

Genl Cte Howard Art
with respects of
J. M. S. H.

President
San Francisco Cal
June 11th 1875

(Printed at Headquarters Department of California for distribution.)

JUN
21
1875

POST HOSPITAL,
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

May 5, 1875.

408

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 savings.

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 1802, 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:

JANUARY, 1875.

Average number of men, 12; savings, \$8.66. Average per man, 72 cents.

FEBRUARY, 1875.

Average number of men, 12; savings, \$14.55. Average per man, \$1.38.

MARCH, 1875.

Average number of men, 12; savings, \$19.67. Average per man, \$1.64.

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 months 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.

DIET TABLE OF COMPANY M, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
SUNDAY.....	Beef stew... Coffee..... Bread.....	Roast beef, or pork and cabbage. Potatoes..... Rice pudding, or "duff"..... Bread.....	Dried fruit, stewed. Coffee. Bread.
MONDAY.....	Codfish hash... Coffee..... Bread.....	Beef soup..... Bread.....	Beef stew. Coffee. Bread.
TUESDAY...	Meat hash..... Coffee..... Bread.....	Pork and beans..... Bread.....	Dried fruit, stewed. Coffee. Bread.
WEDNESDAY	Codfish hash... Coffee..... Bread.....	Roast beef..... Potatoes..... Bread.....	Beef stew. Coffee. Bread.
THURSDAY..	Meat hash..... Coffee..... Bread.....	Pork and cabbage..... Potatoes..... Bread.....	Dried fruit, stewed. Coffee. Bread.
FRIDAY.....	Codfish hash... Coffee..... Bread.....	Beef soup..... Bread.....	Beef stew. Coffee. Bread.
SATURDAY..	Meat hash..... Coffee..... Bread.....	Roast beef..... Potatoes..... Bread.....	Dried fruit, stewed. Coffee. Bread.

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, $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.

Directions.—Put the Coffee in $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 boiling 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 Thursday'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, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Hominy, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Gravy, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

6. GRAVY.—Beef drippings, 4-5 pt.; Water, 2-5 pt.; Flour 2 2-5 oz.

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, $4\frac{3}{4}$ 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, $4\frac{3}{4}$ 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, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Flour, 1-5 lb.; Turnips, 13 oz.; Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Cabbage, 10 oz.; Pepper, 1-10 oz.; Salt, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Water, $6\frac{1}{2}$ qts.; Rice, $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Rice, $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 first 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, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Pepper, 1-5 oz.; Salt, 1-5 lb.; Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.

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 into 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Beans, 1 qt.; Pepper, 1-10 oz.

Directions.—Soak 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, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Salt, 2-5 oz.

Directions.—Put the cabbage and salt in boiling water. Boil half an hour. Drain off the water.

16. TURNIPS.—Turnips, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 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, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Vinegar, 3-10 pint.

Directions.—Slice the Cabbage fine. Pour over the vinegar and mix well.

18. PICKLED BEETS.—Beets, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 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, $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; Flour, 1 3-10 oz.; Salt, 3-5 oz.; Cinnamon, 1-5 oz.; Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

20. STEWED FRUIT.—Dried Fruit, 15 oz.; Sugar, 2 oz.; Water, 2 1-5 quarts.

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, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 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.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Breakfast.	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread, Wheat, or Corn.....oz. 6 Hominy with gravy.....oz. 1½	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Meat hash.....oz. 8	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread, wheat.....oz. 6 Rice or succotash, with gravy oz. 1.60	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Meat hash.....oz. 8	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread, wheat or corn.....oz. 6 Hominy, with gravy.....oz. 1	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread, wheat.....oz. 6 Meat hash.....oz. 8	Coffee.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Rice or succotash, with gravy oz. 1.60
Dinner.	Roast beef.....oz. 12 Bread.....oz. 4 Potatoes.....oz. 10 Other vegeta- bles.....oz. 4 Rice pudding or savory bread, oz.	Beef or mutton stew.....oz. 12 Bread.....oz. 4	Beef soup, with vegetables.pt. 1 Meat.....oz. 12 Bread.....oz. 4 Potatoes.....oz. 10	Pork } Baked (oz. 6 or in } gill Beans } soup, (.80 Bread.....oz. 4 Potatoes.....oz. 6 Cole slaw, or beets pickled.....oz. 4	Beef or mutton, roast.....oz. 12 Bread.....oz. 4 Potatoes.....oz. 10 Other vegeta- bles.....oz. 4	Fish.....oz. 6 Potatoes.....oz. 10 Bread.....oz. 4 Beets or other vegetables. oz. 4 Pickles.....oz. 1 Savory bread. oz.	Beef or mutton stew.....oz. 12 Bread.....oz. 4
Supper.	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Dried fruit, stewed.....oz. 1½	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Cheese.....oz. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Dried fruit, stewed.....oz. 1½	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Cheese.....oz. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Dried fruit, stewed.....oz. 1½	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Smoked herring oz. 2 Or cheese.....oz. 1	Tea.....pt. 1 Bread.....oz. 6 Cold meat.....oz. 4

211

Sitka. Alaska

June 11. 1875.

Maj: Genl: C. P. Howard

Sitka. Alaska

General:

It has been suggested to me by one of your Officers that you would not object to address the citizens of Sitka. I have accordingly posted notices to that effect. Trusting that you will meet us at the Lutheran Church - tomorrow evening (Sunday), 8 O'clock.

I have the honor to be

Very Respect, Your obt. Servt

W. P. Berry

Die

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION:

56 READE STREET.

298

REV. GEORGE WHIPPLE, N. Y. } Sec's.
REV. M. E. STRIEBY, N. Y. }

EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., Treasurer, N. Y.
W. E. WHITING, Esq., Asst. Treas., N. Y.

REV. E. M. CRAVATH, Field Secretary, N. Y.

JUN
23
1875

New York, June 12th 1875.
Gen. O. O. Howard,
Portland, Oregon.

My dear Friend & 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 Miss Loughbridge 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 meeting 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. H.

JUN
23
1875

JUN
26
1873

207

Washington D.C.

Dear Genl

June 12/75.

I wish to ask you a question in regard to the work done on the University books, by Geo A. Dureu & myself from the fall of 1867 to the spring of 1872, nearly five years. It was a well understood fact between Genl Balloch & ourselves that we should receive an extra compensation for the work done - and you have often - at least two or three times, spoken to me, that I should be compensated for that service. The reason that I have delayed in saying anything about the matter before this time, is, that Mr Dureu informed me that since Genl Balloch was relieved we would not be able

JUN
26
1875

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 Durew could donate to the
University his time on those books,
I could do the same although
the books will show the two thirds
of the whole labor on those 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 Durew
told me that we could get nothing
for our labor - he at that time had
made out a voucher for his own
time amounting to over \$800. (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 Gen. Balloch about
the payment of Durew, 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 Genl - 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 Uni-
versity. With your strict regard
for justice I feel that I will
get justice. Everything is very quiet
- and business dull - money scarce -
and not much improvements going on.
Give my regards to Capt. and with
best wishes for your health & prosper-
ity I am
Yours truly
L.S. Blue

This letter was addressed
one of the most pronounced
decisions of the brotherly
philosophy taught by Jesus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1875.

103-June 15, 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 trumpeted 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 whited sepulchres, (rotted 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

216

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

when I purchased it.

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 superier 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 *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.

J. E. SPRINGER, Manager,

For Indiana and Kentucky.

Office of **Security Life Ins. Co.**
OF NEW YORK.

Indianapolis, Ind. *June 16* 1875

714
Ed O O Howard
Portland Oregon

Dear Sir,

I enclosed your
Policy written on new form with the
removal of all restrictions on travel &c.

Please send me your receipt for Fifty
1875, as it is necessary for me to have
it in order to square my accounts
with the Company. The no. of your Policy
having been changed I enclose the old
receipts and of no value to you. Your
present Policy is a receipt for the
premium to Feb 1876

Yrs truly

J E Springer

I am requested by the Co's Porter to send
you the enclosed letter

Inches

1

2

3

4

5

9

71

8

JUN
29
1875

210

Jersey City N.J.
June 18 1875

Dear Gen^l

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 papers and information as you may have outside of your Official Reports. 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 feelings to gratify and no idol to worship. I would like to get information on one or two points especially which I presume you only can give. In reference to Chancellorsville I have always believed that your Corps got

JUN
29
1875

more blame than in any conceivable view of the case was attachable to it, and the onslaught of Jackson was too strong and savage to have been successfully resisted by any one Corps. Hooker has as you are aware said he had informed you of the weakness of your right and of Jackson's movements in that direction. If you receive such orders will they receive in time to make new dispositions to meet an attack? Any information on that point or direction when I could find it would be very acceptable. I presume the Rebellion Record has nearly all of the reports but you may have something of interest, outside of those reports. Have you a copy of your report to the Adjutant Gen of the battles engaged in 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

war took an interest in preserving facts, maps, and other material illustrating the movements of your corps?

Very Respectfully
Yours re

D A Carrman

Late Col 13th Arty

Long 2nd Brig 1st Div 20th Corps

Gen Geo Worrant

Angel Island San Francisco
~~New York,~~ June 18th 1875

Gen. O. O. Howard
Comd Dept. of Columbia:
Dear Sir:

I trust you
will pardon the liberty I
assume in thus addressing
you. I do so at the sug-
gestion of my good friend
Capt. Raynor - the Chaplain
at this post, who advises
me to address you informing
you of my present circum-
stances and desires for the future.

I am a young man, not
yet twenty two years of age,
altho' 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 Mis-
sionary Assn.

In 1873-4 I held the po-
sition of Principal of the
Union Academy Columbus
Miss. under the general
supervision of your esteemed
brother, Gen. A. S. 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.

2.
New York,

187

For several reasons, which I consider valid, & which I hope some day to have the privilege of explaining to you, I enlisted as a Cavalryman in New York less than two weeks since, and am assigned to the 1st. regiment, and am to sail (as I understand) for Portland tomorrow morning.

I have strong hopes that through the kind offices of unselfish friends I shall, in due season, receive a Commission, providing I merit the same.

In the mean time I

a man to be
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 baser
strata of the enlisted men.

I have my Church
letter from the Mt. Cong.
Chh. Atlanta Ga. and should
appreciate very highly an
opportunity of being asso-
ciated with men somewhat
congenial, and having
an opportunity of working
for the Master in some
capacity.

3.
New York, 187

I have a knowledge of single and double entry book-keeping, have had considerable experience as clerk at various times - having been in the employ of the Erie R.R. Co. & also of a leading N. Y. Commercial Agency.

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

I can refer by permission to Wm R. Barr late Genl. Pass. Agt. Erie R.R. & Retail Dealers Association of New York, also to

Rev. E. M. Wright, Secy. U.S.A.
Rev. E. A. Ware, Pres. Atlanta Univ.
J. M. Bishop, C. 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
be egotistical, but would
say that I am not afraid
of work, use neither tobacco
nor liquor & desire to do
my duty. Sincerely Yours,

in the bonds of Hellenic fellowship,

Myron H. Savage
with attachment for 1st.
Cavalry U.S.A.

Philadelphia Pa

Aug 2 1875



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 neighbour hood
but I do not feel able
at present to attend so
large an indebtedness as

234



Five Thousand dollars and
four agent is of the sum
that you would expect
me to assume the whole
of the mortgages. I should like

see Mrs Williams my wife
and I would like to be
remembered very kindly to
Mr W & herself they rank
as our best friends in
Portland. Have you made

The acquaintance of Mr
Elliott the Unitarian Minister
although his Theology may
differ somewhat from
yours he is one of the
best men that ever
lived. Very truly yours
Lufus Saxton

Genl. O. Howard

JOHN H. COOK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

No. 1511 1/2 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 Genl Saxton. The interest and insurance on "M." It are on me again. I do hope the proposed trade can be made. I have had several offers for ~~papers~~ but am delaying, hoping that Genl Saxton will take the house.

Nothing can be done with the commissioners F. J. & C. 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 but

obligation (one one of which interest was due for 2 years) amounting

University matters as you see by
the papers are in a disturbed
condition, but all will be well
in time. Mr L. 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 state-
ment for last month.

With great respect

Jno. H. Cook

226

Statement of Account of
John McBook, Trustee, for the month ending May 31st 1895

Credits

Balance in hand per last statement

33 33

Q.O.R. (proceeds of Greeley note sold to N.D. Stewart)

2278 50

Rents

120 00

deposits Second National Bank

1762 30

Geo W Mitchell

25 00

Expense

Balance in hand

4219 13

* This item includes \$1138⁵⁰ paid N.D. Stewart for principal and interest of your note of \$1000; also \$1100 for Buck note, and interest on N.D. obligation (one of which interest was due for 2 years), amounting in whole to \$6000

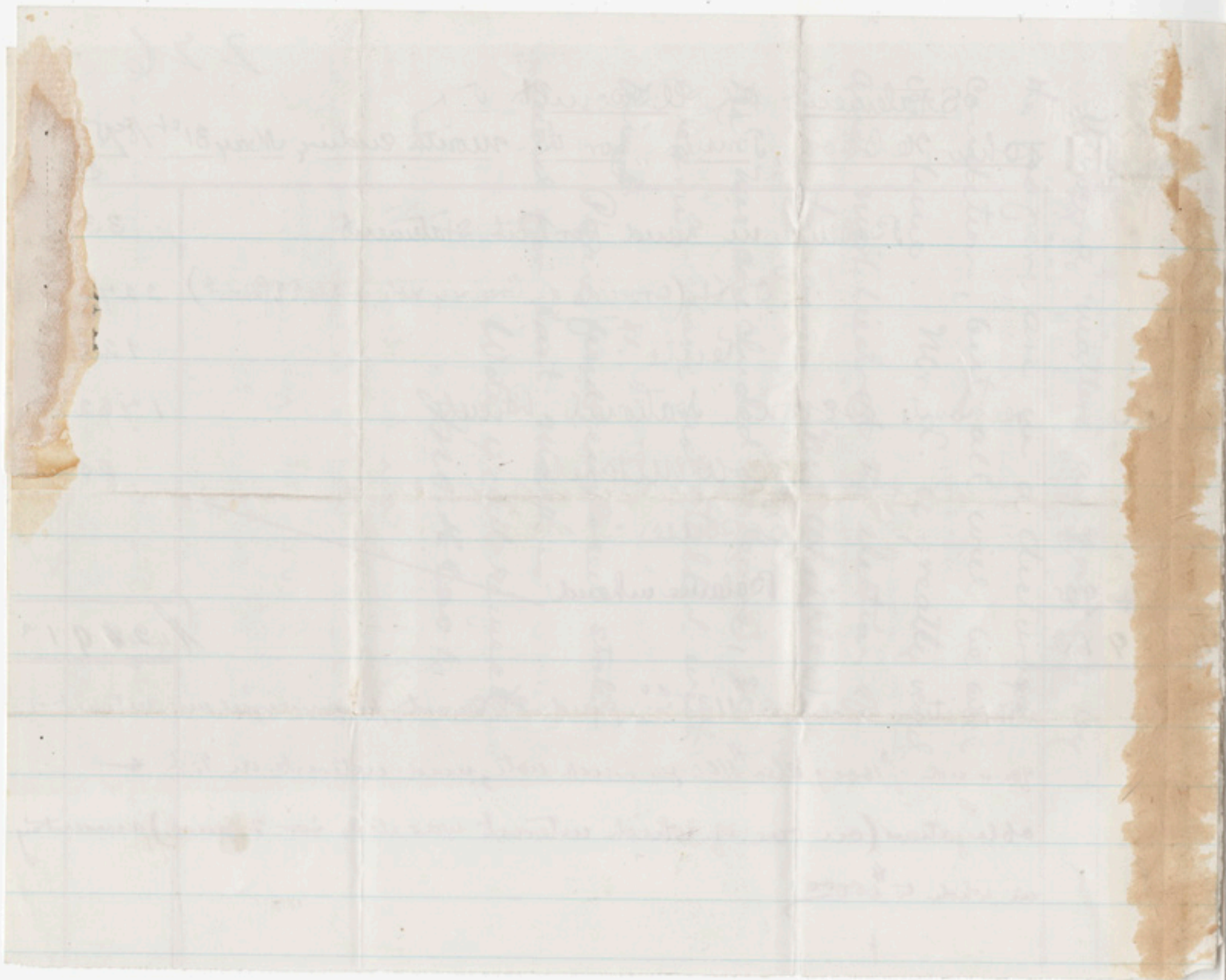
The University matters as in condition are in

60

29 54 21

4 92

4219 13



my Father's small salary. I will
add that I took a thorough course in
Book-keeping before entering College,
Graduated at Berea in '73 - spent
one year at Oberlin studying
Theology, - turned aside only at
the advice of my Physician & 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 one 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, ^{at Frederickburgh,} such a letter as
you see best to give.

Very Respectfully Yours
Burritt H. Fess.

Selma, Tex.
June 22nd '75.

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

Dear Sir,

I am a son of Rev Jno. G. Fess,
of Kentucky, and have left my
native state because of throat and
lung troubles: - have been in Tex four months.

In a letter received from Father
recently, he says; If your Physician
urges 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 nearer perhaps you
would better write in person.

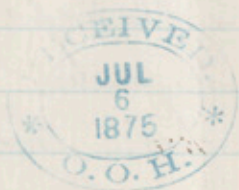
My Physician insists that I
go northward during the Summer.

Silma Tex June 22. 75

Burritt H. Fess

Wants letter of introduction
from Gen H. B. to Col. Shaster,
Comdg. Indian Expedition etc.

Ans. by Genl A—
Aug. 4, 75



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 find that traveling on horseback
is the best exercise I can take, and
as I suppose I would in no way
be particularly exposed ^{moving only from camp to camp}, I ask that
you would have the kindness to give
me such commendation as you can
to Col. Shaster Commander of the
expedition, and if you will make it
general it might be of service should
it seem best for me to remain
at one of the Forts.

As 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
use tobacco, liquor
& profanity; in neither
of which habits, I am
thankful I cannot join
them. But the pres-
sure is strong & I realize
my position is far
from being a pleasant
one.

Knowing you to be
the representative Christian
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 inter-
view with you, before

212

Steamer Ajax.
Tuesday P.M. 6/22/75

Gen. O. Howard,
Portland Or.
Dear Sir:

I wrote you
last Friday from Angel
Island, but fearing that
note may not reach you in
season I avail myself of the
opportunity of sending this
by the Agents of Wells, Fargo
& Co., who takes the river
steamer at Astoria & will
reach Portland somewhat
earlier than this vessel.
What I wish to say
to you is this: I am a

recruit among a number
on board this steam
ship 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 also as
Principal of the Union Acad-
emy at Columbus Miss.

under your brother, Gen.
C. Howard, who was
then District Secy of
the A.M.A.

I did not leave
the work because my
interest in it has in any
measure been diminished,
and the positions I have
named have been tendered
me since I left them.

I entered the army
for the reasons I have
referred to, and while I
trust I shall be able to
carry my plans into ex-
ecution in the main, I
must own that I am
not entirely prepared
to face the shocking
godlessness to be found
in the Army.

P.S. I refer to Rev. E.
Cravath Secy A.M.A., 56 Re
St. N.Y.

Rev. E. A. Ware Presk.
Atlanta University Ga.
Wm R. Barr Ex C. Pass. Agt
Erie R.R. Windsor Hotel
N.Y.

Gen. Clinton B Fisk
5th Av. Hotel or
Cor Broad & Wall Str. N.Y.
and others. I use no
tobacco nor liquor &
am a member of the
10th Congl Chh. of
Atlanta Ga.

Myron F. Savage

2.

I shall have been sent
into the interior on other
duty. If it be possible
I should like an oppor-
tunity of remaining at
your head quarters, where
the influences would be
more elevating & I should
have Church privileges
which are not found
on the frontier.
I am writing on
a rather rough pen &
using my knapsack
for ~~my~~ a desk, so that
this is not a fair
sample specimen of my
penmanship; but I
write a plain legible

hand, having held a
clerkship in the Erie
Railway Co. under Wm.
R. Barr late General Pas-
senger Agt. of that Company.

I have an average
knowledge of business &
think I could fill
any vacancy to 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 sent away
to a company so that
you may be able
to aid me, for I know
you can see the need
of a change for any
ease of conscience &
moral feeling.

Pardon me
for having intruded upon
your valuable time to
so great an extent.

Hoping to hear
from or see you by order
I am

Sincerely Yours
Myron H. Savage
with Detachment for
1st Cav. U.S.A.

227

Dubuque Iowa June 25th 1875

Maj Genl O. O. Howard U.S.A.
 Sir

A Gentleman in Oregon has of late been writing to us, setting forth the advantages to be derived from trading in southern Alaska viz, trading goods for Furs - Skins - Fish oil - Timber and packing fish - we are inclined to accept his statements, but cannot probably commence the work before another year - and we have thought it was proper for us to communicate with you on the subject and ask a few questions which we hope you will be able to answer - providing it is not inconsistent with your military position -

Questions

Would it be safe for 3 or 4 white men to establish a trading House on Prince of Wales Island - or old Fort Tongas - without

Dubuque Iowa

June 25, 75

Loace & Stanley

all concerned
 business opportunities
 in Alaska.

Ans. by Capt. M.

Aug. 11, 75



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
& responsibility would 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
men to go where they choose -

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
& learn about the necessity for protection -

but can not make it convenient - therefore
communicate by writing, and if the
line of your duties will permit you to give

us the information desired you will
confer on us a great favor -

Very Respectfully
Isaac S. Stanley
Dubuque
Iowa



Shared by David.



Univ. of the South
Sewanee, Tenn.

June 27. 1875

Gen. 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 there seem to have arisen of late a general feeling that it is but to favor the part, & return as nearly as possible to the condition which existed before the war. I trust for the sake of all that this feeling will increase, - and the South can be treated to do her part, - until later betterness will disappear on both sides, so far as least as not to impede the common progress to prosperity - for the North suffers from the consequences, as well as the South.

To state the subject on which I should be glad to hear your good will, if under

the improved aspect^{of} affairs you deem the matter
feasible. My oldest son, Willie, whom you
may remember as a little three-year-old
boy at Augusta, is naturally desirous
of following the profession of his father, &
wants to go to that point. You can tell
me whether an application to the President
would be out of place - a year ago it
would have seemed to me almost an im-
pertinence.

May I ask your good offices? - It
is barely possible that an appointment
in place of that rejected at the June
examination could be obtained for September.

I am sure you will tell me frankly
what under present aspects, you think
of such an application. The appoint-
ment of the boy would be favorably known
in Alabama, where he is known as the
grandson of one of her early Governors -
Gov John Gayle.

How have you pleased Lucy? - He
is a few years younger than Willie - I
shall be glad to hear of the welfare

of your family, & remain
Very sincerely yours
J. Berger -

will preserve to the end. Certainly
no influence can take the
place of its own Christian pur-
pose as represented by its Trus-
tees. I will add, ^{that} I expect to find
this ^{intelligent} purpose ~~especially~~ among
Congregationalists. & as our
Trustees are ~~in a majority~~ such.
I expect & desire ^{in majority} that they will
remain. ~~constituted there, not~~
that ^{it} may be congregational
but that it may be Christian.
Now Genl I claim that this is the
true, & I am proud to say Congregational
at ^{a Christian} idea of College. I want our
College to stand ^{on} the ground
of Dartmouth & Williams, ~~for us~~
~~aspects~~. Who but are men who
call these Congregational Colleges?
There is nothing sectarian about
them. I wish ours to be a Christ-
ian College under men who will
perpetuate this Congregational
idea by keeping it independent
of sectarian control. Am I
not right? very respectfully yrs
S. H. Marsh

Portland June 27/75
Genl O. O. Howard

Dear Genl.

My views of the true
relation of the College to the
Church are so often misun-
derstood that I crave intelli-
gent sympathy. Feeling con-
fident that I shall find it
in you, at least desiring it,
I submit the following state-
ments.

I think that our Institu-
tion should be under Christian
Trustees & Christian Teachers. &
that its work is especially a Christ-
ian work. It is this

that gives it importance in the
eyes of Christians. It is this that
calls out the ~~prayers~~ ^{prayers} & sympathy
& efforts of Christians in its be-
half. It ought to have their
It is parental attention for the
church to withdraw from her
child this love & interest of
mother church.

Except as it has this
Christian character, & is sur-
rounded by the love & sym-
pathy of Christians, it becomes a
secular institution. It
comes far short of what a col-
lege ought to be.

But the Congregational
the New England idea has al-
ways been, that this Christian

character & worth & work, must,
like individual character, be
self-mought, & self-sustained: in
order to deserve Christian sym-
pathy, & that ecclesiastical
power could not impart it.

It may be encouraged, devel-
oped & exercised, but cannot
be secured by denominational
superintension.

A Christian board of trust,
Christian teachers earnestly at
work, as an independent Chris-
tian & living organism, is what
congregationalists have always
looked for in the College.

Once established & having the
prayers & sympathy of Christians,
launched forth in prayer, it

Cortland Or June 29
1875.

President S. A. Maush. Esq.

My dear Sir.

I believe I sym.

pathize with your views as
you express them in your letter
to me. It is the method of con-
ducting educational & christ-
ian work together. It is es-
sentially the same as in Pom-
doin & Dartmouth & Yale.

I think it better all things
considered to have the majori-
ty of the trustees of this or
any College of the same de-
nomination, particularly
when contributions & sym-
pathetic interest are to be
long expected, on the name of

The principle that what
is my todays business is to-
days business. The Cath-
olicity of an Institution is
demonstrated by getting in
a portion of high toned
Christian men of other pe-
suasions, than the one un-
der whose flag it seems to
have been organized. In
fact Catholicity does not hurt
me when my friends de-
light in it.

Very truly your friend
(Signed) O.O. Howard.

Brij Genl. U.S. Army