Office of the Commissioner.
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, D.C., January 28, 1871.

J.P. Combs, Esq.
Agent, Secrecy, D.B.M.S.
Nashville, Tenn.

Sirs,

Your article to Dr. Cowan and to
Mr. Casey, late President of the University,
and I am now from medium opinion. I send
with Mr. Casey some important papers,
and a power of attorney which contains recov-
eral, and another a receipt-in-blanks. If you
know where Mr. Casey is, will you please
let me know? I hold a bond that must
be transferred to him.

Yours very truly,

O.O. Howard
Jacksonville, Fla., Feb'y 21, 1871

Gen. O. O. Howard:

My Dear Friend:

The question of settling the hands of the freedmen and educating the people is one that keeps me thinking about it. In my few leisure hours at my command here I have set down a few suggestions for the consideration of the Dean. I wish you to read them first and then to add or suggest other suggestions to Mr. N. S. Barnum on the matter. I leave it with you to place this paper in his hands or not, just as you may deem best.

I read your kind note duly and am much obliged for your kindness. You are always kind and considerate and to me the model man of all the men I ever knew. May God forever bless you.

D. H. Eaton
1731

Dear O.H. 

With best regards,

[Handwritten text not clearly legible]
Jacksonville, Fla.
July 21, 1871

To Hon. Mr. Hoar:
My Dear Sir,—

I have read with much interest in this distant place the debate, a synopsis of and your views on, the bill teaching a system of Education for the Country. I have felt a special interest in it as it refers to the South. I have great respect for your views and opinions, but yet it may not be out of place to make a few practical suggestions—the result of observation on the ground.

During the war I was in the army and on duty at many points in the South. Since the war I have been connected with the system of Savings Banks and been thus, as it were, forced to observe its constant correspondence with intelligent gentlemen at all the principal points in the South.
To know something about the people.

The first remark I would make is this:—

A system of Education for these Southern States must meet certain peculiar conditions:

1. Laws, appropriations, & agencies of expending money for educational purposes which would be adapted to New England or Pennsylvania would fail here. Here are three classes of people pretty distinctly defined. First the gentility, so-called. Men of Culture, taste & refinement. The ruling class, educated abroad at the North or in private schools in the Southern cities.

We can count this class out in a popular system of schools.

2. There is the colored class. The slave class.

3. The poor White.

Now the condition of the two last is peculiar. They have
no home training. Children in Miss.
or Pennsylvania can scarcely avoid
absorbing some instruction at the
fireside. With scant exceptions, not
to here. Domestic ties are few and
loose. Ignorance extends to every thing.
There is no tact; no economy; few ideas
of propriety. As to methods of labor
there is the same want of ideas. Their
agriculture is almost savage. They
scratch the ground & call it ploughing.
They sell their crops before the seed
has sprouted. The corner grocer has
a lien on Cotton on the stalk and
Corn in the ear which he has bought
with whisky or bacon at preposterous
prices. The late slave at a general revolt
may be said to be placed like a new
born child - naked in the hands of
those who have to deal with him.
Then please to observe another
fact - the appalling solitudes of
this country - vast tracts of sandy
pine land: far extending swamps.
broad Savannahs. These are deserts as to population — or inhabited by a scattered few, miles & miles apart. You have ridden on the seat through miles of travel. Take the railway from Florence to Charleston S.C. For

ride hours and see no human face along the way: or the seat route from Charleston to Savannah 100 Miles of rich land in many parts, but no village here and there a lonely Traveller. No way side stations with incoming and outgoing Travellers. No thrifty Farms: no projected enterprises. Look at this State so wide and sunny with its great river penetrating it for 300 Miles, and a population not to speak of the City of Baltimore.

But observe still further that at to Class 2 or 3 there is here small encouragement to effort in any way. The masters of the soil hold it: the Colored Men
is still an object of contempt if not of hatred. He can not buy land if he have the means. He is still the "nigger" the helot as to the "Crackers" — the clay-eaters. They have no ambition above that of hunting or fishing or hating the class to which they seem to attach all their own misery — surely realized it is true but still really felt.

Now what a mighty question is this — to educate a native. You might say, thus placed. But God gives us the problem clearly — and we must try to solve it or perish — for it is able to suppose that steeped in this stolid ignorance, doomed to this semi-barbarism any native can long hold its way in the face against mistress of the world. Refusing the question to the American Eagle don't answer it.

Here now in a few words
I propose a practical course. I will defer, however, to the better plans of others here to suggest:

We cannot over these vast spaces carry our schools unless we do as I have read they do among the Finns of Sweden and Sweden-place them on wheels and move them to points where the children are to be found or bring the children (or parents too in this case) to the school.

The former I dismiss as impracticable. If you were to set $50 million or more for fiscal use in educating them & place the money in the hands of agents in those States, it would be as a seed of corn to an acre and probably that one seed would be swallowed by the agent.

But cannot we do the other? I think so, and in this way, Capital & Labor can be brought to cooperate in their
May, Encouraged by Legislation and by Our Personal Influence, the Emigration of the South.

Let us form companies, buy up 10 to 20 thousand acres of land in tracts, lay off the land in lots of from ten to forty acres, invite men to buy on such terms that they can pay for the land out of the earnings from it. Form at the best point for it, your villages or villages: prohibit sale of land; build your school houses & churches. The people being in bodies together will soon settle the Ku Klux question. These lands you can buy for from 1.50 to 3.50 per acre. A real estate agent offered me in Charleston last week from ten to fifty thousand acres of land in bodies to quit, well located for markets at for the above rates, land in all almost all parts of South Carolina. R. H. Cain.
a colored man of that city told me that he bought in January last 9,600 acres of land within twenty-five miles of Charleston, with a 50-acre rice-mill on them, for $8,900. He had sold to colored men in small lots, $900 each.

Suppose you buy 12,000 acres in South Carolina for $15,000. Sell such portions of that as you please in lots of such size as shall insure its proper cultivation at $4.50 per acre - enough for example to yield a profit of $1,500.

Out of this profit pay the agents and clerks who oversee the business, laying out streets, squares &c. and set about the balance for the support of schools for the people thus settled on the lands. The Company or the person who should undertake this work could retain alternate or other sections which would amply compensate it by the advanced price arising from surrounding improvement. —

Senator Wilson in his replies
article on Education (Atlantic January) shook himself in many points: as may well too, but he simply touched this ace in his adulation to what Mr. R. B. Stewart is doing for clerks & mechanics in his rising town of Hanover. This proposal is just that I have alluded to. Oh is not of his mighty abundance he could see his way to lead a colonization scheme like this! if men who want to make many could only see this door now hide often to Marshall the dead labor here into a living phalanx, as cause this hidden ness to blossom like the rose; selfish ends could be made to subserve the progress of art & enlightenment & patriotism could join hands with private interest.

This is but the weakest
I sent to the art school where I lived. 

There are several students there. 

One of them is a poet. 

He writes poems in English. 

I always enjoy reading them. 

We have a weekly meeting where we discuss our work. 

It's a great opportunity to share ideas and get feedback from each other. 

We are planning to hold an exhibition of our works in the near future. 

I'm looking forward to it.
Sketch of my ideas on this subject, mittele European Calamity. I have presided to them these views and considerations. They have been forced upon me - these views and considerations by my studies of how I could aid in making the Savings Banks the greatest success. And why by providing an intelligent population and giving them a root in the land? Giving them the means of saving, putting into their hands the tools of thrift. It is as useless to offer a starving man a book. You must first feed him. You must bring these scattered millions into civilized and civilizing relations. That is the education needed. Of course it will take time. See what time, what generations it has taken to bring about this deformable ignorance. Can we achieve this.
darkness in a day & a
It is God's work. He
takes a step and ages have
passed away. But in one day
and generation we may be
found making mistakes as
we think is best, and can
afford to leave results with
him.

Very Respectfully,

D.H. Eaton


No 110 Livingston St.
Brooklyn 22. Feb'y 1871

Em: O. O. Horwood

My dear friend,

Your kind note of the 8th instant only reached me, and I thank you for your attention in connection with my claim for detention of bark "Patmos" at Calcutta.

As you have offered to do so, I now avail myself of your kindness to enclose you the papers I had prepared to hand you, on his sailing from here. Will you now see that he get them thru the State Department if that is as you suggest in the only proper mode. I should like very much to have a personal interview with you Schenck.
your friend,

F.R. Buck

Dr. Stowes arrived yesterday. Nicely, we expect letters from him tomorrow.
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Washington Agency, Feb 22, 1867

To O. O. Howard

Sir,

The premium on your Policy, No. 2124112, amounting to $18.00 for insurance in the sum of $500.00 will be due on the 19th day of March, 1867.

Respectfully yours,

H. H. Brevett
Agent

Annual Premium, $__________

Cash part of Premium, __________

Interest on Notes, $__________
Excess of note surrendered over Dividend, __________

Extra Premium, $18.00

Total Cash due, $18.00

Note in addition for
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.

W. W. B., Agency, Feb 22 1891

G. O. O., Harvard

Sir,

The premium on your Policy, No. 22413,
amounting to $18.00 for Insurance in the
sum of $5700 will be due on the 19th
day of March 1891.

Respectfully Yours,

N. A. Bristow
Agent.

Annual Premium, $______________

Cash part of Premium, $______________

Interest on Notes, $______________
Excess of note surrendered over Dividend, $______________
Extra Premium, $18.00
Total Cash due, $18.00

Note in addition for
Washington 22nd July 1771

Sir, gene, in the few days previous to the 4th of July, 1776, I was in my house near Philadelphia, Pa. I had to travel from Philadelphia to Gettysburg, Pa. I paid, in hotel expenses, $3.60 or 6. In R.R., some $8.40 on his part. Seemingly, I got him passed free. He made the journey leisurely, stopping a night each, in Boston to N.Y.

I pray you to let me know if you have any funds left, and with thank you for your kindness in the past to me, &c. &c.

Very truly yours,

John L. Hudson

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

D. E.
Georgetown, Feb. 28th, '71

Gen. O. O. Howard
Dear Sir,

I beg that you do me the favor to read the enclosed articles, one of which is by the Rev. Dr. P. D. Snell, who was a personal friend of my late husband.

These communications will explain more fully my case, represented by my friend Mr. Finch, and this friend, Mr. Grey,

I send this letter that you may read them at some leisure moment, feeling that it will monopolize less of your time.
Madison, Wis.
Feb 22, 1871

Dear General,

Your favor of the 25th last came duly to hand.

Since writing you last I have accepted the Professorship of Military Science and Engineering in the University of Wisconsin.

Being a state institution it suffers from much cut-back. I am very thankful for the position which will do temporarily until a better presents itself.

Prof. Burt of West Point, the paper says, has resigned. Should the place still be vacant and you think me competent to fill it, be pleased to present my name to the President in.
connection therewith. I make
an application and no mention of
this subject to anyone but you.
Repeating you have no
position in the University for
and thanking you for your past
kindness I remain with high
respect and consideration

Your truly, etc.

[Signature]

Box 95

Brig. Gen. O. Howard
Brig. Gen., U.S. Army
Washington, D.C.