Richmond Ind.
Feb. 10, 1869

Dear [addressee],

I am in town and I
might have put you here, but
I have not a single letter I do
hope you are well. I spoke of
you this morning (Saturday). I
have been in pretty good health,
but cannot hear much. I visited
the Sunday school yesterday and spoke at the
Methodist Church in the morning.
I hope you are well. I have
a pleasant home and a good wife and
a good business. I hope you are well. I love
you all. I am happy and
a favorite all around. I am happy
and happy and happy.

My love to your dear and all the little folks.
I hope this is well. I hope you all
are a little happier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA,
Plattsmouth, Dec-Feb 1, 1867

Sr. 100 Howard

Phil

The rent on far Orr Land
The Elie 1st of Albert, 1864
due 23-11-11

100

14 26

Please remit

S. F. Cooper
Dated, Washington D.C., Feb 1st, 1869

Received at 12:15 P.M.

To: Gen. O.O. Howard

Care W.H. Miller
Port Wayne

Gen. Hayes expects you to be his guest at Columbus.

J. A. Hazen (Capt. U.S. A.A., V.C.)

10/5/1865 Paid
Port Tobacco, Md. Feb. 1st 1869

Major General C. C. Hovey

General:

Although I have not officially replied to your Ch. C. H. General My full heart prompts this personal reply and assured me my motives will be appreciated.

I am truly grateful to you for the continuance of my appointment as an agent of the Bureau. Not only do I thank you, General, but agree and above all do I thank and praise Him from whom all blessings flow. Him, who has remembered the many names of our deceased and who will not let a “Shemaw fall to the ground without his notice.”

Sincerely noting that your valuable life may long be spared and that every blessing, temporal and spiritual, may rest upon you and yours. I am

Desiring truly and truly yours,

F. R. Hilman
Lexington Ky Feb 169

Gen O O Howard

Dear Mr. Howard,

I am thus far on my way home - have been to Louisville - to see Gen. Renkle - at his request. Since receiving your order he has been to Berea - has returned an enthusiastic convert to impartial education. He says he "never saw anything like it"; and when he saw the persevering effort of those young men, white & colored, to get an education and that Berea is the one place for all eastern Kentucky, and exactly in the border between the hill country & the blue grass where the
Young Men from the two regions can conveniently meet, he has become enthusiastic with the idea that Berea is the place, and that an elegant dormitory must be there and completed by 15th June. We shall call it Howard Hall and you much desire that you shall be there at our commencement next anniversary—July 1st and dedicate the building.

That will be the time of the inauguration of our new president, E. H. Fairchild. Every person thinks Berea is the place for the Teachers Institute for the State, where the teachers from all parts of the state shall meet, colored & white, male & female; and spend the two months of our vacation here. The rooms will be there, board cheaper than anywhere else.

Rural scenes—four kinds of water.
The railroad is now complete from Washington up to Richmond, our county town, and is within eight miles of us. We will have hotels running ready for transportation. Teachers farther south will find that a cheap and pleasant place for their recreation—healthful spot and rural walks in every direction.

I believe God means that there shall be a place where merit shall be recognized and treated accordingly by whether white or colored.

I told you awhile what you told me that the building was not to cost over eight thousand dollars.

Can you come and sit on council and make an address and dedicate Howard Hall? What will you do?

Your John F. 1881.
Richmond, Indiana, February 1st, 1869.

Gen'l O. O. Howard:

Dear Sir,

I listened attentively to your lecture last night, and during its delivery my mind was filled with various and conflicting emotions. In the spirit of an impartial spirit, I could not express these emotions. It seems clear to me that you are a Christian man, and I readily and joyfully recognize you as a Christian brother. Yet I could not help thinking that you had considered but a part of the whole, which you engaged our attention. While you manifested a delight in Christian endeavor, I could not avoid seeing marked inconsistency in your observations. With the same liberality that you manifested towards your classmates, whom you considered to be in error, I would attempt to show to your mind some errors which I conceive were concealed from your thoughts, in both the letter and the spirit of your lecture. Your position before the people of this country is such that a false error will bring to you fearful consequences. You ought, if possible, to be right in your position on the question of war.

To begin, are you sure that any degree of mental acuteness will enable you to reconcile Christianity with the necessary spirit and practice of war? It seems to me that the love which Christ did and the Apostles in urging cannot be reduced to harmony with the teachings and practices of war. While I was interested in the history you gave of your work in the army—being in its result quite like my own experience—yet I draw a contrast between your conduct after you became a Christian and that of many during the early ages of Christianity. Like yourself, they were, at the time of their conversion, engaged in military life. But they understood it being decreed that they could not follow Christ and remain in it. We know that many of them abandoned their places in the army and at the head of their legions at the cost of their lives. I need not cite instances. I hope you will read them if you have not. And we know, to that Christians utterly refused to engage in war till after the time of Constantine, and till the church became worthy under the church-state policy of that ruler. The history of the church during the primitive times of Christianity is exceedingly interesting to the followers of Christ, showing how all the Christians then regarded the profession of arms, and the business of war. And as they taught, it seems clear to me that their Master taught all disallowed the spirit and fact of war.
Last night I noticed that you quoted nothing from Christ or an apostle to justify war or the profession of arms. I presume that no authority from either could be cited. I do not think that the early Christians loved this world as well as we do, for could they have been induced to destroy one about it? With them the soul was the great theme. All earthly things became into nothingness before their minds. For do they have the appearance of having walked contrary as we do? The exaltation of cunning is an idea borrowed from Greece or Rome. Christ taught nothing of it, the He enjoined obedience to胞monial civil government, where we would think it was of allegiance and fight. But I supposed that Christ never enjoined what we call patriotism. He may suppose the reason to be that it forms no part of the teaching of Christianity.

During your lecture, while you were talking of the value of the soul, I reflected about the multiplied thousands of thousands who had been unprepared, hurled before God during the recent war. Just doing, their precious souls were lost. Might not some of these have been saved but for the war? And are we not responsible for the loss of these souls? Language could not portray my feelings as you described the deeds of war. Oh! thought, are we doomed to the evil necessity of slaying one another about these worldly interests? Would men like your fellow countrymen, who had often their prayers, and tears, and supplications before the throne, before which all are h  

...
we have for ours? Does Christianity allow one more than the other? If God is a moral governor, how can it, under the constitution of nature, be necessary for rational beings to destroy each other about either spiritual or temporal interests? It cannot be. Laws of nature always accord
with his duty. A great field of thought lies here. But I cannot enter it. I should be glad to have a personal interview with you on the general subject, satisfied that the subject of peace is the
great subject of this age. Would you like yourself, be a Presbyterian, but the question of war
in the way. I cannot see how the Church can accomplish its mission, while Christians people allow
war and engage in it. How shall the sword be beaten into the plowshare while Christians continue to fight?
How Christians unite the two will cure those woes before they cease to fight? Yet is not this the substance
of the whole argument for war? Do you Christ, forbid all war by forbidding the feeling of
resentment to it. In the midst of a battle, were two armies suddenly to become peaceable, the feelings
and habits you describe as having at the time of your conversion, they would instantly cease fighting
and rush to the arms of each other in the act of universal affection. Do you not believe it is
that is just what Christianity teaches. Love is its ruling principle. We are to love our enemies, for
give them, pray for them. And this, I must think, does not allow us to kill them—nor does it allow
them to kill us. If you vowed yesterday before the Lord to hate and kill the two great laws, the
same of the laws of the prophets, love to God and man, as the necessary principles of war allow
full exercise to these. Can we love our neighbor as ourselves, and cut him down with the sword or
murder each other with a bayonet? Could you say you save Christs under this injunction of God?
You will pardon my dulness, my brother, but I cannot reconcile the laws of the King of Kings
with the teaching and practice of war. In relation to the recent war in this country, you
said the South was surely right. General Hardee, Stonewall Jackson, and A. H. Stephens
would affirm the same thing of the South, while others, true peace men, would declare
with a confidence excluding doubt, that both South and North were as surely wrong as
the teaching of Christ is right. This is my clear and conviction. Most men have no unwavering
standard of truth but that which the Bibles teach, and surely no man can draw
from the Scriptures what the mind of God is in relation to the recent conflict in war.
And without a certain measure of truth, all inferences about the mind of God can be
only sophistical and suited to mislead. Nor can we interpret our duty from God's
provides. There are mysteries, lying in the depths of the Sea, and are capable of in-
terpretation to suit the wishes on opposite sides. Both parties in the late war inferred
the right to fight from the providences of God. Nor can we infer the favor of God because of the apparent success of any scheme or measure. Nor, generally, waging, upon the whole, has succeeded in this world — and succeeded under the providence of God. In the late conflict, I think there was no way but for wrong to succeed, since it is clear to my mind that both parties were wrong. Besides, apparent success is not always real success. There can be real success only when action accords with the laws of Christ: whence I infer that no war can be a success, for the laws of Christ allow no war. And if success, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is the abdication of God, the act of planting slavery in this country must have been a success, but as the continued success of evil was unjustly the same infirmitiy. I cannot accept a doctrine which I cannot, in fact, I am sure I have not, in fact, chosen the course of God so as to infer a rule of moral duty. Such a rule can come only from his revealed will. I once infer nothing as to the mind of God, as touching the success or failure in the late war. I only learned the revealed truth, that He forbids us to excite the feelings without which there could have been no war, and then I learn my duty, and love that both parties were and are wrong. And here is my proof of reasoning and. I do not attempt to go beyond the revealed will of God. — In conclusion, I have felt a delicacy in writing thus, but I have felt assured that you would give it a patient perusal, and I have hoped that it might do you good to have the general question of the right to engage in war over in your thoughts. The idea of killing men never appalls my mind; and so I cannot but think it a great wrong, and being satisfied that war can decide the right or wrong of no question, though it may change national condition, upon a broad survey and reflection, a reasonable doubt is suggested, as to whether, was was war the cause of any good to man. Hoping that this letter may be accepted and read in the friendly spirit in which it is conceived and written, and hoping that it may cause you carefully to reconsider the whole subject of war, and reach that conclusion which may harmonize with what a Christian man ought to believe on the subject. I desire to be.

Very truly and affectionately,

J. H. Washburn.
108 East 11th Street
New York, Feb 1st 1869

Maj' Genl O.O. Howard

Dear Sir:

You will oblige me very much if you can send me a copy of the Report of proceedings of the Ex parte Council and whatever has been officially published of the late troubles in Boynton's Church. Excuse me for the liberty here taken and believe me,

Yours Truly,

William Erving
In regard to the matter of my mechanical controversy, I dropped it for the time, as I have had no time to look at it since. Occasionally a thought of it flits through my mind, with some thoughts of how this or that might be better done; but my health has been good, so I have not been driven to seek relaxation, & so I have given my undivided attention to my duties. Very possibly, when the necessity of relaxation returns, I may inquire into the usefulness of that or something else.

Please remember us all with kind regards to Mrs. Goodhue, & your daughter.

Yours very truly,

O Street.

Lady of High Estate.

[Signature]

Lomell Feb. 1st 1869,

Mr. Goodhue,
My Dear Friend,

Your very agreeable & interesting letter found me just one of those crises where a dozen things coming altogether, literally compel me to delay answering a letter for a little while, though I felt like answering it at once. I was very much interested, as you supposed I would be in the result of the Council. We gave the proceeds of a sale, both contributions for the Court Club at Washington in response to one of your Howard's appeals, & of course more desiring that the club should prosper. I had read all that had been published, so far as I could get access to it, on both sides, & was anxious to know what the exact truth was. The pamphlet issued by Dr. Boynton & his friends, was sent me by some one; the wrapper was torn off by some one of my family, so that I could not determine whether it was from you. I read it carefully through, & found myself more & more interested than before. But the decision of the Council makes everything plain as to the past. I hope the difficulty will now be

[Signature]
soon be adjusted in a manner to satisfy the sense of justice & the Christian sentiment of an impartial public. Your conjecture as to the course things will be likely to take seems to me an exceedingly natural one. I could wish, for the sake of the utmost I feel in the enterprise, that it might retrieve its standing in your estimation so that you could feel like going on with them again. I wonder if you have seen the account which was published in the Congregationalist. Judging by that, I think the council must have been deemed a very respectable & able one to leave not much chance for a reversal of its finding: especially as it goes against those who got up the tribunal. I felt especially relieved to read in the report of Rev. Howard's remarks that the intemperate language which was attributed to him in the pamphlet I have referred to was immediately retracted & apologized for. I was glad for his sake that he had enough of the man to the Christian to put himself right at once; & I was glad again, that in referring to it before the council, he could speak so mildly of what I should characterize as a bare injustice & an outrage, viz. that he should be reported & published through all the United States, as though he had justified, or persisted in the offence for which he made immediate reparation. You will observe that he makes no complaint of their reporting his fault. He only complains that they did not tell of his repentance as well. Noble man! There is one side of a generous nature that comes out all the better for a mistake & a fault. He asks for no indulgence. All he wants is simple justice & fair-play. That one exhibition of the man prepares me to expect to find much good in him. But the best of all is the gentle Christian terms in which he referred to it. I suppose you have heard before that there are no quarrels so bitter as religious quarrels. And now, perhaps, indeed, many times before you have seen it proved. In one sense it is a sure trial of one's faith in religious men; & it is often used to the disadvantage of religion itself. But it is only one of those human infirmities in spite of which religion must make its way. The New Testament has two notable instances, (see Acts 15:37-39, 2 Cor. 11:14) from which we learn not only that such things will occur, but that they cannot be hidden from the world. Good men, even apostles must be known as having this imperfection clinging to them still.
Paymaster General's Office,
War Department,
Washington, Feb. 5th, 1867.

Gen. O.O. Howard

Dear Sir:

It is a long time since I was writing to you of presenting my brother's case to Gen. Schenck. I had expected to have seen him, but as he did not come, I wrote my application to the Secretary last month. I went down to your old place with it & found you had moved.

Any assistance you may feel to give in getting my brother sighted upon the rolls will be gratefully appreciated. You will see by my statement to the Secretary that his was a very aggravated case.

Sincerely Yours,

Jerome N. Oliver
Delaware, Ohio
Feb. 3rd, 1869

Major Genl. C. H. Howard

Sir,

I am instructed by the Lecture Association of the O. H. U. to request you to take the morning train on Friday for this place so as to arrive here at 10 o'clock M. The reason of the request will be made known on your arrival. Very respectfully,

Your Ob't. Servt.

Jno. White

Chairman Expl. Com.
Dated Louisville Ky Feb 3rd 1869

Received at Columbus 5th 14669

To Mess Stewart

Will you be here if not where can I meet you

Ben O. Rintle

Sent from

Indianapolis Feb 5th 1869

188-0.38 Collect
Near London Feb 1839

Mr. Geo. W. Horace.

Since I wrote you last, I have received the full report of the discussions & decisions of the Washington Co. Council. I rejoice that such an able body of men called by the minister & majority of the church should have spoken with such candor & plainness in a Christian & courteous spirit to sustain the minority. Yourself so triumphantly—Praise God it meets with universal approbation.

May God bless you that you have had this large measure of support & encouragement in your laborious & most responsible position.

I hope you will not think me obtuse if I know my own heart. I truly wish to give you that small measure of support & encouragement which I may be accorded by a humble servant of Christ to one honored & beloved Brother in the same service.
I have an exchanged interview from Washington lately & he said you were 
Camden near a load & looked 
Came corner & exhausted

I tell me keep you to be careful of yourself

I call all your brethren on the 1st

Many devoted pious hearts are 
heating & praying for you, the 
great Cause with which you 
are identified & it would seem 
as if you had reached that period 
of success in this great struggle in 
which you might quiet some before 

dying to some extent, the gratitude 
of your Countrymen especially those 
for whom you have labored so faithfully 
& successfully.

That God may 

have you & all dear to you. The cause 
of our beloved Country & this holy 
cause of freeing is in the prayer 
of your friend in the midst 

P. Curwood
Dear Sir,

I am authorized, by the Faculty of this Institution and the Board of Trustees, to tender you a most cordial invitation to attend and participate in the dedicatory exercises of the "Howard Chapel" of the Fisk University, some time about the last of the present month, the precise time and the particular part which we wish you to bear in these exercises will be made known to you when we learn of your acceptance of this invitation.

We trust that no argument, nor exhibit of facts is necessary to convince you how important a bearing these exercises of property conducted will have upon our especial work, and the look at large.

Neither do we think it necessary to inform you how much we desire your
presence. And your aid on an occasion of much importance to us. Hoping to hear from you soon and to learn of your acceptance of the invitation. I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

John Ogle

Aug. 13th this
Feb. 14, 1869

Dear [Name],

I have just received your letter of the 1st [day]. How
orderly your illness continues to turn over my mind.

It is with regret that I hear of your illness. I hope it will
be all right. Now owing next we Saturday a
week from tomorrow at Norwalk, Ohio (Feb. 13)

We can then spend our wedding day together. You
will only see Tuesday days from home.

You can start Thursday morning with tickets.

through if possible. You will go to Baltimore

to Harrisburg; then to Pittsburgh & Cleveland, Ohio.
to Norwalk. You will be one night or two days on
then train. I left Uncle Harris for Indiana at least
last month, and then pleasant time at Ind. a few

and I had house to speak in at your Wayne this week.

ingen. I took two with a few thousand very strong nights.
Dear [Name],

Our host had a very good appreciation audience. He had to start immediately for Captain [Name], and a pleasant hospitality at Mr. [Name]'s house. They (the family) lost one son during the war. Many enjoyed a full thing because our 'fahmiliar' [sic] became apparent satisfaction. Your words allow me to praise any lady here. It does make everybody quite happy to be here. We will have a clean team to listen and answer. He will be hamming of an Arizona trip a greater deal. The concerts my friends love. So that am pleased you are well.

Hoping all right, please say you are well. It is very uncertain. We went with us to church to Sunday School or broke his chance. But he does look really. They wish again and again that you were with me. I shall go back after them next Saturday (day after tomorrow) and then wish for Grandpa. Mr. [Name] I am nice with your beautiful spouse. She has a little daughter, 15 months old. All the other children boys. Her much love to my friend. Miss [Name].

I am glad the letter and help's letter. I knew much better children than ours. Upon leaving you, Miss [Name] used to call me. Two brothers die. I wonder sent you a drop. My love to Mrs. [Name] Coffin. I hope you last for long to you. Writing for deposit because I thought you might have started with ideas. I shall expect you as promised.

We will then have a short ride next home. I shall send you home as soon as you can. I want to be with you this 16th anniversary of 1897. They say you left with your love in the 17th month. I want to tell you how much I love yourself.

Yours ever,

[Signature]

Mrs. [Name].
Dear Brother,

Passing through Canton, Texas, night a passage setting into the car there we were to think there lost might (We) he thought you would have a good house. But I fear the storm prevented.

You were to be at Columbus tonight and so I will send this letter there. Maj. Whittle thought he saw you in Chicago yesterday but I thought you would have looked upon my office though not aware I was here. I see the Tribune (Chicago) of this morning has opinions of Mullen and Clark that the University is not
safe. What nonsense! Mr. P wrested me from the
Preston meeting before I left. Mr. P. Runyon testified that from
experiment he was satisfied that a block would last longer than 40
years — that it was demonstrated before the Gen. Harding's Committee.
And in the stone used the wet从未
more than 1/2 a block in the worse that left these entire bricks and
one half of another perfectly dry.
He said that Solomon brick would
dissolve in water but that was not
a fair test as they would not in a wall. I suppose that Mullet
experimented upon a broken block not
leaving the glazing which is the chief
protection against penetration of water.
It was a great pity that Dr.
Sunderland should have omitted
another opinion from Mullett
When he had already committed.
himself in to hostile a manner. I agree that Dr. Sunderland himself is rather deary—after the Nordic Committee reports on the Hospital, if you please—request it for hope they would carefully examine and pronounce upon the safety of the University—I think their finding favorable would commend it not very much.

Sen. Pomeroy had an experienced Architect from Kansas examine the University and he gave his opinion in writing which I think ought to be stapled as Mullett’s. I have seen that the buildings are...
I will suggest to Mrs. Al- 

to have that opinion 
published in a letter to 
Mr. Romney, also 
join his own favorable 
views of our Turpin 
Meeting there was a free 
trade setting against Dr. 
Loewen Mr. who are trying 
to get up a score so that a 
separate bill (as I wrote) 
may pass Congress establishing 
a medical college district from 
Howard University. Dr. Beeman 
Mr. Bellah have no con-

fidence in Loewen, nor in 
his moral integrity. 
I will send this to care of 
Gov. Hayes, hoping he will 
if you have gone. All well at 
home. Affectionately (K. Howar)
Waterloo Iowa Feb 4th 1869
Gen Howard

Dear Sir

Will you do me the favor of informing me to what religious denomination you belong, after your lecture in our sister town of Cedar Falls that point was in dispute. A friend asked me, being an old soldier of my regiment having had the honor of fighting under you, I was unable to reply. Will you be kind enough to reply? I do not ask from idle curiosity but from a sincere wish to know. Respectfully, H B Shaw Boy 237

Waterloo Iowa
New Orleans, La.
Feb'y 5, 1869

O. O. Howard
Maj. General
Dr. General

As you will that I shall come in to Washington at the inauguration should I find my presence here to be absolutely necessary for a few days.

We hear rumors of turning the Bureau over to one of the Departments.
What do you think of its existence in the Educational department, will it last until next July, and what is the prospect of my remaining here. I am assigned to a Pratiesh Rock where there are no quarters to command. Two companies probably intended to annoy me. If this is any, I can do. Shall be obliged to you to remember me in your details at Washington. I find in closing the Bureau many of its agents in this state are thoroughly dishonest.
He are rapidly however closing up its courses.

Very Truly,

James Edward Hatch

USA
Indianapolis July 5, 1869.

Mr. Geo. Tousey, C. C. Howard, Esq., Cashier,

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is my Draft on

Dear Mr. Tousey, Esq.,

Enclosed is my Draft on

in payment for your Lecture delivered

the 1st inst. under the

direction of the O. M. Society

Please acknowledge receipt of

Yours Respectfully,

J. M. Tousey, Jr.

G. M. Tousey.
Brunswick, Maine
Oct. 5, 1869

My dear Howard,

I write to say the our Artist Mr. Willard is detained - or will not be in Washington until 2 or 3 weeks later than he intended - perhaps not until March. I hope this will not put you to inconvenience. We must have a good picture of you, so please afford him whatever facilities you can in the way of sitting. He class enter into this affair with a great deal of spirit. It would please you to read the letters I have thus far rec'd. - they are full of affectionate regard for you. - of love for old Alma Mater. - I have sent
Mr. Willard a note of interest to you. He is the artist who was selected by Massachusetts to paint Lincoln for the State house. I have no doubt he will make a good picture of you.

We all congratulate you & yrs minority on the result of that late council. I hope the Lord will somehow get it into Dr. P's head that it is high time for him to leave.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Howard & my family -

Yrs. friend, C. Sewall

Aug 24th