Raleigh July 30, 1866

Dear General,

I am happy to inform you that the Court decided this morning to await no longer for my case to be finished so far as testimony is concerned. Tomorrow my closing argument will be read, and the case submitted.

I suppose some weeks will elapse before the order announcing the findings will be published, and I have requested a leave of absence. There seems to be no reason why I should remain here doing nothing. If my request is granted I will stop at Washington to see you.

Yours truly,

E. Kittleson
Otto, Chattanooga, Co., N.Y.
July 30th, 1866

Major General, O.O. Howard

Dear Sir,

The enclosed draft of $31.00 is the Contribution of
the M.E. Church Soc'y of Otto, N.Y., towards
Building a Sanctuary for the Congregational
Church of Washington. When reading
your remarks of the Cong. Union this
Afternoon, I resolved to present this
Contribution to my people, which I did the 2nd Sabbath
of This Month. Our Church here is a
Sella Home Missions Church. This is
our free will offering, a testifying of our
regard to yourself. I am deeply interested in the establishment of the Capital of the Nation of a Church after the faith & principles of the fathers. May the Great Head of the Church prosper this enterprize; not only at Washington, but in all the late seceding States. I gave us since reconstruction my righteousness & the Fœdus in Apostolic Christianity.

Yours most truly,

W. M. Horton, Pastor
late Chaplain of the 15th & 27th N.Y. Rgt.

P.S.: You said to much. I would like your autograph in acknowledgment of the receipt of the above.

W.M.
Dear General,

For a long time I have been thinking over a matter about which I wish to ask your advice and in which, if I may ask you to add to your many kindnesses to me, I wish to ask your assistance. The army bill as now passed I believe provides for forty-five regiments of Infantry and ten regiments of Cavalry— the vacancies to be filled...
party from the regular army to
party from the volunteers. Nearly
as I served in the fields for
two years, lacking a few days.
I have been thinking I might
get a Captaincy under the act
I shall graduate I think in
the Artillery, but I should prefer a
Captaincy in the In
fantry or Cavalry to a Brevet
seconds Lieutenant, or at least a
seconds Lieutenant, in that
Corps. The above fact of my
coming here I think should not diminish my chances gained
by actual service in the field.
in fact do you not think it should rather increase it? I certainly now understand the duties, I shall have to perform much better, and probably could say without egotism that I shall at least be as competent as most others selected from the volunteers. My plan is to depend solely on my services as a volunteer. It might be said that giving me this would be placing one before my class and would thus be unfair. This I have discussed with a number of the class and
there is only one sentiment—thats they would be extremely glad to get this appointment, and do it for my welfare, to see a great appointed into the army.

As I like to ask you sincerely, if you think I can proceed in my plans and if so what? I think I had better take it will probably think I have until early, but it is now but over ten months until my pay time and in the meantime if possible to have the matter the opened. If you will assist me your advice and in any other way.
Washington D.C. July 30th 1866.

Rev. O. O. Howard

Freedmen's Bureau

Sir,

The case as given above is but one of several hundred thousand of similar separations of relatives caused by slavery. A remedy for such cases might be adopted through the Freedmen's Bureau by establishing a Colonel Residence Registry, or a Freedmen's Residence Registry, in which all separated relatives could have their names recorded, and the records be examined for any names required, by which means large numbers of these separated relatives would learn the whereabouts of their long lost friends, the greater number of which will never be united in any other manner.

The plan is very simple and as follows: A freedman who desires to find a lost friend writes to the Registry inquiring for such lost friend giving the full name and former residence. He also sends his own name and former and present residence. The Registry is then examined, for the same and former residence, and if found, each is notified where the other may be found. If the name inquire for is not found then the name, and former and present residence of the person inquiring is recorded in the register so that when the other, or any of the relatives inquires for such name and residence, they may be informed where he or she resides.
Washington, D.C., July 30, 1866.

Gov. O. O. Howard,

Freedmen's Bureau.

Sir,

The case as given above is but one of several hundred thousand of similar separations of relatives caused by slavery. A remedy for such cases might be adopted through the Freedmen's Bureau by establishing a Colored Residence Registry, or a Freedmen's Residence Registry in which all separated relatives could have their names recorded, and the register be examined for any name desired, by which means large numbers of these separated relatives could learn the whereabouts of their long lost friends, the greater number of which will never be united in any other manner. The plan is very simple and as follows: A freedman who desires to find a lost friend writes to the Registry inquiring for and lost friend giving the full name and former residence. He also sends his own name and former and present residence. The Registry is then examined for the name and former residence, and if found, each is searched, where the other may be found. If the name required is not found upon the name, and former and present residence of the person inquiring is recorded on the register, so that when the other or any of the relatives inquiries for such name and residence, they may be informed where he or the resides.
In this way doubtless hundreds of thousands of long lost friends, separated by being sold to a distance as slaves, will again be reunited, with the same feelings of joy as recorded in the printed leaf, and with the addition of heartfelt gratitude to the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Freedmen's Residence Registry would not require more than one clerk at first to record names and residences, and examine the Register for names when required for, and perhaps at no time would it require the services of more than two clerks.

The system can be generally made known in the South by about 5,000 Posters, one to be posted at each post office, Bureau Agency's office, Colored Schools, Baptist Churches, Barber Shops, etc. This, together with the notices of the system that will be published in nearly every paper both North and South, will make the system sufficiently notable, especially as it is a permanent system and intended to be permanent.

Of course there are many features that cannot be explained in a brief note, which would be necessary to perfect the Freedmen's Residence Registry, but which will be fully explained if you should approve of the system.

A very strong argument in favor of the establishment of this humane system in connection with the Bureau, is the fact, that the bitterest rebel or Copperheads could not but approve of such a humane effort, and if successful, of which I have no doubt, it would largely contribute to the utility and consequent popularity of the Bureau, (at an exceedingly small cost) and thereby assist materially in warding off the blows which are everlastingly aimed at the Bureau for its destruction.

Very Respectfully,

A. Watson S.4 30 12th 36
Sandusky, Ohio
July 28th 1866

Major T. J. Howard - Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find an item which I clip from our Daily Register, a paper that has an extensive circulation in Ohio. My regard for the House, the family, and for Ira Fullerston himself has made me feel that it ought not to pass unnoticed. I have called upon the Editor for his authority in these matters, and he gives it in the persons of these gentlemen who aver that they have repeatedly seen Ira Fullerston in a state of intoxication during his Bureau...
Four in the South

I do not believe their returning
and knowing your long official
acquaintance with Mr. S----
I have thought that a covering
from you would achieve his
reputation sooner and much
better than anything else that
could be produced.

If you can consistently comply
with my wishes in the matter
and furnish a testimonial which
I can publish, the which Mr. S----
connection will be under great
obligations to you and some of
the Trustees which is painfully
felt. Concerning things at the
White House will be believed
If there be any truth in the item
on the other hand, I hope
you will not cover it up.
from one that I may pray for him that he may be delivered from the spoiler, and be saved from eternal shame.
I am yours.
Very truly,

Geo. H. Fullerton
May 2nd, O. O. Howard
Sandusky Ohio July 20, 1861

Ales Ben Howard to carry this cased
miss anything that
name of Ben Fullert
win.

Ruffner Aug. 3, 1862
January 30, 1866

Major Gen. O.O. Howard,
Washington,

I am instructed to inform thee that we have come to the conclusion to discontinue our Schools for Freedmen in Washington. The present condition and prospects of our treasury, warn us that our labors should be more concentrated; and N. Carolina & the Peninsula of Virginia claim our chief efforts. Other societies are very useful in Washington. Our School House (on 19th St. between R & S St., etc.) is well adapted to the purpose. If any similar organization wishes to purchase it, or if government has any use for it, we will, of course, be glad to dispose of it. The whole cost, less us, has been about $800.

Respectfully,

Joseph Potter,
Sec. Instruction Comm. F. F. A. Phila.
Friends' Women's Association
Philadelphia 3d July 1824

Potts Joseph
Covering.

I am going to discontinue their school at Washington next to sell and their building - it cost altogether $8,000.

Received July 31st 1825
Adrian Michigan
July 26 76

Gen O.D. Howard

Dear Sir: Are you going West during the
Corning Lecture Season
Or will you go? We
will join you anywhere
you will give us a night in
Adrian.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

For Christ, E.D. Powell

Fit your own date and
dress. Do not require
a lecture or speech if you
please— especially on the day.
Adrian, Mich.
July 31st, 1866

Orwell, Js P.

Asks Earl
Howard to lecture.

As a condition.
Anne Arbor, Mich.
July 20th, 66.

To Maj. Gen'l A. A. Spear.
D. A. Pommer, M. C.
J. H. A. Brethren.
Capt. Lee, Major, Man.

Gentlemen:

I have just been

instructed in relation to the

establishment of a "Congregational Church" at Washington, Pa.

My whole past

and present judgment have

since then been directed

in favor of such a movement.

It is one of the great needs

of our nation and a work

of great promise for the future.

As I wish to enter into a

new service, it will never

be succeeded, in a substantial

degree.
by every trace of human activity. I come to
what I come to aid in this
great work and venture the
consequence of my service and
sacrifice with Sec. Dr. Boyce.
While at Cincinnati, I too will
remember you as District
Sen. of the 2nd. Very
Important To see the State
by Sec. of 3rd.
Practise service as (Hospital
of the 8th) 1812. And, as my heart
was so insensible as to render
a return To the sedentary life
of a Draco for the felicity
impracticable.

Through the assistance
of friends of another order, the
Mayor of the city - Mr. Pearson,
Chief Justice of the University- Chief Federal,
Judges, Judges, Petes, whose
137

I write for inspection & return where received by

new occupant of position of Special Deputy agent for

Miss., in the Headquarte, loo, in the country; a new

multitude of letters, references to the virtues of the people.

For some time previous,

This letter states that I am

under orders from

Your obedient

concerning of A.S. Sam. Scoppelie,

was to

was

the

of

"vegetables and other supplies"

for the gradual care

This note presses into

every part of the state and
given me an acquaintance

with many of the people, some of

some
My present work of course must be done during the week leaving the lab open for use as I always feel it a privilege to do work at an expediting office.

With this necessary statement of my great labors, I write to suggest for your consideration the following:

A considerable discussion arisen entreating me to show the claims of the American MONTHLY in your circulation to the friends of progress, the Monthly on the Lab. for them cooperate and a collection is starting at which amount substantial persons as the Committee may agree with some profusely live about while actively engaged in the work as the energy very keen right.
I wonder day nothing
of compensation for service
to work, and my prayer
may never cease, allow me to do it without pay.
I am confident that
the omission of Messrs.
across of them as least
on proper representation
would certainly give my
substance for such a work,
and them an Accourse
Dena might the best be
for you restoration of a
compensation fitting to your
in connection with any
present wants, during the
work.
At every date, I am
pleasure to make the
above suggestions Hosier,
my excellent for your
respect and return to
me at Ann Arbor, whenever.

Aberdeen, A.M. at Aberdeen,
April 19.

If the place
were briefly described and not meet with your approval, no matter, at least,
I would hope with success to the cause, and so divine approvement will be felt
by myself. If the same
I should not deserve your
favorable consideration,
the news of a
Christian Fellowship.
I am heartening
My respects,
John A. Smith.

Annie Day

To Major C. G. Wilcox,
Aberdeen.

A. A. Russell

Charles May, Others.
Leslie July 7, 66

Ref. P. Lee. Joe Duncan
H. S. Henderson & H. Pratt
Gentlemen

The Rev.

Rev. Sand's Day is the travelling agt. of the Conn. Mut.
Life Insurance Co. We have enquired of the same, he represen-
ted and believe him to be a gentleman of integrity,
and any favors you
can show him will
oblige

Yours respectfully,
A. Walker
A. R. Stuart
Wallungford, Conn., July 31st, 1866.

Major General O. O. Howard,
Commissioner U. S. I.

My dear General,

Some time ago I sent a request to Mr. W. W. Seward, for an appointment as Consul to one of the larger German cities (Brunswick, Frankfort, Hamburg or so); but of course I have not received even the slightest acknowledgment. I say of course, for what right have I to be listened to even with a semblance of respect. I have no political endorser; my appointment would be indifferent to all the world; and even in an alderman election would not influence a single vote. If my letter did not at once march into the waste-paper basket, the department probably argued this: "That man has been paid for his services, let him drop.--He lives in the solitude of a Connecticut farm; he is useless to us if he had a fifty or five hundred of them."
Dutchmen in N.Y. who would support our tickets hereafter, or better still if a round 25 Celtic should be hired would fight at the poles for at his command, the case would be different. If his name was Flanagan, Mahonj, O'Novoske or so he might do. But the man has a respectable Russian name. It is preposterous for him to make application for a consulate. I will never do. Every nerve-string of our great democracy would vibrate with indignation if we granted such foolish request. And such a such.

When I began to write, I intended, my dear General, to ask you to do something in my behalf. But the darkness of grief, which weighs so heavily upon me, at ever dimming intervals, so which I fear will ere long over cloud every bit of sunshine that once lit up my path before me, bids me...

15-
The wish to go to Germany was called for by the glorious news of the short and vigorous war. The consequences of that brilliant campaign are not appreciated here at all—at least our press is wonderfully dull about it, and our press furnishes the ready made ideas, which we content ourselves with. Beyond our money paper we read little or nothing. But that war will bring progressive changes for beyond the ken of the wise. I would have been happy if that paltry appointment which I asked for had enabled me to be there to see with my own eyes.

Is Mr. Haden still with you? If so I would make a request, that he take the trouble to send me one or two good paid women, to be employed as cook & nurse in our home. Those Irish “Ladies” whom we now have, are almost unbearable owing to their knowledge of their own indispensability. At this present moment we undergo the novel experience of having no woman servant in the house, & my wife who sees me writing to
you, suggest that you can with a stroke of the pen alleviate her sufferings. Is it so? — Then indeed I beseech you to do it.

Good bye! my dear General. If you send me a few lines. They will chase the demons of evil spirits away from my mind for some time. They will call up images of a happy past of glorious associations.

Always very truly yours,

A. Shimuel
May hem Howard

General: Permit me to introduce Judge Baldwin, of Houston, Texas, one of the moral heroes of the age, who never shrunk his flag, or government in her darkest hour—He can tell you all about the human in this state.

Respectfully,

J.B. Kiddoo

1866.