



141

Boston June 4/67
Gen. Howard
Washington
Md

141

I have you a chkr
for 50¢ for the Congregational Chh
in Washington. The subscription
of Mr L. C. Burr. whom I called
upon at the request of Mr Denny.
I think Mr D- concludes that
it will be best to wait till the
Autumn before pressing the claims
of your Chh further in Boston.
Our people have been hardly pressed
the past few months.

Respy Yrs
C. Farnsworth

141

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1871

13th Jan 1871

W. H. Thompson
Washington

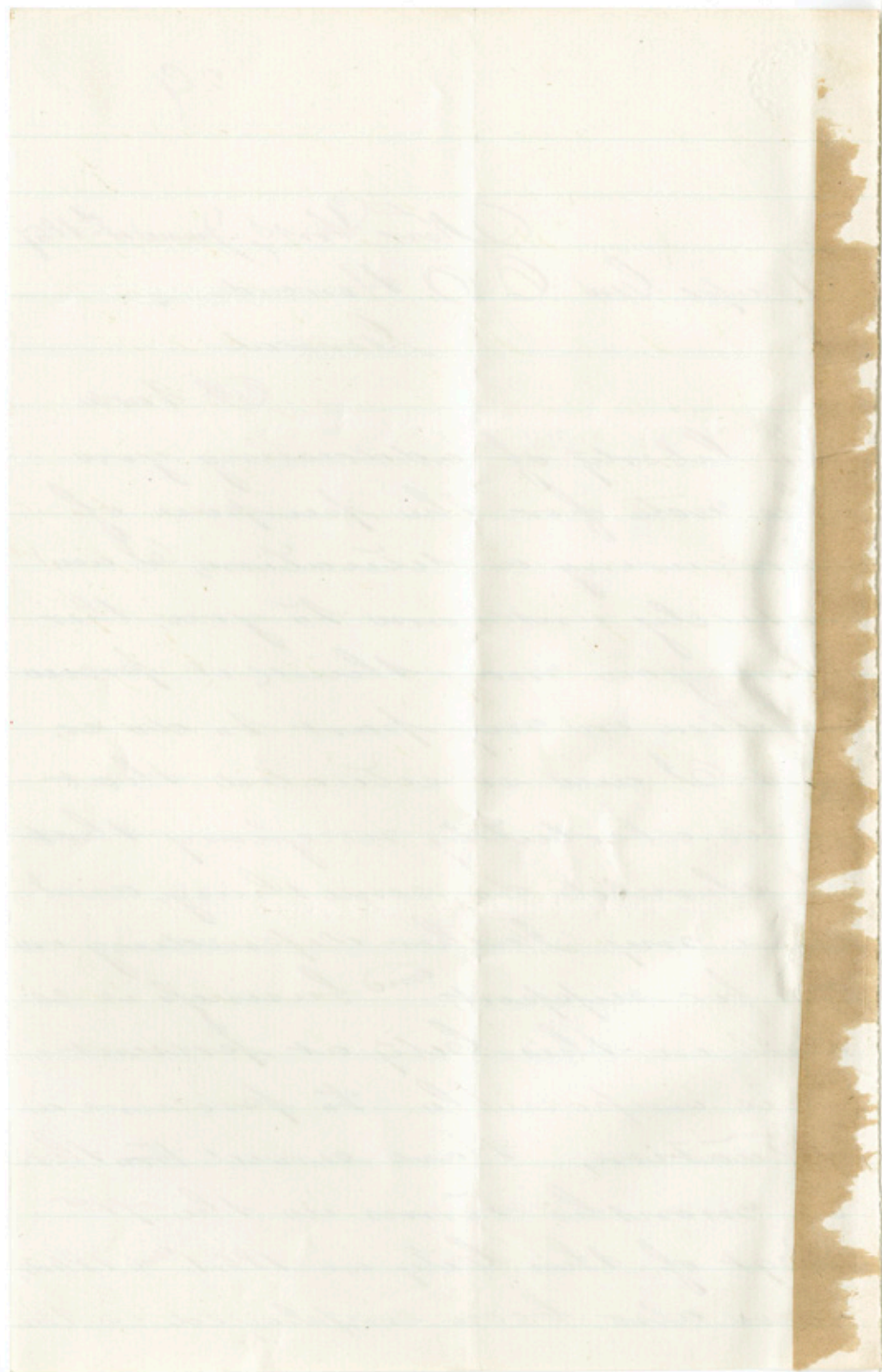
My dear Sir

I have your note of the 30th for the correspondence of the
in Washington, the date of the
of the 30th. I have been waiting for
of the 30th. I have been waiting for
I think you are correct in
it will be best to wait till the
before making the claim
of your old papers in the
the fact has been made
the fact has been made

Yours faithfully
W. H. Thompson

New York June 4th 1867
Major Gen O. O. Howard
General

I take
the liberty of addressing you
this note for the purpose of
procuring a situation, I am
entirely unknown to you, ther-
efore you may think it presu-
mption on my part to do so,
but I am so situated that
it is absolutely necessary that
I should do something, as I
have my Father depending on
me for support, ^{and} business is so
dull in this City at present
it is impossible to procure a
situation, Have served for three
years & 6 months terms in the 71st
Regt of this City in 1861, ^{and} 1862,
have also been employed in the



Quarter-Masters Dept during
a considerable period of the
time the War was in progress,
can furnish good reference from
Capt W. C. Merford A. Q. M.
Hilton Head S. C. by whom I
was employed as Superinten-
-dent of Freedmen in the Govt
employ, will also furnish testi-
-monials from Gentlemen of first
class standing in this City,

Hoping this may meet with a
favorable consideration, I remain
-ain

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

Edw H. Ball
235 Centre St
N. Y.

New York
June 4th 1867

Ball Edw H.

Requests an
appointment of
some kind under
the Bureau.

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JUN
5
1867

Colored Orphan's Home June 4. 1867.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Sir.

Mrs Thompson
who has been a nurse in this Home for
several months, wishes to enquire in behalf
of her husband, if building lots can be sold
or leased on 7th street, not very far from this
place and on what terms.

They would prefer to lease land for some
time, but her husband will probably see
you and explain his wishes more fully

Respectfully

Carrie L. Strong

Matron of Home

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Robert, Captain's Son, June 1st 1871

Gen. C. C. Howard,

Sir,

My dear Sir,

I have been a nurse in this home for
several months, and to examine in half
an hour, if building let can be said
and on the whole, not very far from the
fact and so what I have
they would prefer to have land for some
time, but her husband will probably be
in and explain to me in some way.

Respectfully,

Emma L. Howard

Attorney at Law

Southbridge Mass June 5. 67
 My Genl Howard
 Washington Dc

142 Dear Sir
 After Reading your appeal &
 seeing the suggestion from a
 Cor. of the Independent from
 Chicago that - all Cong Churches
 Poor & Rich contribute 5¢ to the
 good work of building a Church
 in Washington. I herewith re-
 spond supposing I represent the
 poorest Church you will hear from
 it - having but one member & only
 lacks members to make it thoroughly
 "Congregational" Love to god & Love
 to man my only creed I wish
 you god speed & an
 early & successful in your heavy
 undertaking Very Truly
 Joseph Kinsley

Southbridge, Mass. June 5 1867

Joseph Huxley.

Enclosed find dollars
for Clancy. Ch.

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JUN
7
1867

New York June 5th 1867

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Major Genl. O. O. Howard
Washington D. C.

My dear Sir

Your letter
of the 4th is at hand.

As I am about leaving town for
a few days on some important
business at Boston, it is impossible
at the moment to give you the
list of Subscribers as requested, but
I will do so as soon as practicable
after my return.

I know of no one, just now
who would be likely to loan the
\$25,000 asked for, on your Church
Property. I will bear the matter
in mind however and something
may turn up to suit you. What is
the legal rate of interest in Wash-
ington? Thanking you for the kind
remembrances to my family,
allow me to return the same to
you & yours, I remain with affectionate
regards your friend R. P. Buck

Wilmington June 1867

Major Genl. O. O. Howard
Washington D. C.

My dear Sir

Dear Sir

of the 4th is attached
to be sent about leaving town for
a few days on some important
business at Boston. It is important
at the moment to give you the
list of subscribers as requested but
I will do so as soon as possible
after my return.
I know of no one but now
who would be likely to loan the
25,000 dollars for our own Church
property. I will bear the weight
in giving however and something
may turn up to that. What is
the legal rate of interest in North
Carolina? I am writing you for the time
convenience to my family.
I have no objection to your
own good, I am writing with affection
and respect yours truly

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, - Corresponding Sec'y.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, - - - - Treasurer.
E. C. ESTES, - - - - Business Agent.

FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW, - - - President.

HENRY A. DIKE, - Chairman Executive Com.
GEORGE C. WARD, - " Finance "
J. M. McKIM, - - - " Teacher's "

NEW YORK BRANCH

FREEDMANS UNION COMMISSION,

No. 30 Vesey Street.

(LATE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.)

New York, 5th June 1867

Major General

O. O. Howard.

Commissioner -

My dear Sir:

I have the honor to request your attention to the accompanying statement, referring to the orphan asylum in Florida & the want of additional school accommodation at Fernandina, & to beg that, in case the proposed movement meet your approbation, you will make a special appropriation for the work in question.

With great esteem & respect,
Yours Truly

Francis Geo. Shaw
President.

New York
June 6th 1865

Shed J. G.

Regrets General Howard's
attention to the accompanying
and statement referring
to the African Legion
in Florida and the merits
of additional school
accommodations at
Fernandina, and if the
proposition meets Gen.

Howard approval he will
make special appropriation
for the work in question.

RECEIVED

JUN 13
1865

Office of The Tribune,

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

New York, June 5 1867

Dear General.

I clip the
enclosure from the N.O. Republican.
I know something of the
bad work in Ropes, Paul
though for humanity's sake
trust this is over drawn,
yet deem it worth sending
to you.

affectionately

J. R. S. M.

"Tribune" Office.
New York June 5. 1867

Sydney. G.R.

Encloses slip from
N. O. Republican.

RECEIVED

JUN
7
1867

122
Headquarters Com of Arrangements
Grand Parade & Pic Nic
Mahanoy City Pa June 6/67

Maj Genl O. O. Howard

Dear Genl,

I have the honor and
pleasure of inviting you to be present at the "Second
Annual Parade & Pic Nic of Temperance Organizations
of Schuylkill County." It is expected that this
will be the grandest Temperance demonstration
ever witnessed in this State, such a demonstration
as shall drive terror of the Rum Party's Army.
An early reply and favorably will greatly
oblige

Yours Fraternally

In L. P. S.
Frankoe Huber

Chm. Com.

The Pic Nic will be held at this Place on
Thursday May July 25, 1867.

Wexham City &c

June 6th 1869

My dear Mr. D.

I write General Howard
to be present at the
second annual Land
Society of Hampshire
Organisation of Shrewsbury
City. The tie will be held
Thursday July 23rd 1869

Yours truly

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East Whiteland

Chester Co Pa

Major Genl C. C. Howard,

June 1st / 64

Dear General

I inclose a letter from the Cpt. Adj. General, in relation to my application for best promotion.

If these promotions were not the order of the day, and not granted to those illly entitled to receive them, I would hold my peace,

But feeling that I am asking for a just claim from good Uncle Sammel, for faithful and hard service rendered, - to say nothing of personal sacrifices made, I am constrained to ask your assistance in gaining this little acknowledgment of discharge of duty, to my Country in a time of great trouble.

With high regards of Esteem
I remain your obedt Servt

Wm. H. Gunkler

East Whitland
Chesham Co. Pa.

June 7th 1867

Chumble Wm.

Enclosed a letter from
the Adj. Gen. with
regard to his brother's
promotion. It was
not favorably received
by War Dept and he
intends to make another
effort, and request
Genl Howard accordingly.

JUN
13
1867

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 21st 1867

William H. Quinle

Late Surgeon 73rd Penna. Vols.

Frazer Post Office

Chester Co. Pa.

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo requesting information whether any action had been taken upon the application in your favor for brevet promotion U. S. Vols. I have the honor to inform you that the testimonials forwarded by you were submitted to the proper authorities but were not favorably considered.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant

H. C. Kelton

Asst. Adj. General

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 1st 1867

William A. Smith
Adjutant General's Office
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir:
The Adjutant General's Office
has the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter
of the 28th inst. regarding
the application for a
commission in the
United States Army.
The Adjutant General's
Office has the honor to
inform you that the
same has been forwarded
to the proper authorities
for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Wm. A. Smith
Adjutant General

Richmond Va. June 7th 1867.

General:

I have spent a portion of the last two days in visiting Schools for Freedmen in this city. These schools are seventy four in number and show an aggregate attendance of Three Thousand Six hundred and sixty six scholars. Making the usual estimate of scholars to be in a given population, it appears from this attendance that a very large proportion of the colored children of Richmond are receiving the advantages of the schools.

The School system ^{for freedmen} here, as throughout the South, is supported by the enterprise and charities of Northern Societies, under the general superintendence of the Bureau. One marks the same general characteristics in the Schools here as in those at Washington. The enter-

price being never here. The scholars
are not so far advanced, but exhibit
the same eager spirit of learning and
the same capacity for progress which
are so remarkable there. The teachers
invariably express their astonishment
at the rapidity with which their chil-
dren learn, and as invariably de-
clare that darker or lighter shades of
complexion are no indications of
different degrees of intelligence. ~~or ability~~
The acknowledged son of some aristocratic
planter, in whom the blood is refined
to the proportion of a drop of the black
to a gallon of the white is frequently more
dull than the boy who sits beside him
shining with native African hues.

The teachers are having much success
here - and it is a point to which they
particularly apply their efforts - in
overcoming the thick tongued pro-
nunciation characteristic of the negro.

In one School it is the ambition of the boys to talk like Yankees and they are certainly making commendable progress. In another School under the management of a most ~~efficient~~ original and efficient Teacher — Miss Howe — ^{the School} Recitations and rec Dialogues with a spirit worthy of the best Trained Yankee Schools. The spirit of enterprise and ambition in still another School is ~~exhibited~~ ^{exhibited} by a boy of fourteen years of age who has purchased his clothes and School books during the Winter with money obtained by teaching a class of ~~at~~ Colored ~~men~~ ^{men} in the evenings. — or by a girl in the same School who desires to study French, because 'her mother says that under the changed condition of things, Colored people may travel abroad in a few years as well as the Whites.' —

From the smallest to the largest these children seem not only instructed but inspired with the spirit

of their Teachers. In some way one
can scarcely tell how, they seem to
thoroughly understand the cause, the
manner, and the object of their freedom.
It sounds a little startling to hear
"John Brown's body Rec" sung in by
a school of colored children in the
heart of Richmond, but it is sung
with an enthusiasm, which tells
the whole story of the negro, and which
might strike terror into the breasts
of an aristocracy which that could
think again to enslave him.

The children of the colored schools
are universally dressed with neatness,
I am told - in many cases under
my own observation with much
taste. The schoolrooms, however poor

are clean and well ventilated. The
 teachers with ~~one or two~~ few
 exceptions are New Englanders, and
 good order is characteristic.
 In the better more advanced schools
 one hears the scholars read with an
 accuracy of enunciation equal to that
 of their teachers; analyze difficult
 problems in mental arithmetic, describe
 with detailed precision the sources
 and windings of rivers, and ~~trace~~
 point out upon outline maps countries
 seas lakes rivers political divisions
 &c without hesitation.
 Such progress and attainment render
 necessary the normal school here
 which will soon be completed under
 the direction and supervision of
 Chaplain Manly, the Superintendent of
 Schools for the State. This gentleman
 is now making the rounds of the
 schools, reanimating the scholars with

The view of fixing a standard of
scholarship by which admission to the
Normal School shall be determined.
On the opening of this school, one hundred
of the best pupils from all the schools
will be admitted there,

Outside of Richmond, Norfolk and one
or two other towns the schools for
freedmen in Virginia are very inade-
quate to their necessities. In the entire
state there are but sixteen thousand
one hundred and eight colored children
in the schools, making the ratio of
one to thirty of those who should be
receiving the advantages of education.
How the large population of colored chil-
dren in Virginia and throughout the
South are to be educated, becomes a
matter of national consideration.
Private charities and enterprises for
education do not sustain themselves.
Or if they did, their labors they cannot
be coextensive with the work to be done.

If Congress has the right to appropriate \$447 thousand dollars to build school houses in Virginia, why has it not the same right to appropriate One hundred thousand dollars to support schools in these houses? In the long run this will be the cheapest policy of Reconstruction in the South, depending as it must to a large extent upon the intelligence of the colored man. The necessity for military control will cease here only when the negro is educated to take care of himself — but looking upon the present chaotic condition of Virginia and the South, one can hardly ~~fore~~ anticipate that this necessity will lapse ~~for~~ for twenty years to come.

Among the things of interest looking to the improvement of the Freedmen here in Richmond I have neglected to mention the "Industrial School". This School like the others is sus =

trained by a Northern association.
During the past winter it has given
pretty constant work to two hundred
colored people. Material for clothing
has been furnished by the Association.
This clothing has been so neatly made
up by the colored women and girls
that a large part of it was accepted
by the Federal Officers here. In this
School I saw yesterday two old women
manufacturing some captured Confeder-
ate Gray into carpets, suggesting the
reflection that the stuff would now
occupy its appropriate place under
the feet of loyal negroes. Why
might not these Schools be increased
in number to the great benefit
of the Freedmen, seeing that they
give employment, habits of industry &c.?

9.

As I have said before the negroes here seem to understand clearly the nature of their newly acquired rights. They claim that these rights under the laws of Congress are precisely the same as those of the whites. For this reason there is a strong feeling of disaffection here toward General Schofield because he has not yet made impartial the privileges of the street-cars. "Two Cars are reserved for ladies" they say, "white men ride in them". "We do not care to ride in them ourselves, but are our wives not ladies by Genl. Schofield's interpretation?"

This feeling is getting organized. The colored men tell me that they will make an appeal to Congress, ~~as~~ in this and similar matters, signed by three thousand names in this city. The fact that many of the Cavalry guards of the city are notoriously unfriendly

to the negroes is another source of
grievance. In one or two cases of arrests
by the City Police injustice has been
done to colored men, these cases are
now before the Bureau officers here.

In the general political vote the negroes
of Richmond and the State, will go
with the Republican party. Far and wide
throughout Virginia the grievances of
the negro have been redressed by the
Bureau and it is well understood
from what source this justice comes.
I was impressed with the story of
a black man who came before
General Brown in my presence. He
had been tied to a post and whipped
for not giving some required information.
The Bureau had taken up the
case and fined the parties \$1000,
\$500 of which had gone to the negro.
We asked him questions as inquisitorially
as possible to get some expression

of sentiment friendly to the chivalry,
but without success. General Brown
finally asked him for whom he
would vote for President. His answer
was characteristic of the others, "I
don't know General, but I know one
thing, I vote for the man who
took the handcuffs off of me".

I have been able to gather here
a mass of information in regard
to wages, employment condition and
sentiments of the blacks on the planta-
tions of Virginia, but will defer
writing of these matters until I have
visited the country.

Congress
Your Oth Servant

Wm. J. Allen Strong,

O. O. News and
Major Genl. Commissioner, Freedmen's Bureau,
Washington City D. C.,

June 7th 1867

Amherst Mass.

It is that he has visited
recently four schools, which show
an average attendance of three
thousand five hundred and fifty
six scholars. The scholars occupy
nearly as many as the school rooms
and are well clothed, the
teachers well paid, and the
school buildings are
new, nearly completed and will
be under the direction of Chapman
during his term for the State
of Massachusetts, therefore
and one or two other towns in Va.
The reports for the term are
adequate to their necessities,
in the entire State there are but
eight schools, children in the schools
of those who should be receiving
the advantages of education.

JUN
1867

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ROOMS OF THE

Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee,

Washington, D. C., June 7th 1867

Major General

O. O. Howard.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

I have to
acknowledge the receipt of your letter of
yesterday. The notice in the "Chronicle"
to which you refer was unauthorized by us.
We are aware that Mr. Langston visits the
places named in the interest of Education,
and that he may speak in the trainings to the
colored people on their duties as newly enfranchised
citizens. The remark that the speakers
are under the auspices of the Committee, you
will find an reply to the article, applies
particularly to Genl. A. A. Pierce.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient

Thomas L. Mullock

Secretary

Congressional Committee
Washington D.C.
June 7th 1867

Dr. J. H. Thomas

I state that the notice
in the "Summit" is inaccurate
and by them, being made
that Mr. Sampson visits the
place named in the notice
of education, and that he
may speak in the evening
at the school on their side
as nearly as possible
citizens. The notice is that the
speaker on the subject
of the Committee's
particularity do not. At
times.