Ford & Overstreet,

Terre Haute, Indiana.

28

June 22" 1894.

Gen. O. O. Howard

My Dear General:

My letter must have seemed to make an impression not intended. I certainly cannot be mistaken as to the where and when of "Dallas Woods", "New Hope Church", "Bald Knob" &c. Dallas, May 25" New Hope 29". the Pine Mountain assault, where Gen. Polk was killed, by an artillery shot fired by Captain Simonson, was June 14" and on the 16" Captain Simonson was shot in the forehead, while locating a battery in a line we were establishing by cutting oak logs that had been barked for tanning purposes, and rolling them into place, dragging guns and shovels behind. The heavy rains, that lasted some days, began on the 18" when we found Kennesaw, witnessing on the 19" the Grand Artillery duel between the rebel batteries in this along the mountain side, and ours in an old orchard and about farm places. On the 20" one of the 4" Corps moved to the

Ford & Overhiser,

Terre Haute, Indiana.

June 6 1894.

Mr. O. O. Stewart

The Pen Manual:

My letter received from you
is quite so unfavorable and unusual, I certainly
cannot be mistaken as to the value you place
of "Rolling Leads" "Industrial Classes" "Quick Time"
etc. Rolling Nine 24" Nos adopted 24, the Pen
Manufacturers contract, when the Pen was ready
by an outlay and risk by Optional Penmanship
was first 1.0" on the 16" Optional Penmanship was
that is the Pen, which brought a return
in a few weeks substituting by cutting
early days that has been thought by Penmanship
Penmanship, by making them not fast, dropping
one or whole business, the business, that
Twelve years days, by one on the 18" taken our
Pen & Penmanship, instead on the 19" the
Pen & Rolling Lead Nature the right Letters
in time using the Penmanship Pen's was
on all Rolling the Lead Pen Pen's Pen. Our
the 20 was of the 4" Order received to the

_____ 1894.

right we returned a fourth of the 30th corps, driving the rebels from Bald Knob, we being driven from it in turn, retaking it on the 21st where we remained the 22nd — 30 years ago today — marching at 3 a. m on the 23rd two miles to the right where at 3 p. m we witnessed another artillery duel that shook the earth, where, I think, Capt McDowell, who had succeeded Captain Simonson was killed. On the 24th we were ordered to "keep down," but we had many casualties from sharp shooters, among them Col. Neff of my regiment, being killed instantly while lying behind a tree reading a newspaper.

The 27th was a sad day for the Army of the Cumberland. Does it not revive the sad-dish of memories? And the 28th when we carried the black swollen dead under a truce from between the lines! I was a member of that Grand Army from its organization to its dissolution. The 27th & 28th of June 1864 were

Myth has relaxed a bit of the 30's cotton, during the whole from Gulf Coast to Texas during from it is time, returning it on the 31" rubber. We remained the 32" - 34" gum rope tetting - connecting at 3 p. m. on the 33" line made to the regular return of 8 p. m. we instead continue putting that about the usual return of time's cap the second we had every week. Optimist characters are right. On the 34" we now return to Gulf Coast but we had in mean connection from Rough Rubber. Country then the left of long regional Gulf Rubber waterway which lying behind a tree work- ing a course Rubber.

The 32" was a real day for the Country of the Gum Industry. Here is the real history the real of numbers: Gum the 32" rubber we con- nect the black Gulf Coast work a tree from between the Gulf! It was a name in of that Gulf Gum from the opposition at the distribution. The 32" 1938 of Gum 1880 was

Ford & Overstreet,

Terre Haute, Indiana.

_____ 1894.

the two saddest days of its life, as it impressed me.

On the 29th & 30th we met under a truce & discussed, among other things, the possible election of a Democratic president. An officer of our brigade made remarks that caused him to leave the army under a cloud, but he is now a Captain in the regular Army. — A soldier of the 90th Ohio met a brother who was a member of a rebel regiment. — A Kentucky rebel chaplain came with us to see his dying son in our hospital, requesting that he should not be buried beside Federal soldiers.

x x x

But I only thought to set myself right in a short note. & have written a long letter — too long to trouble you with.

Very truly Yours

A. C. Ford

Late Capt. 31st Ind. A.C.S. re

Ford & Overstreet,

Terre Haute, Indiana.

_____ 1894.

the two available ways of life, so it seemed me.

In the "I-Go" we meet under a tree an abnormal enemy with thing, the health station of a numerous parasitical species of our body, we make sure that enemy lives to have the same under a chart, but he is now a Captain in the regular army. A policy of the go' ding must a battle with was a warm by of a total engagement. A flourishing rebel Captain came with us to are his staying am in our hospital, requesting that he should not be burnt because Federal soldiers

x x x

Just a word through it and may only night in a short note. I have written a long letter - too long to trouble you with.

Very truly yours

J. C. Ford

Capt. Capt. 3rd Ore. Vol.

30 W 116th St
N. Y. City.

336

June 22nd '94

My dear Gen.

Yours just to hand I will gladly give my book to Mr. Camp or a list as you suggest, just which he pleases. I called on Mr. Sweeter yesterday, but he is out for the rest of the week. I will call again next week, also at Doanes when I hope one of the Doanes will be home. I find Mr. Browning's store is in Bowne St. There is also another at 2226-32d Ave but there are four Brownings. H. K., J. S., W. C., & W. H. If you can tell me the initials of the one at Broadway Tab. on Sunday I will ask for him. Perhaps

he will give a donation.

I will call on the Architect today. Should he not be in I will ask him to write so that we get the information you desire by Sunday.

I should think Mrs McQueen must be out of the city. Mr. Greyshoty also called, but she was not in, and no answer has yet come to my letter.

We had a good meeting last night and a good number in attendance — so far our attendance has kept up well.

If there are any persons especially ~~[illegible]~~ whom you would like me to call please give names & addresses.

Mr. Greyshoty will lend me his book should Mr. Camp take mine.

Most Respectfully Yrs

F. A. Sheffield

APPLICATION BUREAU,
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR,
105 EAST 22D STREET, CORNER 4TH AVENUE,
TELEPHONE, 380 18TH ST.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1894

O. O. Howard, Major-Gen'l,

U. S. Army, Governor's Island, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

334

We have considered the case of Mr. Mayer Levy. It would be impossible for us to find any employment for him at the present time, nor do I know of any source where I could refer him where his board could be paid until fall.

He has no claim whatever on New York City, having, as he stated to us, arrived here yesterday or day before. It seems as if he would be a proper subject for the National or State Home as long as he does not draw any pension; and I have referred him to the Sup't of our Out-door Poor Dep't of Public Charities, to further his transportation, either to a Home or to the District of Columbia where he belongs.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

Fred. Lundberg

Dep'y Sup't.

APPLICATION BUREAU,
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR.
105 EAST 22D STREET, CORNER 4TH AVENUE.
TELEPHONE, 320 18TH ST.

NEW YORK, June 22, 189 4

O. O. Howard, Major-Gen'l,

U. S. Army, Governor's Island, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

We have considered the case of Mr. Mayer Levy. It would be impossible for us to find any employment for him at the present time, nor do I know of any source where I could refer him where his board could be paid until fall.

He has no claim whatever on New York City, having, as he stated to us, arrived here yesterday or day before. It seems as if he would be a proper subject for the National or State Home as long as he does not draw any pension; and I have referred him to the Sup't of our Out-door Poor Dep't of Public Charities, to further his transportation, either to a Home or to the District of Columbia where he belongs.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

Fred Schwedler

Dep'y Sup't.

46

110 Boylston St.
Boston June 22d

Maj Genl O. O. Howard

My Dear Sir & Comrade

Yours just at hand, I copied the genealogy from the manuscript sent me by my Uncle and as he had the names of the children in regular order I very naturally took it for granted that "Jesse" was a woman as he (my Uncle) had spelled the name Jessie.

To make the list complete I should like to know who Jesse married.

The copy I gave you is for you as I have the original manuscript from my Uncle, I thought it possible you did not possess the records so far back and they having just come to me previous to Memorial Day I felt quite interested in them especially so when I found your name among them and realized our direct family

connection. If you would like a full copy of what I have it will be a pleasant task for me to give you one.

The record I have begins with the ancestor of the Howards of the Colony of Bridgewater Mass.

Very Sincerely & Fraternally

D. W. Howard

— Howard —

"Decendents from the first Duke of Norfolk England."

John Howard with his brother James came from England and settled at Duxbury Mass.
James it is said went to Bermuda;

John Howard was one of the proprietors and original settlers of Bridgewater Mass in 1651.
Was a young man when he came to this country and a carpenter by trade and lived in Capt Myles Standish family.
He was a man of much influence in the new plantation; took the oath of fidelity in 1657; represented the town at Plymouth Court in 1678.
His decendents still own and live on the on the place where he settled (1878)
"He always wrote his name Howard and so did all his decendents till after 1700 and the town records conform to this style, but for the last century it has been spelled Howard. (See History of Mass)

John Howard married his cousin Martha, daughter of Thomas Hayward. She died about 1704

Children

1 John
2 James
3 Jonathan (Our branch)
4 Elizabeth
5 Sarah
6 Bethiah
7 Ephriam

"A remarkable family"

Jonathan (3d Child of John) was more generally known as Major Jonathan, married Sarah Dean.
His estate was devided in 1787

Children

1 Jonathan b 1692 m Sarah d. John Field
2 Joshua " 1696 " Susannah " John Hayward jr
3 Susannah " 1698 " Benj Williams 1720
4 Ebenezer " 1700 " Katharine Dean
5 Seth " 1702 " Mary d. Thomas Ames ★
6 Abial " 1704 " Silence d Nehemiah Washburn
7 Sarah " 1707 " Ebenezer Ames 1738
8 Henry " 1710 " Mary d. Maj Edward Howard
9 Keziah " 1712 " Thomas Ames 1731

Jonathan Howard (1st Child of Maj Jonathan) married Sarah Field daughter of John Field

Children

1 Susannah who married Col Edward Howard

Joshua (2d Child of Maj Jonathan) married Susannah daughter of John Hayward Jr in 1724.

Children

1 Thankful b 1728 M Rev. Silas Brett
2 Abiah " 1733 " Thomas Williams
3 Martha " 1735 " Nath Prentice Esq. Rev Sol. Prentice
4 Matilda " 1737 " William Pratt

Ebenezer (4th child of Maj Jonathan) married Katharine, daughter of Isreal Dean

Children

1 Mehitabel m. Libeus Forbes
2 Silence " Eliphalet Leonard

Note Katharine Leonard daughter of the above Eliphalet & Silence (Howard) Leonard married Doc Samuel Guild of Easton. Their daughter Susannah Guild married my grandfather Elijah Howard Jr in 1793.

Their children were

Jason Guild
Fredrick William.

Doc Samuel Guild was Surgeon in the Continental Army. one of the Committee of safety and a pronounced patriot. He erected a flag staff and was obliged one night to get out of bed to defend the flag.

D W Howard

Seth * (5th Child of Maj Jonathan) married Mary, daughter of Thomas Ames in 1735.
(Thomas Ames was a son of John Ames and grandfather of Oliver Ames Sr and great grand father of Hon. Oakes Ames M.C. from Easton Mass, and builder of Union Pacific Railway)

Children

1 Mary b 1735 m. Capt Ebenezer Howard
2 Jessie " 1740 " m Mehattiah Dunbar
3 Susannah " 1742 " Elijah Snell 176"
4 Betty 1749 "
5 Ebenezer 1752 "
6 Roland " Elya Otis

Jessie's son, Capt Seth Howard, married Desire Bailey daughter of Benj Bailey of Scituate Mass and went to Leeds Maine
Capt Seth Howards son, Roland Bailey Howard, married a Miss Elya Otis of Leeds and they are the parents of Gen O. O. Howard of the U. S Army

Abiah - (6th Child of Maj Jonathan) married Silence Washburn in 1738 daughter of Nehemiah Washburn

Children

1 Silence	b 1738	M	Doc Philip Bryant
2 Nehemiah	" 1740	"	Hannah Dean
3 Jane	" 1742	"	Ebenezer Amea
4 John	" 1743	"	Mary Forbes
5 Daniel	" 1746		
6 Charity	" 1748		not married
7 Anne	" 1750	"	— — Foster
8 Joshua	" 1751	"	Anne Hayward

Note Doc Abial Bryant son of Doc Philip & Silence was the father of Doc Peter Bryant who was the father of Wm Cullen Bryant and John Howard Bryant

Henry (8th Child Maj Jonathan)
married Mary daughter of Maj Henry
Howard (or Hayward) in 1733

Children

1 Mary b 1734 M. Thomas Packard
2 Elijah " 1744 " Keziah Hayward
3 Henry Jr " 1 " Phebe Bryant
4 Susannah " 1749 " Nathan Howard
5 Abigail " 1751 " 1st Capt Abner Hayward, 2d Thomas Mitchell
6 Martha " 1759 " Zadock Packard

This is my family branch
Elijah (the 2d Child) my great grandfather
Elijah (his son) " grandfather
Jason Guild, (his son) " father
Davis Webster, (his son) is myself
William Guild my oldest son
Frances Allen " 2d "

Davis W. Howard Post 113
Boston May 30th 1894
Memorial Day.

110 Boylston St.

228

Baltimore Md.
June 23 1894

The
General Commanding
Department East

Sir
I most respectfully request to be informed of what action has been taken in the case of my brother Edward C J Lund now at Fort Thomas Ky. charged with entering an open house of which he is not guilty known proven such to be court his trial closed June 1st and it seems very strange that some action has not been taken before now, I should feel much obliged if some explanation can be given me.

I am very obedient servant
Ernest Lund
Post Office
Baltimore Md

Copy of
Gen. M.O.
Card June 24/94

Baltimore Md.
June 23 1877

Mr. General Commanding
Department - East

Sir

I most respectfully request the honor of being relieved from duty in the Army. I am twenty five years of age. I was appointed from Maryland. I graduated at West Point June 15th 1875. I have been on duty two years with my company. I am stationed at Fort Monroe Va. I have not been absent from duty since I left West Point. I have not the slightest disease. I am a strong healthy man. I have never been before court martialed or arrested in my life. I enclose my letter of resignation in this letter.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant
Second Lieut.
3d Arty.
Baltimore Md.

Respt. to Gen. Pope
Sent Pass Off

John P. Clum,
P.O. Inspector.

Post Office Department,
Office of Chief Post Office Inspector,
Washington, D. C.

438

June 23, 1894.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

New York, N. Y.

Dear sir:-

Herewith, I hand you a carbon copy of a communication which I have just presented to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the matter of our old friend "Es-kim-in-zin", who, as you doubtless know, is now a prisoner of war at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala. I am sure that you still feel kindly toward this Indian and will be glad if you can make some suggestion in his interest.

I am informed that the military authorities having charge of affairs pertaining to the Apache Indians do not favor the return of Es-kim-in-zin to Arizona. I think that he should be put somewhere at once where he can spend the remainder of his days without being disturbed, or violently ejected from his premises.

Very truly yours,

John P. Clum

John P. Olum,
P.O. Inspector.

Post Office Department.
Office of Chief Post Office Inspector.
Washington, D. C.

138

June 25, 1894.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Herewith, I hand you a carbon copy of a communication which I have just presented to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the matter of our old friend "Ka-kim-in-ain", who, as you doubtless know, is now a prisoner of war at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala. I am sure that you still feel kindly toward this Indian and will be glad if you can make some suggestion in his interest.

I am informed that the military authorities having charge of affairs pertaining to the Apache Indians do not favor the return of Ka-kim-in-ain to Arizona. I think that he should be put somewhere at once where he can spend the remainder of his days without being disturbed, or violently ejected from his premises.

Very truly yours,

John P. Clum,
P.O.Inspector.

Washington, D. C.

May 31, 1894.

Hon. Daniel M. Browning,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor, herewith, to return to you my letter of March 24, 1890 (File #10830), and also four other papers, which I have marked as exhibits "A", "B", "C" and "D", respectively, relating to the history and character of"Es-kim-in-zin", an Apache Indian chief now held as a prisoner of war at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

My letter referred to above, was written more than four years ago and gives a brief history of Es-kim-in-zin -- as I knew him up to that time. He is now a prisoner of war -- I think unjustly so. It is alleged that he is a treacherous, cruel, bad Indian. I have sought for proof of these charges, but find that the unfortunate Indian has been condemned, sentenced and exiled, not only without trial, but without the filing of specific charges. The order exiling him from Arizona was a military precaution -- it certainly could not be regarded as a military necessity. There are those who believe in Es-kim-in-zin as fully as I do, among whom are some officers of the army. Gen. O. O. Howard, who knew this Indian before I did, still has confidence in him, and Capt. Wotherspoon, who has had

John P. Clum,
P.O.Inspector.

Washington, D. C.

May 31, 1904.

Hon. Daniel M. Browning,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor, herewith, to return to you my letter of March 24, 1900 (File #10830), and also four other papers, which I have marked as exhibits "A", "B", "C" and "D", respectively, relating to the history and character of"Ka-Kim-in-sin", an Apache Indian chief now held as a prisoner of war at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

My letter referred to above, was written more than four years ago and gives a brief history of Ka-Kim-in-sin -- as I knew him up to that time. He is now a prisoner of war -- I think unjustly so. It is alleged that he is a treacherous, cruel, bad Indian. I have sought for proof of these charges, but find that the unfortunate Indian has been condemned, sentenced and exiled, not only without trial, but without the filing of specific charges. The order exiling him from Arizona was a military precaution -- it certainly could not be regarded as a military necessity. There are those who believe in Ka-Kim-in-sin as fully as I do, among whom are some officers of the army. Gen. O. O. Howard, who knew this Indian before I did, still has confidence in him, and Capt. Wotherspoon, who has had

charge of him during his confinement at Mt. Vernon Barracks, has only good words to speak for him.

Let us consider, briefly, some of the details in the history of this Indian. Hon. Vincent Colyer says in exhibit "C" that Es-kim-in-zin was the first Indian chief who came into the military post at Old Camp Grant, Arizona, in the spring of 1871, "and asked to be allowed to live at peace". While there under the protection of our flag and troops -- and assured by our officers that he and his people could sleep at night in their camp "in as perfect security" as the officers could in theirs; he and his people -- in the gr gray dawn of the morning, while yet asleep -- were set upon by a band of assassins, under the leadership of Americans, and one hundred and twenty-eight of his tribe -- his family, relatives and friends -- old men, women and children, were brutally murdered and their remains savagely mutilated. Es-kim-in-zin saved only one member of his family from this horrible slaughter and this was a little girl, two and a half years of age, who he caught up and carried away in his arms as he fled from his terrible assailants.

If the conditions had been reversed and this had been a Massacre of Americans by these Indians, how many pages of history would have recorded the bloody deed, and what chaste monument of purest marble would have marked the spot where defenceless women and helpless children had met such cruel death, -- and how the memory of

charge of him during his confinement at Mt. Vernon Barracks, has only good words to speak for him.

Let us consider, briefly, some of the details in the history of this Indian. Hon. Vincent Colyer says in exhibit "C" that Ka-kim-in-min was the first Indian chief who came into the military post at Old Camp Grant, Arizona, in the spring of 1871, "and asked to be allowed to live at peace". While there under the protection of our flag and troops -- and assured by our officers that he and his people could sleep at night in their camp "in as perfect security" as the officers could in theirs; he and his people -- in the gray dawn of the morning, while yet asleep -- were set upon by a band of assassins, under the leadership of Americans, and one hundred and twenty-eight of his tribe -- his family, relatives and friends -- old men, women and children, were brutally murdered and their remains savagely mutilated. Ka-kim-in-min saved only one member of his family from this horrible slaughter and this was a little girl, two and a half years of age, who he caught up and carried away in his arms as he fled from his terrible assailants.

If the conditions had been reversed and this had been a massacre of Americans by these Indians, how many pages of history would have recorded the bloody deed, and what chaste monument of purest marble would have marked the spot where defenceless women and helpless children had met such cruel death, -- and how the memory of

that crime would have steeled our hearts forever against mercy for the Apaches !

But not so with Es-kim-in-zin. The very next day we find him back in the military camp (see exhibit "A") where he is assured by the officer in command that no soldier had any part in, or sympathy with this horrible butchery. No one can read exhibits "A", "B" and "C" and then say that Indians have not hearts to feel as well as bodies to suffer.

Es-kim-in-zin still had faith in Lieut. Whitman -- and I may add that he still has to this day -- and so he returned, with the survivors of his band and once more placed themselves under the protection of the troops. But what followed ? Within six weeks his camp was charged by a troop of white soldiers -- mark the fact that these were soldiers -- his people assaulted, fired upon, driven out and scattered among the mountains. What excuse is it to say that this was"a very unfortunate blunder"? (see exhibit "C") ? What wonder is it that Es-kim-in-zin "became enraged", or as he said himself "it made him mad" ; that his heart and his hand were stirred to seek revenge, and that a white man was killed either by himself or by his band ? Is it not more wonderful that he stopped at the death of only one of a race with whom he had formerly maintained relations of perpetual war, and who, since a truce was declaired, had exercised so much treachery and cruelty toward him and his people ??

that crime would have sealed our hearts forever against mercy for the Apaches !

But not so with Ke-kim-in-zin. The very next day we find him back in the military camp (see exhibit "A") where he is assured by the officer in command that no soldier had any part in, or sympathy with this horrible butchery. No one can read exhibits "A", "B" and "C" and then say that Indians have not hearts to feel as well as bodies to suffer.

Ke-kim-in-zin still had faith in Lieut. Whitman -- and I may add that he still has to this day -- and so he returned, with the survivors of his band and once more placed themselves under the protection of the troops. But what followed ? Within six weeks his camp was charged by a troop of white soldiers -- mark the fact that these were soldiers -- his people assaulted, fired upon, driven out and scattered among the mountains. What excuse is it to say that this was"a very unfortunate blunder"? (see exhibit "C") ? What wonder is it that Ke-kim-in-zin "became enraged", or as he said himself "it made him mad" ; that his heart and his hand were stirred to seek revenge, and that a white man was killed either by himself or by his band ? Is it not more wonderful that he stopped at the death of only one of a race with whom he had formerly maintained relations of perpetual war, and who, since a truce was declared, had exercised so much treachery and cruelty toward him and his people ??

The enemies of Es-kim-in-zin emphasize his crime by saying that the man he killed had be-friended him. They appear to lose sight of the fact that all this treach ery, cruelty and murder toward the Apaches was enacted after the most solemn assurances of friendship and protection had been made to the Indians by the commissioned officers of the American Government. Is it not strange that we can pass lightly over the one hundred and twenty-eight treacherous and cowardly murders instigated by white men, while we carefully treasure the memory of a single killing by an Indian, and, after the lapse of twenty-three years -- point to him and say: "this man murdered his friend", without even giving him the benefit of the circumstances which instigated the crime ?

Within the two years which followed the massacre at Old Camp Grant, Special Commissioner Colyer and Gen. O. O. Howard visited Arizona. They did not find Es-kim-in-zin "treacherous, cruel and bad", but on the contrary they had great confidence in him,.and when I was made his agent Gen. Howard gave me a letter to him, and the General believes in the old chief to this day.

When I went to Arizona in 1874 I found Es-kim-in-zin in New Camp Grant in irons, engaged in making adobes for the soldiers, and then,as now, there were "no specific charges against him". I was told by the officers at the post that he was confined "because Maj. Randall did not like him" and regarded him as"a bad Indian" (see my letter of March 24, 1890, herewith.)

The enemies of Ke-kim-in-ain emphasize his crime by saying that the man he killed had be-friended him. They appear to lose sight of the fact that all this treason ery, cruelty and murder toward the Apaches was enacted after the most solemn assurances of friendship and protection had been made to the Indians by the commissioned officers of the American Government. Is it not strange that we can pass lightly over the one hundred and twenty-eight treacherous and cowardly murders instigated by white men, while we carefully treasure the memory of a single killing by an Indian, and, after the lapse of twenty-three years -- point to him and say: "this man murdered his friend", without even giving him the benefit of the circumstances which instigated the crime ?

Within the two years which followed the massacre at Old Camp Grant, Special Commissioner Colyer and Gen. O. O. Howard visited Arizona. They did not find Ke-kim-in-ain "treacherous, cruel and bad", but on the contrary they had great confidence in him, and when I was made his agent Gen. Howard gave me a letter to him, and the General believes in the old chief to this day.

When I went to Arizona in 1874 I found Ke-kim-in-ain in New Camp Grant in irons, engaged in making adobe for the soldiers, and then,as now, there were "no specific charges against him". I was told by the officers at the post that he was confined "because Maj. Randall did not like him" and regarded him as"a bad Indian" (see my letter of March 24, 1890, herewith.)

Soon after this I made an official request for the release of Es-kim-in-zin, and this request was complied with without opposition on the part of the military, from which I inferred that the Indian's offenses -- whatever they might have been -- were not of a serious nature. From the time of his release (as stated in my letter herewith) "till the day I left San Carlos no man was more faithful to the best interests of the reservation than this same Indian Es-kim-in-zin. We had many trying times at San Carlos from 1874 to 1877, and not once in all those years was Es-kim-in-zin found wanting in action or advice. I frequently depended upon his support when I felt my life was in danger, and he never failed to do his duty well"

When I left San Carlos Es-kim-in-zin expressed a fear that there might again be trouble on the reservation and so he said to me "I will go down on the San Pedro and take up some land and live like a white man -- then they will not blame me for what happens on the reservation". I may state in this connection that Es-kim-in-zin had been industrious on the reservation, and before he left with me on the trip to Washington in 170, he sold about $65 worth of barley which he had raised that year.

It was under these circumstances that this Indian took up a ranche on the San Pedro in 1877, improved it with irrigating ditches and stocked it with horses, cattle and farming implements. I was then living in Tucson, Arizona. As soon as Victorio and his outfit

Soon after this I made an official request for the release of Ke-kim-in-zin, and this request was complied with without opposition on the part of the military, from which I inferred that the Indian's offence -- whatever they might have been -- were not of a serious nature. From the time of his release (as stated in my letter herewith) "till the day I left San Carlos no man was more faithful to the best interests of the reservation than this same Indian Ke-kim-in-zin. We had many trying times at San Carlos from 1874 to 1877, and not once in all those years was Ke-kim-in-zin found wanting in action or advice. I frequently depended upon him support when I felt my life was in danger, and he never failed to do his duty well."

When I left San Carlos Ke-kim-in-zin expressed a fear that there might again be trouble on the reservation and so he said to me "I will go down on the San Pedro and take up some land and live like a white man -- then they will not blame me for what happens on the reservation". I may state in this connection that Ke-kim-in-zin had been industrious on the reservation, and before he left with me on the trip to Washington in 1876, he sold about $65 worth of barley which he had raised that year.

It was under these circumstances that this Indian took up a ranche on the San Pedro in 1877, improved it with irrigating ditches and stocked it with horses, cattle and farming implements. I was then living in Tucson, Arizona. As soon as Victorio and his outfit

left the reservation it was at once rumored that Es-kim-in-zin was "in sympathy with the renegades". At every fresh rumor of trouble with the Indians at San Carlos fresh charges were made against the ex-chief on the San Pedro -- accompanied by frequent demands that he should be imprisoned or killed. I was publishing the "Arizona Citizen", and several times defended the Indian in its columns.

The subsequent story of Es-kim-in-zin is best told by himself in a statement made to Capt. Wotherspoon under date of March 1892, and which is now on file at the War Department. This statement is substantially as follows: "Seventeen years ago I took up a ranch on the San Pedro, cleared the brush, and took out water in a ditch which I made. I plowed the land and made a fence around it like the Mexicans. When I started I had 3 horses and 25 head of cattle. I was on the San Pedro ten years; then I had 17 horses, 38 cattle a large yellow wagon for which I paid $150; four sets of harness for which I paid $40, and another wagon which cost $90, but which I had given to some relatives. I also had many tools."

"For about three years I drew rations from the agent. After that I did not draw any more till I was sent to the agency by Lieut. Watson (seven years later). I bought all my family clothing and supplies with the money I made. About four years ago (1888) Lieut. Watson came to my ranch and gave me a paper from Capt. Pierce, the agent, and told me I had better go to the San Carlos reservation ;

left the reservation it was at once rumored that Ba-Kim-in-ain was "in sympathy with the renegades". At every fresh rumor of trouble with the Indians at San Carlos fresh charges were made against the ex-chief on the San Pedro -- accompanied by frequent demands that he should be imprisoned or killed. I was publishing the "Arizona Citizen", and several times defended the Indian in its columns.

The subsequent story of Ba-Kim-in-ain is best told by himself in a statement made to Capt. Wotherspoon under date of March 1892, and which is now on file at the War Department. This statement is substantially as follows: "Seventeen years ago I took up a ranch on the San Pedro, cleared the brush, and took out water in a ditch which I made. I plowed the land and made a fence around it like the Mexicans. When I started I had 3 horses and 25 head of cattle. I was on the San Pedro ten years; then I had 17 horses, 35 cattle a large yellow wagon for which I paid $150; four sets of harness for which I paid $40, and another wagon which cost $90, but which I had given to some relatives. I also had many tools."

"For about three years I drew rations from the agent. After that I did not draw any more till I was sent to the agency by Lieut. Watson (seven years later). I bought all my family clothing and supplies with the money I made. About four years ago (1888) Lieut. Watson came to my ranch and gave me a paper from Capt. Pierce, the agent, and told me I had better go to the San Carlos reservation;

that citizens would kill me if I did not; that there were about 150 citizens coming with pistols. They came the next day after I left my ranche, and they shot at my women, putting bullets through their skirts, and drove them off."

"They took 515 sacks of corn, wheat and barley, destroyed 523 pumpkins and took away 32 head of cattle. I took my horses, wagons and harness with me to San Carlos. I am not sure that the citizens took the 32 head of stock at this time, I only know that when I went back to my ranch the next time they were gone."

"After that I went to Washington, and when I returned they asked me if I did not want to go back to my ranch on the San Pedro. I said 'no", I would not be safe there and would feel like a man sitting on a chair with some one scratching the sand out from under the legs. Then Capt. Pierce said that I could select a farm on the reservation. So I went with Lieut. Watson and selected a piece of land on the Gila, just above the sub-agency. Lient. Watson surveyed it for me. I made a ditch for irrigating, and had water flowing in it, and had nearly finished fencing the farm when I was arrested."

When I was arrested I had 21 horses and 6 head of cattle, and these have since increased to 38 horses and 68 cattle. Since I have been away one wife and some of my children have looked after the farm for me."

Such is a part of the story of Es-kim-in-zin as told by him-

that citizens would kill me if I did not; that there were about 150 citizens coming with pistols. They came the next day after I left my ranche, and they shot at my women, putting bullets through their skirts, and drove them off."

"They took 818 sacks of corn, wheat and barley, destroyed 225 pumpkins and took away 32 head of cattle. I took my horses, wagons and harness with me to San Carlos. I am not sure that the citizens took the 32 head of stock at this time, I only know that when I went back to my ranch the next time they were gone."

"After that I went to Washington, and when I returned they asked me if I did not want to go back to my ranch on the San Pedro. I said 'no", I would not be safe there and would feel like a man sitting on a chair with some one scratching the sand out from under the legs. Then Capt. Pierce said that I could select a farm on the reservation. So I went with Lieut. Watson and selected a piece of land on the Gila, just above the sub-agency. Lieut. Watson surveyed it for me. I made a ditch for irrigating, and had water flowing in it, and had nearly finished fencing the farm when I was arrested."

When I was arrested I had 21 horses and 6 head of cattle, and these have since increased to 38 horses and 68 cattle. Since I have been away one wife and some of my children have looked after the farm for me."

Such is a part of the story of Ba-kim-in-kin as told by him-

self. But the drama does not end here. In 1871 his people were attacked and massacred by citizens, and in 1874 I found him a prisoner of war, in irons -- disliked by some in authority and regarded by them as "a bad Indian". In 1888(if we accept his own story as true and it has not been denied) he was again compelled to flee from a company of armed citizens who were coming to take his life; his family were assaulted and fired upon and finally driven away, and his ranch looted. Although compelled to abandon the lands which he had improved and occupied for ten years on the San Pedro he was still undismayed, and once more set himself to work to make a new home on land within the limits of the reservation, which has been set apart by the Government for the sole use and benefit of the Indians.

He has just completed some important improvements when some of his relatives commit a crime, and it is deemed judicious, once more, to make Es-kim-in-zin a prisoner of war, and a little later -- without trial, without,giving the accused the benefit of a single witness -- the old Indian is taken away from the reservation guardhouse at midnight, and sent away into exile -- as a military percaution. He is again "disliked" by some in authority, and it is once more alleged that he is "a bad Indian", and that he "was liable to aid and abet the renegades", but the proof of these allegations does not appear to have been filed with the papers in his case.

self. But the drama does not end here. In 1871 his people were attacked and massacred by citizens, and in 1874 I found him a prisoner of war, in irons -- disliked by some in authority and regarded by them as "a bad Indian". In 1888(if we accept his own story as true and it has not been denied) he was again compelled to flee from a company of armed citizens who were coming to take his life; his family were assaulted and fired upon and finally driven away, and his ranch looted. Although compelled to abandon the lands which he had improved and occupied for ten years on the San Pedro he was still undismayed, and once more set himself to work to make a new home on land within the limits of the reservation, which has been set apart by the Government for the sole use and benefit of the Indians.

He has just completed some important improvements when some of his relatives commit a crime, and it is deemed judicious, once more, to make Ka-Kim-In-Kin a prisoner of war, and a little later -- without trial, without giving the accused the benefit of a single witness -- the old Indian is taken away from the reservation guardhouse at midnight, and sent away into exile -- as a military precaution. He is again "disliked" by some in authority, and it is once more alleged that he is "a bad Indian", and that he "was liable to aid and abet the renegades", but the proof of these allegations does not appear to have been filed with the papers in his case.

And so it happened that when I visited Mt. Vernon Barracks last January I found there this Indian who has suffered and endured so much; who, through so many years, has striven against a cruel fate for the betterment of his own condition and that of his people; who has been accused so many times -- justly in some instances , but falsely in more; who hassbeen persecuted, humiliated, imprisoned, ironed and finally exiled -- not only without a triel, but "without specific charges". I found hin sharing the same fate with Geronimo, who was always a renegade while in Arisona. Though broken-hearted over his many misfortunes, I found him not only orderly but industrious for he has charge of the Indians' garden, and, true to his character, he is giving the community the benefit of his labor and intelligence, while Geronimo only makes little bows and arrows to sell-- for his own benefit -- to travelers he meets at the railway station.

In conclusion I will quote from the final plea made by Es-kim-in-zin in the statement before referred to. He says: "Since I put down a stone with Gen. Howard many years ago, and promised that I.would never do anything wrong, I have not broken my promise. I ask to be sent back with my family, to San Carlos, and given the land surveyed by Lieut. Watson; that it be given to me forever, and I wil will never ask for rations, or anything else for myself or my family from the Government. I want to work like a white man and support my

And so it happened that when I visited Mt. Vernon Barracks last January I found there this Indian who has suffered and endured so much; who, through so many years, has striven against a cruel fate for the betterment of his own condition and that of his people; who has been accused so many times -- justly in some instances, but falsely in more; who has been persecuted, humiliated, imprisoned, ironed and finally exiled -- not only without a trial, but "without specific charges". I found him starting the same fate with Geronimo, who was always a renegade while in Arizona. Though broken-hearted over his many misfortunes, I found him not only orderly but industrious for he has charge of the Indians' garden, and, true to his character, he is giving the community the benefit of his labor and intelligence, while Geronimo only makes little bows and arrows to sell-- for his own benefit -- to travelers he meets at the railway station.

In conclusion I will quote from the final plea made by Ka-kim-in-kin in the statement before referred to. He says: "Since I put down a stone with Gen. Howard many years ago, and promised that I would never do anything wrong, I have not broken my promise. I ask to be sent back with my family, to San Carlos, and given the land surveyed by Lieut. Watson; that it be given to me forever, and I will will never ask for rations, or anything else for myself or my family from the Government. I want to work like a white man and support my

family. I can do it and I will always be a good man".

The Secretary of War has referred the consideration of matters pertaining to the Apache prisoners of war to Capt. Davis, and I have been advised by that officer that the War Department is willing, and even anxious to transfer the custody of Es-kim-in-zin -- as well as of the other prisoners -- to the Indian Office, or to any responsible parties(with the consent of your office) who may have in view a plan looking to the improvement of the condition, and the permanent settlement of such Indians.

I regret that I am not in a position to make any recommendation in the matter of the future of Es-kim-in-zin. I have persented the facts in the story of his life as I believe them, and I trust that you will feel, as I do, that the plea of this Indian is entitled to prompt consideration. I have felt it an obligation which I owed to Eskim-in-zin to persent this statement in his behalf. It is my conviction that something should be done, and that speedily-- to the end that Es-kim-in-zin and his family be permanently settled upon lands which shall be his during the remainder of his days, and -- if he is not to be returned to Arizona -- that stock and implements be furnished him at his new home, in just compensation for those he was compelled to abandon in Arizona.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) John P. Clum.

family. "I can do it and I will always be a good man".

The Secretary of War has referred the consideration of matters pertaining to the Apache prisoners of war to Capt. Davis, and I have been advised by that officer that the War Department is willing, and even anxious to transfer the custody of Ka-kim-in-ain -- as well as of the other prisoners -- to the Indian Office, or to any responsible parties(with the consent of your office) who may have in view a plan looking to the improvement of the condition, and the permanent settlement of such Indians.

I regret that I am not in a position to make any recommendation in the matter of the future of Ka-kim-in-ain. I have presented the facts in the story of his life as I believe them, and I trust that you will feel, as I do, that the plea of this Indian is entitled to prompt consideration. I have felt it an obligation which I owed to Kakim-in-ain to present this statement in his behalf. It is my conviction that something should be done, and that speedily-- to the end that Ka-kim-in-ain and his family be permanently settled upon lands which shall be his during the remainder of his days, and -- if he is not to be returned to Arizona -- that stock and implements be furnished him at his new home, in just compensation for those he was compelled to abandon in Arizona.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) John P. Clum.

21 Cortlandt St
New York
June 23 1894

Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard
N S A New York

109

My dear Genl Howard

Your kind note of yesterday received and is entirely satisfactory. The moral influence of your opinion is all your course gives, and after a talk with Mr. Johnson, who will take the liberty of calling upon you & fully explaining the account & its objects, if it meets your approval, I shall be very glad.

Thanking you for your kind expressions in regard to myself I am

Very truly Yours

[illegible]

114

Executive Office
Western Union Telegraph Company
New York, June 23rd, 1894.

Maj. Gen'l O. O. Howard,

Governor's Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

As requested, I beg to send you herewith a renewal of your book of complimentary stamps.

Yours truly,

Thos. T. Eckert,
President.

Thanks
June 26/94

General Beauregard, care of W. M. Brown.
Augusta, Ga.

"Yours of 24th of Nov. received. It is probable that the enemy, if short of supplies may move directly for the East. When that is made manifest, you will be able to concentrate your forces upon the one object – I hope, if you cannot defeat his attempt that you may reduce his army to such condition as to be inefficient for further operations.

Until Hood reaches the country proper of the enemy, he can scarcely change the plans for Sherman's or Grant's Campaign. They would I think, regard the occupation of Tennessee & Kentucky, as of minor importance.

Jefferson Davis

Major Gen. P.J. Cl

Saranna

Decem

Report

Our foraging parti

Considerable number o

and soldiers.

In one in

bearer of important

Gen. Hardee to Gen. S

P. Jos. C

Maj

Capt. S.L. Faggart

Asst. Adj. G

Army

General Bea

Augusta, G

"Your

that the ene

directly fo

manifest,

forces upon

defeat his

army to s

for furthe

Until Ho

of the ene

plans fo

They wou

of Tenne

imp ou

Camp

Ga.

26 1864

captured a

rebels officers

ines secured the

patches from

heeler.

terhaus

General

n.

f Tennessee.

Cin June 23 th 1894

Gel O. O. Howard

Sir Son will you please an send me copies of them Dispatches

Hed Qrs - A. Tan -

Gordon Ga. Nov -

24. 1864

May Gel. W. T. Sherman

Com Mil Div. of Miss

I. have dispatches this moment -

received which I. inclose

O. O Howard

Maj Gel

Report Savannah Ga -

Dec 28 - 1864

Capt -

I. have already forwarded to you dispatches captured O. O. H -

Maj Gel

Truly Yrs

Louis Walker

151 E Liberty,

I inclose

O. O. Howard
Maj Gen

Savannah Ga Dec 28
1864

at Jacksons Ferry

Capt —

I have already forwarded to you
dispatches captured

O. O. Howard
Maj Gen

Gen O. O. Howard
Please send me copies of these
dispatches
Yours truly
Lewis Walker

151 E Liberty.

Savannah Ga. Dec 26-1864
186 [4?]

Cam 15. A C

Our foraging parties captured a considerable number of rebel officers and soldiers, in one instance they secured the bearer of important dispatches from Gel Hardee to Gel Wheeler

P. J. Osterhaus
Maj Gel

Hd. Qrs - Dep - Army - Ten -
Gordon Ga Nov 24 - 1864

Maj Gel W. T. Sherman Com - Mil - Dep - Miss
I have dispatches this moment received which I inclose

O. O. Howard
Maj Gel

Savannah Ga Dec 28 1864

at Jacksons Ferry

Capt —
I have already forwarded to you dispatches captured

O. O. Howard
Maj Gel

Gel O. O. Howard Please send me copies of these dispatches

Yours truly
Lewis Walker

151 E Liberty

dispatches this moment
received which I inclose

O. O. Howard
Maj Gen

Report Savannah Ga
Capt —
Dec 28 - 1864

I have already forwarded to you
dispatches captured

O. O. H —
Maj Gen

Truly Yours
Louis Walker

151 E Liberty,

140

Administration Piano.

FREEBORN G. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
The Bradbury Piano.

MANUFACTORIES
NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN.
LEOMINSTER, MASS.

WAREROOMS:
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
JERSEY CITY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
BROOKLYN,
WASHINGTON,
KANSAS CITY,
MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO.


Freeborn G. Smith, Jr.


Freeborn G. Smith.

New York Warerooms:
95 Fifth Avenue,
Corner 17th Street,

Principal Offices:
774, 776, 778 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn N.Y. June 23 1894

Gen O. O. Howard
Governors Island N.Y.

My Dear General

Your prompt and exceptionally kind favor of the 22nd duly to hand, and let me assure you that it is doubly appreciated. Your commendation and generous endorsement is but one of the many evidences that it has been my pleasure to receive from you, proving not only your loyalty to the "Old Reliable Bradbury" but convincing me that in your good self I have a tried and true friend

Yours Most Sincerely

F. G. Smith

Dictated

Farm, Field and Fireside,
FORMERLY FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN.
GEN. C. H. HOWARD, . Managing Editor.
JAS. W. WILSON, . . Business Manager.
TIMES BUILDING.

56

Chicago. June, 23, 1894. 189

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Governor's Island, N. Y.

Dear Brother:--

I think you are at home, and perhaps have thought of the letters you proposed to write for me. I would like one to Gen. Palmer, in which you would recall the fact that I was with you in old times, and that you presume he would remember me, but that the lapse of many years might require a little reminder, that you understand as a citizen of Illinois, I naturally look to him as my representative in the United States Senate, and the more so because we were comrades in the army of the Cumberland together; that you understand that I have important business with the Secretary of the Interior, to whom I am an utter stranger, and it would not only gratify me, but would be regarded by you as a special favor, if he would go in person and introduce me, or if he could not well make it convenient to do that, a letter of introduction, a good one, would be satisfactory. Please have the letter type written, not because I think in regard to your letters as you do concerning mine, that they cannot be read but because the letter would look more brief and ship-shape, and I think it possible that he might want to endorse his intro-

duction upon it,

Are you personally acquainted with Gen. Vilas, formerly Postmaster General? If so, please give me a line to him. In the latter case, please mention that I am the editor of the Farm, Field & Fireside of Chicago, having a large circulation in all the North Western States, and you presume he may have known of me in that connection, but that you had thought he might take a more personal interest on the ground of comradeship in the old army, etc., etc. I do not in either case mean to dictate language, or even sentiment, only to suggest some points that would help me if you can put them in that way.

You must bear in mind that we are not having any correspondent at Gov. Island, now that Burt has left. Please tell me how you got along at Niagara, whether you found any one of the family to welcome you, etc., etc. I think I wrote you that Burt was in Glencoe before you left. He has gone to Dakota for his summer's work, and is very happy about it, although his mother is somewhat disconsolate to have him go away so soon, and she thinks I am rather hard-hearted, because I do not seem to be affected as seriously as herself; but in fact, I simply think it is better for the young man, physically and financially, and possibly in every point of view, to spend his vacation there.

dustion upon it.

Are you personally acquainted with Gen. Villas, formerly Postmaster General? If so, please give me a line to him. In the latter case, please mention that I am the editor of the Farm, Field & Fireside of Chicago, having a large circulation in all the North Western States, and you probably may have known of me in that connection, but that you had thought he might take a more personal interest on the ground of comradeship in the old army, etc., etc. I do not in either case mean to dictate language, or even sentiment, only to suggest some points that could help me if you can pro[illegible] that way.

You must bear in mind that we are not having any correspondent at Gov. Island, now that Burt has left. Please tell me how you got along at Niagara, whether you found any one of the family to welcome you, etc., etc. I think I wrote you that Burt was in Chicago before you left. He is gone to Dakota for his summer's work, and is very happy about it, although his mother is somewhat disconsolate to have him go away so soon. Am also thinks I am rather hard-hearted, because I do not seem to be affected as seriously as herself; but in fact, I simply think it is better for a young man, physically and financially, and possibly in every point of view, to spend his vacation there.

Besides the climate and plenty of good hard work out of doors, he will have the privilege of an excellent accompanist on the piano in the person of his Aunt Louisa, who has a good Steinway piano. This will be his recreation.

I have not yet determined the date in which I will start for Washington, but possibly next week. Are you not to be absent on the Fourth of July? I wish to make my plans, if I conclude to go to New York, so as to be there when you are at home. I would like to spend a week or two with you if agreeable.

Affectionately yours,

C. H. Howard

P. S. Since writing this, I have received your letter with the two letters of introduction. They are very acceptable, and so you need not do anything further in that line, unless you have some acquaintance with Vilas. I have received the copy of "Queen Isabella," and am very much pleased with the appearance of the book. It is artistically, the best of anything that I have seen from F. & W., and is better than I expected they would do in that respect. It also has quite a literary appearance, partly owing to Harry's good work. On the whole, I think it is the most creditable book you have issued. It reads well. All our friends who have seen it seem greatly pleased. Two or

(over)

three have expressed a purpose to obtain copies. Some one who had seen it, congratulated me on the pleasant dedication. I think it will get good editorial notices from the press in general. I do not think that the fact that the World's Fair is over, and the failure to get it out that year, will in the end prove injurious. There is an awakened interest in Queen Isabella greater than ever before, and more likely to take effect in quiet reading of such a work, than if it had come out during the preoccupation and hurry of the Fair. The exception to this, is in the point of using it as a souvenir to carry away from the Fair. Some might have bought it in that way, but as far as I know there was very little of gain to any one who had anything to sell for such a purpose.

I note that sister Lizzie is home, and that you are to have a call from the Merricks. Please give them by best regards. I wish I could be with you at Bowdoin; but I will write Mac to meet you there if he can.

Affectionately yours,

C. H. Hoover

Twenty-Sixth Ward Branch
Young Men's Christian Association
Cor. Pennsylvania & Liberty Aves.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

June 23 – 94

Geo. O. Strong.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind note – We shall hold Dec 28 open with great pleasure – Sincerely hope you can be with us –

Jas. F. Haff –

Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Madison Square, New York.

June 23d
[1894]

Dear General Howard

I had a letter from Mrs Washington today. The first in a long time. She said in it that you spoke very kindly of me

my wish to quit politics. I suppose I am to blame for having been so sharply - When I see Mrs T. C. Platt who should literally be a Republican Grace socially kindly with Mrs Jeff Davis, Chinese and Finnish

Of the Sentiments
of the Schermerhorn
this Girl. I think
you see that clear.
Think time will tell
I am a poor
weak vain creature
do what I am
trying to admit

Write from being personally known
in connection with this lady now
fearing that some personal
dislike for me, you I don't
think many love me, many
[illegible] the causes I am too
pronounced in

installing Our Work
South with the
"Presidential Suite"
of hallowed
memories —
But there is a Father
over all, overly. Though
a woman here said
to me yesterday. Why
God is not a negro.

Sincerely Yours
M. E. Perry

Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Madison Square, New York.

Lack and all
wrong."
I hope you have
up more this heat
better than I.
This whole spring
and summer I
have been broken
up and pain

pastor must be
the in a tribulation
May
Remember me
with Your Prayers
towards such
a Bonnie Wee
i. Bonnie Wee
in this trouble com
in Headlairs and
with the

pastor man to let me know. But
you may not come here much
now. The confusion of the town
is changing. I realize very
sensibly this week the "Earity of
Christian Charity makes the
man whom I last time