the A.M.A. and I also am Principal of the Union Academy at Columbus, Miss.

under your brother, Gen. C.T. Howard, who was then District Secy. of the A.M.A. I did not leave the work because my interest in it was at any measure been discontinued. And the positions I have named have been tendered me since I left them. I trusted the army for the reasons I have referred to, and while I trust I shall be able to carry my plans into execution in the main, I must own that I am not entirely prepared to face the shocking godlessness to be found in the Army.
R.S. I prefer to Rev. &
Gravath, Deputy Agent, &c. Rl.
St. W. & R. Ware Pres.
Atlanta University. Fl.
Mr. B. & Co. Pres Act.
Erie R. R. Windsor Hotel
N. Y.

Gen. Clinton B. Ish
3d Ar. Hotel or
Cor. Broad & Wachter St. N. Y.
and others. I mention
Tobacco or liquor &
A. M. a member of the
1st Cong. Ch. of
Atlanta. By

Yours truly

[Signature]

[Partial signature]
hand, having held a clerkship in the Erie Railway Co. under Wm. H. Rarick, late General Passenger Dept. of that Company. I hope to have an average knowledge of business & think I could fill any vacancy in which I may be appointed as Clerk in the service.

If you cannot aid me in this way I should like to be transferred to an Infantry post where there is a teacher needed and where the religious atmosphere is better than the Army generally. I hope this will reach you before

I shall have been away to a company so that you may have been able to aid me. Do I know you can see the need of a change for any cause of conscience or moral feeling.

Pardon me for having intruded upon your valuable time to good great an extent. Hoping to hear from you or see you by order I am

Sincerely Yours,
Myron H. Savage
With attachment for
12th Cav. U.S.A.
Military protection that is would we be likely to be abused robbed or killed without such protection.

If it is necessary to have such protection and if we show that we are men of character and responsibility could a military post be established where we could have the direct or indirect benefit of it.

If it is unnecessary to have such protection must we then have permission from the authorities in such case who must we apply to or if we do not require protection is that country open for any trading man to go where they please.

Are the natives favorable to having Trading houses established among them do our Government authorities favor or disfavor such trade.

One of us has intended to go to the Pacific coast this season & learn more fully about these matters & to call on you to learn about the necessity for protection but cannot make it convenient therefore communicate by writing and if the line of your duties will permit you to give

Very Respectfully
Isaac E. Sturly
Dubuque
Iowa
June 27, 1863

Genl. O.O. Howard
My dear General,

I write to you on a subject which a year ago I would not have ventured to broach, but the recent events of the late, a general feeling that it is due to know the past, excuses, as nearly as possible, the remedy which operated before the war. I trust, for the sake of all these, this feeling will increase, and the south can be treated to do her part, until better terms are arrived upon. On both sides, I trust, at least, an effort to improve the common program, to majority - for the truth suffering from the coercion of men as well as women.

To state the subject on which I should be glad to learn your good will, if enda
of your family, I remain
very sincerely your,


J. Yerga.
will pursue to the end. Certainly no influence can take the place of its own Christian purpose as represented by its trustees. I shall add, I expect to find this purpose especially among Congregationalists, and as our trustees are men and ladies, such I expect to find that they will pursue it.

Portland, June 27th

Carl O. O. Noneu

Dear Carl:

My view of the true relation of the college to the Church are so often misunderstood that I found intelligent sympathy. Feeling confident that I shall find it in you, at least desiring it, I submit the following statements.

I think that our Institutions should be under Christian trustees and Christian teachers. That its work is especially a Christian work. It is that...
that quite it important to the eye of Christians, it is that that is in the heart of the society, the efforts of Christians in it. It is that it ought to have them in paternal attention for the church to withdraw from the child this love and interest of mother church.

Except as it has this Christian character, it is soon removed by the love and sympathy of Christians. It becomes a secular institution. It comes for short of what a college ought to be.

But the Congregational New England idea has always been that the Christian character is the test of work, must like individual character be self-respecting, a self-sustaining, in order to deserve Christian sympathy. That ecclesiastical form could not impact it. It may be meaningless, decla- greek e-precision, but cannot be secured by denominational supervision.

A Christian town of trust. Christian teachers earnestly or mock as an independent Christina, the thing is, the Congregationalists have always looked for in the college. Once established having the prayers and sympathy of Christians, launched forth in prayers, it
Portland, 8th June 29, 1875.

To President S. P. Martin, Sr.

My dear Sir,

I believe I express with your views as you express them in your letter to me. It is the method of conducting educational & cheerful work together. It is essentially the same as in Bowdoin & Dartmouth & Yale.

I think it better in all things considered to have the majority of the trustee if this or any College of the same denomination, particularly when contributions are given with patheatic intent as it is long expected in the course of
The form of the lodge is not very remarkable, but its ceremonies are both interesting and instructive. The Catholicity of the institution is demonstrated by getting in a portion of High Time Christian men of other denominations, share the wise under whose flag it seems to have been organized. In fact, Catholicity does not mean what may sound at first, but lights in it.

Very truly your friend,

(Signed) Capt. O.O. Howard.

Brig. Genl. U.S. Army