

# What the Baptists are Doing for Freedmen.

**OUR PLAN OF WORK.**—In May, 1870, this Society unanimously resolved: **First.**—To attempt the founding of first-class Training Schools for colored preachers and pious teachers in the South. **Second.**—To enter upon the work of raising a HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS for this purpose, to be expended in *Grounds, Buildings and Endowments.*

**OUR PROGRESS IN THE WORK.**—Already we have seven Schools in seven Southern States; embracing *Grounds and Buildings* worth over \$130,000, and *every cent paid for.* But our very prosperity embarrasses us. We greatly need funds to keep these Schools in operation. **Help! Help!!**

**HOW YOU MAY HELP.**—\$50 supports a student for the School year. An individual, a Church, a Sabbath School, a Bible Class, or a sewing circle, can send \$10 a month for five months. If we had 5,000 *fifties* we could have 5,000 students. \$1,000 given to the Society, to be kept at interest, will support a student perpetually. \$50,000 will endow a School.

**ENDOWMENTS INDISPENSABLE.**—If a college, which derives large revenue from tuition, requires an endowment of from \$200,000 to \$500,000, how can a School for Freedmen, who can pay but very little tuition, if any, be expected to succeed with an endowment of less than \$50,000? Therefore, **Help us!**

American Baptist Home Mission Society,

ROOM A, No. 150 Nassau St.

For Freedmen's Education and Southern Work, address  
Rev. JAMES B. SIMMONS, Cor. Sec'y.

New York, Jan'y 20<sup>th</sup> 1873

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

My Dear Friend,

I have the figures all correct at length, as to the amounts paid, & the amount still due, on Island Union building.

Please tell me by return mail, whether I can surely see you, — (Providence permitting of course) — on any day from ~~Monday~~ <sup>Thursday</sup> Jan'y 23<sup>d</sup> to Saturday Feb'y 1<sup>st</sup>. If not on any day, state please what day or days, & where, & at about what hour. Yours truly & in great haste  
James B. Simmons  
Cor. Sec'y

See "How the Freedmen Plead for Knowledge," and Form of Bequest, on next page.



## How the Freedmen Plead for Knowledge.

A Colored Pastor in the South, of whom his teacher says, "he is one of the most faithful and useful Baptist Ministers in the State," appeals to a HOME MISSION teacher in these words:

"I want to go to school again, but fear I shall not be able. My church is poor; has paid me not quite forty dollars this year. My son, a member of the church, wants to go with me. But I am not able. It grieves my heart when he says, 'father, I want to go to school and learn the Scriptures,' and I am not able to send him. My burden is great. I do not know what to do. I want to go to school and take my son with me, but I am afraid neither of us can go. I am in distress. Would that I could have you teach me again! It did me so much good. It makes me more useful in preaching and useful in teaching. I have over seventy scholars in my day school. If I had one more chance, I could make out. O, for the Lord's sake, can you do something to help me and my boy to go to school again? I am in trouble about the school. Can't you find some assistance for me and my son David? The Catholics want to educate him for a Priest, and I am afraid they will get him. If I could have a little help I would take him to our school. Dear brother, help me. I have suffered beyond measure, but have held my peace. I want to go to school, but I am not able unless some one helps me."

These are the Lord's poor, and this is their cry for knowledge. Who will help? Who will help such pleading applicants as that pastor and his son? Must that son, and such as he, scattered here and there through the South, thirsting for a knowledge of the Scriptures, fall into the meshes of Romanism because Baptists would not help them in getting an education? *Never!* Tell it not in the churches of the redeemed! Publish it not among the enemies of Christ! **Who will help?—A. B. M.**

## Character of Our Schools.

Our Schools are Christian, not sectional. Not a doctrine or sentiment is intended to be taught, to which any Christian could consistently object. Already the colored brethren of the South are helping nobly. Eminent white brethren whose names stand second to none in the Southern States, have also made contributions to these Schools and spoken words of cheer. White and colored churches, or individuals, in any part of the South, by sending fifty dollars to the principal teacher, will be entitled to send a student of their own choosing. A colored person who earns and brings fifty dollars, will be admitted. The fifty dollars barely pays for food. Tuition is free to students for the ministry. The fifty dollars should come in advance with every student who applies. The state of our funds demands this. Our Schools are usually in session from October 1st, for a period of eight or nine months, as funds and the climate warrant.

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

If you would help forward this great and difficult work of Christ after you reach heaven, you can do it by making your will *now*—saying:

**"I give and bequeath to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ towards the Endowment of a School for educating Freedmen preachers and pious teachers; the principal to be safely invested, and the interest to be used perpetually for that purpose and for no other."**

Three witnesses should state: "We, witness to this instrument, consisting of one sheet (or two,) as the last will and testament of \_\_\_\_\_, by his (or her) request, in his (or her) presence, and in presence of each other."

The witnesses need not know a word of the contents of the will.

Be sure to write, both in your letter and in your will, **"FOR FREEDMEN'S FUND,"** If not, it goes not to educate colored preachers, but to the general work of the Society.

N. B. If you prefer to give to our general work, or the Church Edifice Fund, do so.

## How to Send Funds.

Drafts may be made payable to the order of WM. A. GELLATLY, Treasurer of the AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY, No. 239 Broadway, New York City, and each sum will be acknowledged in the *Macedonian*, a few weeks later.

The *Macedonian*, a Baptist Monthly, costs twenty-five cents a year, per single number; and fifteen cents a copy, per year, for a package of seven or more. It gives full accounts of our work among *Freedmen*; also, general Foreign and Home Mission intelligence. It is sent *free* to all Baptist Ministers, who apply to B. GRIFFITH, D. D., No. 530 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For the Southern work of the Society, embracing Freedmen's Education, address—

**Rev. JAMES B. SIMMONS, Cor. Sec'y,**

No. 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Rev. Jas. B. Simmons  
Jan 28 - 73

Ansly App. H.  
L. B. Jew. 2/1/73



Hebron Jan<sup>y</sup> 20 1873

Gery O. O. Howard Sir, I noticed,

that, in the Indian appropriation bill, there is an amendment, authorizing the President to appoint inspectors to visit ~~each~~ Superintendency and Indian Agency, and investigate all matters pertaining there to. Now if such inspectors are to be appointed, I should like to receive the appointment to be one of them. Having been a number of years in the Western Territories, I have become quite well acquainted with the Indian Agency business.

You will oblige <sup>me</sup> very much, if you would help me to obtain this appointment. I have written Mr Fry relative to it. I think that, as you both are in Washington, and both, being acquainted with me and my capacity for the business, can secure the appointment for me, if there is one to be made.

I do not ask ~~it~~ the favor, as a consideration for any political efforts of mine, although I labored hard and used means to bring about certain movements in the present administration, yet, I think, I always acted, in this, under the influence of pure Patriotism. Please <sup>me</sup> hear from you.

I expect to remain here, perhaps,  
six or eight weeks longer, then  
I intend to go to Denver City,  
Col. where probably I shall  
remain during the spring  
and summer—

My wife joins with me in  
love to you & family and your  
mother—

Most respectfully Yours,  
Ozias Millett



Gettysburg Pa

Jan'y 20th 1873,

Wm. E. O'Keefe and  
My Dear Sir

I enclose you copy of  
our Address to Governors & Legislatures  
of States and to Mayors & Councils of  
Cities, and also your Appoint-  
ment as Member of Committee for  
your State. We are pleased  
to have from your suggestions of  
names to be added to the Com-  
mittee for your State, on favor any  
other of the States - especially  
of Officers who have served in  
this Battle and feel an interest  
in the subject - and whose  
active interest and influence  
we desire to invoke & if pos-  
sible to secure.

Yours most truly  
D. McConaughy Chur.



52  
D. McLoughly,

Sec. S. B. M. asso.

ans by Capt. H.

23/3



OFFICE OF THE  
Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 20th 1873

My Genl. O. O. McConaughy

DEAR SIR:—

By authority of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, you are constituted a Member of the Executive Committee for your State, to co-operate with the Meade Memorial Executive Committee at Gettysburg, in the work of raising the MEADE MEMORIAL FUND for the erection, upon the Field of Gettysburg, of a MEMORIAL COLUMN with Statue, in honor of Major General GEORGE G. MEADE, the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac in the Battle.

The Address enclosed fully develops the purpose and plan of the Committee. Appropriations and contributions are desired and expected from all the States and Cities which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac.

Your active personal co-operation is requested, to secure prompt and efficient organization and action by your Committee. I enclose you the names of gentlemen appointed with you upon the Committee from your State. Others will be added, and we would be pleased to hear from you the name of any influential friend who you know would cordially and efficiently co-operate with us in this effort. Through organized effort we anticipate success.

I am very respectfully, yours,

D. McCONAUGHY,

Chairman of Meade Memorial Executive Committee.

(over)



81  
 OFFICE OF THE  
 Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

Gettysburg, Pa. July 22 1873  
 Mr. B. C. Weaver

DEAR SIR:—  
 By authority of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, you are constituted a Member of the Executive Committee for your State, to co-operate with the Maine Memorial Executive Committee at Gettysburg, in the work of raising the MAINE MEMORIAL TRUP for the erection, upon the Field of Gettysburg, of a MEMORIAL COLUMN with statue in honor of Major General GEORGE G. MEADE, the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac in the Battle.

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Your active personal co-operation is requested, to secure prompt and efficient organization and action by your Committee. I enclose you the names of gentlemen appointed with you upon the Committee from your State. Others will be added, and we would be pleased to hear from you the name of any influential friend who you know would cordially and efficiently co-operate with us in this effort. Through organized effort we anticipate success.  
 I am very respectfully yours,





824

# MEMORIAL TO MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE, ON THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

To *Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Honorary Director.*

Death having removed MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, the distinguished Commander of the Army of the Potomac in the Battle of Gettysburg, it is proposed to erect upon the Field of Gettysburg a HISTORICAL COLUMN with an EQUESTRIAN STATUE, as a Memorial of the Chief, the Army and the Battle.

The work is to be conducted under the auspices of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which has secured the important portions of the Field, and devoted its efforts to the preservation of the grounds and the works, and to the permanent Indication of the Battle upon the Field, by the erection of enduring Memorials, of which this Column and Statue are designed to be the chief.

The title in fee to these Grounds, embracing more than 130 acres, is vested in the Memorial Association, incorporated soon after the Battle, by an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, granting all needed powers. The work of Indication is in progress. Designs for several of the Memorial Structures have been adopted. The material, the native Granite upon the Field, is being collected. Soon the positions of forces, and the chief points in the lines of battle, will be accurately and enduringly indicated, so that the salient features of the three days of struggle will be obvious to all observers. The Field will then be its own interpreter. Great care has been taken, by the re-union of officers and other means, to gather the material facts, with strict impartiality, from living witnesses who bore important parts in the Battle.

To this Memorial work the erection of a Monument in high art, to the General in Chief is a fitting consummation. Now that the last inexorable command has called him from among his cotemporaries, and with his mortal remains there have been buried in the tomb all the passions which might affect the illustrious man while living—now while a generous people in the freshness of sorrow at his loss feel most intensely the flush of grateful emotions, of honorable pride and patriotic appreciation of the great victory here achieved by the Army under his command—is it not most meet and just and singularly appropriate, that a noble creation of Art should rise here on this historic Field to grandly commemorate this supreme martial event, and to record imperishably the gratitude of a great and magnanimous people to its defenders, in the person of their chief? Should not Art here pay tribute to Arms? Should not the genius of Sculpture, embodying its grand conceptions in enduring marble, in eternal granite and imperishable bronze, erect here a fitting memento of the great central figure and the decisive event of this most eventful epoch in our Nation's history? Is not the structure proposed adapted to illustrate and thereby to perpetuate the great principles of human Liberty and just Government, in whose defence these three days of battle were fought, so that they may dwell in the minds and hearts of all men to all times? Do they not thus deserve commemoration by Art to the latest posterity? Shall not his countrymen, with honorable emulation and sincere devotion, unite their tributes to decorate with Art this Field which patriotism and valor have consecrated—a field in its outlines and details, and in its consequences, more grand than Waterloo?

It is proposed that the structure be a noble Column with an Equestrian statue. One hundred thousand dollars is the sum which it is contemplated to raise for its erection—and to be known as the MEADE MEMORIAL FUND. The moneys as received are to be invested in U. S. Securities, until the requisite amount shall be obtained and then to be promptly applied to the erection.

How shall this fund be raised? To resort merely to individual aid would result in a fruitless effort. It is proposed that appropriations be made by the States and contributions by the Cities, which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac that fought the Battle and won the victory at Gettysburg.

Already New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota have contributed to the general work of Indication. They will now generously respond to this appeal; and all the other States will follow their example. In contributing to the consummation of this memorial work they will pay a grateful tribute not alone to the Chief, but to the



Army, not merely to the commanders but to the forces, not solely to the General whom Pennsylvania claims as a citizen, and to military leaders from all the other states which furnished troops, but to that grand array of private soldiers who took the brunt and won the victory. All these will respond—"Let the Column with its Statue rise and stand, as an eloquent and perpetual memorial."

This consummation is to be secured only by combination and aggregation of effort—by unity of design and by concert of action, by the States and the Cities. By union of effort it must prevail. The same spirit of brotherhood and of common nationality, which created and sustained the noble Army of the Potomac, will give success to this vindication of popular gratitude and national honor.

Shall not this grandest martial struggle in our young but proud history be rendered more illustrious by a Commemorative Structure in the highest style of art which our age and country can produce? The nations of the Old World have immortalized each grand epoch by a grander work of art. Shall not this Republic of a New World signalize by a nobler triumph of creative genius her grandest achievement in Arms? Shall she not reward at once the aspirations of disinterested patriotism and the efforts of genius incited by honorable ambition?

Erect then this sculptured Monument to the Leader of the men who, under God, here won a victory of incalculable consequence to the Nation and to Liberty. Let it be a shrine of patriotism, whither in all times the sons of America and pilgrims from all lands shall come to view with wonder and veneration the scenes and the mementoes of heroic struggles in which were periled and saved the life of the Nation and the perpetuity of Liberty!

The Memorial Association has constituted an Executive Committee composed of those whose names appear to this address, and charged them with this work.

It has added to their number, as Associate members, Honorary Directors of the Association, comprising many of the commanders of forces in the action, and others. Among these—upon whose counsel and co-operation they largely rely—are Generals Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Howard, Sykes, Sickles, Slocum, Barlow, Robinson, Newton, Williams, Crawford, Howe, Wright, Humphreys, Steinwehr, Warren, Pleasanton, Gregg, Hunt, Gibbon, Graham, Chamberlin, Schurz, Fairchild, Tilton, Sweitzer, Greene, Webb, Meredith, McAllister and others.

Auxiliary Committees are being appointed in the large Cities and in the several States.

Organized effort in a work of such great moment and interest gives assurance of success. Shall we not have your co-operation? We await your action and response.

JOHN W. GEARY, Harrisburg, Pa.  
HENRY C. CAREY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
EDMUND A. SOUDER, Philadelphia, Pa.  
GEN. J. WATTS DEPEYSTER, New York.  
WILLIAM M. HERSH, Pittsburg, Pa.  
A. O. HIESTER, Harrisburg, Pa.  
W. N. McALLISTER, Bellefonte, Pa.  
D. McCONAUGHY, Gettysburg, Pa.  
J. B. DANNER, " "  
GEORGE ARNOLD, " "  
A. D. BUEHLER, " "  
DR. CHAS. HORNER, " "  
J. L. SCHICK, " "  
JOHN M. KRAUTH, " "

*Memorial Executive Committee.*

The following are the Officers of the "GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION":

President—Governor JOHN W. GEARY.

Vice President and Actuary—D. McCONAUGHY.

Treasurer—GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank of Gettysburg.

Secretary—JOHN M. KRAUTH.

The Board consists of Thirteen Directors, who compose the Memorial Executive Committee.

Address all communications to

D. McCONAUGHY,  
Chairman of Meade Memorial Executive Committee,  
GETTYSBURG, PA.



Southbridge Mass Jan 20<sup>th</sup> 73

Dear Sir

I have taken a deep interest in Gen. Grants Indian Policy, & would like to assist personally in carrying it out. I would like an Agency if the compensation is sufficient to give me a support, I am dependent on my daily labor as a Mechanic I have been directed to apply to you for instructions & assistance in getting the Agency I can get testimonials Political, or Ecclesiastical, or both if necessary. I know not what is needed, I enclose one from my former Pastor have seen you & heard you address soldiers in Army Square Hospital in Washington truly Yours Saml. S. Moore



1888  
Dear Sir  
I have taken a deep  
interest in your  
work and I would like  
to assist personally in carrying  
it out. I would like to  
if the compensation is sufficient  
give me a salary of \$1000 per  
month and also take as a residence  
I have two children to apply to  
you for instructions & assistance  
in getting the school  
started. I am very interested in  
the work and I am sure it is  
worth what is offered.  
I am very truly yours  
J. H. [Name]



To the Committee on Claims  
United States Senate.

Gentlemen.

I have been called upon by Mr Davis to make a statement in regard to the Service performed by him as Agent, for the Counties of Richmond, Wilkes, Columbia, and Lincoln in the State of Georgia, of the Bureau from June 1. 1866 to June 1. 1867. - As an experiment all cases, arising in these Counties, in which the Freed-man was a party were turned over to the Civil Magistrates and Mr Davis was instructed to keep a supervision over them. - In addition to the above Mr Davis had to supervise the issuing of rations to the Freedmen - To the discharge of the above duties Mr Davis devoted his entire time - He was one of the most reliable Agents of the Bureau and the duties performed by him from June 1. - 1866 to June 1. 1867 were quite as arduous as those performed by him after the receipt of his Commission. - In consideration of the above facts I cheerfully recommend that he be paid at the rate of One Hundred and twenty-five dollars per Month from June 1. 1866 to June 1. 1867.

Washington, D.C.  
January 21<sup>st</sup> 73.

G. O. Howard  
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.  
Late Com<sup>d</sup> Bureau  
R.F. & A.L.



Mr. Countess

Eastern land with  
shown by land 10  
Steward, by per  
million of the Com  
mitter, on account  
of increased Com.  
land there.

Washington }  
Feb. 20<sup>th</sup> 1873



Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

Santa Fe, N. M. *Jan'y 21<sup>st</sup> 1873**My Dear General.*

The people of this section are very anxious that the negotiations for the purchase of the San Juan Mining regions from the Ute Indians shall be successful. This is a question about which I have but little knowledge, but seems to be of very great interest to a large class of people both here and in Colorado.

Some of the bands of Utes live permanently in this Territory and much prefer a portion of the public land here to remaining upon the reservation to which they were assigned by the treaty.

I am compelled to go at once to Bellevue and have many other important duties pressing, so that I shall be unable to give this subject the immediate and thorough investigation its apparent importance seems to demand, and I have therefore asked the Department to appoint Major F. W. Haskett a special agent for the purpose.

If appointed Major H. would visit the country in question, confer with the Utes and

*S. E. D. D.*  
*Capt.*

Wants and, however to  
assist him in securing  
the abstracts of the  
as set in the matter  
of settlement of the  
land - Mining  
region -

~~Adm.~~

No. 4-





make a report which I fully believe could  
be relied upon as a basis for future action.  
Personally I feel a strong desire to be the one  
to initiate the movement if it is to be made, be-  
cause the proposed purchase is so universally  
popular among the people here, that its success  
would give the person originating the movement  
a strong hold upon these people. I am told that  
not less than 10,000 people would enter the mines  
there next spring if the district were thrown open  
to them. If you can aid me in securing  
the opportunity to investigate this subject through  
the appointment of Major Haskell for this  
temporary duty you will do me a great  
personal favor. I hope soon to find time to  
write you at length upon the general condition  
of affairs here as I see them.

Very truly Yours friend.  
L. Edwin Dudley

Genl. O. O. Howard  
Washington D C



Middletown, Ohio.  
January 21<sup>st</sup> 1873.

Gen. O. O. Howard  
Washington, D.C.,  
Dear General -

Your favor of  
the 12<sup>th</sup> Nov. last in which  
you state that you had writ-  
ten to the Surgeon General  
in behalf of my application  
for enlistment into the  
Army as a Hosp. Steward  
and would see him in person  
at your earliest convenience,  
was duly received, and for  
your kind interest in my  
behalf please accept my  
grateful thanks.

So long a time  
having elapsed since the



receipt of your letter, and  
nothing respecting my  
application having been  
received from the appoint-  
ing power, I venture to  
address you again for  
the purpose of learning  
whether there is any  
likelihood of favorable  
action on my application.

Trusting that my  
necessities will be regarded  
as a sufficient excuse for  
further trespassing on  
your time and attention,  
I remain with much  
esteem -

Your obedient servant  
Lamech Duval

Middletown.

Butler County  
Ohio.



Copy.

Washington, D. C.,  
January 22, 1873.

Mr. Edwin W. Roach was long a clerk in my Bureau. He was industrious, writes an excellent hand, is careful and accurate with papers, and was steady in the performance of duty. He now has given plain evidence that he can abstain altogether from drink, is a member of the church, and I believe will make an excellent clerk.

Signed, O. O. Howard,  
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.



Mar 22 - 1913

37.

L. J. Davis



Chester, Pa.

Jan. 22, 1873.

Gen. O. O. Howard.

Dear Sir,

In 1866 I visited Washington in the interest of the Lincoln University. For three years I labored for that Institution, mostly in New England. The last Autumn I visited Wilmington, Del. and other places for them, but have not been operating for them for the past two months, and have no further work to do for them.

Do you need an Agent in New England? I have two or three months now, which I would like to fill, in visiting again the fields and patrons, that I visited last, two







and a half years since. I would go for two months, or for a longer time should you think it desirable,

I refer to Prof. S. Westcott of your University.

Yours very truly, Geo. Hood.

P.S. I take the liberty of sending with this a recent tract—"Do Missions Pay?"—hoping it may be acceptable and be favored with a reading.

G. H.



Chester Pa.

Jan. 22, 73

L. W. Hood

In regard to an  
agency for N. W. in  
New England

Ans. by Emil H.

L. B. Jan. 30, 73



my  
Philadelphia, Jan'y 22 1873

Genl Howard,  
My dear Sir:

Your note is at hand - I have just seen the Rev Dr Newton - He thinks that we had better arrange to have the meeting at Mr Cookes, & has promised to see Mr C. & arrange matters with him - I trust that Mr Cooke may have the time & disposition to attend to getting up a good gathering - You will hear from one of us before long.

Praying for your success in every good work you have in hand, I remain

Very truly  
Robert C. Mattack



## CHARACTER OF STUDENTS.

Our Secretary recently visited the various Colleges and Seminaries in which our beneficiaries are pursuing their studies, and from conversations with the Professors and intercourse with the students themselves, received most gratifying impressions of their piety, ability, proficiency and general fitness for the holy office which they seek to enter. In a large number of cases our students have won the honors of their respective Institutions. The reports from their instructors are most satisfactory and encouraging.

The President of one Institution said: "A larger proportion of your students here are *first class* men; two of them I would like to retain in the Institution as adjunct Professors." The Dean of another faculty said: "I have never seen so many *able* men in so small a company." The President of another college said: "your men are among our *very best* students. I do not stand in doubt of one of them." The President of a fourth Institution said: "Your little band here are all *choice* men."

All those who were ordained in June (22), the largest class we have yet sent forth in a single year, have been invited to fields of usefulness, and are doing their Master's work with fidelity and zeal.

## WHY SUPPORT THEM.

It is often asked, why have Education Societies for the support of Theological students, since no such Societies are needed for the support of students of medicine and law?

The education of Divinity students, in our Church at least, is peculiar and their need special. The course of study is very absorbing and protracted. To become efficient preachers, they should acquire, in addition to a common school education, three difficult languages, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. To this knowledge must be added the usual college course in rhetoric, logic, philosophy and general literature, and pretty thorough acquaintance with theological science and lore.

The most approved course of study for one who has but an ordinary English education will occupy a period of nine years, devoted exclusively to study. This cannot well be shortened without endangering the future usefulness of the student, and circumscribing his field of labor. It is true that we usually find our students in the theological seminary, or in the advanced classes of college; but in whatever stage of preparation we meet them, their course of study is very exacting and confining, and we know from long experience in dealing with students, that they cannot in justice to themselves and the Church, study and teach or work at the same time, save as lay readers. When they attempt it they either slight their studies or prolong their course. The Church dare not let them do the one, and cannot afford to wait the slow process of preparation involved in the other. Neither is it meet that theological students should be found in the avenues of trade and commerce. The little time which remains to them each day after their study hours should be devoted to bodily exercise and to the cultivation of practical godliness by visiting the sick and needy. They dare not incur debt for their education as other students may safely do, as in the Ministry they will rarely obtain more than a meagre support, and would never be able to pay such debt. They have left the paths of worldly pleasure, honor and wealth for the service of Christ and his Church, and ought they be asked to do more? The highest interest of the Church, as well as that of the student, demands that he should be able to say, "*this one thing I do*," and while doing it he should be entirely and amply supported.

## NECESSITY.

The call for able, educated, devoted and self-sacrificing preachers of the Gospel is *constant and loud*. It comes from hundreds of vacant parishes in our midst; from neglected districts in our large Cities and populous States; from mission fields in the distant South and West; from the islands of the sea; from the far off lands across the ocean. It reaches the ear and the heart from every quarter. It imposes upon us a sacred duty and a solemn responsibility.



89.  
NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK,

WASHINGTON, 22 Jan 1873

Gen. O. O. Howard

Dear Sir:

We have  
sent, this day, to Second  
Nat. Bank, of this City, \$2,500.  
to be credited to your ac-  
count in that Bank as  
requested in your note  
of 20th. inst.

Very respectfully  
Geo. H. Smith  
Asst. Cas.



Nat. Mil. Bank.

Jan 22, 78

Has sent to Nat Bank \$500.  
to credit of Emil H.

(File)



91.  
Lincoln University

Jan 22. 1873

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.  
Dear Sir

I am sorry to trouble you, in any way. But my reason for so doing is that my daughter Virginia Baldwin, has been to a great extent harassed, about her room rent the demand is now \$24.00 in advance for this year. When Mr. Rendall wrote and asked you if you could take her for \$100.00 per year as it was all that I was able to pay, you stated that you could. And I brought her down, and saw you personally and you told me to rest assured



than every thing would be right  
and I accepted it as you said  
and made my self perfectly  
easy concerning it. Mr. Thomas  
said that her board must be  
paid in advance or he could  
not board her. I also received  
a letter from Mr Barber to the  
effect that he must be paid  
within five days from the dating  
of the letter or she could not be  
boarded longer. Now she is har-  
rassed for the \$24.00 room  
rent, and I am not able to  
pay it. I can not pay more  
than we agreed upon in our  
arrangements. I have already  
this year paid \$54.36 and  
have the receipts for it. I have  
some yet to pay on last year  
which shall be paid before the



ghter younger than Vir-  
ginia, who is taught by the stud-  
ents. She reads Caesar and  
is up to the Greek verb. She has  
is through Arithmetic, and now  
working in Algebra. But I had  
no means to send her to the Uni-  
versity but hope to be able to do so  
yet. I should like to hear from  
you when it is convenient for  
you to write, so that I may  
know how it will be with her  
hereafter.

I remain  
Yours truly,

P W. Baldwin.



Lincoln University.

P. H. Baldwin,

Writ concerning his  
daughters being  
requested to pay in  
advance &c

Wm. H. H. H. H.

JAN  
25  
1873



Official copy respectfully furnished General  
O. O. Howard, U.S. Army.  
File.

J. C. Kelton  
A General,  
in absence of Brig. Gen. Canby,  
temporarily Comd'g.

Reply transmitted to the Asst. Surg. General  
Head Qrs of the Army, Washington, D.C.

Respectfully Sir. Recd.  
87. Feb'y 11. 73  
J. C. Kelton  
Adj.

Transmit copy of a com-  
municating from H. Co.  
Brig. Gen. Canby. Copy of  
original, relative to the re-  
sult of Bureau Order No.  
10. and the subsequent deph-  
erence of Canby's in-  
structions.

J. C. Kelton, adj.

Mr. O. O. Howard, U.S. Army,  
San Francisco, Ca.  
Aug. 11. 1873.

9 1/2.

Copy.

Headquarters Dept. of Arizona,  
Camp Grant A.S.  
January 24<sup>th</sup> 1873.

Asst. Adjutant General,  
Mil. Div. of the Pacific  
San Francisco Cal.

Colonel:

Referring to the endorsement of  
the Division Commander of Dec. 19<sup>th</sup> 1872. on  
the telegrams of Gen. O. O. Howard, of the  
17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 1872. I have the honor  
to remark, that the provisions & execution  
of <sup>the</sup> Gen. Order No 10. referred to in the tel-  
-e-gram were fully discussed between Gen.  
Howard and myself last summer, with the  
understanding that I was to enforce this



order when I commenced operations. If Gen. Howard made any promises to the Indians that this order conflicts with, I did not so understand them. Captain Brown did not excuse his authority or "tungle" in the execution of his orders. There is no foundation for the complaint of ill treatment of the Indians, or of their not being allowed to gather their crops.

I explained to the Indians that they had promised Mr. Colyer & Gen. Howard to stop depredating, that they had violated these promises & that now I was going to compel them to observe their obligations. They fully understand there is no conflict of authority between Howard & myself & the execution of Gen. order No 10. is working admirably.

I do not know what the stipulations

entered into between Gen. Howard <sup>and</sup> Cachise are, but Cachise still continues his depredations in Sonora as before, and I have seen it reported in the newspapers that one of the conditions of this peace was, that Cachise would be allowed to continue his depredations on Mexico, but I cannot conceive it possible that Gen. Howard would, on the behalf of our Government, enter into any such an arrangement.

I am Sir, Very respectfully.

Your obedient servant  
(Signed) George Crook

Lt Col. 23<sup>d</sup> Inf. St. Ma, Gen. Regt

Comd<sup>g</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Dep<sup>t</sup>

Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Pacific  
San Francisco, February 11 1843



Penn July 24 1873

General Hornum,

My dear friend,

I have your letter  
& I rejoice to learn that my \$2000  
reached you at the very time when you so much  
needed relief.

Your belief in the power of prayer. So do I,  
although if a Christian at all, I have been, nearly  
all my life, but a poor doubting one.

You desire to raise a thousand dollars for  
Hampton Normal School. Enclosed is my \$100 for  
one hundred of it. I have had at least one of their  
Catalogues. I remember its picture of their fine  
building. I wish you would send me another - for  
I might hunt in vain for this which I had. Can  
you not also send me catalogue of Nashville  
College & Wright University? I read with great  
interest of the success of the Jubilee Singers. These

Ernest Smith

Wash. Ind. H.  
H. B. Jones, July 23



important I think I have not helped. There are minor  
shocks scattered over the whole to which I have been  
simply given full power.

The Republican Party will, I trust, re-  
main in power for years more - & we must do  
all we can in that time to qualify the blacks  
to defend themselves. To this end we must do all we  
can to educate them.

I wish that when you are travelling through  
this State, you would spend a day with me.  
You will find me on D man (nearly 76) &  
fast wearing out.

With great regards  
cordially yours  
Levi Smith



OFFICE OF EDWIN GREBLE,  
No. 1708 CHESTNUT STREET,  
Dealer in Foreign & Domestic Marble, Granite & Free Stone.

PHILADELPHIA,

Jan'y 24.

1873

My dear Howard

I received a letter from the President's Assistant Secy, L. P. Luckey Esq. stating that the President desired him to acknowledge the receipt through General Howard of the Memoir, &c, as it conveys the sentiments of the President. I shall cherish it, but I should have been highly gratified had it been in his own hand writing, as it would have been placed in the illustrated Memoir opposite the President's portrait, it would make this most valuable book still more valuable as an "Heir Loom" for my Successors,

Lieut Balkmar is in our City, he has been detained to Cleveland Ohio he feels grateful for the interest taken for his comfort,

Enclosed is a letter from the Evangelical Educational Society, I hope it will convey good tidings for your University,

The weather is abominable, snow, hail and rain, which restrains all business operations,

Mr Loring has been with us, has gone to deliver a lecture at Gettysburg. He says that he would have been pleased to meet you, The family are all well and send their loves to you,

Yours Most Truly  
Edwin Greble





Mr Biddle,

Enclose letter from  
Rev. C. Mattok, and  
acknowledg receipt of  
letter from the President's  
Sec.



Ans by mail OK.

L.D. Dec 27. 73



Cushnet C. H. Va

1/24/3

Jan 24

J<sup>r</sup> W. W. W. W. W.

I have  
 a Plantation here of 86 1/2  
 Acres with some 40 buildings  
 of all kinds, with 10 col<sup>d</sup>  
 tenant families, a col<sup>d</sup> school  
 with a lg Cabin, not large  
 enough for our 25 children  
 but crowded in 40 x 30 - There  
 are 6 col<sup>d</sup> children in this  
 dist<sup>t</sup>, and about the same  
 no<sup>r</sup> in the C. H. dist<sup>t</sup>

I am anxious to have  
 a good frame building put up  
 large enough to hold 150 at least  
 to be used for School & church  
 & to plan it to accommodate



the most of the two  
districts to insure at least  
\$5 scholars to draw from  
the Pledgy fund, with which  
in addition to the state fund  
a good school could be run.  
I also desire to cut up  
20 or 30 acres of my plantation  
into lots of 1 to 20 acres or more  
& put in comfortable cabins &  
to sell them on 10 years time  
taking pay in work & or  
and to teach them how  
to take care of themselves.

Now if I can get a loan  
of \$300 to \$500 in 3 years  
time, I would agree to build  
a house worth at least \$500 &  
give to them for school use &  
carry out the other plans



a large lot of wood & lumber  
on my place & to give  
winter wood also

I was bred up a farmer boy  
in old Penn<sup>a</sup>. was 3 years  
in retail store - about 14 yrs  
in Western Board & the last  
7 or 8 engaged in the jobbing  
& manufacturing hardware  
business in the City of New York  
On account of my health I  
left my last place & got this  
place. & paid \$30,000 in Cash  
& trade. And it is all  
clear - I have nearly timber  
& wood enough to pay the cost

So that I can give the  
best security - I could pay  
the interest & semi only

If you feel like giving a  
few hours thought on this  
matter, you can find



Eliza M. G. G.

Aug. 4. 1873

out of David R. McNeill  
434 N. St or at any diff  
whether I can or would  
do any of the things  
suggested.

I would think  
that Lyndebury would be  
a good point for a branch  
of the Fr. S. B. B.

The native whites here  
seem to feel but little interest  
in the Col<sup>d</sup> felds. They rather  
keep them down under their  
feet. Their religion is a fraud  
& shown in my extensive  
the paper



War Department,  
Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, D. C. January 24 1873

General O. O. Howard,  
late Commissioner,  
Bureau Refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.  
General:

Referring to the irregular fund, under the Act of Congress March 2. 1867, now before this office thro the Second Auditor under Certificate of Deposit 6992 dated January 8. 1873 in your favor, for sixteen hundred and twenty eight dollars and fifty nine cents, \$1628  $\frac{59}{100}$ , the Secretary of War has decided that the balance of the said fund should be transferred by you to the Chief Disbursing Officer of this office, and that you render to the proper accounting



officer of the Treasury, thro this office,  
your accounts of disbursement of said  
fund, accompanied by vouchers.

Very respectfully, General  
your obedient servant

E. Townsend  
Adjutant General

342 R. G. O. H. B. 1873

Producing vouchers of  
\$1428<sup>50</sup>/<sub>100</sub> to Maj. Gen. M. M. M.

Townsend. Adj.  
L. M.

Aug. 24. 1873