Dear Sir,

I wrote you two weeks since from Petersburg Va and have been anxiously awaiting a reply. Our former Slaves are still desirous of securing homes with us we are willing to follow us and we are very desirous to so arrange it so as to give those with families land and enable them with what little assistance we can give them to enable them to gain an honest livelihood then we can hire the young able bodied ones I am confident of success in raising funds by subscription with the plan written out I sanctioned by you for every one I conversed with upon the subject seemed to admire the object so much I omitted inconsiderately however telling that several friends have subscribed something but I found away
Managers I would need the influence and sanction of those in authority, I hardly think we can succeed in purchasing the old homestead of Mr. Jenkins for a less sum than first proposed for the first payment which if you recollect was $1500 but we can get plenty of land to give our own former servants good homes for less than half the sum. Therefore if you will be kind enough to forward me the requisite papers and if possible a transportation ticket I believe I can raise the sum needed by me and a surplus if desired by you for the benefit of the "Freedom's Banner" can perfectly willing to do this.

At all events pray let us hear from you letters and papers now come to the County seat therefore letters will reach us from our old Post office.

Sussie cis Scott
Greenville Co.
 Va. Carolina

To

With sentiments of Esteem

I am Very Respectfully,

M. R. L. Howard

Mrs. R. A. L. Howard
Philadelphia, Apr. 21, 1865

Maj. Gen. C. C. Howard
Washington

General,

You would oblige me very much by informing me, what reply Gen. Slocum sent you when Capt. Mailbourn of Indiana Cavalry acting as Asst. Secretary of War sent from the news that the 1st & 11th Corps were fighting at Gettysburg.

I am writing an acct of the Campaign which led to the Battle of Gettysburg, and any official information would be of great importance to me. Remain your obedient

Servant

Fred. Heidemann

late Capt. 2nd A.V. to Gen. Schurr
Capt. 209th Phila. P. O.
East Wilton Me Sept 21st 1865

Maj Gen. C. C. Howard,

Sir

In accordance with your permission I wrote Maj Gilbert of the Freedmen's Bureau in relation to what steps it was necessary for me to take to obtain a Commission in @ Colend Keyt but have received no reply. My friends are making an effort to have the order under which I was mustered out revoked. My recommendation as a Soldier & as a Man Endorsed by Governor Cory are in the hands of Senator Morrill who is now in Washington. Any assistance you may see fit to render me will be endorsed by the Gov. & Adjt Gen. & by our Who has suffered in the country defense. I am Gen. Respectfully,

Your Obv. Servant

Cha W. Reyes
New York Sept. 21, 1865

General Howard

Secretary of War

General,

Being engaged on a work entitled

"Grant and His Generals," as editor, writer and compiler,

and in which appears a sketch of your own military career, I take the liberty of applying to you for a copy

of the Army and Navy Register for 1865, or if not ready

the Blue Book for 1865, such works being necessary for the proper transaction of any editorial duties and

only to be procured from gentlemen high in authority like yourself.

I trust you will comply with my request.

Yours obediently,

Julian R. Larker, Jr.

Author of

"Grant and His Campaigns"

C.P. Sheridan, Sherman

Please address

Julian R. Larker

One of Fox Brothers

114 Nassau Street

New York City
New York city, 1865.

Salute 8, M. 

Regards, Mrs. Reynolds in Blue Books, Inc.

1865.

SEP 22
1865
WASHINGTON

SEP 21
1865
BUREAU RAIL
WASHINGTON

SEP 28/65
Newark, N.J. Sept. 21. 65

Major General O. O. Howard,

Sir,

Permit me to thank you for the effort you made to have me ordered to the Freedman's Bureau. I should like to have served under you, and aided the good cause with all my might. But it was evidently not the Lord's will at least not for the present, and I bow in submission.

However I cannot help but to think with my friends that the action of the 20th Sept. was an unmitigated insult, and at a meeting which we held to night in honor of God. Whimpering and the audience seemed to think much the same way.

Wishing your God's blessing in the discharge of your solemn duties,

I have the honor to be
Very faithfully yours,

Geo. O. Elam.
Richmond Va. Sept 21st

Dear...

I started from Washington with him. I rang to lend Laden yesterday morning before 1 o'clock and arrived here by 3 A.M. I then
lay this way of Augusta Court in a

6

Train down the Carolina Railroad for
Winston by special stage through

Town. I was only about fifteen

Miles of Staunton, and then

Rained, and was only able to

Rush by a Jovian. I am

Just a little anxious about you and the

children.

Yours lovingly,

Mrs. Bache Moore

For the money I received from the

Told them he might bring through any

large you might have wished. If you

sent yesterday, you will be in

Philadelphia by Monday. I will meet you

at the Continental. You will probably

be in the country.
Get them first—I shall go from here. I doubt whether I shall have time to go back to Washington. I think everything in N. I as well as could be expected. Richmond has wonderful work to do. I have to work in business. I shall have seen the old scenes I. Mrs. Emerson and Fair javely. All the men there are fairly sober. I think the atmosphere. 

R. Brown is well. I have it seem his life. Mrs. Brown. Come to New York must bring me the third volume. 

Miss Brown. I am going to have home and away past to me this winter. Much other say doing can do it well. 

Very yours Truly 

Lovingly your husband 

Mrs. Otis.
New Albany Ind.

Sep 21st 1862

Major O. A. Howard
Washington D.C.

To Dear

I take the liberty of calling to inform you of a remarkable notice of a call for a dedicated officer of your old Command. It is from Col. H. W. Morris, 63rd Ill. Mr. Col. Morris, as many persons at Rich-

son told me, in the fall of 1862, and just before our big shanty near the river bank, connected in the right arm over the shoulder. The bat came in with a rush. The bat comb

March 19th - It's his
last the use of his sight.  The man is a civic and fine children and I sure see that the future to him is very bright.  She is a man of fine modesty, and she is a hard worker and his capacity for higher is far above the average of others.  He lost the use of his arm.  He is a man of education and intelligence and it has occurred to me that he might be useful to the Freedmen's Bureau.  He is called in this case all the evils and great atonements that can find employment.
for him you will do
from to a dining
and with butter
until a pretty
You spent 7th
Mr. E. Engham
Bay

Let Col. E. Morrison
New Albany

Chris
New Albany Ind.
21 Oct 1871;

Freeman Pingree

Letter recommending his hired col
Morrissey

No. of
25

Arr. Oct 3rd

Rec'd Oct 12th 1871

Rec'd by R. F. B. 26th Oct
New Haven, Sept. 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Howard,

Dear Sir:

I have just read in the "Harper's Weekly" a memorial article on Brig. Gen. Ransom, by J. P. Thompson, D.D., which stimulated my resolve to write to you upon the same subject.

When my husband said to me, "Gen. Ransom is dead," my heart swelled with emotion, and I exclaimed, "Dear child! my mind at once going back to the time — 1839 & 40, when he, a sweet little boy, came daily to my school in Norwich, Vt. The affection that I cherished for the lovely child then continued during the lapse of years, and I wept and mourned for him as I would have done..."
Then, had he died in the midst of those days.

Greenfield Ransom was a beautiful boy. I remember well his sweet face, beaming with smiles, as he came into school in the spring, wearing his clean blue calico apron.

He was quick to learn, and always a good, happy boy. The second season he was often permitted by his mother to lead his little sister to school as a visitor. I can never forget how delighted he looked as he led her to one that I might give her the necessary attention. His bright, pleasant eyes were never visible when he laughed.

A few years later I chanced to meet him and found him the same dear boy, modest and gentlemanly in his bearing.

After the war began I heard of him as a brave, gallant officer, giving his life for his country. I knew he would do his work well.
I read with peculiar interest every
ing a thing with which Gen. Ransom’s
name was connected; proudly
saying, as I had opportunity that
I was his first school teacher.
I often resolved to write to him
hoping I might receive a letter in
return; but I delayed until it was
too late. My next plan was, as the
only testimonial I could offer to
the good boy and brave soldier
to write to you, sir, with whom I
knew he served in the field.
I have delayed from time to time
dest, in the midst of the oppressive
duties of the war while it was
raging, you might not have lei-
dure to give my letter a reading,
much less an answer.
I value too, the opportunity
which this delay affords me of
bringing to your mind the mem-
ory of one whose beautiful
character does not fade away.
Gen. Ransom made a short visit to Norwich, Otis, his native place, in the summer of 1864, and spent the evening at the house of my brother, Mr. Norris. He was very fatigued and happy with his old friends who were tods with him. He had then just come from a visit to Gen. Grant, and was soon to report to Gen. Sherman. Also, how soon he died! How soon his labor of love for his country was ended.

If I have taken too much liberty in this addressing you, please grant me pardon, remembering that every patriotic man and woman feels a peculiar freedom in addressing those who by their skill and valor have accomplished so much for our common country.

With sentiments of regard,

I am yours,

[Signature]

Care of

Thomas A. Rase
Office of Plummer Prog.
No. 159 Front Street,
New York City, Thursday, 23rd Sept. 1865.
Orc 1628 N.Y. Post office.

Gen'l,

When of Gen. Caseys staff as Adjt., I had the honor of making your acquaintance at Washington at the commencement of the war when you temporarily reported to Gen. Caseys. In the service about three years I served on the staffs of Gen's. Caseys, Hooker & Hancock. I received an honorable discharge. I am now to become a cotton planter on the Red River and Mississippi river of the north western States. Capital from $1000 to $2000. Capital. I wish to buy an abandoned plantation. If convenient for you may I ask you for any information general or particular on the subject of your Orders, Regulations, Instructions &c. Please send me any advice you may find it convenient to give.

I have the honor to be, Gen'l,
Very truly, Your obedient servant,

Edward W. West

After Gen. C.P. Howard,
Commissioner, &c.

Freedman's Bureau,
Washington City.

C.E.
Moorely Hall
Lenoir County, N.C.
Sept. 23rd

My dear Sir and Col. Howard
Washington City

My dear Sir,

Your very kind letter of the 8th. is duly at hand.

Content, Particularly noticed.

I thank you for your advice

I will send you my Plantation as soon as an opportunity offers. Send me a rent list, if you please, you informed me that you had commanded my lamented father's care to Mr. Mason of Robig's Mt., that he would aid me all he could. How he can do it without an appropriation from the private source I am at a loss to know which I could not allow.

I am acquainted with this character, he is a gentleman of
High order brother understanding my self. Reunion. I am now looking at things calmly and have come to the conclusion that the late War was all right. At the I was opposed to it in the beginning. It has made us just more dependent on our God. Now I love him more and more and will try to serve him better & better. I love his word, I love his people. I believe you to be one. I am bound to say so to you. I have told you so. I don't flatter. I pray to be a Christian. I hope I am one and if you once told me, I try to be one any time is but there. below. I trust I shall live to hear the sound of Muzieky & Cannon will not salute my ears any more when I like to meet. God's favor.
Sirs. Excuse this formality of language. I am quite well at this moment. I have this letter of the President's order. Pardon me for intruding on your valuable time.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that in the event of my going back to get some to hear (I think it will), could you not give me something to do than for you that would pay. I flatter myself that I could fill any office that you might think proper to confer on me with inter States relations to you. You have officers there. Perhaps that want to go home. I feel certain that I could and would to the very letter— all your orders would be strictly obeyed.

Most truly yours,

[Signature]
If about 25 years ago I
imported a very fine doubl-
barrel Fowling Piece, from
London — that with all
the apparatus, was taken
from me in the 25th last
month by the army that paid
my house — if that could
be one of good return — I
would offer some great pleasure & profit. I
am particularly fond of Gunning
a good shot yet — that
of the game. Look that I hoped
you might procure for me
would be a pleasing lot to
this old man — don’t you
think an applica — to the
power that be, that might be
successful — than try for me
I would gladly reciprocate the
great favour.

A F J G.

Ann Act 5th 1828.
Providence, R.I. Sept 25th 1866

May Hrd. P.A. Howard

Sir,

If there is any need of more teachers to go south I am ready to give any time and labor I have served three years in the Army and five years at Antioch College under the late James Mann and have taught school in N.Y. and Mo.

S. Franklin Clark.
Bendini R. D.
11 Oct. 1865

Clark, I.

[Handwritten note: alter situation as teacher.]

2b. 1865

[Stamp: BUREAU R. F. & A. L.
REJD SEP 25 1865 WASHINGTON]
My dear Sir:

Understanding that Gen. Howard, Supt. of the Freedmen's Bureau, is about to visit Richmond and knowing that you feel an interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Country, I venture to ask that you will see the kind inspection and advice of the Condition of the freedmen and what is to be done to secure the welfare of white and colored.

It is obvious to any one conversant with the present condition of this part of the State that labor at present is completely paralyzed. Large numbers of men formerly steadily employed in industrial pursuits are now huddled together at public places or sauntering over the Country. Those who are regularly employed do not perform more than one third as much work as they did formerly. I venture the assertion that
The production of this country in the present season (which has been one very favorable) will not be one half as great as the average of former seasons. In fact there are many owning good farms who will not have as much farm produce at the close of the year as they had at the beginning. It is not to be wondered at since the hands of laborers are seeking white labor and hesitating to employ freedmen for the coming year— for if next year they are not able to make more, their occupation will be abandoned. I will stop here to do more than advert to the serious subject to the general prosperity of the country, resulting from the
...of one Crop in one State—of
one for all the Southern States.
If it can be important for individ-
ual and national interest for
full crops of Cotton and Tobacco
to be raised, it surely is more
so now.

What then will best remedy the
recent ill, and bring about the
desired results?

Some system of general operation
which will enable the employer
to count upon the securing the
labor he hires. The employer ought
to give fair remuneration for
faithful work, and when this
is done he should be enabled
by proper regulations to secure
a faithful performance of the
contract. Any sensible man
would prefer to give full wage
for faithful work, to giving...
half wages for half work, for in one case he gets the proper yield from his capital, and in the other he gets only half.

It may be asked why landed proprietors do not rent out their lands to freedmen do as to stimulate them to do something more than they are doing now — This is simply in practice. The farms in this part of the state have not been arranged to be worked except by whole, and capital and time are both needed to work them deftly. Moreover were farms to rent out their lands to freedmen, they have no assurance that they will be worked any better than they now are and can get no security that the rents will be paid. Freedmen except in rare cases have no capital to stock the
farms and hire the necessary labor. The improvidence of the case, whether it be natural or acquired must be done away with before they can become proprietors, or managers of labor.

Something must also be done to improve their religious condition. Previous to their freedom the freedmen attended the regular preaching of the Gospel as well if not better than white people. Now they have ceased attendance pretty much entirely except when the preacher is of their own color. It must be apparent to every candid observer that such preaching as a general thing is not such as it ought to be. In many cases it is worse than no preaching.
ing. Negro preachers, like the wizards of the barbarians, really are frequently designing and left to be trusted as a clap than any other. They are ignorant and unlettered and superstitious. They should be regularly commissioned and licensed by the proper power, and be held to observe proper rules of conduct and bounds of faith. Until this is done people will regard the building of a church for freedmen as a local calamity—but if the matter is rightly managed every church can now will regard it as a solemn and imperative duty to build their churches and
promote their spiritual welfare. Every patriot and
Philanthropist must regard this aspect of the present
civil revolution as very important and will it away
is open to all be and to advance the freedom
in Religious Cultures.
Houses of worship will not be wanting when the
people become convinced that they will be used mightily.

With these views hastily and imperfectly expressed
I take leave of the subject hoping that some
course may be reached by those.
who have these important
trusts in charge

Sam Y

Sincerely,

Richard Erby