conclu to opinion, not
titulated misrepresenta-
tion, in your former
narrative. Don’t in-
side if possible, of your
next article. Robinson’s
Dinna deserves more
more special notice
for its fighting at Kennes-
ware than does any

my dear gen. Howard. Do not be
disturbed by these criticisms in
papers. As many were ever
written down except by him of
the council was partially relieved
in this file by my feeling.

brave private will, if not history,
become the fountain of history,

Fort Sidney, July
February 9, 1888

my dear gen. Howard,

I am obliged
to you for the loan of
the yet unpublished Milita
Dept. of the Rebellion.

they pur. require them for
me in said article in
Robinson’s Dinna
(while you had better
think twice before sub.

listing) please let me
know if they shall
be returned, that was
there reconciling about.
Robertson's Division that it should have a Special
attention from Genl Howard, who commanded the
troops at Gettysburg, Pa. 1863.

If you think that Division a Special
warrant you will be
asked why you did
not give some other
Division a Special
warrant. Will you ask
the suggest a way out
of your trouble? I
know you intend always
in it. If I have failed
to give it the credit
one by all means.
to no man, however brilliant, will ever be able to ignore what I have written or its part you played in the American Civil Conflict. I mean all I say, and should reject hence forth, if I receive that home allowed me to be forced into doing any service while you are dead, it might be done, Judge, men's not move. Perhaps am me for directly on your trembling chilt.
I offer myself for trial, and I have met the need by acting. I say what there. One thing is certain, I write what I believe.

In, Zane,

Yours,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Boston, Feb. 2nd /65

Gen. O.O. Howard

Dear Sir,

May I ask you to favor me with your autograph, that it may be added to a nearly completed list of the Generals of the late war.

By so doing you will greatly oblige.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]
Dunham, C.
Boston
Feb 2, 1885

Accord

With many acknowledgments, this is to assure you that I am as much impressed by your kindness to me as I am by the correctness of your facts and events, and I am to present you with this letter, which I hope may be of some use to you.

Eugene

[Signature]
Dear Gen. Sherman,

I hope you will pardon my hypothesis that you will acknowledge the receipt of your letter.

Due since its arrival my letter may have been to all that I could not possibly spread. Today, for the
First time he appeared somewhat better & I hasten to express my gratitude for your prompt & kind manner to my request. Your letter will be of the greatest service to my husband who jined me in sincere thanks for it. With kindest regards for yourself & most cordial felicitation

Very truly,

[Signature]
My dear friend:

Your letter gave me pleasure and I have answered it—fifty times in thought. The book has been perused and I have burned over all the rough draft to Freeman's Bureau. That is written as indeed the entire book is save the closing chapters which I have yet to complete. I wish you would send me a copy of the article in the Times which was written when you were appointed to [Redacted].

Faithfully yours,

Laura E. [Redacted]
or rather after you had taken charge of it. I have tried in vain to get Voder's book but it is out of print and not in libraries. With I could have found it for the purpose of making a few sketches. The last chapter must touch upon your trip abroad and I will thank you if you will skimm and the places you went into and any facts certain up to the army times. Just you reprehense in France. I think it well to mention the fact and do not recall any other time general facts. Only want a few. I have not returned the paper you sent me regarding Madame B. will do so when I return. The pamphlets and papers here. Have works very hard of late and write this in a hurry state. Am wishing every day that I had the book and some other work as well. Since my return at odd hours in the evening when too tired to write I have compiled a little book called "Songs of the Master," a collection of the prettiest and most admired poems relating to Christ. The
March 3

St. Paul Vics.
Feb 28th

Answered

Saint Paul. Feb 3rd 1885

Hon & A. Howard
R.M. Omaha Post

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of Gandy Post No. 8 G.A.R. the undersigned was appointed a committee to invite you to deliver your lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg in this place at your earliest convenience.

The members of Gandy Post having had no suitable hall in which to hold their meetings, purchased from the school district a school house that they had erected and have the same fitted up in a comfortable and neat manner at a cost of over $1000.

In paying for it we have exhausted all the means donated by members of the Post and the citizens of our place, and find on settlement a small balance still due. In talking the matter over...
How we could best pursue this balance, it was thought, that if we could secure your services, that the fact of your being among the leading men in that great battle, would fill our house and enable us to pay all expenses and leave sufficient to liquidate our debt.

Aside from money matters it would give us much pleasure as comrades to have you visit our place and deliver your lecture on a battle in which you took so distinguished part. Hoping you will give this matter your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to remain yours truly.

[Signature]

N.W. Patterson
Cresco, Iowa, Feb. 4th, 1885

Gent. O. O. Howard
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir,

May I ask what your terms are for a lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg to be held for the benefit of Post No. 34, Grand Army.

I see by the papers that you delivered the above lecture at Marshalltown recently. We would like very much to have you lecture here for the benefit of Memorial Post No. 316. Please give us your terms and time when most convenient for yourself.

Awaiting your early reply, I am very respectfully yours,

Wm. Wilbraham
Willbrahm, W.

Cresco, Iowa
Feb 14, 1885.

[Signature]

[written text]
The fortunes of the day or exhibited
such conspicuous heroism
that special mention should be
made, to be it. I say that
Howard's Division did not do
this, the it did well, and I therefor
object to Earl Howard's throwing
his tremendous influence into
its scale to make it incline to
the wrong way. This is all the
incident.
Would you like it to judge it in
evil? you ask. Why, yes. I am
sure that the open question
was put in a tone of ironical
way. But I am not inclined
to be a candidate for
promotion even if it were
vacant. I should like see
Judge Barnum in the
place of time, and within
But I want the a Brigade
Girl, in place of Earl Howard
When he succeeds Genl. Pope as
Major General. That's honest is it
not? I wish Sec. Sotth
promoted in place of Swayne;
with you promoted in place
of Pope, I wish Howard
promoted in place of Earl
Howard. And I intend,
Keenan opening in all, to
ask Genl. Howard to give
me such support as he can.
These now I have said,
"that perhaps ought not to have
said" in the main, may in
the play. But all this
may be brought about best,
if at all, when I am station-
ised at Omaha.
With you sent me out to
Sidney to give me a talk
on Europe or Africa.

Wm. R. King
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
VANCOUVER, DEC. 29TH, 1884.

COMRADES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY:

The seasons for sowing and reaping have passed. Autumn has come and gone, and cold blasts from the North warn us that we are in the midst of winter. In the times of plowing and planting, of reaping and threshing, of gathering and garnering, there was little leisure to devote to the active work of the Grand Army. But the season of leisure has come. May I not ask you to devote at least a small portion of this leisure to duties connected with our noble organization? The objects and purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic are so unselfish, so patriotic, so humane, that every good citizen should desire to give it encouragement, and advance its prosperity. It is certain that no man who is entitled to become a member of this organization should be outside the pale of its benefits and privileges. Membership in the Grand Army cannot be purchased with gold nor secured by influence. He only who bared his brow to the storm of war in defense of an imperiled country can be enrolled among our members. It would appear impossible that any man entitled to such a distinction should not wish to avail himself of it. Not to do so would seem to be almost tantamount to forswearing one's birthright to an honorable and distinguished name. And yet there are thousands of "old soldiers" who are not members of the Grand Army. Why? In most instances it is because their attention has not been directed to the subject; in other instances this neglect has arisen from a misconception of the aims and purposes of the Order. What are the aims and purposes of the Grand Army? Before stating them let me dismiss with a single word the charge sometimes made that our organization is a political one. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Unless patriotism and politics are synonymous terms, and they certainly are not, the Grand Army of the Republic has no earthly connection with politics. By a positive rule of the Order i
is forbidden to discuss political subjects in our gatherings, or to attempt in any manner whatsoever to use the Order to accomplish political ends. This is too well known to every member of the Grand Army to require of me even this simple statement. But it is not what we know, but what others think, that renders this statement necessary. Comrades, take advantage of all proper occasions to make known to the world, and especially to old soldiers who have not yet joined us, that the Grand Army of the Republic is in no way connected with partisan politics, but is purely a benevolent and patriotic organization.

I come to ask, what are the objects and aims of the Grand Army? They are to foster and strengthen kind and fraternal feelings between the men who fought for the Union in the late civil war; to perpetuate the names and history of comrades who have proceeded us to the grave; to extend aid and comfort to comrades in distress; to assist widows and orphans of deceased comrades; to refresh and maintain true allegiance to our country; to disabuse anything and everything that might tend to weaken loyalty to the government and constitution of the United States; and lastly, to give encouragement by speech to the spread of liberty, equal rights and justice among all men. These are the precepts of our Order—these are the tenets of our profession as members of the Grand Army. Is there any American who will take exception to them? These precepts and tenets are all honorable, and find their source and power in our common Christian faith. I ask comrades to give the widest publicity to them. In this way many an old comrade not with us today may be induced to join us.

But let us not forget that our whole duty is not performed when we have brought a knowledge of our Order and its purposes to comrades who have not yet joined us. This is but a small part of our duty. We are to quicken and fortify our own faith, and to strengthen our own resolves, to be true and faithful to the objects and purposes of the Grand Army. How shall we do this? I answer, by being zealous in the performance of the charities enjoined by our rules and regulations; by the interchange of courtesies and friendly visits between members of posts; by frequent social gatherings in our halls, where there should be absolute equality between members; by exchange of rosters and orders with neighboring organizations; by the most scrupulous attention to ceremonies at the funerals of deceased comrades; by observing in an impressive manner our Memorial Day; by any and all means indeed, through which private friendships can be created, strengthened and cemented, good neighborhood promoted, and our loyal dead honored. I attach the greatest importance to the proper observance of Memorial Day. Speeches, songs, processions, display of flags, everything in short which can touch the feelings or impress the imagination should be resorted to on these occasions. Schools, civic societies, and military organizations should always be invited to participate. These are some of the means to be taken to keep alive our own interest in the Grand Army and make it felt and respected by the community in which we happen to reside.

It will be gratifying to you to know that our own Department of the Grand Army is in a flourishing condition. Since the last Encampment, April 16th, ten new Posts have been added to the roster, and 312 new members have been added to our numbers. We have now 21 Posts, and a membership of 813 names. It is my earnest desire that 30 Posts should be represented in our next Encampment, and that at that date our rolls should contain at least 1,000 names. This can be accomplished if each and every member of the organization will give a little time to the duty of “recruiting.” Let no old soldier of our acquaintance or in our neighborhood be ignorant of our existence, purposes and aims. In this way we shall bring many under the sheltering care and protection of our Posts; and finally, Comrades, let us by our conversation and conduct show the world that we are united in peace by bonds of fraternal feeling as strong as those that bound us together in time of war, and that we are as true and devoted now as then to the honor and integrity of our country.

I am, as ever, yours sincerely,
In Friendship, Charity and Loyalty.
HENRY A. MORROW,
Department Commander

OFFICIAL:

THOS. C. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Omaha, Neb., Feb 5, [1888]

Gen'l O. O. Howard, USA

Omaha

Dear Sir:

Having received from time to time many applications for stenographic help, I have made arrangements whereby I am enabled to furnish first-class, experienced, expert short-hand writers on short notice.

Should you at any time be in need of such service, I shall be glad to recommend a good man, with due regard to the peculiar wants of different branches of business.

In your application, please state the kind of service required, that a man of peculiar fitness may be afforded. Also, state office hours, approximate salary, etc., and your wants will be promptly supplied.

Please preserve this,

Yours, truly,

J. B. Haynes.
Feb. 5, 1885

Dear General:

Your letter has just reached me and when I presented it to him he told me to see Senator Colph of Oregon and get a letter to Rounds, Govt. Printer, and the (Hawley) would second it strongly. Genl. Hawley said, 'I am to his being on the Committee of Printing, he

Culley's, Nov. 12,

Washington
Feb. 5, 1885
did not like to ask Mr. Rounds to put Dicie to work, but would endorse any recommendation that Doleph would give. I therefore wrote to ask that you will please give me a simple letter of introduction to Senator Doleph, and I will see him & state what Gene Hawley said to me.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Queen, Colo., Feb'y 6, 1885.

Gen. O. H. Howard

My dear Brother

I have written Senator Hill that

I would like to secure the appointment of Commissioner under the provisions of the new Indian State Commissioner bill which has passed both houses of Congress, but having been amended in the Senate it goes back to the House for reconsiderance in the amendments. The position is a fine one and will be much sought after as the salary is $7,000 per year.

This is the question in regard to Senator Hill's zeal in my behalf. He will do all he can to help me secure the position, but he will need cooperation, and I ask you to do what you can to aid me. The appointment will probably be made by President Arthur and the bill will become a law probably next week. Senator Allison ought to aid me, if you would urge him to do so, and perhaps you could exert a more positive influence on the Nebraska Senator whom you know. Senator Van Wyck was very urgent in securing its passage, and I see the other Senator voted for it.

The appointment will come from the 8th Judicial District, which is composed of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas...
Nebraska or Colorado. Unless there should be candidates from those States generally, the Legislators who had no candidates of their own might, on your solicitation, cooperate in securing my appointment.

I have no doubt of my ability to discharge the duties of the position. I might retain it this year, so long as I gave satisfaction.

I suppose some endorsement directly to President Arthur would be of advantage as he will have the matter pressed before him very soon. It is a little unfortunate for me in this matter that I was opposed to the successful Candidate for U.S. Senator in the Legislature though I voted for Senator Teller on the ballot on which he was elected. It was not really opposition to Teller; it was cordial support of Hill. Toward the close of the contest the leadership of the Hill forces came into my hands, but too late to save Mr. Paul from defeat, which was already impending. They are very, however, that my course was consistent, honest, honest and square, and the Liberal people have no words of blame to attach to me as far as I know, except that they would have been glad of my vote. If there is no other Colorado applicant, I think Mr. Teller will not oppose me, as a division among us would certainly prevent the appointment from being made from this State. It is manifestly an advan-
I am in this state to get the Commissioner. I have
put no foot influence, which will reach Senators
Adlai and Wilson of Iowa, I think, but additional
influence in that direction might aid the matter. I have
also written parties who I think will consult Teller.
You can no doubt do something with Gen. Rudder
and Senator True Wyke and you will know of others
who have influence with Teller. Whatever is
done will need to be done quickly as the appointment
is expected to be made by this Administration. If
you know Secretary Teller it would do no harm for you
to write him also. You can assure him that I never
was opposed to him, but that while Mr. Rott was the
acknowledged Candidate I was pledged to Hill and then
when Teller took Rott's place I could not leave Hill
without bad faith and treachery. If you will do this
I will have influence moving in all directions,

Your Affectionate brother,

R. H. Gilmore
Gen. O.O. Howard:

Sirs:

Economic considerations, and a pressure of other matters have compelled us to decide to suspend the publication of your articles for a time. We think it best to make this suspension at the conclusion of the Gettysburg papers, and before you work up the Atlanta Campaign.

We take this occasion to restate our congratulations to you on the general excellence of the articles, and the widespread interest they excited.

Enclosed please find check for $440, amount in full for the articles used. We have received three articles on the Atlanta Campaign. Shall we return them, or deposit them in our vaults, subject to future consideration?

We are not prepared at present to
consider the publication of the book. Upon
you can not have meant seriously that you
expected 30 per cent of the retail price, so it is as if you
will ammoned 30 per cent. We should have to
publish the book. An addition considers
well of very lucky indeed, if he gets 10
for book, the retail price. You must
remember all the time that you have
already been paid for the matter as it
appeared, which is got without much
cost when an author gets 10 per cent afterwords.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Editor National Tribune

Oct 20, 1928
Dear Mr. Navaer,

Parsar delay in sending vessels. I have been kept so very busy about
year at a Hospital and Church work
that I have had no chance
to do anything for
myself. Accept thanks
for the Stock which I
will apply
proceed when I think it
best to tell. I regret to
buy our Stock for
payment of 33,000 debt has
had another blow in the
decision that we are liable
for cost of Special Improvements.
Accounting with interest to $1,500 - but I think we can get off for about $1,200. All will here.

Kin regards to Mrs. Kearns and family.

Wm. Y. A. Bratt
The Advance.
155 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Feb. 6.

Gen. A. A. Howard,

My dear General:

I am so glad for your last letter which I should have answered before. I am glad you understand me, and that the friendship is to go on as before. I should be exceedingly sorry to offend you, and I assume you had no thought of it. After a little, we shall be glad of another article from you.

Please remember,

Yours truly,

Robert

P.S.
West, Rev. R.

Chicago

Feb. 6, 1885

[Signature]

Dear Mr. [Name]

Hope, as I am assured by those who have had the opportunity of seeing you, your visit will be full of blessing.

I have endeavored to give you every evidence of my love for you and your people, and to show they are remembered by me. I have the deepest interest in your welfare and that of your church, and pray that God will continue to bless you and your works.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
West Point, Neb.
Friday, Oct. 6, 1885

Dear Sir and Son:

I presume you are better acquainted with West Point, N.Y. than with West Point in the Elkhorn. We have a struggling Congregational Church, one of which I am Overseer. In the spring we shall need a hundred dollars or more to repair our church. This thought has occurred to me that possibly you might be willing to assist in this.
during the spring
if on Gettysburg or any other
subject that might be agreeable to you. Of course I do not know whether your military
duties would permit you to meet our town and wish to learn as to the possibility of your coming. Hoping that you will pardon this liberty which I have taken,
Remain,
Faithfully yours,
James Oakey.
Easton Encampment.