Mr. Howard, Oct. 1st, 1868

Sena C. M. Howard

Dear Sir,

The road opposite your mansion is in a bad bed condition. Commission B. L. Jackson, in formed me that you want repair that portion of the road. You will please give it a considerable (the cause of the road washing).

Yours very truly,

Geo. D. M. Chesney

Sept.

P.S. Please reply.
Confidential

Grenada, Mississippi,
September 30, 1861.

Major Gen'l C. O. Howard
1st S. Army
Washington, D.C.

General,

At the instance of Lieut. Gen'l M. A. Meyer, Signal Officer of the Army, I herewith transmit documents which will prove to the satisfaction of the Army.

In neither of these documents is there any recognition of my services in the campaign against Atlanta, in which I served as an orderly officer of Major Gen'l W. H. Jackson, and upon whom, since the death of Gen'l W. H. Jackson, whom I served so closely, there stood as a source of any other officer killed during the war.
is no one to say caught
of my service in that company
sum yourself.

Being but a
Second Lieutenant in the line
of service as a division next
rank as I feel that I
am consecutively receiving,
being in view the services
of other officers in whose
breast there been amounting
I write to ask
that you will recommend
my appointment by breed
to the rank of Lieutenant
Colonel, and Colonel, having
your request upon my services
in the campaigns against
Atlanta. There is no mem-
lion of this campaign
in any commission, but
unless on regular, which
I have not received.

I feel little def-
feated in making this request
of you, feeling that I
am responsible with salutes
To [illegible] [illegible] ask, yet as it is not regarded as a modest proceeding to ask for favors for oneself, I make this letter confidential.

Knowing that you will consider of them letter moment these appointments will be to the government and how gratifying to me and my family, come soon favorably my request.

I am, Very Respectfully

Your obt. servt.

[Signature]

[illegible] Lt. Col., 3d. Vary

P. S. I am now living in favor as a manifest for a General Court Martial.

[Signature]
Dear Quartermaster,

Dept. and Army of the Shenandoah.

Near East Summit, Va., September 9, 1864.

Sir,

Permit me to express to you, my warmest thanks for your valuable assistance since I have commanded this army. I have been highly pleased with your courteous deportment, and the quiet, straightforward, manner in which you performed your duties.

I do not feel of service to you, calls upon me as a friend.

Respectfully yours,

Yours,

(Signed) O. O. Howard

(Capt. O. O. Howard, 5th I.)

Major General.

(Official copy)

O. O. Howard

Capt. Signal Corps.

Brave Major of Vols.
General Quintard

Dept. of Army of the States

East Point, Va., September 9, 1864

Spec. Field Orders,

No. 122.

Extrad.

M. Capt. H. M. Howard, Signal Corps, U.S.A.,


17th, 1864, been assigned to duty in Dept. of West Virginia

is hereby relieved from duty as Chief Signal Officer

of this Dept. of Army, and he will turn over

the command of Signal Detachment to Capt. J. C.

Crenshaw, junior officer, and at the expiration of a term

of absence, for thirty (30) days, will report in accordance

with his order of assignment.

The Major General commanding desires to ex-

press his high appreciation of the services rendered

by Captain Howard, and his regret at his loss to
this army, in which he has signalized himself by faithful attendance to his duties, displaying all the qualities of a good soldier.

By Order of Maj.Gen. O.O. Howard
(Signed) Williams S. Clark
Ass't Adj.Gen.

Official copy

Captain Signal Corps.
Brig. Major of Vols.
Brook Major O. H. Leonard, 1st Lieut. in the 5th Regiment Artillery, to be Lieut. Col. by brevet. He served from the 3rd day of September 1863 for gallantry and meritorious services in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga.

Brevet Lieut. Col. O. H. Leonard, 1st Lieut. in the 5th Regiment Artillery, to be Col. by brevet. He served from the 3rd day of September 1864 for distinguished gallantry in the battles before Atlanta, Ga., July 22nd and 26th, 1864.
Grand Army of the Republic,

Headquarters, Post 16,
Springfield, Sept 24, 1868.

Genl O. O. Howard,
Washington, D.C.

General,

Post #16 of the Grand Army of the Republic of this city, have under consideration the subject of giving a course of lectures the coming winter. My eminent military position will give some subject connect'd with our late war. I have been instructed to extend to you an invitation to help in one of these lectures. Will you please advice me if your presence can be secured? something regarding this re!

I have the honor to be your friend,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Adjutant
of Bt.
Confidential

Head-quarters Dept. of Tennessee,

Grand Army of the Republic.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5, 1868

Dear

I wrote you some time ago to inform you that a change in some of the various offices of your Dept. in this city would tend in good faith to the loyal people here, as well as to those poor people for whom the bureau was organized. After a correspondence in that line, I received rather an abrupt reply, to the effect, that you were already informed and that you did not wish any more light in the subject. I subscribed accordingly, but felt certain that you were aware the bureau spent.

I now wish to call your attention personally and shall accompany this letter to you directly and not through your office. And I feel certain you will join the subject proper consideration, and act accordingly.
First, in the offices here there are the persons in sympathy with the Radical Republican party, and from the poor negro can expect nothing. Some of them are compelled to accept Dr. McVey as treasurer. One of the busy officers, Mr. Brown, is a worth man who ought to be relieved, and known friends of the negro and friends are appointed of land grants substituted. I think this plan is good. I have talked about it, but he did not pay any attention to it. Indeed I think for the benefit of all concerned. There must be a change made so made to the concern. You will certainly agree with me that the above officers must be filled with known friends of the present sort, men who have not only given support to the flag during the war—
Let us now and ever since the close of
the rebellion have manfully stood up
and at considerate sacrifice, in defense
of the old flag. I am trust General
and you will join the patriot communities
at your early convenience.

I trust you may not have all
the misfortune which has befallen by the whole republican
party of the city. But General you
know me personally, and I think my
position with the party here and there
you in pondering upon this matter.

Very respectfully,

William Sharlig
Washington, D.C.
Sept. 5, 1868.

E. O. D. Howard
Capt. Hudson, Pa.

General:

It is with great pleasure that I recommend the bearer of this, Patrick P. Canol, a faithful and a pattern man, well qualified to fill a clerical position.

Mr. Canol has been discharged from the U.S. Navy in the late order reducing the force there, and any favor you may
Do kind will be accepted
as a personal kindness
by me.

Sam. General,

Rocky Mt. Hts.,

H. C. Tate.
Elgin Ill. Oct. 1868,

Major General
O. O. Howard
Corr. Freedmen's Bureau
Washington D.C.

Dr. Sir,

Your favor of 7th June 1868, asking if I could aid in building the National Council Church in Washington was misdirected to Wm. Washington, Thence to New York, and did not reach me until April of this year when I was at Nashville, Tenn.

The time was so far past I did not respond by subscription; but intended to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to say, that having contributed Considerable in building a Church at White Plains, N.Y. (the place of your residence) besides an annual subscription of $500 for five years to the Baptist Church Edifice fund, I could not well respond to your noble work in Washington.

I prepare doing what I can towards Ameliorating the Condition of the Freedmen.

The Annexed Circular will give my views as to the destiny of this people.

I have lived over thirty years at the South, and have endeavored to study the proceedings of God Concerning the Negro. If Grant is elected President, I expect to spend my winters in the South,

in Texas, if possible, and hope to help in
WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THE FREEDMEN?

We lacked with alacrity upon the enslavement of four millions of the African race in our own country, but this is a small matter to the watchful care of one hundred and fifty millions of Pagans in Africa. God permitted a better people than the Negro race to remain in bondage four hundred years. The nation refused to emancipate the Indians, but God brought them out with a strong arm. Our nation refused to let the slaves go free, and they were not delivered until many of the freed-born had perished, and the great work was done.

From the Egyptian slave sprung a great nation—God's chosen people. But when emancipated, they were degraded, conquered people, null for self-government; and not until forty years' bondage under the great Law-giver, and after the original stock had perished in the wilderness, were they capable of civil government.

Assuming that God has no least to do with the affairs of men and nations now than in the days of Israel, may we not fairly infer that light and knowledge shall be given to Africa by the Freedmen of the United States? The Christian and Philanthropist may well ask what part they have to act in solving the question.

The providences of God are wrought out by individual; and the victories of nations by the same instruments. To create a civilized and Christian nation on the western shores of America, He presented powerful motives to/aweless man to move him to do the work. The precious metal had lain miraculously undiscovered under the Spanish's feet for ages. But in the fulness of time, the eyes of a better people were opened. The result is known: a nation was born in a day. Education and the Gospel followed close after the miner, and in turn, the wonderful developments of commerce and civilization. The thirst for gold moved the Pagan world to meet the tide of Christian civilization, and mingle with it. Catching its inspiration, the hordes were carried back, and the results are now manifest. China and Japan are rising in the scale of nations, and, in due time, enjoy the light of the Gospel.

Though the emancipation of the Indians was so stubbornly opposed, the Egyptians, strange to say, gave them their jewels. Mark further, the analogy between the two nations. The better portion of the Southern people are becoming willing to give to their former slaves more precious jewels than the Egyptians — an education, to fit them for self-government, and a better state of society; and it is most gratifying to witness the efforts and large contributions made by the people of the Free States to the same end.

We occasionally hear melodious sentiments about the inferiority of the African race. Late developments prove that the negro in the South is making rapid progress in education and practical knowledge; and it is not expected that it will require half of forty years to fit them to fight the Heathenism of Africa, and to prepare them to take possession of the land, and build up a nation whose God shall be the Lord.

It may be said they will not go, and they themselves may say, "We have a right to live on the soil we have tilled for ages." But a Providence will discover motives to encourage them to emigrate willingly. Many instruments will be held out to them in the land abounding in all material resources of wealth, with inhabitants ready to receive the religion and civilization of their redeemed race.

As the Freedmen become enlightened, they will be less and less satisfied with their social position in this country; and this, with the motives of temporal gain in a fertile country, and wishful, inspired by a missionary spirit and a desire to evangelize their native land, will work out the great problem—the redemption of the African race. The present generation will not have passed away before the exodus begins.

Who will aid in the good work?

There are various organizations doing much to promote the work of educating the Freedmen and advancing their physical and moral condition. The different religious denominations have, in many of their churches, a Committee or Trustees to receive donations, and to forward them to the proper destination.

Will you not contribute to increase the funds of the organization, by paying what you can to the Committee in your own Society, or to the one you think can do the most good with the money?

GAIL BORDEN.

White Plains, N.Y. Nov. 23d, 1867.
Cambridge, Mass.
Sept 6th. 1868.

Gen. O.O. Howard.

Dear Sir:

I was in Richmond last month while you were there, and wanted to see you, but did not have that pleasure. I wanted to ask you to do me a favor. I have often heard of your kindness of heart, and your generosity, and I have thought, as I was disappointed in not seeing you in Richmond, that I would write to you, and tell you my situation. I have been working to try and get enough money, to prepare myself for the practice of the Law. I have come on here to take a term of lectures, in the Harvard Law School. I have not enough to pay
my expenses for the term. I need a small amount to carry me through. Is it in your power, and would you be willing to advance me the amount required? I can give you satisfactory references. The amount is not large, that I will need. If the small amount that I had saved up, I spent $20. in New York, to pay the passage of a family of poor negroes from New York to Boston. They had come over from Petersburg, Va., to New York. Their destination being Boston, and they were under the impression that the fare was, from N.Y., to Boston $1.00 each. That and the fare on the Sound boats during the summer. But the fare had gone up to the old price $4.00. The poor creatures did not have enough to bring them through, and my heart was touched by their tale.
I bought them through tickets to Boston, and got them something to eat. It took $20 from my little store of money, but it was a good act, and I trusted in God, to provide some way for me to get through my course of studies here. One of the women and three of her children are now at Mr. Lowell's Home, in Cambridgeport.

If it is in your power to make me any assistance, I will be very grateful for it, and you will be repaid. A small amount of money advanced to me now, would enable me to go on with my studies and prepare for usefulness. While, should I be disappointed, my life may be a failure. I will trust in Providence. I trust I shall succeed in some way. Please let me hear from you as soon as
With great esteem,
I am very truly,
Your obedient servant.

Wm. S. Badger
Cambrieye, Washington to New York, Sept 7, 1868.

Lever Gen. Howell
Respected Sir,

I hereby the Mess, lect Gen. Belknap is about to leave the Service. I am anxious to encourage my son in the Service it has occurred to me that possibly you might have a place for him under your personal command.

His interest in the Freedmen is such that I know he would be greatly prefer to be associated in your great work than any other the service affords.

I know you will do all you judge proper in this.
case what you believe will best promote the noble ends in view.

My Son, Bof D. Gana,

Girlee of Columbia College will call on you for any suggestions, you may make to him, he will communicate to me. I trust you the trouble of answering my obtuse notes.

I assure you a hearty respect last week in reference to Lamg, being respected by you, or permitted to visit Mobile for a week or two, he being sure he could serve the Beaux by always attending some matters personal to himself at the same time.

My Son, the Bof who will call on Jan. Lam the July Service in the clergy in...
Louisiana Depes my thirteen weary months a
poor Prisoner at camp Fort
Iyer- 

is a good boy & a
fineese christian.

If you can confer
any favour on my Son
the Major, you will do
him a service which I know
he will highly appreciate,
and be obliged.

Yours Truly

A.P. Gillette
Cambridge, Washington to N.J.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Howard

Dear General,

At the suggestion of my son James, I trouble you with this note. He is in Despair as ordered by Gen. Meade, and writes me that he left some personal business unfinished at Mobile and would be glad if you could have elicities for him to do there in the interests of the Bureau or otherwise, which would take him there for a week or more.

He allows me also to try to you in confidence, that he has Matrimonial prospects there, which he is very anxious to prosecute. He could not yet leave to delay his departure for one week, if he did, he would arrange all matters to his satisfaction.

Will give you his own words - He says: "I do not want to resign, I would not ask this favour of Gen. Howard."
ellic I must know that I can be of great use in that state, to increase interest, perhaps of more use than every one he has in the state. If you think your relations to you. Moreover warrant your stating a private affair, do so if you think best. I must return there at all hazards. If I am needed elsewhere can order which would allow me to pass a week or two there, would answer my purpose."

"Praise this omission of my sons private affair upon your attention, but his receiving my own wish to promote his well meant wishes, together with my knowledge of your confidence in his ability & integrity are my reasons. He is very anxious to remain in your department."

Yours respectfully,

A.D. Gillette
Haverhill, Mass. Sept 8th 1863

B. J. F. Howard

Dear Sir,

I write you in behalf of the Hon. Mrs. Christian Association of Haverhill & Bradford to invite you to lecture before it during this season. I do inquire your terms. If you accept, will you be kind enough to name these dates (preferably Thursday) when you could come, in the order of your preference. Upon hearing from you, which I trust may be soon & favorably, I will write the superintendents & communicate your decision. Haverhill is on being a quarter from Boston. We have a bill that will hold from 12 to 16 Geo. & an assured you a good audience.

Yours truly,

J. T. Morgan

Providence, Sept 8, 1868

Gen O.O. Howard
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I have no reply to my letter of July 8th requesting you to lecture before the Mechanics' Asso of this city - we have to arrange for the hall before hand and you would confide much favor on the Committee by giving us an early reply.

We may depend on you at the time specified, 16th, awaiting your early reply.

I remain your ob't & tr.

L. B. Darling
For the Committee.
Philadelphia Sept. 2, 1868

Sir,

The Union League of this city intend holding a series of public meetings during the present political campaign. And I am instructed on behalf of the League to invite you to name a day, between the 17th instant and the Presidential election, when you can be present and address the people of Philadelphia on the issues of the day.

It is hardly necessary to remind you, of the great importance of the triumph of the Republican Party in this State. Our State election is held upon the 13th of the coming month, October. Its result cannot fail to have great influence upon the National Election in the following November. The State election occurs long enough before the Election for President for its effects upon the latter to be seriously felt not alone in Pennsylvania, but in all the States of the Union. It will be regarded as determining whether in Pennsylvania she will cast her large vote for Grant and Colfax, or for Seymour and Blair; and the successful party in the October election, here, will by many in other States be considered as sure to elect its candidates for President and Vice-President. And there are too many anxious only to be on the winning side, whose votes will be governed by what they may think to be the
chances of success.

The Union League, fully aware of the evil consequences to the country which would follow the return of the Democratic Party to power, are determined to spare no efforts to secure a Republican victory in Pennsylvania. The party is united, there are no local jealousies or difficulties to interfere; and with proper organization, and the possible presentation of the Republican views on the great issues of the day, it is felt that victory is sure.

The committee will feel greatly obliged by you sending a reply at your very earliest convenience, and entertain the hope that it will not be other than favorable to the wishes of the League.

Yours Respectfully,

Sam T. Perkins
Chairman of Committee on Public Speakers.

Gent O.C. Howard
Washington, D.C.
Washington, D.C. Sep 8th 1868

May Genl O.O. Howard,

Dear Sir,

We the Officers and Members of the Colfax Industrial Division have thought it best to confer with you on a matter of great importance to us, and to earnestly solicit your aid and cooperation in our plans of future usefulness.

The success of our sewing school past winter, supported as it was entirely by voluntary help, has aroused within us a desire to do a more extensive work.

Our plan may seem somewhat visionary to you now, but we feel sure we can carry them out successfully if we have the aid we ask. We are sufficiently grateful for the beautiful building now being erected for our use yet we feel as if we should not have room enough for our enlarged plans. The main audience room, and the two
wings.

We wish to have a French Room in the building, with as many rooms as the roof or may seem advisable. We have determined if we secure this, to teach the different branches of imitation, drapery, making, machinists, knitting and fancy work, and doing. Each branch should each have a separate apartment, and a Teacher. Thus may find it best to have a female Superintendess, whose home would be in the building, perhaps also a room for our Missionary.

We cannot use the third floor for the wings for Sabbath School purpose, and for the industrial school without great inconvenience, and would wish to have the seats differently arranged, and our materials in proper places at all times. We plan to have our school either tri-weekly or daily.
we hope in time to become in some degree a self-supporting institution, by finding sale for the articles we make. Our plans are by no means yelley and bare— if we are to be cramped for room, we cannot carry them out. Therefore we most earnestly beg of you, to listen favorably to our appeal, and if possible give us the French roof— which is the only way (we have been so informed by our Freeman) the building can be sufficiently enlarged to suit our growing ideas and purposes.

Yours most respectfully,
Mrs. Charles A. Blunt
Mrs. S. B. H. Robinson.
W. C. H. Tomlinson
March 24th, 1868

Sir O. C. Howard

I write to ask if you know Mr. Smith to be a man of good habits? Does he indulge at present in the use of liquor or eating beverages? Did he take any excess during the war? Has he been drunk once or many times on Pennsylvania Avenue during the past season? I ask because it has been stated by a private letter to the citizen here, I wish to be disabused, and to disabuse some of my friends in Maryland.

Very truly yours,

Dear Sir,

A grand mass convention is to be held at Philadelphia on the 24th day of October. We are instructed by the Committee to extend to you a cordial invitation to be present and join in the observance of the occasion.

Please advise us whether your engagements are such as to permit you to attend and if not send us a few ringing words to be read at the Convention.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. Barnum
Chairman

N. P. Chipman
Secretary

Geo. C. C. Howard
Washington, D.C.
New Orleans.

[Handwritten text and dates]

My engagement is written. Austin. I was interrupted by my engagement to meet the Governor General. I was engaged in the day and night. My stay with Mr. Reynolds was pleasant. We left Monday last a week ago. We are now returning to get your on our return arriving getting about 1 P.M. in this city. K. Hope with yoursend letter. I hope you will come with me some time. I went two days ago. I addressed the hotel. I went. A large assembly in the evening. You will come tomorrow. I will probably be out behind the hotel. My home is by Nappen. Montgomery. I am staying with them. I love you, your loving. O. [Signature]

[Handwritten text]

Austin Texas Sept 9 1868

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]
This morning we left the hotel early, as we knew the train would be late. The farewells were made, and we set off on our journey.

The scenery was beautiful, with rolling hills and lush green fields. We passed through small towns and villages, each with its own unique charm.

At noon, we stopped for lunch at a small cafe, where we enjoyed a delicious meal. The food was excellent, and we lingered longer than we had planned.

In the afternoon, we arrived at our destination, a small village nestled in the mountains. We were welcomed by the friendly locals, who showed us around and introduced us to the community.

We spent the rest of the day exploring the area, visiting the local sights and participating in some of the traditional activities. It was a wonderful experience, and we felt grateful for the opportunity to connect with the community.

As the day drew to a close, we gathered together for dinner, sharing stories and laughter. It was a memorable day, and we look forward to returning to this beautiful place in the future.