

36-103. Vol 1-49



Dunsmuir & Co Pa  
July 20<sup>th</sup> 1869.

Dear General.

I have this day made application to Genl Brock for an extension of my leave of absence in view of the protracted sickness and death of my wife. Since her death the little one has been so ill for me to leave and as yet I have no place to leave the little creations. I have therefore had no time to seek for new employment and would most respectfully ask that you may do whatever you think best and what you can spare time for in having the extension granted.

Thanking you for what you have already done for me I can only ask our God that his richest

Blessing may rest upon you and yours.  
His hand has been kind kindly  
upon me but yet how tenderly and  
how gently. Oh that I may love  
and serve him better.

May he cause his face to  
shine upon us.

Yours Affectionately in  
Christ-Jesus our Lord  
Wm. L. Hinrood



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Danville Va, July 20<sup>th</sup> 1869.

General

Dear Sir,

I am very much  
disappointed in my expectations con-  
cerning opportunities for getting  
work easily.

In the little town to which I  
proceeded when I left Washington,  
Work of every kind is very dull  
and when it is obtained the  
pay is not sufficient to give  
a man what ~~he~~ can really eat.  
A man's happier day is 50. to  
75 cents. and he is to buy his  
food and clothes with that.  
I notice the streets are very  
much marred & it seems that

file.



no one cares for or seems to  
notice their bad condition.

I think if they were tended to  
the working population would  
get along a great deal better.  
There is no chance of raising  
a school in this place or in its  
vicinity. The only school here is  
in charge of Mr. Henry Trainor.  
Therefore my opportunities for  
making pecunia are very much  
limited.

Nevertheless ~~the~~ I shall not be  
discouraged if I am aided by  
the Great Power through my  
friends, so that I can obtain  
work during school term. I  
shall feel that I am blessed.  
Still

I often speak of Howard  
University as an institution built  
upon principles which the founders

promulgate to all persons that have  
a character worthy of her privileges.  
White or Black.

Some that I left when the  
war closed were far superior  
to me. Who since my return have  
said they would like to change  
positions with me on the account  
of my superiority to them now.  
I have had many compliments  
for my progress in learning by  
both white & colored, as they  
heard my views on different  
subjects.

I attributed it all <sup>to</sup> the God  
of our Salvation <sup>working</sup> through  
those who he had appointed  
to the work of the institution.

Hope you are enjoying good health.  
Excuse my approach to Your majesty,

Respectfully,

Enoch Grasty.





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Gettysburg July 20th 63  
My General A. M. Howard  
In General

Although I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting you personally since the 4th of July 1863 at your quarters on the Battle field, yet I feel that a common bond of sympathy impels & justifies me to specially invite your attention to the subject of the enclosed Resolutions of my letter of invitation. Upon East Cemetery Hill there should be a striking memorial of the part your Corps bore in the Battle, and every portion of that Hill should have enduring thoughts simple memorials to speak of what the Corps did & bled, as it held the Point of the Citadel in the great struggles of July 1863.



The Cemetery is complete. The  
just Tribute to the Dead has  
been paid. It yet remains  
to write in enduring characters  
upon the fighting Grounds of the  
battles the story of what the  
living and the dead nobly did.  
Will you not General, (according  
our suggestion,) get up a concert  
of movement among the Officers  
of your Corps so as to effect  
their Reunion here in the 1st  
week of August? Without  
this concert & cooperation by  
the Officers of each Corps, the  
consummation can not be  
so effectually reached, which  
is desired.

Truly Yours,  
Wm Conaughy



Inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

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GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 20th, 1869.

My Dear Genl. A. D. Howard,

GENERAL:

The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, organized soon after the Battle, since incorporated and holding in absolute tenure the more important portions of the Battle grounds, being memorial and historical in its purpose and character, has unanimously adopted Resolutions, which accompany this letter, determining to proceed to indicate the Field with enduring memorials constructed of the Granite from its hills, and thus to permanently mark out the positions and movements of the Armies, Corps, Divisions, and important commands in the Battle.

Its object is to perpetuate the history of the Battle in its simple truth and to that end to make the Battle-field its own interpreter. It seeks to preserve this Field, truly indicated, as an enduring historical memorial of the military events of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, as a school for study in practically illustrating the art of war, and an ever eloquent though silent exponent, alike to citizen and foreign visitor, of the Battle of Gettysburg.



The more effectually to accomplish this its purpose, and before proceeding to erect the indications, the Association desires to derive the important requisite information from authentic and original sources. It earnestly realizes that justice to themselves and fidelity to the truth of history entitles the officers, who commanded the forces in action, to designate the positions and define the movements thus to be perpetuated.

With this high historic purpose in view, I am instructed by the Board, as Secretary and on behalf of the Association, to invite you, General, to co-operate in this work of indication, and to attend a RE-UNION of the officers of your Brigade, Division, Corps and Army, upon the Battle grounds, there to confer together and determine the positions and important points proper to be thus enduringly designated.

The time fixed for the meeting is the week commencing with the Twenty-third day of August next. The place of meeting is the Gettysburg Springs Hotel, upon the Battle-field, where the accommodations are ample and excellent.

It is requested that, at the same time that they reply to this invitation, the officers invited address the surviving ranking Officer of their Corps, and express, if practicable, their intention to be present; and he is also requested to communicate with the Secretary.

Arrangements are in progress to secure to the visiting Officers the courtesy of free travel to, and probably also from, this Re-union, over the Railroads leading thither.

The Association has also arranged for the commutation of the Hotel charges to a very moderate price, while securing comfort and every desirable attention.

The Press of the country has also been requested to further the consummation desired, and is generously responding.

The Officers and Directors sincerely hope that you, General, may find it both agreeable and convenient to accept the invitation hereby tendered to this Re-union, which will be an occasion of great personal and public, as well as historic interest.

Awaiting your reply,

I am very respectfully yours,

D. McCONAUGHY,

*Secretary of Gettysburg Battle field Memorial Association.*

## The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

### RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO INDICATING THE BATTLE-FIELD.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved.* That the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, having accomplished its first purpose by securing the tenure of the more important portions of the battle-ground, and thus preventing the change of the physical aspect of the field by private interests, will now proceed with the next purpose of its organization, the indicating of the field with plain but enduring memorials constructed from the granite of its hills.

*Resolved.* That the indicating of the more prominent events of the three days' struggles, with the positions of the forces, the corps, divisions, and brigades, by permanent memorials, making the field of battle its own interpreter, is the best method of recording and perpetuating the history of the battle in its simple truth, and of furnishing a practical illustration in the study of the art of war, thus popularizing military science, and affording alike to citizen and foreign visitor a ready acquaintance with this battle, which perhaps better than any other illustrates the greatest wager of battle of the century.

*Resolved.* That in thus proceeding to permanently indicate the battle-field, this association deems it due to the generals who commanded armies, corps, divisions, and brigades in the battle, that they should be invited to furnish the information required, in order truly to designate the positions and events to be perpetuated; and that now, before death or absence prevents it, the association instructs its secretary to invite the generals and officers of the several corps to visit the field in the ~~4th~~ week of August next, and confer together and determine the points to be indicated; and that the secretary co-operate in making such arrangements for their re-union at Gettysburg as will promote this object.



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Friday  
Hamilton July 20 1859.

Gen O. O. Howard.

Within is a true  
exhibit of Can. M. of our  
Freedom. Would it not  
be well to give it publicity  
in some paper and in some  
shape or form. You are at  
liberty to add or subtract alter  
or amend at discretion  
I vouch for facts.

Please do not  
use my name!

Immediate aid  
is urgently demanded. Someone  
should immediately be sent to  
investigate the condition &  
relieve wants of Freedmen

Yours Truly  
James D. McKim

(James Burke)

Hamilton (Texas)







163  
Derby, Conn., July 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR:

*Will you not use your influence to make known this  
effort to counteract political corruption.*

*Yours respectfully,*

THOS. L. CORNELL, *Prest.*

EZRA SPRAGUE, *Sec.*



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3

4



## ORDER OF THE EAGLE.

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Derby, Conn., July 21, 1869.

SIR:

The political corruption of our land is well known. As a people we do not love our country as we should. We do not have that pride in, nor that feeling for our flag which other nations have for theirs. Bribery and corruption seem to be linked with politics. This should be checked, otherwise it does not require a prophetic eye to foresee our doom. All other Republics have failed—we fast follow. To arrest this downfall of a nation the Order of the Eagle has been established, its object being to instill into the young men of America a high spirit of honor, a respect for our country, a love for the flag. To this end it is proposed to organize societies with an oath for members that they will support the Constitution of the United States, vote for the best men irrespective of party, and if ever elected to office never to accept a bribe. The motto is *Ducit amor patriae*. Branches of this order are to be established, with a system of correspondence, in every city and town throughout the Union, all working together for the common good. It should be distinctly understood that this is not a secret organization. There are many things that could be attached to keep up the interest—a reading room, or gymnasium, or perhaps a rifle corps.

Will you not aid the good cause by using your influence to organize a branch in your city or town.

For the constitution and further particulars address,

Yours respectfully,

THOS. L. CORNELL. Prest

E. SPRAGUE, Sec.



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Amos  
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Boston, July 21. 1869.

Spec: J. O. Humphreys  
Dear Sir,  
Please excuse my  
frequent & long "thy com" on our  
late overflow & the consequent  
sufferings of our Freedmen. If  
you were on the ground as I am  
I could see & hear what I do.  
I do not think you would think  
my solicitude too great.

Some party who has a  
heart to sympathize with the  
negro should be appointed to  
go on the ground and investi-  
gate, personally, their condi-  
tion and want, & report the true  
state of the case to you.  
That I am confident relief would  
be afforded.

Yours truly  
J. M. McKim

London April 1847

My dear Mr. H. Martineau

I have just received your letter of the 21st inst.

and am very glad to hear from you.

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and am very glad to hear from you.

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and am very glad to hear from you.



July 30

apart of that fund might be legitimately  
used for such a purpose. It should be  
with wise circumstances as to agents  
appointed so that it was not wanted

None but Christian men, with a real  
kind feeling toward the Negro, is fitted  
to be the Almoner of such a bounty.

I think an appeal should be  
made to the Freedmen's friends every where  
to make a special effort to make  
in their present emergency, and not to  
draw too largely upon the fund in the  
Bureau, all of which will be needed  
for their Education & Evangelization.

Let this appeal be made through agents in  
the proper way when in and out U.S.  
They will need aid to enable to live over  
year, while making another crop.

I shall be pleased to communicate  
any information you may desire  
regarding this important matter.

Yours Truly,  
James P. McKim

1  
J. C. Foster (Tray) July 29. 1859.  
Gen. C. O. Howard:  
Dear Sir:

Perhaps I ought to  
apologize for so frequently obtruding <sup>upon you</sup> the opinions  
& statements of an obscure individual well  
who can claim no other than a mere introductory  
acquaintance - but yet I believe I shall not.  
Divine Providence, who appoints men to their different  
stations and localities, has placed me in Texas  
and as agent of Am. Prot. Soc. (N.Y.) brought  
me into <sup>frequent</sup> contact with the colored people of  
the State. That same ~~Divine~~ Providence has  
made you Chief of Freedmen's Bureau  
in which position you have more influence over  
the moral & religious welfare of the freed people  
than any man on the American Continent.  
Being here it is my duty to communicate  
any facts of interest to the Freedmen  
in relation to the damages to them  
by the large overflow the full extent has not  
yet been learned but it is unmeasured. Alas



number I should not be surprised if it  
should read fully fifteen thousand and  
have been greatly damaged - near half  
that number have lost their all, and  
are to say, without the means of subsistence,  
and fearfully exposed to the ravages of  
disease, consequently upon the rapid  
subsidence of the water in the midst  
of summer. In their dejection and  
destitution doubtless many will be  
driven to steal, and this will increase  
the <sup>light</sup> feelings of the whites (not now too  
good) toward the poor unfortunate people  
and the number of their race murdered  
will greatly increase.

But how shall their wants be met?  
By appointing judicious men who under-  
stand them, and who really sympathize  
with them in their sufferings to go to their  
places, of inade- - few have houses - carry-  
ing with them medicine, and the means  
of purchasing articles absolutely necessary

to save them from sufferings, starvation &  
death. It would require several active  
and devoted men to do the work which  
Christian charity requires should be done  
promptly. The Freedmen have been styled  
the war of the nation, & you in the Guardian  
for these wars, I thank God they have  
fallen into such good hands. I feel confident  
that so far as your power, personal or  
official will permit, they will be aided.  
I have always viewed it as Providence  
that you were placed in your present position.  
May God continue to supply you with  
the requisite wisdom to perform the  
duties & growing out of your position.  
I have heard it frequently said  
lately, "The Freedmen Bureau has four  
millions dollars let that be given liberally to  
Dix & Mr. Allen me to caution you about that  
Appropriation from that fund distributed thro  
officials who feel no special interest in the good  
of the F.M. would effect but little good. While



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giant of the facts, in the case, that the Freed-  
men on farms have, during the past season  
worked well; and demeaned themselves  
with marked propriety! Previous to the over-  
flow their prospects were flattering in the  
extreme for realizing a most abundant  
yield of the various products they were en-  
gaged in cultivating - the first average  
crop since emancipation! Now to have all  
their prospects thus suddenly blasted, and  
they and their families reduced to absolute  
want is, to them, disheartening in the extreme.  
Shall they not be aided? And that at once?  
Without prompt and systematic action in  
their behalf many of them, for anything we  
can now see, must perish for want of the  
actual necessities of subsistence. Have you  
kind might be the feelings of the whites  
among whom the Freedmen are located -  
and it is hoped there is much of such  
feeling - the necessities of those of their own  
color will claim their first attention, and

RECEIVED  
JULY 1862  
PRIVATE  
An unprecedented overflow in Texas.  
Property to the value of several million dol-  
lars annihilated!

Most of the valley lands of Western Texas in-  
undated and the growing crop and much  
valuable property destroyed!!!

Between the 12<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> July the most widely ex-  
tended and destructive overflow, which has ever  
occurred in Texas since that Country has been the  
abode of the Anglo Saxon race, extended through-  
out the river valley lands of the entire section  
west of the Brazos, including some of the lands  
on both sides of that river

The extent of the damage is not yet known,  
but enough is already ascertained to establish  
a loss and misfortune unparalleled, hereto-  
fore, in the history of our State, and calling  
for the heart-felt sympathy of the humane,  
and the substantial aid of the minded por-  
tion of the Community, not only in Texas but  
throughout the U. S.



2 If the loss is as great in sections yet unheard from as in those whose damage is ascertained, it will reach an enormous sum - many millions of dollars and (it is feared) a few lives of human beings. The overflow penetrated a part of the Country in which the negroes population was most dense; consequently it has, in its effects upon them and their interests, been most fatal; destroying their crops, their cabins, and whatever they may have possessed in the way of stock, household furniture &c, leaving them houseless and homeless, without a shelter from the scorching rays of the summer sun - without food and scantily supplied with the coarsest clothing, with no means to procure a subsistence for themselves or families, and, it is feared, with but few to sympathize with them in their pressing wants - fewer still uniting the ability and the disposition to relieve their necessities so as to prevent their actual starvation.

Their only mode of sustaining life is to

3 obtain employment in picking out Cotton in the regions of Country not overflowed, the influx of immigration into which will, doubtless, be so great as to cause quite a depression in prices <sup>of labor</sup>. The towns and cities can afford them no remunerative employment, for the misfortunes of the interior will have a reflex influence upon them, causing all branches of trade and mechanism to languish.

Now in this emergency, what shall be done for the immediate relief of the destitute and suffering Freedmen? This is a question which must be met and decided, at once.

It admits of no delay! It is ~~expected~~ that upon the subsidence of the waters, ~~that~~ much sickness, of a fatal character, will inevitably ensue. The Freedmen are destitute of the means, either to ~~procure~~ procure medicine, or pay doctors bills. Shall they be permitted to languish and die without the hand of Christian charity being stretched forth for their relief?

It is the concurrent testimony of all, Cogno-



5/ absorb much of their <sup>means</sup> ~~existence~~. 41  
So that the Freedmen can hope for but  
little aid from this source. It is to their  
Northern friends they must chiefly look and  
upon their charities they must rely for re-  
lief. And shall they appeal to them in  
vain? We trust not! We believe not!  
We trust that <sup>with that</sup> system and promptness,  
characteristic of Northern benevolence, their  
condition and wants will be ascertained and  
relief at once afforded.



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An appeal for aid for the Freedmen of Texas.

By an unprecedented overflow of several of the water-courses of Texas, a large number - some have estimated it as high as ten thousand - Freedmen have lost their all! - have been thrown out of house and home and have nothing but the proceeds of their daily labor on which to subsist -

This overflow occurring in the middle of July, the season is entirely too far advanced to plant another crop.

Besides fences are washed away, houses destroyed, farming utensils lost and the farms in no condition for cultivation even if in season.

In the section of Country devastated by this overflow not more than one third of a crop has been realized <sup>in any one year</sup> since emancipation. So that however industriously disposed and economically the negroes might be, they have <sup>had</sup> no chance to accumulate property.

Very few of them possess homes of any kind. They were generally cultivating rented land, or farming on shares with the owners of the soil.

Few received wages, and fewer still were owners of the soil they cultivated. So the disaster occasioned by the overflow has left them entirely destitute and in a truly deplorable condition.

Their former owners, for whom







many of them were working, sharing  
with them in the same misfortune  
are not in a condition, even if they  
were ever so well disposed to aid the  
Freedmen. In the effort which will  
doubtless be made to assist the own-  
ers of the soil, the renter, Cropper and  
hiring, <sup>probably</sup> ~~doubtless~~, will to a great-  
extent be overlooked and the poor  
freedman will be left in his pov-  
erty and debilitation to bear his pri-  
vations and sufferings as best he  
may! It is to be feared that sick-  
ness will ensue upon the receding  
of the waters, and that many for  
want of the actual necessities to sus-  
tain life, will die, - especially is it  
to be feared, <sup>apprehended</sup> ~~feared~~, in regard to women  
and children who will be exposed  
to the ~~inflation~~ <sup>infection</sup> infected at-  
mosphere without food to eat or cloth-  
ing to protect them from the sun or  
rain. The white population in their  
vicinity is unable to aid them, and  
they make an humble but urgent  
appeal to the sympathizers with suf-  
fering humanity everywhere for any  
aid they may be disposed to render  
to this unfortunate portion of the human  
family. Immediate action is required! No  
time should be lost!

Philanthropist.







that I am getting better &  
that by another Sabbath I may  
be able to attend to my ordinary  
Sabbath-day Duties.

I am, My dear General,  
With great regard,

Very sincerely Yours,

W. B. Sprague.  
for H. B. S.

Albany. July 22. /69.

My dear Genl. Howard,

I suppose ~~where~~ you  
have not forgotten that when  
I had the pleasure of meeting  
you at Judge Harris', ~~where~~ you  
were so kind as to intimate  
your willingness to render such  
aid as might be convenient  
to you, in making out my  
Autographic Collection, illus-  
trative of the War of the Re-  
bellion. I have been upon the  
point of writing you ~~as~~ half a  
dozen times since, but have  
been deterred by the appre-  
hension that the duties de-  
volving upon you were too im-  
portant to justify me in mak-  
ing the slightest draft upon



if you will allow me to send  
you the names of those whose  
autographs I already possess,  
who I suppose were prominent  
on both sides, with a request  
that you will correct the list,  
either by adding to, or subtracting  
from it. And I will even  
venture to say that if you have  
any unimportant letters or notes  
from eminent individuals con-  
nected with the War, not in-  
cluded in my list, which you  
can spare with perfect conven-  
ience, I shall receive them  
most thankfully. I only add  
that you will confer an  
additional favour upon me  
if you will suggest some

for the favors I am asking.

It gives me great pleas-  
ure to follow you in your phi-  
lanthropic labours about the  
Country, & to read & hear the  
very gratifying testimonies  
which are being constantly  
rendered in respect to your  
useful, Christian life. May  
a kind Providence spare you  
long as an example of high  
military Energy & Skill, in  
connection with an earnest  
& devoted religious character.

I have been on the inva-  
lid list for a week or two  
past, which must be my  
apology for writing this letter  
by amanuensis. I trust





3

Leavenworth Kans. July 22, 1869.

Gen. O. O. Howard

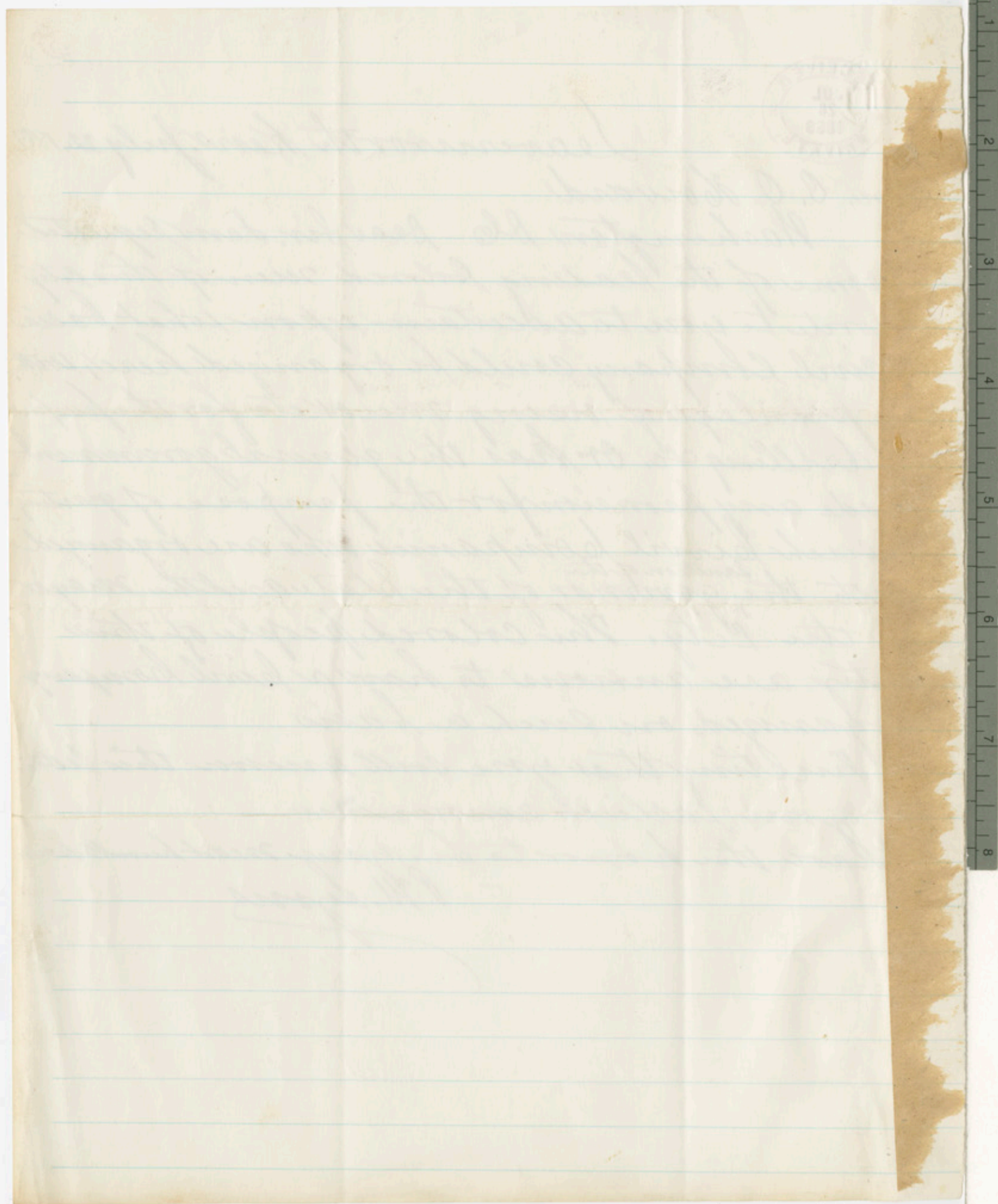
Washington D.C. Dear Sir, I am requested by some of the leading colored men of this city to write to you to ascertain upon what basis a civil company could be organized here, with the privilege of using muskets for the purpose of drilling &c. Or has the general government made any provision for the purpose of granting <sup>arms</sup> to such civil companies who are organized with the <sup>sanction of the</sup> governor of the State and the mayor of the City. The colored people of this City are anxious to have a civil company organized on such a basis.

Trusting that you will answer this letter at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be your most humble servant.

P. M. Lyons









Portland July 22, 1869  
Major Gen. O. O. Howard  
Washington D. C.

Sir - I feel that I am intruding on valuable time, and taking a liberty, but I will endeavor to be brief, and hope you will not think it ill in my addressing you. I was, I trust, converted to God, through Jesus Christ, last April. Since then I have had a strong desire to become a minister of the gospel. I know it is a great thing for a human being to look forward to, but I do believe God will frustrate all my desires if they are better not accomplished, and will aid me if I am in the right. Believing this, I write you for advice, and I beg of you to bear with me a little if I intrude a part of my self upon your attention. I am twenty four years of age



My past life has been a waste. I have advised me. I would like you ideas  
only saved from the ruin of it, experience in regard to a college tuition, being  
and that, even, may come me well at some necessary to the entering a Theological  
future day. Of course I regret all the by- Schools, and also what college under  
ones, but I also strive to forget them. I your knowledge, seems best adapted  
had once the privilege of attending college for indigent students to pursue their  
and was partly fitted, but never dreaming studies. And I would be very glad of  
that the man would ever live to mourn any hint. I have thought of the time  
the boy's folly, I left school for drugging it will take, and if I am thirty five  
I've lived a grasshopper sort of life, years of age before I begin to preach  
and to-day, I've just myself to start will it not be better than at thirty  
with and no more. This is what I am. fine to say, a wasted life mine has been  
I hope during the coming two years to You will keep my confidence, I trust,  
be enabled to fit myself for college And let me long remain  
out of amused time at the store, and  
if my health permits can do it, and  
also lay by something to start with.  
Then I intend to make the plunge  
and endeavor to swim through all the  
difficulties - or drown. Does it sound sen-  
timental, to you, Sir? I hope not, I write  
you from my heart. Knowing of me  
only what I have written you can you

Yours very Sincerely  
John A. Blair.



5

Taunton, Mass.,  
July 24. '69.

My Dear Sir,

I desire, if possible, to engage you for a lecture to be delivered in this city some Tuesday evening during the next winter, or early spring. If you are able secured, please let me know upon what terms, and also supply me with your "subjects." The course which I am arranging will include lectures by Geo. W. Curtis, E. H. Chapin, Geo. A. Beepworth, Anna Dickinson, Geo. Vandenberg (reading) Rev. Dr. Manning, and (we confidently hope) H. W. Beecher. We are very desirous to add you to



the list, and hope to do so at an  
early date or may be practicable.  
The nights not yet taken are as  
follows: Oct. 19, Dec. 14, Dec. 28,  
and Jan. 18. If you prefer to go later  
in the season than the date last given  
please name any Tuesday night after-  
wards, measuring by fortnights from  
that time. If you can possibly  
accede to any of the Tuesdays I give  
you please name some other Tuesday  
between Oct. 19 and Feb. 1. Of  
course you understand that I  
prefer the nights named.

Truly Yours,

Frederick Crane.

Gen. Howard -