June 23, 1894

Gen. O. O. Howard

My Dear General:

My letter must have read to make an impression much intended. I certainly cannot be mistaken as to the above or when of "Delius Church" "New Hope Church" "Booth Knob" etc., Dallas, May 25, "New Hope" May 29, the Pine Mountain command, where Gen. Price was killed by an artillery shell fired by Captain Simonson, was June 14, 1861. On the 16th Captain Simonson was shot in the forehead, while leading a battery in a line we were establishing by cutting each log that had been burned for tannery purposes, & rolling them into place, dragging guns on embanked, the haying rains, that lasted some days, began on the 18th. When we joined Philadelphia, witnessing on the 19th the Grand Artillery and between the rebel batteries in ties along the mountain side. We were in an old orchard & struck from places. On the 20th we of the 4th Corps moved to the
Dear [Name],

[Handwritten text]

With kind regards,

[Signature]
night we received a push of the 38th Corps, driving the rebels from Bud's Knob, so being driven from it in turn, retaking it on the 21st where we remained till the 22nd-23rd.

Some years ago today something at 3 a.m. on the 23rd two miles to the right where at 4 p.m. we witnessed another artillery duel that shook the earth. Where, I think Capt. Todd, who had succeeded Captain Simonton, was killed.

On the 21st we were ordered to sleep down but we had many casualties from sharp shooters, among them Col. Hoff of my regiment, being killed instantly while lying behind a tree reading a newspaper.

The 21st was a sad day for the Army of the Cumberland. Does it not revive the old dish of memories? And the 28th when we carried the thick smoke and under a tree from between the lines! I was a member of that Grand Army from its organization to its disbandment. The 21st-28th of June 1864 were
the two sudden days of its life, as it im-
presse me.

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

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

Very truly yours

A. C. Ford

Late April 31st 1864 A.O.S. 5e
June 22nd 94

My dear Sir.

Yours just today.

I will gladly give my book to Mr. Camp in a list as you suggest first which he please.

I called at Mr. Sweater's year day, but he is out for the rest of the week. I will call again next week also at Houses when I hope one of the owners will be home.

I join Mr. Browning's here is in Brown St. There is also another at 2226. Still we have four houses. H.K., F.I., W.C., & H. If you can tell me the initials of the one at Broadway 7th. or 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. McLeed
must be out of the city as
Dr. Reed was also called, but
was not in, and no answer
has yet come to my letter.

He 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
photow you would like me to
call please give names and addresses.
Mr. Reed will lend me his
book should Mr. can't take mine

Yours Respectfully,

J.A. Sheffield
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. Lundberg
Dep'y Sup't.
DEAR SIR:-

We have considered the case of Mr. [unreadable] and find it would be impossible for us to find suitable employment for him at the present time for I know of any source where I could better him. Hence the board would be better until later. He has no other relatives in New York, other than his parents, and as it may be proper to use him as a helper in the work of the State Home, we have referr'd him to the [unreadable] of the Public Asylum to the present of transportation either to a Home or to the Plantage of Confinement for this purpose?

I have the honor to be,

Your Respectfully,

[Signature]
116 Boylston St.
Boston June 22

Maj. Gen. O. H. Howard

My dear Sir and Comrade,

Jesse 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 thought like to know who Jesse married. The copy I gave you is for you so I have the original manuscript from my uncle. I thought it possible you did not possess the records to far back and they having just gone 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 Knowards of the Colony of Bridgewater Mass.

Very sincerely & fraternal, 
D. M. Knoward
"Descendants from the first Duke of Norfolk England."

John Howard with his brother James came from England and settled at Dedham, 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. Moses Standish's 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 descendants still own and live on the place where he settled (1878)

"He always wrote his name Howard and so did all his descendants 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 1700

Children

1. John
2. James
3. Jonathan (Our branch)
4. Elizabeth
5. Sarah
6. Bethiah
7. Ephriam
"A remarkable family."

Jonathan (3rd child of John) was more generally known as Major Jonathan. He married Sarah Dean. His estate was divided in 1787.

Children:

1. Jonathan b 1692 m Sarah d. John Field.
4. Ebenezer " 1700 " Katherine Dean
5. Seth " 1702 " Mary d. Thomas Ames 1728.
7. Sarah " 1707 " Ebenezer Ames 1738.

Children


1. Thankful b. 1728 m. Rev. Silas Pratt
2. Abiah * 1733 m. Thomas Williams
3. Martha * 1735 m. Nathaniel Pratt, Sr., Rev. Pratt
4. Matilda * 1737 m. William Pratt
Ebenezer (17th child of Maj Jonathan) married Katherine, daughter of Israel Dean.

Children

1. Mehitable m. Liheng Forbes
2. Silence m. Elisha Leonard

Note Katherine Leonard, daughter of the above Elisha and Silence (Keonord) Leonard married Doc Samuel Guild of Easton.

Their daughter Susannah Guild married my grandfather Elijah Voseord Jr in 1793.

Their children were

Jason Guild
Frederick William

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

Dr 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 Jr. and
great-grandfather of Hon. Caleb Ames M. D.
from Boston, Mass. and builder of the Union Pacific Railway)

Children

1. Mary 6 1735 M. Capt. Eleazar Howard
2. Wessex 1740 M. Melatiah Dunbar
3. Susanna 1742 M. Eliz. Arnold 1764
4. Betsey 1749
5. Ebenezer 1762
6. Roland

Jessie's son, Capt. Seth Howard, married Desire Bailey, daughter of Benj Bailey
of Scituate, Mass. and went to Leeds, Maine.
Capt. Seth Howard's son, Roland Bailey Howard, married Miss Otis of
Leeds and they are the parents of Gen. O. O. Howard of the U.S. Army.
Abish - (6th child of Maj Jonathan)
married Silence Washburn in 1738
daughter of Nehemiah Washburn

Children
1. Silence 6 1738 m Doc Philips Bryant
2. Nehemiah 7 1740 m Hannah Dean
3. Jane 8 1742 m Ebenezer Ames
4. John 9 1743 m Mary Forbes
5. Daniel 10 1746
6. Charity 11 1748 not married
7. Anne 12 1750 m Foster
8. Joshua 13 1751 m Anne Haywood

Note: Doc Abish Bryant, son of Doc Philips & Silence
was the father of Doc Peter Bryant, who was the
father of Wm Bullard Bryant and John
Howard Bryant.
Henry (8th child Maj Jonathan) married Mary daughter of Maj Henry Howard (or Haywood) in 1733

Children

1. Mary b 1734 m. Thomas Packard
2. Elijah 1744 m. Keziah Haywood
3. Henry Jr. 1747 m. Phoebe Bryant
4. Susannah 1749 m. Nathan Howard
5. Abigail 1751 m 2 Thomas Mitchell
6. Martha 1759 m. Zadock Packard

This is my family branch.

Elijah (the 2nd child) my great grandfather
Elijah (his son) 1st grandfather
Jason Guild, (his son) 2nd father
Davis Webster, (his son) is myself.

William Guild, my oldest son

Francis Allen 2nd...

Davis W. Howard Pat 113

Boston May 30th 1894
Memorial Day.
Baltimore, Md.
June 23, 1894

The General Commanding
Department East

I most respectfully request that you inform what action has been taken in the case of my brother, Edward C. J. Smith, and my brother, Thomas A. Smith, at Fort Thomas, Ky. Charged with entering an open house by night and committing felony therein. Thorne, chief to the court, publicly burned Thorne such to the court. The trial ended June 1st and it seems very strange that some action has not been taken before now. I should feel obliged by some explanation concerning this matter.

I am... your obedient servant,

Edward Smith

Post Office
Baltimore, Md.
June 22, 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,

[Signature]
Dear Sir:

I am glad you are carrying on a campaign for the nomination of Roosevelt in the matter of our old friend "Ku-Klux-Klan," who as you comprehend I am not a stranger to, nor at all agreeable to, as I am well aware it will not be for the interest of the Ku-Klux-Klan to Arizona. I think it is as clear that it is not consonant to the interest of the Ku-Klux-Klan to Arizona to have any part in the campaign of the year without party interest, or any attempt to influence the result of the election of the Ku-Klux-Klan to Arizona.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
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. Wotherespoon, who has had
Dear Mr. Secretary,

I have just received your letter of June 29, 1932, and take this opportunity to reply to your reference to the Indian Service and the desirability of a more effective working relationship between the Service and the Department of the Interior. I am confident that we can work together more effectively to the mutual benefit of the Indian Service and the Department.

In my letter of June 29, I expressed the view that a more integrated approach to Indian affairs is necessary. I believe that a comprehensive program, which addresses the educational, health, and cultural needs of the Indian population, is essential to the long-term well-being of the tribes. I also believe that the Department of the Interior should have a stronger role in coordinating and implementing these programs.

I am looking forward to working with you and your colleagues to develop a more effective partnership between the Department and the Indian Service. I am confident that we can work together to achieve the goals that are important to both the Department and the tribes.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated June 29, 1932, for your information.

[Letter Reference]
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 En-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 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. En-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
(Page 2 of 45) Annexation

The annexation of the settlement of the Votanik Partecke and the only vacant property to be sold for farm.

Let us consider the property some of the features in the vicinity.

You mentioned before, area in particular "O. St. Ber.

Kimino in the event the Ikat Indian affairs who came into the military

area and named the model of the former Indian Attorneys to the office of the Ikat.

While these might be the popular

to be allocated to live at peace.

of our lives and flocks -- and searches of our ancestors that he and his people -- in the end

the people could speak of theirs in their camp in as a result of on.

to as the Indians continue to gather he and the people -- in the end

every grain of the morning, while we eat bread, were in the morning,

part of the day, part of the life, part of the family, part of the house, and the little ones.

better conditions several months, the little ones.

If the conditions and poor reverse any of the key points. The

were mentioned in the book to the area of sufficient money and the little ones.

I have written the book to the area of sufficient money and the little ones.

Joes of Votanik have met many critical points -- and now, the memory of

faces of Votanik by meeting critical points. -- and now, 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 declared, had exercised so much treachery and cruelty toward him and his people??
The enemies of Es-kim-in-sin emphasize his crime by saying that the man he killed had befriended him. They appear to lose sight of the fact that all this treachery, 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-sin "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-sin 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, 1880, herewith.)
The announcement of the killing of Emir, the governor of Cary, was met with great excitement and rejoicing. Tens of thousands of people gathered in the streets to express their grief and anger.

Although the Emir was a ruler, his death was mourned by all. The news spread quickly, and people from all walks of life came together to honor his memory. The government declared a day of mourning and offeredCondolences to the families of the deceased.

In response to the news, the government took steps to ensure the safety of all citizens. Security measures were increased, and law enforcement agencies were activated to prevent any further incidents.

Despite the tragedy, the people of Cary remained united and strong. They came together to support each other and to honor the memory of their lost leader. The government承诺ed to continue its efforts to maintain peace and security in the region.

Letter of August 24, 1930, Department of State.
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 176, he sold about $65 worth of barley which he had raised that year.

It was under these circumstances that this Indian took up a rancho 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 attempt to secure the assistance of the Ki-mi-ni-ni and the Indians but without success, until I returned from the Indian's by the visit of the military which I understood that the Indian's aloneness might have been made not of a sentience from the time of the Xe-kim-ini after as a matter in my letter here.

After the gun I felt new catties on men as more identification to the Ke-mi-ni Ke-mi-Xe and much stronger sense of new catties from the Ke-kim-ini Kowk taking in and not one to fill these were Ke-kim-ini Kowk waters in.

I sec on at Shanties I immediately depended upon the support when I left my life was in danger and I never failed to go the cattle well. When I fell benign cattle Ke-kim-ini exercising a turn that place where Ke-kim-ini place over my connections and in the next to the place where I do grow the corn bread and take my time and fine fine.

I will go now on the loop river and take me to your next to the place of Ke-kim-ini and I seek ability in the connection that Ke-kim-ini had been brought on the Ke-kim-ini in the reservation and before to the Ke-kim-ini in the reservation in the sport of your own or partner.

When the hand came at first here.

If we were under these circumstances and the Indian took on a tendency on the Ke-kim-ini's importance with interrupting offense and accussed to will possess office and furnishing implement we saw their plans in Tucson Arizona. As soon as Victoria and his cattle.
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 Cit-
izen", 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. WITHERSPOON 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 (1886) 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;
Take the reservation to see if once and a while that Be-Xin to Xin was
an exception with the reservation. At every turn there's a turn to roam.
And with the Indians of Nan Caynor there's always been a desire for
peace and order on the San Road. Secondary of the government and to
some importance of killing. I saw implications of the Arizona City,
into the natural fine sensation the Indian in the company.

The emphasis areas of the X-2 X-2 X-2 to point both by plain.

The statement made of Cape Woodcock which date of March 1962.
The attitude is now on the list of the Wet Department.
This statement to some extent of the fire of the fire tower.

Unfortunately as follows: Seventeen years ago I took up a ranch on
the San Road, crossed the plain, and took a water to a point
where I could I please the land and make a house coming to take the

Happiness. When I arrived I had E years and 67 head of cattle.
We on the San Road for years; then I had 15 years of cattle a

I was given to some relatives. I also had many feet.

For some time because I grew potatoes from the mountain.
After that I fit the farm and rent. I was soon to the school to gym.

Water (seven years later). I couldn't kill a family together and
supplied with the money I saw. Don't your years (1968) please.
Water came to the ranch and have we a darker from Cape. Hence, the
extent and folk to I had better go to the can certain reconstruction.
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 ranch, and they shot at my women, putting bullets through their skirts, and drove them off."

"They took 615 sacks of corn, wheat and barley, destroyed 523 pumpkins and took away 52 head of cattle. I took my horses, wagons and harness with me to San Carlos. I am not sure that the citizens took the 52 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 Es-kim-in-zin 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 iron -- 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 Ne-kim-in-sin 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.
(Page 3, 1 of 2)

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the treatment of the Native American population in your jurisdiction. There have been reports of mistreatment and neglect of these individuals, which has led to significant health and safety issues.

I urge you to take immediate action to address these concerns. It is crucial that the safety and well-being of these individuals are protected. I recommend that a special committee be formed to investigate these matters thoroughly.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
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 sharing 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 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 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 arrived at Fort Peck I
found myself in a strange and unfamiliar setting.

I had been told by the people who welcomed me to the
reservation that I would be given a new home, a new
family, and a new life. However, I soon discovered
that this was not the case. The people of the
reservation were not as welcoming as I had been
led to believe. They were suspicious of outsiders and
unwilling to offer me the support and guidance I
had been promised.

I soon realized that I was not alone in my
struggles. Many others had come before me and
faced similar challenges. It was not easy to adapt to
a new culture and way of life, but I persevered.

In conclusion, I will do my best to
adjust to my new
surroundings. I will
try to learn as much as
I can about the
people and culture
here. I will also
work hard to
become a better
citizen of this
community.
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 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 Es-kim-in-zin to present 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 my share of the work of the Department of War.

The Secretary of War has referred the correspondence of assassins belonging to the Department of War to me.

I have been in consultation with the Attorney General and the Department of War.

Firm and firm, I must explain to the Department of War to the Attorneys of the cases, or to any responsible persons, 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 any Indian.

I regret that I am not in a position to make my recommendations.

In the matter of the future of the Provisional Government of the Indian Territory, I have been consulted on the facts in the matter of the future of the Indian Territory.

And I trust that you will rest, as you do, that the future of the Indian Territory will be determined by the President of the Provisional Government.

I have felt it an obligation which I have not to make recommendations in the interests of the Indian Territory.

I, as a member of the Provisional Government, have not been in consultation with the Indian Territory, nor have I been consulted on the settlement of the territory.

And I trust that the Provisional Government will be able to determine the matter in the interests of the Indian Territory.

And I hope that the Provisional Government will be able to determine the matter in the interests of the Indian Territory.

I am compelled to suspend my attendance.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

(John P. Gann)
June 23, 1894

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

My dear Genl. Howard,

Your kind note of greater day received and is entirely satisfactory to me. I am of opinion that all your advice is well. If you can be of any assistance after a talk with Mr. Johnson who will give the liberty of calling upon you fully explaining the objects of it, I shall be very glad.

Thanking you for your kind expressions

I remain with great respect,

[Signature]
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,

Tho. J. Eckert,
President.
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 coast. While this 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 insufficient 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 and Kentucky, as of much importance.

Jefferson Davis
Major Gen. P.J. O'Fallon

Savannah

December

Report

The foraging party

Considerable number of

and soldiers.

In one instance

bearer of important

Gen. Hardee to Gen. B.

P. Jos. O'Fallon

Maj.

Capt. J. L. Faggart


Army
General Beauregard,

In reply to a letter from Mr. Ashley, I am directed to state that the decision of April 28 is not only manifestly for the benefit of the United States, but in the interest of Tennessee. I cannot, therefore, authorize the discharge of the regular officers of the militia. I am, however, at present without means to give full employment to the militia, and am, therefore, not in a position to prevent their being导 suicidal acts.

Augusta, 1864

J. C. B.
June 23rd 1864

Sir: I have just received a copy of your dispatches of this morning.

Hov. Dep't. A. Yarn.

Gordon, Ga. 4th 1864.

May I have directions for the movement of my forces, and the reception which I am to have? I have already forwarded to you dispatches of this kind.

W. H. Harward

Report.

Savannah, Ga.
Dec. 28, 1864

I am already forwarder to you dispatches as before.

W. H. Harward

Lorin Walker
Savannah Ga. Dec. 28 1864

Gen. J.A. A.

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

P.T. Colvin

Jny Bel.

10th. U.S. Army - Tenn.

Gordon Sta. Nov. 24 1864


I have dispatched this moment received which I inclose.

O.O. Howard

Jny Bel.

Savannah Ga. Dec. 28 1864

at Jackson's Ferry

Gen.

I have already forwarded to you dispatches capturing

O.O. Howard

Jny Bel.

Tell Gen. Howard Please send me copies of their dispatches

O. O. Howard

this truly

O. O. Howard

Drum Mast

Family

400.00

- Dr. have already furnished to you
- 88-1864
-
- Chaten Dammann 8-5
- 0.0 Herstrom 8-8

Gustav Eichhorn 8-5

Ostrum Ranch 8-8
Brooklyn, N.Y., June 23, 1891

Gen. O. O. Howard
Governor Island, N.Y.

My Dear General,

Your prompt and exceptionally kind favor of the 22nd day is 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 I owe your good self a debt of true and true friend.

Yours most, sincerely,

[Signature]

Dictated
June, 23, 1894.

Chicago.

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 conven-
ient 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,
but because the letter would look more brief and ship-shape,
and I think it possible that he might want to endorse his intro-
Dear Professor,

I write to express my concern about the recent events that have taken place. I have noticed a pattern of misinformation being spread in our community, particularly on social media. This misinformation has led to a significant increase in anxiety and fear among our students.

I believe it is our responsibility as educators to provide accurate information and to promote critical thinking. It is important that we not only educate our students but also equip them with the tools to evaluate information critically.

I have been engaged in several discussions with other faculty members and we have agreed that it would be beneficial to have a formal statement addressing these issues. We believe that such a statement would help to clarify the situation and reassure our students.

I think it is important to take a proactive approach and to take steps to prevent the spread of misinformation. If you have any suggestions or ideas on how we can address this issue, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to hearing your thoughts.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
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.
Besides the climate and plenty of good hard work out of doors, he will have the privilege of an excellent accompaniment 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,

[Signature]

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.
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 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 Lizzie is home, and that you are to have a call from 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,

[Signature]

[Address]
June 23 - 94

Dear Mr. Jordan,

Sra. lin.

Notice you go tu

visit me - the chile has a new

with your pleasure swing later you can

be with us

Yours truly,

[Signature]
My wish to visit people. I suppose I need change for traveling. Win to Charlestown. Dean to Mrs. J. C. Platt. What should libraries be? Republican issue Social service. Write me! Miss Jones of Long Ains. Dear Mr. Miss. You spoke very kindly of me.
At a meeting at the Yachmen's Club this evening, I thank you for that charming speech. With friends, etc.

I am a spo -

Webb read and do with same -

Truman G. Atwood
Incidentally, my note—

Dent with sister

"Ahern M. Allin

"Halloonee

Sinninere

But there's a Lather

2012 all over'n' though

A woman was said
to the Saturday. May

God is not a singer.

P.S. Very yours,

M. E. Berry

Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Madison Square, New York.

Last night I was

Wrong.

And for you and

Up under this beat

Better than F.

This whole thing

And somewhere I

have been broken

Up and stand.