

[Feb, 1882?]

227

Dear General,

I enclose the
deeds as if Mrs Wood
returns with me & may
~~be~~ delayed. Mr Blackburn
told me. He should not
care at anything you got
the senate to put ~~it~~ in,
on the contrary he would
assist but that it was not
expedient that he should himself
initiate the measure of a bill that
had passed through his hands
and his doing so would only
destroy the effect of his
advocacy of it.

In haste

Yours truly

1882

1882

1882

1882

1882

128

General:

I gave Lieut Turner's book
to Strüppe. Capt Gladen's orderly, with
directions to hand it to Mallet. I
will personally see to tomorrow that he
has received it.

Very Respectfully

L. M. Greene

February 7th 1862.

Lt. A. S. Caraley

Gillmore, O.O.M.
1st Lieut

West Point, N.Y.
Feb 17 1882

Order

9381



APPEAL IN BEHALF
—OF THE—
Union Ex-Prisoners of War,

Written By Geo. H. Lawrence.

Headquarters:—New York State Association of Union Prisoners of War.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 32 SEVENTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 1st, 1882.

Major Gen O. O. Howard, USA
West Point

DEAR SIR :

I have the honor to forward for your consideration the enclosed bill marked A, introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. A. M. Bliss, in behalf of the Survivors of Southern Military Prisons.

In asking you to support this just measure, it is gratifying to the officers and members of this association, and other State Unions, to inform you that all parties and citizens throughout the Union, unit with us in asking your immediate and special attention of some such measure of at least partial justice in behalf of the Survivors of Libby, Belle Island, Salsbury, Andersonville, Florence, Macon, Charleston, Camp Tyler, and other Southern Military Prisons.

During the past few years a National Union has been formed. State, County, and Town Association in the following States : Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Iowa, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, Vermont, Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Tennessee, and others, for the purpose of bringing their just claims before the present Congress. Praying that justice be done. During the last few years we have received many thousand letters from loyal and prominent citizens of both parties encouraging us in our efforts to secure a pension for our comrades.

The petition which was signed by 24,856 Ex-Union Soldiers, and presented to the 46th Congress, in support of the Keifer Bill, contained several leaves which had been circulated in Texas, Georgia, and other Southern States, and thereon appeared some fifty signatures of Ex-Confederate Soldiers and Officers, some of whom had done guard duty at Andersonville, Libby, and other Southern Military Prisons. During the past year many thousand signatures have been received by the different State Unions which will be presented to the 47th Congress, in support of the enclosed bill No. 3,386.

The record at Washington, D. C., shows that during the war of the rebellion, 180,000 Union Soldiers were captured by the enemy of which 25,000 or 30,000, are believed to be living who remained true to their flag amid the darkness and gloom of many Southern Military Prisons, in the years 1864 and winter of 1865.

The rate of mortality among these men since the close of the war has been over 17 per cent, and we make the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that of those yet living there is not one among them physically who can do a good days work, and at the present rate of mortality few will be living 15 years hence.

In asking you to consider the claims of the Survivors, it is but necessary to refer you to the records of the United States Government, as set forth in the report to the second session of the 40th Congress, 1867, and 1868 trial of Henry Wirtz, the evidence therein consists of many kinds from many directions from officers, soldiers, and citizens, speaking in the interest and for the good of the rebel government, from persons under a strong sense of the wrongs done the Union Prisoners from disinterested observers, neither in the one or the other army, and from the imprisoned themselves history has never presented a scene of such gigantic human sufferings, we ask you to consider the testimony drawn from many sources. First, the opinions of Medical Officers in the service of the rebel government, on duty at Andersonville, Libby, Belle Island, Macon, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Camp Tyler, and others, at the time of these sufferings. Second, the opinions of rebel officers assigned to the special duty of investigating the condition of affairs at the different military prisons, together with the records of each prison. Third, the opinions of Officers and Soldiers of the Rebel Army on duty at Andersonville and elsewhere. Fourth, the observation of persons residing in the vicinity during this period and who paid frequent visits to Andersonville, and other Southern Military Prisons. Fifth, the testimony of prisoners themselves, Soldiers of the Union who were themselves sufferers, see pages 731 to 831 inclusive.

The number of patients treated in the hospital at Andersonville, is shown by the register to have been something less than 18,000, and the deaths a little short of 13,000, and to this number must be added over 3,000 more who died before reaching their homes, making in all 15,000, and this falls far short of the maxim number, giving the frightful rates of mortality of over 83 per cent.

We find that the average mortality of the London Hospitals is 9 per cent. In the French Hospitals, in the Crimea for a period of 22 months the mortality was 14 per cent. the city of Milan received during the campaign in Italy 34,000 sick and wounded, of whom 14,00, or 4 per cent. died. The city Nashville, Tenn., received during the year 1864, 65,157 sick and wounded, of whom 2,635, or 4 per cent died. During the year 1863, Washington D. C., received 68,884, and of these 2,671, or less than 4 per cent died, and in 1864, her hospitals received 95,705 sick and wounded, 49,455 sick, 47,250 wounded of whom 6,283, or 6 and 1-10th died.

The mortality of the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, for 11 months was 2 per cent, at Johnsons Island during 21 months, 134 deaths out of 6,000 prisoners.

This is the records of history against the charnel house of Andersonville, and let this be known it was but one of the prison pens of the South, let the mouths of those who would defend these atrocities by recriminations charging the United States Government with like cruelties forever hereafter be closed. Fort Delaware, and Johnson's Island with 2 per cent, Andersonville with its 83 per cent. Let no mind be it ever so biased by treasonable sympathies doubt this record for if not lost to all sense it must be believed. Let the fact be known that over seventy thousand Union Prisoners died in the different prison pens of the South during the war.

You are aware that in the early part of the war up to July 1863, exchanges of prisoners were made regularly, but about the commencement of 1864, when the confederacy began to show signs of weakness they were stopped, at this time the United States Government held a large excess of prisoners, and the rebels were anxious to exchange man for man, rank for rank, but our authorities acted upon the theory of Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, that we could not afford to give well fed rugged men for invalids and skeletons, that returned prisoners were infinitely more value to the rebels than to us, while the larger body of Confederates held at the North were in good health, and would be ready for battle the moment they were exchanged; to exchange, therefore, would be bad policy, so the order went forth that these men who were in the rebel prison pens, must be sacrificed for the good of the cause, thus compelling the Union prisoners to do double duty, in addition to the terrible sufferings endured therein, see "Conduct of War—Supplement, Part 2." Report of Major General E. H. Hitchcock, U. S. A. Commissioner of Exchange, on the subject of exchange wherein he states it was most deplorable and shocking upon individuals for the time being, but no one whose eyes are open can fail to see that it became in many ways a signal step under the guidance of providence for bringing the rebel cause to destruction.

Again, Gen. Grant in a letter to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, said, It is hard on our men in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but if we now commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated, if we hold those captured they count for more than dead men.

Much more evidence could be brought before you to prove the great and terrible decision of the officers of our Government who left us to suffer and die, this after rendering faithful service to the cause of liberty and union, the officer or private soldier who neglects his duty in the presence of the enemy is taken out and shot, our officials seemed to forget that the soldiers obligation of obedience devolves upon the government, the obligation of protection, it was clearly the duty of our authorities to exchange our soldiers, or to protect them by well considered systematic retaliation in kind, until the rebel authorities should treat prisoners of war with ordinary humanity, according to the usage of honorable warfare.

Again, the official report of Lieut. Gen. J. B. Hood, C. S. A., see advance and retreat by Gen. J. B. Hood, page 324, we find the following: the 34,000 prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., in my rear compelled me to place the army between them and the enemy, thus preventing me at that time from moving on his, "Gen. Sherman's" communications, and destroying his depots of supplies at Marietta.

If those acts were carried out, and these words were true, and it is certain that this policy was adopted and carried out.

Did not those men in Southern prisons in addition to the many battles, they passed through in the months and years of service previous to capture, play an important part in the suppression of the rebellion.

While the exposures incidental to army life were severe, and cost the health and life of many it was not to be compared to what one suffered in the prison pens of the South.

It was impossible for one to spend any length of time there without injury to both physical and mental faculties, thousands suffered with wounds received in battle, thousands died after liberation, and those who live to-day are total wrecks, many both in body and mind, thousands of them are suffering from such exposure and starvation, and will continue to do so uncomplainingly until a great republic they helped to save, shall do them justice.

They remained there by the sanction of their own government, doing a double duty as an extreme war measure untold of in all history, an inexcusable cruelty to thousands of aching hearts, and the story of their tortures and sufferings is a part of the history of this country and the blackest page in the book.

Yet the lamps of their loyalty burned with brightness, they never denounced the government which neglected them they never desponded through the gloomiest days when differences in the cabinet and defeats in the field, threatened to ruin the Union cause, they seldom yielded an iota of principle to their cruel keepers, hungry, cold, and naked, waiting, waiting through slow months and years, thousands sick, thousands dying, they continued true as steel, history has few such records of steadfast devotion.

Charity is not asked only for what they earned and justly their due, let it be remembered that if any of the soldiers in the war for the Union earned what the United States Government paid, or will ever pay them, the men who fought in many battles and endured the terrible sufferings in Southern Military Prisons are first among that number.

They appeal to you for your support in behalf of justice, and trust you will see justice done though the heaven's fall.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servants,

A. T. DECKER, President, No. 32, 7th Avenue, New York City.
JAMES M. LEARY, Vice-President.
JOHN L. RAMSOM, Judge Advocate.
G. H. LAWRENCE, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, East New York, N. Y.
G. W. FARR, Recording Secretary, 245 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
REV. D. HANABURGH, Chaplin, Sangerties, N. Y.
EDWARD O'SHEA, Marshall, New York City.
RICHARD LAWRENCE, S. S. Bearer, Red Bank, N. J.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman Executive Committee, 2084, 3d Avenue, New York City.

Howard, St. G.

Fort Monroe Va.
Feb 1. 1881.

Answered by the Genl
Feb 3/82.

FEB
3
1882

1001
Fort Monroe Va.
1st Feb 1881.
[sic-1882]

Dear father =

As you will get this tomorrow
anyway I will answer your
telegram by mail, & at the same
time your last note. I have
no objection to publishing the
article in Harpers Magazine
and therefore would willingly
sell it to them. But as the
Magazine is of no particular
standing and my little read,
if you send it to them I want
you to change all it is worth.
They do business on rather too
close principles & I don't want
to play the part of a novice trying
to rush into print. There is a good
deal of research shown in the article &

if it is not in good form
I had better lay it aside & in the
future rewrite it. If you
know the price such an article
would bring if sold to one of the
best magazines, like the Atlantic
or Harpers, I want you to charge
proportionately as I am desirous of
publishing with him merely for
the money not for the reputation of
being a writer for his magazine -
If my reputation as a writer were
established I would charge an
additional sum in writing for a
publication with such limited circulation
for trying to help bring it up. but as it
is not, I merely want to guard against
becoming a second class writer for a
second class publication merely because
I am cheap.

Appreciably yours
Guy.

because
I stopped my writing toward Mrs
Say came in, they were returning
from Mrs Laws, where there was
a death, Mrs Laws mother lays dead
in the house, a woman of my age
Mrs Say is a woman of strong
sympathy, she will tell your
son he has my sympathy, & have
passed through the same trial
she buried a daughter of 14 years
old some years since she never
refers to it without symptoms
of grief, & cannot moralize
on Seellie's affliction, it is indeed
affliction, & Seellie truly appreciated
his son while alive, & I think
from the very dear that poor
Seellie has lost such a prop as
he had fair to be, pray to the only
one who can help us that divine
help may come to our hearts
& trust we shall all draw near
er to our divine helper and
receive this sad affliction as necessa-
ry to prepare us for better work
while we remain on earth give
lots of love to Bessie and Bessie
and all the rest except a big
share your self ever yours
Eliza Gilmore

It did the post ever reach Bessie that I sent by mail
about a month
since, Eliza
Gilmore

Mrs E. Gilmore

1882
Glencoe Feb 2^d 1882

My dear son Otis
yours of 29, was duly received
before I got any way along with
my worry, and sympathy in
thinking of all the suffering
in your family, the painful
tidings came from K. H. Gilmore,
that Ralph his only boy was gone
with only two days sickness, the
letter was almost agonizing to me
knowing my boy as I do, and
reading his feelings in the midst of
his affliction, to all human view
this is a blow to be felt in the most
entire manner, he may have
written you ere this, and you
will see a notice of ^{his death} in the Advertiser
ere this reaches you, but I should not
write without saying ^{something} about it.

I was very glad to get Jamie's letter, his
sufferings have been dreadful and
we have great reason to rejoice at
his recovery, & trust he is destined
for a useful man, and young
Harry and Bessie we have much
reason for thankfulness that they
have recovered from that small
disease, & ^{hope} Chancy will escape it, I
owe Chancy a letter and thought I
would take a good calm time ^{to write him} but
shall not wait much longer, we
have had very encouraging letters
from Charles so far, his last were
written at San, Ta, Fe. We are all
quite well except Leon who is croopy
~~at~~ especially nights but plays about
days his work this morning has
been sweeping my room, he swept
a long while and then took the duck
broom and dust pan and brushed

into that, has now gone down to his
mother, last Saturday Katie had our
female missionary meeting here and
took much interest in it, Mr. Deay
preaches for us, we have full meet-
ings, Mr. Foster came on to assist Charles
about the Glencoe monkeys and
went from here to Washington & Co.
a few days after Charles left,
I hear often from R. B. Howard, I think
he must be in good health this winter
small pox still rages in Chicago
we have one case here in Glencoe
perhaps a half mile from us, a severe
case, the young man is now in the
very midst of it vaccination is going
on daily mine did not take, I
often think just how it looks in
the house and around you, I
suppose Harry and Bessie will
soon grow out of my knowl ^{edge}

761

Mahanoy City, Pa.,
Feb. 2nd 1882

Dear Sir:-

I am collecting the autographs of the great and distinguished men of our country I would be much obliged if you would send me yours on the enclosed card in enclosed envelope.

Respectfully,
James S. Woods.

Woods, J. D.

Mahanoy City, Pa.
Feb 2. 1882.

Answered by the Genl
Feb 3. 1882.



J. J. Briggs

Waterbury, Me.
Feb 2, 1882.

File



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Waterbury Feb 2 1882

Genl Howard

My dear Sir & My son
George returned home last
night bringing with
him the book you kindly
sent me, for which I
am very thankful. We
have enjoyed your
son's visit to us very
much indeed and hope
he may come often,
and we should be much
pleased to see you

or any of your family
at any time. I think
you would find much
to interest you in
our factories here,
and it would be some
change from the
round of military life.
Please remember us
all kindly to your
son & I am

Very truly yours
T. W. Briggs

Geneva N. Y. Feb. 4 1847
Dear General - Yours of the 3rd
received with thanks -
I have sent your proposi-
tion to a leading Pub-
lic Temperance paper and
asked them to write
you - You are at liberty
to publish my letter
calling out your views.
Most respectfully yours
H. W. Pierson

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POSTAL CARD

19

1892

WRITE THE ADDRESS

Gen



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ul
rk



THE CHRISTIAN UNION,

N. Y. & BROOKLYN PEB. CO., LIMITED,

22 WASHINGTON SQUARE,

NEW YORK.

FEB. 4, 1882.

MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD

WEST POINT

N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR :

IN MR. ABBOTTS ABSENCE IN ENGLAND ,
YOUR LETTER OF JAN. 21ST WAS OVERLOOKED. WE SHALL
CERTAINLY HAVE NO OBJECTION TO ANY SUBSEQUENT USE
OF THE ARTICLES FURNISHED THE CHRISTIAN UNION WHICH
YOU MAY DESIRE TO MAKE.

YOURS TRULY,

Hamilton W. Mabie

3881

1882

Mabic, L. W.
"Christian Union"

New York
Feb 4. 1882.

Answered by the
Soul Feb 7/82



1882

1320 B Street

Washington D.C.

4th Feb 1882

Dear Father

The report published
in the A. & N. Journal that I
am an applicant for the
appointment of A. Q. M. is of course
totally false. Please bear
it denied & copied into Denial
papers. I shall write the
Journal. I have taken Mrs
Bright to a President's Reception
& that's the only time I have
spoken to him about
anything & declined to go
with her to call upon him
in the morning as he then
asked her, for fear it
would give the impression

that I wanted something to
outsiders. I wrote
Captain Blake in reply to
his letter of the 29th ^{of Jan'y} and
had written you on the 29th
a letter which I hope you
have received. I took
supper last night with
the Ruckers & Mrs. Sheridan.
The General arrives this
evening. With much
love to all.

Affectionately yours son

Henry.

General A. S. Howard

Omaha

Nebraska

chica. Egan is also studying German, Mrs Dece
who was with him in Europe, tells me he speaks
French and Italian quite fluently. He is so modest
that he never tells me of his acquirements, he learns
that for me to find out. It is now approaching six
years since he has been in my office on account of
his affliction, "Nervous prostration", he is recovering
from it and there is a fair prospect of his entire recov-
ery, but I do not think he will ever be able to con-
duct my business, nor do I wish him, for I shall try
and get rid of it as soon as I can without incurring
too great a sacrifice. I find that I am becoming
too antiquated for the rising generation of me-
chanics; the sale of my property on Chestnut Street
and Stock if properly invested would compensate me
more fully than the business I do there.

I am well at present. Having just parted with a
severe cold which hung on to me for over three months,
thanks to Doct. Agnew for his prescriptions and advice,
The rest of the household are well and join in love
to you. Mrs Howard and children, wishing you all
good health and enjoyment.

Very truly your friend
Edwin Noble

136
TREASURY
Noble, E.

No 128 So. 19th St. Feb 4/22

Gen. C. C. Howard U. S. A.

My dear friend

You may remember my
telling you that Mr Geo. M. Childs of the Ledger
had promised a notice of your narrative of the
pursuit and capture of Chief Joseph, which you
so kindly and generously dedicated to me,

I read his paper daily, but seeing no notice of the
book concluded he had neglected it, I referred to his
promise once or twice, he said that he had given direc-
tions to one of the Editors to have a review written and
placed in the Ledger, seeing no such review, I let
the subject drop, a few days since being in his of-
fice, he asked me if I had seen the article in reference
to your book, that after he had given several orders it
was attended to, I was somewhat surprised as I had
neither seen nor heard of the notice, he told his clerk
to hand it up and send the paper to me. It was several
days before I received it, the article having been written
or rather published on the 5th of last November in an

extra sheet which made it difficult to find.

I send the paper to you. Mr. Childs purchased two of the books. yet I would like you to send him one with your autograph in it, also one to my friend Ferdinand J. Greer, one to the Union League and one to the Young Men's City Institute and I will deliver them, I send you my check for \$50 in payment and whatever balance there may be, distribute it among your children or otherwise as you may deem proper, I apprehend there has not been much profit in getting up the book, but there has been a satisfaction much to you credit for the ability and unselfishness you have displayed in this interesting work.

Edwin & John and Clara are in Washington enjoying themselves, being invited to the principal receptions, balls and societies of Washington aristocracy. Clara is staying at Col. Pennington's and teaching of the U.S.A.

Edwin is at the U.S. Barracks, he has charge of a squad of men in the prison to protect the assassin Guiteau, It is a duty he does not admire and one that I dreaded at first, but since the conviction of the villain I feel easy, had there been a disengagement or had the

jury thought him not guilty, in all probability there would have been an outbreak among the vindictive populace and an attempt to lynch the assassin, Edwin would have to defend the prisoners and lives be lost in consequence.

I do not cease to regret that Edwin failed to graduate among those appointed to the Engineer Corps, Washington is not the place I would select for a young officer full of life and fond of pleasure, of generous and courteous manners. I trust however that the honorable and noble traits in his character and the sound moral training with the experience of years, will convey him safely through all the dangers of this City not very favorably known for its morality.

My son Edwin his wife and two children are residing at Dresden in Saxony, where the children are being educated since leaving Paris, Florence the elder of the girls about ten years of age writes and speaks French the same as a French child, she stood at the head of her class and received three of the highest prizes ~~and~~ a medal and wreath for her proficiency in French, she is now studying German as is also the younger

Vancouver Feb 5th 1882

Dear General

Your very kind letter of Jan 17th received and contents noted. A letter from you always makes me feel better and more hopeful. Grace is still continuing to improve in an unusual degree; she sleep all night and part of the day and so does the babe, only she reverses the order and sleep all day and part of the night. to Mrs O'Donnell's disgust Bessie is a solid lump of sunshine in our home; she is getting to observe everything even to shadows and this afternoon when I carried her out for an airing she pointed at the clouds sailing over in perfect delight and in baby's language wanted to know what they were. I said

they are clouds, Bessie, then she would try to repeat it, Grace Daniels ran the "Vancouver" into a bridge pier and knocked three holes in her just time to put the passengers ashore and run her across the river when she sunk in shallow water we worked very hard three days raising her. I have not yet recovered from sickness and fatigue, The "Washington" has been withdrawn but cannot tell whether she will be put on again.

I send copy of my memorandum of payments made to the iron Co, and money received from them and indorse on your note - I have kept the accounts separate and sent the receipts for assessments as they were paid. Love to all

Yours with great respect

James T. Gray

Grace keeps such poor pens in her house that it is almost impossible to write decently

J.T.G.

W.H. Ayres note to Genl. C. Howard Geo Himes endorser

Nov 7 - 1880 Due Genl C.H. on Note 200.-

Feb 7 - 1881 " " Interest " 6.-

" " " Himes paid " " 6.-

Apr 7 " Due Genl. C.H. " " 4.-

" " " Himes paid Interest 4.-

" " " " " on Note 20.-

June 7 " " " " " 20.-

Aug 7 " " " " " 60.-

" " " " " Int " 6.80

" " " Due Genl C.H. Int. 6.80

Dec 7 " " " " " 4.-

" 7 " Himes paid on Note 20.-

Jan. 7 1882 " " " " 20.-

" 7 " Due Genl C.H. Int. 80

" " " " " " " 4.80

" " " " " " on Note 60.-
over J.T.B.

I have sent all but the last two of
these payments by P.O. Order
The last two were in currency and
folded in a letter and sent by mail

J. T. G.

If ~~there~~ any of these payments have not
been received please inform me.

	Guil. O O Harvard	Dr.	Cr
Feb. 13-1880	By Cash at 10% per annum		350.-
May 13	" " Interest to date		8.75
" "	To Cash.	8.75	
Aug 13	By Interest to date		8.75
" "	To Cash.	8.75	
" "	" " on principal	51.25	
" "	" Balance	298.75	
		<u>367.50</u>	<u>367.50</u>
Jan 1-1881	By New principal		298.75
Feb. 21	" To Cash paid E. L. Cauby assess. on P. S. & Co stock	25.-	
Mar 19	To Cash 10 th ans. P. S. & Co.	10.-	
Apr 20	" " 11 " "	10.-	
May 31	" Piano rent brace	50.-	
June 8	" Cash 12 ans P. S. & Co	10.-	
July 20	" " 13 " "	20.-	
Sept-21	" " 14 " "	20.-	
Oct 31	" Piano rent brace	50.-	
Dec "	" Cash 15 ans. P. S. & Co.	20.-	
" "	By Interest to date		18.70
" "	To Balance	102.45	
		<u>102.45</u>	<u>317.45</u>
Jan 1 st 1882	New principal		102.45
		over	

I did not charge you the piece until
Mara told me that she had asked you
to indorse it on my note. I would have
preferred her to keep it herself.

J. S. G.

(4)

that I am familiar with the topography) to know just the course you took at the time you first went through here when you took the Indians to Washington.

Did you go across to Albuquerque & Santa Fe? - I come by car to Willcox - a station about 25 miles from Grant & near Dragon Pass. The Chiricahua Mts. where you met Cochise & made the Treaty, were pointed out to me in the distance from Willcox. From which Military Post did you go out at that time?

I am charged with very important duty here now. Agent Duffany has been absent 60 days but will be home this week. I am to inquire into the desirability of keeping these Indians on San Carlos Reservation - whether there is a reasonable probability they could ever become self-sufficient.

139
Confidential
so by this means I have written you

Camp Thomas, Arizona.
Feb. 5 1882.

Dear Brother:
Finding Guy's Company here and hearing different persons speak of him and of his service in this part of the Territory, I have had you much in mind. I could not help thinking how I would feel in reference to these posts if our eldest son had been ^{what an interest} here - and ~~how~~ Kitty would have in them if Mac had been stationed in this locality so long. So Lizzie & you & Guy have been in my mind for several days or indeed you & Guy have frequently been subjects of conversation.

Night before last I spent at Eureka Springs where Guy has sometimes spent the night. Mr. Leitch, who keeps the ranch - an intelligent man from Ohio - said he had very frequently seen Guy when serving out here, that Guy was universally liked by those under him and as far as he had heard by his fellow-officers. Moreover that in his habits and morals he was the best young officer he had ever seen - that he never drank and that he was the only officer he remembered to have seen that did not drink. The telegraph operator here, Mr. Fitzgerald knew him and said that he seemed always to be studious - making a good use of his time. Lt. Perine

(if that is the way to spell the name) mentioned the same, as to Guy's studious habits. Lt. Kingsbury who now commands the Co. had not really known with Guy but had only kind words to offer from what he had heard. Capt. Madden of the 6th Cavalry is now in command of this post. I am only stopping here for the Sabbath - going on to San Carlos. Sub-Agt. Hoag - located 15 ms. this side i.e. above San Carlos on the Gila had seen you. I found him here and kept him to ride down ^{Hoag knows Jeffords who is now at Tucson} with me tomorrow. Capt. Madden supplies me with an ambulance. I find all officers ready to assist me. I shall probably visit Camp Apache, off to the North East and go over to Globe City to the West of the Reservation. I would like (now

of Cavalry, while two Companies
were fighting them in night and after
Among them until 11 at night went
on to Camp Grant - reaching there
at 2 a.m. That very night the
Indians, that he was supposed to
be seeking crossed his trail and
took 150 horses from Hooker's
Pouch, within plain sight of Camp
Grant, went on, undisturbed, to
within sight of the R.R. Station and
town of Willcox where they killed
a man and robbed a place &
then ~~went~~ ^{passed} unmolested through
Dragoon Pass and off into Mex-
ico. - The officers here and
all the citizens ridicule Gen.
Willcox and think the Court Mar-
tial to try Carr will bring out
some facts very uncomfortable for
Willcox.

One or two things I wish to ask

you about & get answer be-
fore I make my final report.
1st Do you not think the Military
posts of this Department should
be re-located - leaving one sys-
tem with a view to prevent the
Escape of the Indians to Mex-
ico, if they should attempt it?

It seems the posts are located
better - skatter - each one having
been established for some specific
reason which was perhaps good
at the time, but never with any
proper reference to Grand Patches
and to each other. Don't you
think so? - Second: If 150 miles
is not far enough I can hardly
believe that any distance would
be enough. If they can get past
the posts properly located in 150
miles could not they go 1000 or more
miles as the Nez Percés did?
In short if I find the land is

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated

Washington Feb'y 6th 1882

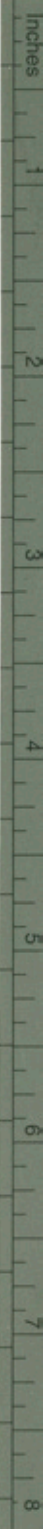
Received at

To Genl Howard W. P. H. C.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Confidential. Had appointed interview with B Coakburn on Friday found all new estimates cut out of bill & former ones reduced. Got promise that old estimates should stand & some of new ones be inserted. Sub Chairman's object is to bring as small a bill as possible. I shall get to see Butterworth and if possible Ryan & Clark will take me to Hiscock tomorrow night. I will

140



THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES BY TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
AND FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MONEY ORDERS AND CASH
AND FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS AND CABLES
AND FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELETYPE MESSAGES
AND FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEPHONE MESSAGES
AND FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEPHONE CABLES
AND FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEPHONE CABLES

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. J.

ALBANY, N. C.

ALBANY, N. S. C.

ALBANY, N. B.

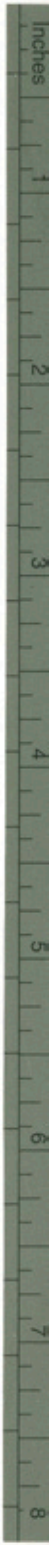
ALBANY, N. W.

ALBANY, N. E.

ALBANY, N. S. E.

ALBANY, N. S. W.

ALBANY, N. S. S.



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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated _____ 188

Received at _____

To _____

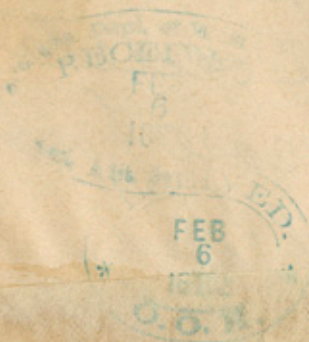
READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

134
leave no stone unturned
that can be of use
was snow bound yesterday
Estimate for finishing
New Hospital not in
book of estimates
was it in your own list
if not telegraph me as
early in the morning
as possible when you
sent it to the Secretary
Send answer care Corbin
War Dept
Steven
Aide

Glader
Capt. J. A.

Washington
Feb 5. 1882

Answered Feb 6/82



RECEIVED THE POLICE BY THE LOG

