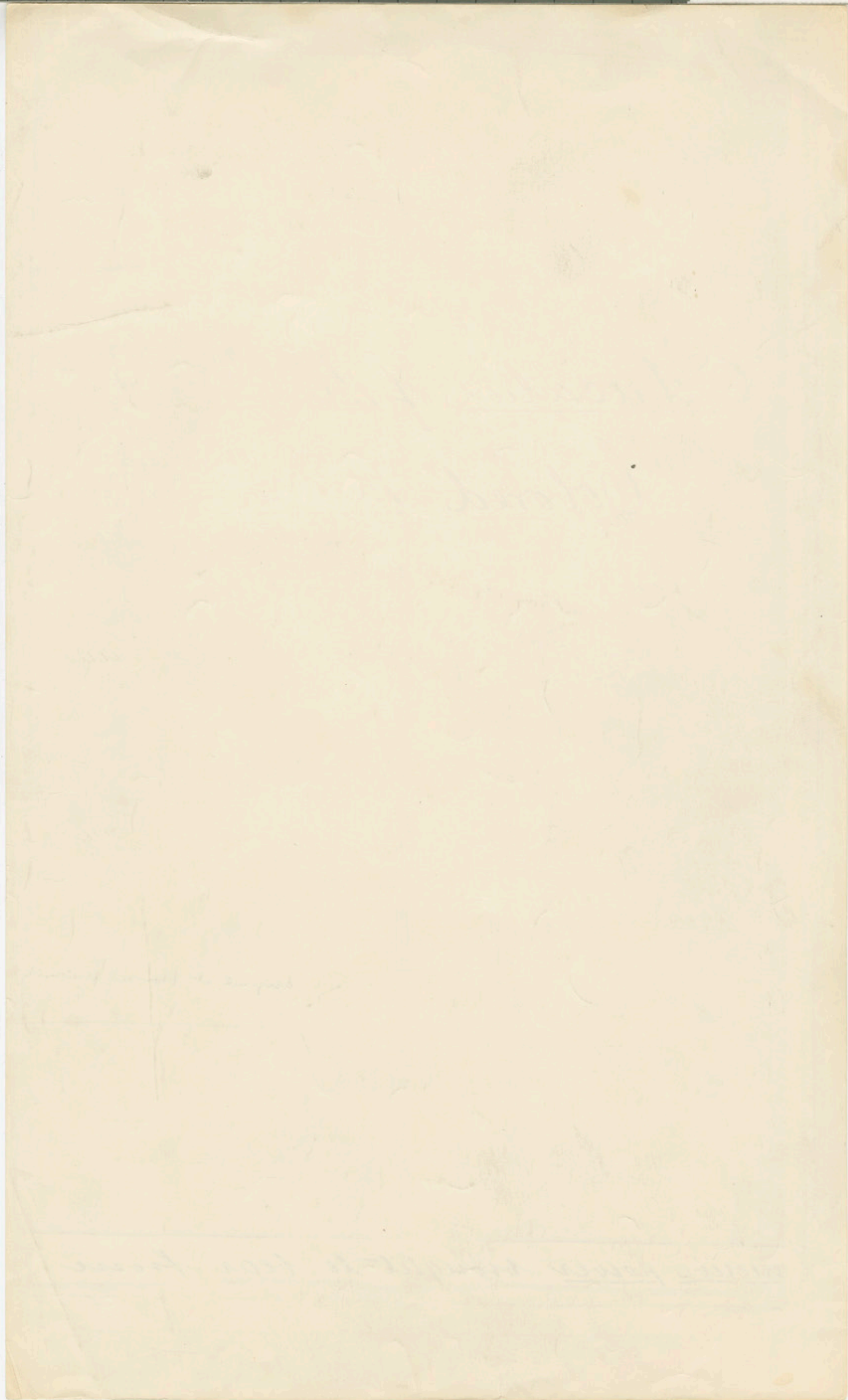
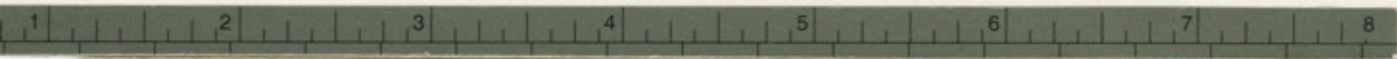


Education of the
Colored Man.

original at Howard University

more power brought to bear from



Education of the Colored Man.

Introductory remarks.

Cochin, in his resumé of the results of emancipation, asks —

"How is a slave raised to the rank of a freeman? By three degrees: religion, family, property. How does the freeman descend to the level of the slave? By losing property, family religion."

Now these three "essential goods," as he calls them, imply education. It is not enough to establish the rights of men to the exercise of these important elements of civilization; there must be motive power brought to bear from

Education of the Colored Man.

Introductory remarks.

Collier, in his account of the results

of emancipation, says -

There is a shore nearer to the bank

of a fountain? By the degree of religion

famously reported. How close the fountain

is found to the shore of the shore? By

being reported, famously religion.

There is a shore nearer to the bank

of a fountain? By the degree of religion

famously reported. How close the fountain

is found to the shore of the shore? By

being reported, famously religion.

There is a shore nearer to the bank

of a fountain? By the degree of religion

famously reported. How close the fountain

within or from without] to secure the proper sanctity of the family, to secure the establishment of a pure religion free from the debasing influences of superstition, and to render property in any degree permanent or valuable in its possession. This motive power, this awakening, living, preserving force is education

2. Historic view of his education.

After emancipation in the several West India islands a colonist wrote thus:

"Great indulgence is needed towards those who have experienced in their

written or from conduct to secure the
 proper benefit of the family. To se-
 cure the establishment of a free religion
 free from the disturbing influence of
 superstition, and to render faithful in
 any degree permanent or valuable in
 the possession. The writer knows, that
 overbearing living, powerful force in
 education

a. History now of the education.

After emancipation in the United
 States, but which is a constant work

There are
 "Best independence is needed there
 there who have experienced in their

3.
lives both the weight of the chains of
slavery and the boundless joys of freedom.
Their memories are not sufficiently
effaced, [their sentiments not sufficiently
changed] for them not to continue to
seek the enjoyment of idleness after a
long day of labor; but it will be the fault
of the colonists if the children of those
men are suffered to grow to become a
reproach and danger to the country."

So it will be our fault if the
children of the late slaves are not
educated. Education has accomplished
in the West India islands, and has
brought to pass everywhere, in process of

3.
have both the weight of the chains of
slavery and the monstrous rage of passion.
Their measures are not sufficiently
opposed, [their sentiments not sufficiently
changed] for them not to continue to
seek the enjoyment of idleness after a
long day of labor; but it will be the fault
of the colonists if the children of those
whom we suffered to grow to become a
burden and danger to the country.
As it will be our fault if the
children of the late slaves are not
educated. Education has accomplished
in the West India islands, and has
brought to pass everywhere, the process of

time succeeding emancipation the
greatest results. The emancipated have
themselves been benefited by it, but
their next succeeding generation have
especially exhibited the fruits of
educational work. Wherever this work
has been neglected, or in any way hindered,
by the governing classes the degrees of
progress have been very small, [and the
predictions of those who advocated the
continuance of the evil of slavery for
the greater good they claimed for it,
seem to have had some verification in
fact.]

The history of Africa, till within

There is no need of any more
great results. The manuscript has
themselves been benefited by it, but
there is no need of any more
especially exhibited the fruit of
educational work. Moreover the work
has been neglected, or in any way hindered,
by the growing change the change of
proposals have been very small, and the
production of those who are interested the
continuance of the work of charity for
the greater good they should for it,
as we have had some satisfaction in

Part 7
The history of Africa. The within

5.
sixty or seventy years, presents a gloomy picture, [scarcely relieved by any rays of light or hope]. Historians settled down upon the conviction that the difficulty was organic, and the great mass [of speakers and] writers who based their reasonings solely upon the material wants [and material interests] of men, constantly enunciated the doctrine of the actual inferiority of the black man, and the utter folly of attempting to raise him to positions that God never fitted him to occupy. Race after race, people after people, have had the chains of slavery stricken from their limbs, and have had

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

itself or nearly upon, presents a glowing
picture, [heavily relieved, by any rays of
light or hope]. Obstacles are rolled down upon
the conviction that the difficulty, even
organic, and the great mass of operations
and [obstacles] will have their meanings
which upon the material world [and
material interests of men, constantly
renewed the doctrine of the actual
inferiority of the black man, and the
utter futility of attempting to raise him to
positions that had never felt him to
occupy. Race after race, people after
people, have had the chains of slavery
stricken from their limbs, and have had

6.
the appliances of civilization brought to
bear upon them, until they have been
raised from superstition, ignorance, and
crime to high plains of development, yet
with reference to Africa it could all the
time be said —

"Darkness covereth the land, and
gross darkness the people".

The supposed causes of this perpetual
night are traceable to the neglect of the
exercise of the same appliances that
gradually brought England from barbar-
ism to civilization. [These appliances had
not till recently been resorted to in the
case of Africa] — I mean the usual appliances

of Christian civilization (as Missions, colo-^{7.}nization, commerce, with their schools, churches and press) [ever quickened by the fostering sunlight of constitutional liberty. Possibly this view is not altogether tenable, for there is a seed-time as well as a harvest. Seed may have been scattered all along through the slow moving paths and doubtless within the last century the fields have been whitening for the harvest.]

Drawing their inferences from the almost endless night of Africa, men declare to me frequently that if the negroes in this country could be separated completely from all contact with the whites they

of character, courage, and
virtue, courage, with their
and their [own] government by the
a weight of constitutionality. Possibly
the more is not altogether true, for
there is a seed-time as well as a harvest.
I feel many have been scattered all along
through the many years and centuries
in this last century, the first have
been whitening for the harvest.
However their influence from the
most earliest night of Africa, men
it seems to me frequently that of the
in this country could be separated completely
from all contact with the white they

8.
would gradually descend in the scale of civilization, give birth to new superstitions and idolatries, and, in process of time, become what their ancestors were, a most unhappy and degraded people. If this be true, it proves nothing, unless it can be demonstrated that such will not be the result with other races and people. How is it with all those nations that have risen to pinacles of grandeur, and then declined in every essential of civilization, and now are only known in past history?

How is ^{it} with Church organisms that once had the pure, simple gospel, but now exhibit but faint traces of it, merely a map of

superstitious and heathen rites.

If it be true that they would gravitate downward by themselves, so much the greater is the necessity of never cutting them loose from the civilizing influences that have now become their portion. Fortunately they are so thoroughly intermingled with men from every part of the world, they are so thoroughly in possession of the English language, so well moulded and developed by our Christian systems, so deeply imbued with the grand spirit of our liberty-making institutions, that a separation, an isolation like that spoken of, is an absolute impossibility, a mere hypothesis. They are among us, they

superstitions and false prophecies.
It is to be seen that they would prostitute
themselves by themselves, as much the greater
is the necessity of some cutting them down
from the existing influences that have now
come their portion. Unfortunately they are a
thoroughly intelligent, with more than any
part of the world, they are as thoroughly in
possession of the English language, as well
as the most and developed by our Christian
system, as deeply imbued with the spirit
of our history, and our institutions,
that a separation, or isolation like that
spoken of, is an absolute impossibility, a
mere hypothesis. They are among us, they

10.

are with us, they are of us, and they will
no doubt continue with us to the end, so
that the sooner we trample upon mere
prejudice and folly the better.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Missionary efforts and other means of enlightenment.

Within seventy years the slave trade has been abolished. Civilized nations have taken active measures to reclaim captives from mid-ocean, missionary efforts have been unremitting from Europe and America; the Republic of Liberia has been established, and emancipation has transpired in the British (1833), French (1) (1800) (2) (1848), - Danish (1848), Swedish (1846), and Dutch (1862). colonies,

we will see, they are of the same kind, and they will
be about continuous with the rest, as
that the same we thought upon more
repeatedly and fully the better.

History of the Alps

Mountainous efforts and other means of enlightenment
What is nearly gone the more that has been
restored. Continued action has taken place
in various parts, and various efforts have been made -
some, necessary efforts have been made
nothing from Europe and America, the
Republic of Algeria has been established
and emancipation has been achieved in the
British (1833) - French (1848) - Spanish (1848) -
Italian (1848) and other (1848) countries.

11.

and lately in the United States. In Liberia,
and at the English and American stations
along the coast, the people have the advantage
of the English language, and the English
literature, ~~together~~ with the good influences
which must ^{always flow from them} ~~arise therefrom~~. These places
are now becoming not only the nuclei of
every kind of positive Christian work
but also the centers of trade, so that Commerce
too is bring^{ing} out and exercising its wonder-
ful civilizing forces.

Progress of Education in Africa.

Most remarkable facts are brought
us from Africa: the establishment of
schools and colleges, the inflowing of

and help in the ...
and at the English and American stations
along the coast, the people have the advantage
the English language, and the English
literature, together with the good influence
which must ^{bring from them} ~~be~~ have
we are becoming not only the rich of
every kind of material Christian work
but also the centre of trade, so that commerce
is being ^{not} but and increasing the number
of civilizing forces.

Progress of Education in Africa.

Most remarkable fact we brought
in from Africa: the establishment of
schools and colleges, the influence of

17.
People from the interior brought under the
influences of ^{advanced} civilized people, and the out-
flowing of thousands of streams of civiliza-
-tion, more or less pure. We learn that the
eagerness for Gospel instruction is so great
in interior towns that the people restrain
the missionaries from leaving them to visit
other places, ^(fearing they will not return) and give them the greatest
attention. [Stand upon the shores of
Africa to day, and from that out-look can
we not rejoice in the name of the Master,
at the grand work that is going on to
redeem the millions of His people -
redeeming them from the miseries of
barbarism to the glories that are

People from the interior brought under the
influence of civilized people, and the out-
pouring of thousands of streams of civilization
- that, more or less pure. The lesson that the
experience for deeper instruction is as great
in future years that the people maintain
the maintenance from sharing them to visit
other places, and give them the greatest
attention. [That upon the shores of
Africa to day, and from that outlook can
see not rejoice in the name of the Master,
at the grand work that is going on to
redeem the millions of the people -
returning them from the bondage of
barbarism to the place that are

675.
Sustainable through that liberty wherewith
Christ makes men free.

We have seen that ^{for centuries ages} till the beginning of
this century there was a deep impenetrable
gloom hanging over the African people.

During this century those who have been
torn from their native shores, and carried
away to different quarters of the globe, and
sold to American and European masters
are through their children blessing those who
have injured them; and these children are
turning to the land of their fathers laden
with knowledge, with language, with the
Bible to carry good tidings of great joy to
their friends in ^{the} very regions of darkness.

It is remarkable though that the history of the
Christ-masses were five
for centuries ago
We have seen that the beginning of
the century there was a deep superstition
among hanging over the African people.
During this century, those who have been
born from this native state, and carried
away to different quarters of the globe, and
sent to America and European countries
we thought their children during this time
were injured them; and their children are
turning to the hand of their fathers labor
it knowledge, with language, with the
able to carry good tidings of great joy to
their friends in the regions of darkness.

14.

Now what further part are we Americans
to ~~play~~^{act} in this great work that is being
accomplished? We brought the Negroes
here as slaves; [we have wounded ourselves
by slavery;] yet, in the Providence of God,
in spite of laws to the contrary, in spite of
prejudices and hatreds growing out of a
false system, in spite of the evil passions
and appetites that Slavery has engendered,
sharpened and fixed upon its victims, great
benefits have been conferred upon the
slaves, so that it is but a wound which
liberty will probe, which education, good
management, and good government
will heal.

15.

Status from an educational point of view.

In an educational point of view what is the present status of the Negro in this country? To give any tangible idea upon this subject it would be necessary to enter extensively into details, giving the number of schools ^{of every class} ~~of every class~~ that have been established, showing the work of the teachers, and what has been accomplished by the scholars]. Even this would give no complete view of the educational work, for in freedom men and women learn what they could not know in slavery. More mechanics are learning trades. They are fighting against the terrible exclusion of trades-unions com-

to the four or five hundred years

The one educational point of view which
is the present status of the Negro in this
country. To give any thought to the
the subject it would be necessary to enter
extensively into details, giving the number
of subjects of every class that have been
established, showing the work of the
and what has been accomplished by the
colored. Even this would give no complete
view of the educational work, for we
cannot know and cannot know what they
could not know in theory. These mechanics
are learning trades. They are fighting against
the terrible influence of trade-unionism.

posed of all races but theirs. The school
of poverty is leading thousands and thousands
to self-reliance, to frugality, to the saving of
their small earnings. They are learning to
traffic, they are purchasing lands, and
~~learning how to provide~~ for their cultivation,
and they are learning how to govern as well
as to be governed. Very many Churches, every
Southern legislature, every convention, every
political club, must be regarded as a positive
source of knowledge. Newspapers from the
North, that a few years ago could not
penetrate into the Southern States, are now
read night after night in rooms filled with
colored-men. No doubt prejudiced men, ^{Even} in

front of all men that there. The school
of history is leading the people to the knowledge
of self-reliance, to the feeling of
their own strength. They are learning to
suffer, they are learning to be
strong. They are learning to be
as the government. They are learning to be
as the people. They are learning to be
as the church. They are learning to be
as the state. They are learning to be
as the nation. They are learning to be
as the world.

Washington ^{17.} can point - you to idlers, can
entertain you by the day with stories of the
listless, careless, habits of some negro, and
of his general worthlessness; yet the fact
that ^{there} in a population of upwards of 30,000
colored people, less than one - thousand
are indigent ~~and~~ dependent, is remarkable.
In three years a wonderful change has passed
upon the surface of this portion of our society,
- a change like that which comes upon
the youth when passing into manhood;
yet, notwithstanding these hopeful signs,
with the highest possible estimate of the
number of pupils brought within the
influence of instruction, still the fact stares

17
The description can hardly give to others, can
entertain you by the day with choice of the
pictures, carvings, habits of some negroes, and
of the general constitution; yet the fact
that a population of upwards of 30,000
black people, less than one thousand
as independent ~~and~~ dependent, is remarkable
in these years a wonderful change has passed
over the surface of the portion of our society
a change like that which comes upon
the earth when passing into manhood,
notwithstanding these happy signs
with the highest possible estimate of the
number of people brought within the
influence of civilization, still the fact shows

18.
us in the face that only about one-tenth
of the colored population has yet been
reached by the schools, and those who have
been reached are still far from being
sufficiently taught.

✓ We know from experience that 3 years
of training cannot produce scholars. Few,
comparatively few, are able yet to pass the
ordinary ^{primary} college examinations. ^{Two} Three
millions at least of ignorant people
(within the boundaries of a Christian land)
cannot to day read the word of God.

While we claim for them every right
that belongs to men, while we claim that
the Government is for the governed and



as in the face that only about one-third
of the ordered population has yet been
reached by the schools, and those who have
been reached are still far from being
sufficiently taught.
The three four experience that 3 years
of training cannot further advance. Our
unfortunately few are left to have the
many college examinations. These
leave at best of opportunity
than the abundance of a Christian home
cannot to day read the word of God.
While we strive for them every night
but always to men, while we strive that
the movement is for the present and

19.
should be for the weak as ^{well} ~~much~~ as for the
strong, for the poor as for the rich, still
we cannot help pondering upon the dangers
to liberty, to Christianity, to civilization
necessarily wrapped up in such a mass
of ignorance. [Knowledge is obtained, of
course, from other sources than from
reading and writing; still what must be
the state of society in the ^{some countries or} Districts where our
Officers tell us there scarcely can be found
a man who has Knowledge enough to exercise
the duties of a justice of the peace or a Notary
public?] The enemies of education, the
enemies of freedom, the enemies of man
never cease to harp upon this string: "The

19. I think it for the best as much as for the
country, for the first as for the rest, which
we cannot help hindering upon the danger
to liberty, to Christianity, to civilization
necessarily wrapped up in such a mass
of ignorance. [Knowledge is obtained, of
course, from other sources than from
reading and writing; still what must be
the state of society in the districts where our
officers tell us there scarcely can be found
a man who has knowledge enough to
write of the quality of the paper or a history
of the revenues of education, the
revenues of freedom, the revenues of man
kind cease to hang upon the strings. The

20.
ignorance of the masses of the colored people".

I know ^{these enemies} they are largely responsible for it and they strive to perpetuate this ignorance by burning school-houses, by ostracising teachers, by a perpetual effort to establish their theory of the absolute inferiority of the negro; by the very tones of voice ^{they address to him} which deny him the right of manhood, by every species of intimidation and opposition, from malicious lying to open blows, often culminating in riot and murder. Still the hard fact ^{of limited ignorance} remains - How plain then is the duty of the friends of humanity to acquaint themselves with the situation as it is, that they may bring every possible influence to bear to

ignorance of the nature of the crime
I know they are largely responsible for it
and they strive to perpetrate the crime
by securing robust-bodies, by obtaining
teachers by a perpetual effort to establish
their theory of the absolute infirmity of the
soul, by the very true of error, which they
have the right of mankind, by every means
of intimidation and opposition from within
being to open doors, often communicating in
not and murder. But the hard fact
is that there is the duty of the
people of humanity to recognize humanity
with the intention as it is that they may
bring every possible influence to bear to

multiply the means of Knowledge.

21.

Education, its necessity -

In order to feel forcibly the necessity of educating the masses of the negroes one should travel considerably through the South, and visit different assemblages. The contrast between those schools which have been in operation for the past three years under good teachers, and those recently established is sure to attract ^{this} attention. Schools like the one in Atlanta, Ga. [under the direction of the American Missionary Association,] exhibit remarkable fruits. The modest, quiet, and orderly deportment of the pupils, their culture in singing, in

multiply the means of knowledge.

Education, the necessity -

In order to feel for itself the necessity of
furnishing the means of the progress and
well being of the community through the South
and west different arrangements. The content
of these three subjects which have been in
operation for the past three years under the
leadership, and their present establishment
is sure to attract attention, which will
be one in Atlanta for under the direction
of the American Humane Association.
which remarkable facts. The number
of and other important of the
people, then continue to improve, in

22.
reading, or reciting indicate the fact not
only that they are rising, but that they have
already ~~risen~~ ^{ascended} partway
up the ^{stair} (staircase) of knowledge far enough
to exhibit fair acquirements and good
promise for the future. The effects of
such a school is remarkable upon the
people. The families from which the scholars
come have gathered in a little of the "line upon
line" and "precept upon precept" which have
proved so beneficial to the children.

Where schools have never been established
where neither parents nor children have ever
been gathered into any kind of school, these
poor people exhibit far less intelligence.

Their religious meetings are apt to afford noisy exhibitions of mesmeric excitement, instead of sound and joyful Christian demonstrations. Many ministers assume to preach who impart little or no information, but merely, by their manner, work themselves and their people into a sort of frenzy, difficult to describe, and very objectionable.

Colored Men in Legislature.

When visiting three of the Southern Legislatures I listened to speeches from colored men that subjected them to ridicule, not from a want of good sense in their speeches but from their inability to speak the English language correctly. Every

These religious meetings are apt to afford
many exhibitions of numerous specimens
of kind and good Christian
character. Many ministers assume to
reach who impart little or no information,
but merely, by their manner, work their
share and then pass out as fast as they
diffuse the seeds, and reap of themselves.

Reformed Men in Repentance.

When visiting those of the Reformed
I noticed a list of names from
which were that and that I thought
not from a want of good sense in them
but from their inability to speak
a English language correctly. Every

good man sympathizes with them, and makes all due allowance for the errors exhibited, but still one cannot keep pondering upon the fact that illiterate men are sent to make laws which are to govern thousands of people, and to lay down ^{to be sound so as to} ~~sound~~ principles that ought to stand from generation to generation.

Education; necessity as protection.

At Bastrop, Texas, a colored man came into the office of the Bureau Agent, and begged the Agent to go with him and help him sell his cotton. He could not read the figures on the scale-beam¹⁰⁰, and said that unless the officer was with him

will have acquainted with them, and

make all the allowance for the error

committed, but still we cannot help

pondering upon the fact that, although

we are not to mark down which are to

be the number of people, and to say that

to be sound as to
and principles that might be drawn from

in relation to generation.

Education, necessity of instruction.

At Boston, Mass., a colored man

came into the office of the Bureau Agent,

and begged the Agent to go with him and

show him out his cotton. He could not

read the figures on the scale-boards, and

said that unless the officer was with him

25.

The
trader was sure to deceive him, and allow
him too little for his bale. A modicum
of Knowledge would have afforded him
protection. The case of this man is that of
many of his neighbors and friends, and we
know from experience the disabilities
arising from ignorance that enter into every
trade or calling whereby a man must
support himself, his wife, and his children.

Bad men, ^{not including} ~~besides~~ the technical carpet
- bagger and scallawag, have gone into the
Southern States for the purpose of robbing
these poor people of their honest earnings.
Sometimes in one way, and sometimes in
another, successful efforts to defraud colored

22
I have been very much interested in
your little for the day. I understand
of knowledge would have afforded them
protection. The case of the owner is that of
many of the neighbors and friends, and we
have from experience the character
of the person who is not to be trusted
and is calling out a more honest
person himself. The case of the children
not included.
But we are ~~not~~ the interested parties
- paper and testimony have given us the
other data for the purpose of setting
a few people of their honest feelings.
I believe we are now, and sometimes in
other, successful efforts. I have ordered


26.
soldiers of their bounties after they had
received them, are coming to light.

Associations and partnerships are formed
to buy land, ostensibly to give them homes.
The money of the poor people is paid in, and
nothing is ever heard of it afterwards. Every
species of fraud is resorted to, and too often
with considerable success. In some of the
Southern States gambling and lotteries
accompanied by unusual attractions draw
in the unwary poor. I noticed an establish-
ment of this kind in Atlanta! ^{and another at Augusta Ga.} In some
places, as for instance at Natchez, licentious-
ness abounds. The family relation is not
respected; husbands and wives are not true

...of their ... after they had
... them, are enough to light.
... and ... are found
... to give them ...
... of the ... in ... and
... of it ...
... is ... and the ...
... the ...
... and ...
... by ...
... first. ...
... of the ...
... as for ...
... The ...
... and ...

to each other, nor children to their parents,^{27.}
nor parents to their children; homes have no
separation, no sacredness, no purity. A
colored minister told me the preceding Sabbath,
his Church had expelled 13 members for this
sin. One may study society in the schools,
in the churches, at the places of trade, on
the plantations, in the houses, in political
gatherings, on the steamers, or elsewhere, and
from every possible point of view the necessity
of education is constantly exhibited.

Mentally, morally, and spiritually this
need makes itself seen and felt.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

and others, are entitled to their property.

our parents to their children; hence have in

separation, no sacredness, no purity. A

great minister told me the preceding Sabbath,

the Church had expelled 13 members for this

reason. One may study nearly in the streets,

the churches, at the place of trade, or

plantation, in the house, in school

change, or the pleasure, or education, and

now have nearly lost of view the necessity

of education is constantly exhibited.

Intellectually, morally, and spiritually this

and makes itself seen and felt.



Northern men who are generous in their contributions wish to know why the Southern people, white and colored, can not provide for the education of their ^{own} children.

The answer is simple. On the part of those willing to educate them, there is an inability, and on the part of those able, there is an unwillingness. [With regard to the first - those who are willing but unable to sustain a general system of schools - when we take into account the exhaustion of the war, the loss of their property in slaves, the actual inability to realize anything in the sale of their lands, and two years failure of the crops, we can not wonder at finding this class very large. With reference to the latter - those who are ~~unable~~ but unwilling to give - they have no faith in universal education.

to give - they have no faith in universal education.
to the latter - those who are unable to do anything
at finding this class very large. This reference
two years failure of the crops, we can not wonder
to realize anything in the hope of their lands, and
but of their property in slaves, the actual market
take into account the exhaustion of the soil, the
but in a general system of schools - when we
to the fact - those who are willing but unable to
that also, there is an unwillingness. With regard
educate them, there is an inability, and on the part of
the course is simple. On the part of those willing to
cannot provide for the education of their children.
wish to know why the Southern people, white and colored,
do not make more use of primary or high schools.

they are like all monopolists, unwilling to surrender their monopoly. They believe they do enough for society by educating their own children. But it is said the Southern States are now mostly reconstructed; systems of education have been established; Superintendents of education have been appointed; and what is the hindrance in the way of the loyal legislatures so taxing the property as to carry into execution a thorough system of common schools in each State? Why should northern people be called upon for voluntary contributions to carry forward the work of education, when this is the case? The answer to this is that it is the people that make up the State. If they are impoverished, the State is

improverished. The political condition of these several States has been such as to prevent capital and capitalists from moving in that direction. Therefore any system of schools is at present but a skeleton without sinews or muscles. Under a quiet and orderly national administration, which we now expect, we shall see a marked change in a single year. The land, the climate, and the boundless resources of the South, will soon attract a tide of immigration from its accustomed highways. Men and means will give a new life and energy to that country, and established school systems will gradually be set in active operation.

Then why not wait until this state of things shall be brought to pass, without endeavoring to

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that be brought to pass, without encountering the
the enemy not wait until his state of things

system will gradually be set in action, and
not merely to that country, and ultimately that

perhaps: then and means will give a new life
to the old of civilization from its accumulation

and the foundation of the state, will then
be a new life, the land, the climate,

which we now expect, in that the market
a great and orderly national administration,

the state without limit or number. Under
the new system of labor is not present here

capitalists from moving in that direction. These
and state has been such as to prevent capital from

improvement. The political condition of these con-

do for the people what they ought to do for themselves? The answer is, if we wait, we will be likely to wait forever.

To bring property-holders to put any faith in the education of negro children, it requires a practical demonstration, first of its possibility, and next of its utility to the recipients and to themselves. This has been done by the actual establishment of schools that are at present accomplishing what we claimed for those children.

K.R.

Such schools have been established in nearly all the cities and villages of the South, and prejudice and opposition ^{are} ~~is~~ now giving way. Yet, my friends, we are still in medias res. To stop now is ^{to retreat} an unhappy surrender.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

the for the people what they ought to do for them -
believe? The answer is, if we wait, we will be likely
to wait forever.

To bring property-holders to put any
faith in the education of negro children, it is
needed a practical demonstration, first of its pos-
sibility, and next of its utility to the recipients and
to the community. This has been done by the actual es-
tablishment of schools that are at present accom-
plishing what we claim for these children.
Such schools have been established in nearly all
the cities and villages of the South, and hundreds
of thousands are now going to school. Yet, my friends,
we are still in the median ^{one} line. The step now is to make
happy ourselves.

During the war, in '62, when I was wounded, and when my brother was carried home on a stretcher, a copperhead lady said to my staunch old step-father, who never ceased to support the army and the country, "Now, sir, I guess you have got enough of it." Such is the cry of the weak and the wicked in the midst of every battle. This battle for education is a great struggle for human rights; it is a war of great cost and of great sacrifice; but, as my patriotic step-father answered the lady just referred to, "though the cost and sacrifice may be great, still the work must be done".

Those of my hearers who may be unacquainted with the present prospect of our educational work may enquire how goes ~~the~~ the battle.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Through the new, the old, the new, the old

reminded, and when my mother was seated here

on a bench, a copy of the book laid to my elbow

the old father, who never ceased to support the young

and the country, "now, see, I give you some good-

people of it." Such is the cry of the weak and the

weak in the midst of every battle. This battle for

education is a great struggle for human rights;

it is a war of great cost and of great sacrifice; but,

as my patriotic old father answered the lady just

referred to, "through the cost and sacrifice made for

great, this the work must be done."

Those of my friends who may be

unacquainted with the present prospect of our

educational work may enquire how good the battle

33
The answer there is every prospect of a successful issue. When I say we, I mean those of us who are engaged in the struggle, who are of a sanguine temperament, who see in obstacles only halting-places, and in opposition only new opportunities for activity, for vigor, for sacrifice; and who have faith in the black-man, faith in the white-man, faith in the family, the school, the church, faith in the past, the present, the future, faith in God.

Mason and Dixon's entrenched line, breasted closely on the north with schools, and bristling with opposition on the South, had to be broken up. The war did it. Schools followed closely on the heels of the army. The army broke through and seized the land; the schools have been left to occupy it.

The answer there is every prospect of a successful
career. When I say we, I mean those of us who are
engaged in the struggle, who are of a corresponding
persuasion, who are in other words, only halting places,
and are apprehensive only of our opportunities for activity,
for vigor, for sacrifice, and who have faith in the
black man, faith in the white man, faith in the future
of the school, the church, faith in the past, the present,
the future, faith in God.

There are things which are
done, besides closely in the north with schools, and
meeting with opposition in the South, but to be broken
up. The more this is. Schools between closely in the
heart of the army. The army broke through and across
the land; the schools have been left to occupy it.

the school line has advanced from Maryland and Missouri to Florida and Texas.

Evidences of Practical Success.

The prospects of an extensive work are illustrated by Mr. J. W. Alvord, in his interesting report. He says of the American Missionary Association:

"At the opening of the rebellion, this Association found itself by experience of 15 years struggle with the spirit of slavery north and south, singularly prepared to enter upon the work of educating and elevating the colored race. Accordingly, when emancipation followed the march of our armies, this Association was among the first to meet the little bands of escaping slaves with clothing, schools, and the Gospel of Christ.

"By a noteworthy ordering of Providence, its first

the school this has been the constant aim of the
Board to secure and to see
Continuity of practical success.
The purpose of an extensive work is to
be attained by Mr. J. H. Moore, in his interesting report. He
says of the American Missionary Association:
"At the opening of the rebellion, this Association
found itself by experience of 12 years struggle with the
spirit of slavery, north and south, singularly prepared
to enter upon the work of educating and elevating the
colored race. Accordingly, when emancipation followed
the march of our armies, this Association was among
the first to meet the little bands of escaping slaves with
clothing, schools, and the Gospel of Christ.
By a relentless working of persistence, its first

school was established at Fortress Monroe, Va., near the spot where the first cargo of negro slaves was landed in 1820. From this small beginning, the Association has gone forward until its corps of teachers and missionaries laboring among the freed people, numbered at the date of its last annual report, five hundred and twenty-eight, with over 40,000 scholars. In central localities its schools are rapidly advancing to the higher grades.

"The Association has recently devoted a large share of its resources and attention to the normal schools.

It has purchased land for this purpose, and, by the aid of the Freedmen's Bureau, erected permanent and commodious buildings. Its oldest school, founded before the war, is Berea College, Ky., a peculiar feature of which is that of its 200 pupils this year, a little over one-third are

school was established at Fort St. Vrain, Co., near the
spot where the first cargo of sugar was landed in
1850. From this small beginning, the Association has
gone forward until its corps of teachers and missionaries
embraced the full field, numerous at the rate of
its last annual report, five hundred and twenty-eight,
with over 40,000 scholars. Its capital location is at
the rapidly advancing to the higher grades.
The Association has recently created a large share
of its resources and attention to the normal schools,
which furnish a basis for the progress, and by the
aid of the Government's Union, united permanent and
constructive buildings. The school system before the
time of Green College, Ky., a peculiar feature of which is
that of its 300 pupils this year, a little over one-half are

white. Many of its scholars are in the Normal department.

" Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn, another of its institutions, has a corps of ten instructors, and 413 pupils; 88 in the normal department, 85 in the grammar school, and the remainder in the lower departments. Atlanta University in Georgia has a large number of pupils in the earlier stages of study, and is destined to exert a wide influence over the State.

" At Hampton, Va, the Association is making the experiment of an industrial school, with a three years course of study, including a normal department. It is located on a farm of 120 acres of choice land, in the cultivation of which the young men defray a considerable part of their expenses; the young women lessening theirs

... of its scholars ... normal depart-

ment

"This University, Nashville, Tenn., consists of
its institutions, has a corps of ten instructors, and his
pupils; 88 in the normal department, 82 in the gram-
mar school, and the remainder in the lower depart-

ments. ... has a large num-
ber of pupils in the various stages of study, and is ...
it has a more extensive view of the state.

"At Nashville, Tenn., the University is making
the appointment of an industrial school with a four year
course of study, including a normal department. It is
located on a farm of 120 acres of choice land, on the edge
of which the young men enjoy a comfortable
part of their education; the young women attending their

by doing the work of the boarding-house.

"The Association has also normal schools at Charleston, S. C., Macon, Ga., Talladega, and Mobile, Ala., and high schools at Wilmington, and Beaufort, N. C., Savannah, Ga., Memphis, and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.

"Its receipts have increased from \$143,000 in the year preceding the rebellion to \$334,500 in cash, and \$90,000 worth of clothing and supplies; total \$424,500 in the year '67. Its funds of late have come liberally from all classes and denominations, and in considerable sums, and from other countries.

"All the labors of this Association have been greatly blessed in the material, educational, and religious improvement of the freedmen who have come within its influence."

The American Freedmen's Union Commission, with its numerous branches, also affords striking proof of a great work existing and in prospect. Mr. Alvord remarks:

"This Commission unites the Freedmen's Aid Societies of the country which are un denominational, except the American Missionary Association. A general desire to act for the people of the South without reference to color had originated what was called the "American Union Commission". It aimed largely at benefiting the ignorant white population, and commenced working with great and good effect.

"A central Commission for all these Societies was also felt to be desirable, and in January '64, the friends of the Freedman in New York united with the Union Commission in forming the "American Freedmen's Union Commission." The Western Societies did not at first coöperate, but on the 16th. May

'66, a convention of delegates from all parts of the country met in Cleveland, O, and founded the present American Freedmen's Union Commission. Its object, as stated in its constitution, is to aid and cooperate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality.

"This Commission has been of great service in stimulating the efforts of the various societies, while they, as branches, have acted through this common centre, with great unanimity.

"The central office in New York has done much to draw public attention to the work, and gather funds from all parts of this and other countries.

"The gentlemen of the Board of Officers at New York deserve special credit for their untiring labors. Their last annual report from all their branches gave 458 schools as sustained by this Commission."

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The Commission of Enquiry into the State of the County was in

1864, and found the present Commission to be in the

Commission. Its object was to be in the Commission, to be in the

Commission with the people of the State, and to be in the

Commission, in the Commission, upon the basis of

Commission, education, and the Commission.

"The Commission has been of great service in the

Commission, in the Commission, which has been in the

Commission, in the Commission, with the Commission.

"The Commission has been of great service in the

Commission, in the Commission, and the Commission.

and the Commission.

"The Commission of the State of Affairs of the State

to be in the Commission, in the Commission, in the

Commission, in the Commission, in the Commission.

The Commission of the Methodist Church,
the Episcopal Commission, ^{the Presbyterians} the Friends, through
their yearly meetings and other societies,
~~too numerous to mention in this discourse~~
have been doing an educational work more
or less extensive. Several of these associations ^{by delegates}
recently met (the ^{the} ^{me} Commissioner of the Freedmen's
Bureau) at Washington, and engaged to put
as many teachers in the field the coming
year as in the past, provided certain
assistance could be rendered. Now
considering the fact that the schools in
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and New
Orleans have been assumed altogether
by the City Governments, the Associations

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The Commission of the Methodist Church,
the Episcopal Commission, the Baptist, though
these greatly outweigh and other societies,
~~the Commission of the Methodist Church~~
have been doing an extraordinary work more
in the past. Because of their increasing
activity, the Commission of the Methodist
Church at Washington, and engaged to put
a many teachers in the field the country
as in the past, found out that
the Commission could be reached. These
during the fact that the teachers in
the Commission, Washington, D.C. and their
the Commission have been successful in
the City of Washington, the Commission

that have been working at these places
can press forward to other fields. In Texas
there is plenty of school money, and if it
can be properly directed no considerable
help will be needed from outside.

I will say further that the prospect
brightens in view of the eagerness of the
colored people for knowledge. I will
illustrate this point from an official record.

"When the collection of the general tax
for colored schools was suspended in Louisiana
by military order, the consternation of the
colored population was intense. Petitions began
to pour in. I saw one from plantations across
the river 30 feet in length, representing ten

that have been working at these places
can find forward to other fields, as they
there is plenty of labour money, and if it
can be properly directed in some of the
the most the needed from outside.

I would say further that the highest
quality in some of the experience of the
and people for themselves. I will

contact the first few are different and
When the collection of the poems has
contacted with was experienced in some

collected order, the construction of the
and population was not so different from
I am in 1900 and from population census
was so far in length, representing the

thousand signatures". (J. W. A.)

This eagerness for education finds an exponent, clear and decisive, in the large amount (\$360,000) contributed by the colored people themselves for schools. This amount is ever increasing in proportion to the ability of the people to pay. Of course there is opposition from covetous colored men and ^{at times} often from the extremely ignorant who care not if their children delve as they have been accustomed to, and fare no better. Opposition like that spoken of in the Hon. T. D. Eliot's Congressional pamphlet rather intensifies the desire for knowledge on the part of the colored people.

His informant says "A member of
Where it crops out merely in slurs and

... (1880) ...
This expenditure for education funds
is important, clear and decisive, in the large
amount (\$20,000) contributed by the colored
people themselves for schools. This amount
is not increasing in proportion to the ability
of the people to pay. Of course there is opposition
from outside colored men and others from
the extremely ignorant who come out of their
children there as they have been accustomed
to and fear no better. Opposition like that
... of the ...
... rather intensifies the cause for
knowledge on the part of the colored people.
The important says "A number of

There is a large out money in there and

43
the Legislature in session in New Orleans
passing one of the schools at recess saw the
ground about the building filled with children.
He stopped and looked intently and then
earnestly inquired -

"Is this a school?"

"Yes."

"What - (of niggers)?"

"These are colored children evidently."

"Well, well", said he, raising his hands,
"I have seen many absurdities in my life
time, but this is the climax of absurdities."

This kind of opposition could be illus-
trated by hundreds of just such examples.
Where it crops out merely in slurs and

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The Legislature in session in New Orleans

presenting one of the best of its kind at present from the

present about the building filled with children

the school and looked into it and then

presently improved -

Is this a school?

Yes.

What of it?

There are other children in it.

Well, well, said he, raising his hands.

I have seen many schools in my life.

Yes, but this is the school of the future.

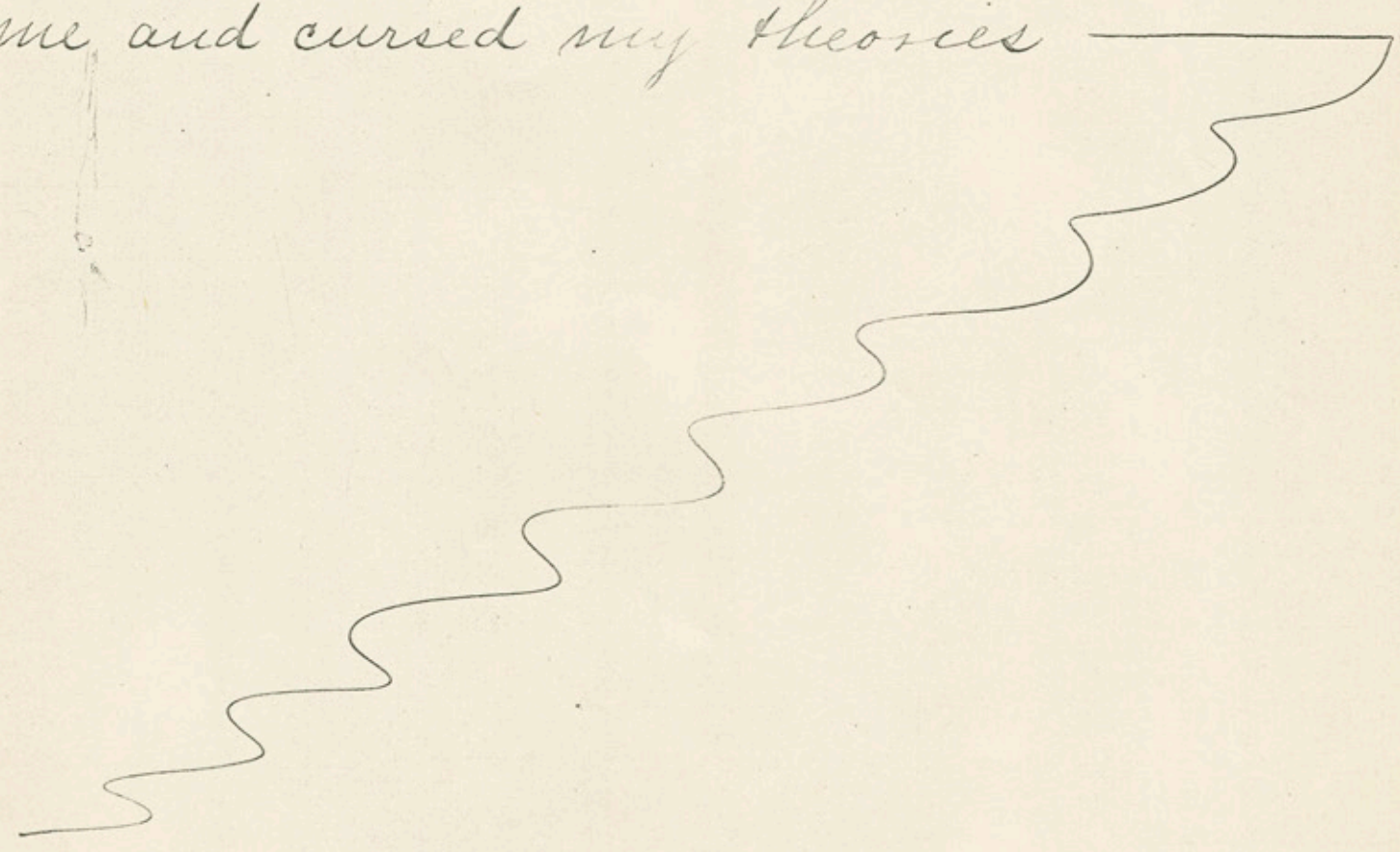
This kind of education would be better

taught by hundreds of good teachers.

Where it exists in many places and

ridicule its effect has been to spur on the newly-emancipated to exhibit the folly and absurdity of those unbelievers who lack faith in the capabilities of man however circumstanced, and in the Providence of God however startling.

As I passed recently through the South from State to State, and from city to city, many newspapers heaped abuse upon me and cursed my theories



about to issue a new
prospect briefly in a few express



45
as puritanical abominations: yet colored
schools came out to meet me with
banners flying, with songs, acclamations
and speeches, testifying a generous
appreciation of the work they believed
I had been doing for them. The
gratitude of the lowly is precious,
and their side is a good one to take
"for (we read) the Lord will plead
their cause, and spoil the souls of
those that spoil them."

The General School Super-
intendent, in his report just
about to issue, exhibits the
prospect briefly in a few expressive



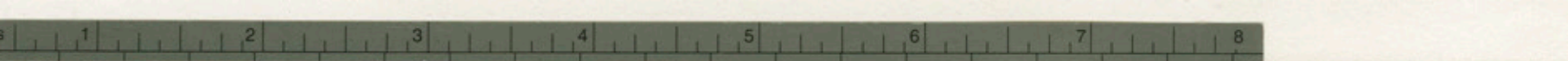
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words :

"We are happy to report that,
" notwithstanding events so prejudicial,
" obstacles apparently insurmountable
" and opposition in many quarters
" increasing in virulence, the
" schools during the year, even as to
" number, have more than held their
" own, and in attention and efficiency
" have advanced far more speedily
" than during any other six months
" of their history."

He reports schools of all
kinds, 4,026, - pupils in the
same 241,819, an increase for

" comparing 42,519



[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

247
the year in schools 351, pupils
5291.

A comparative table shows
the advance of the pupils into
higher studies:

" In 1868-

Advanced readers - 39.578

In Geography 31.213

" Arithmetic 48.268

" Writing 46.113

" Higher branches - 5.712

" In 1867-

Advanced readers - 33.368

In Geography 23.957

" Arithmetic 40.454

" Writing 42.879



[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

In Higher branches. 11,461
for the year 1869
Making an increase of 6,210
advanced readers, 7,256 in Geography,
7,814 in arithmetic; 3,234 in
writing, and 10,331 in the higher
branches."

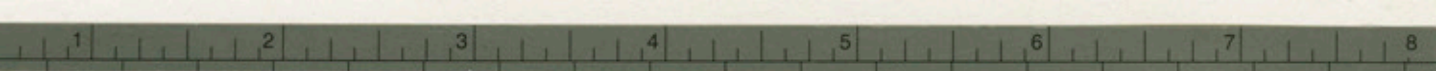
The amounts contributed by
benevolent associations, Churches,
and individuals are estimated
at \$700,000, for the year past.
The contributions of the freedmen
in all ways, towards their education
amount to about \$360,000. The
crops were generally so good, except
upon the Sea Islands, that, the



[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

coming year, the freedmen will be
able to contribute more largely to
the education of their children.

From the foregoing
considerations and record I believe
you will agree with me that, judging
by the past, the prospects for the
future are very encouraging, pro-
vided our generous contributors
can be induced a little longer to
make great sacrifices. If all
who are able will help a little,
the



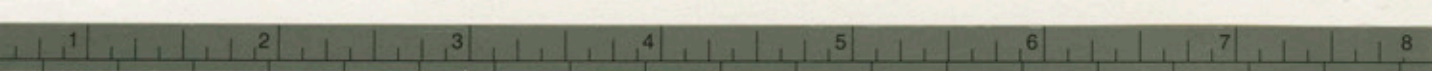
My dear friend,
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. in regard to the education of the children. I am very glad to hear that you are so much interested in the subject, and I am sure that you will do all in your power to secure the best for them. I have no objection to your giving a subscription, and I am sure that it will be very successful. I have no objection to your giving a subscription, and I am sure that it will be very successful. I have no objection to your giving a subscription, and I am sure that it will be very successful.

Yours truly,
[Signature]

fact. - Again as the columns of ^{the} General
^{the} ~~Blair~~ ^{Corps} were passing ^(name of c/ment) Midway South.

Carolina, the colored people gathered at the corners of the streets, and holding their hands horizontally, the palms upward, they commenced shouting and cheering, and continued this demonstration for more than an hour while the troops were passing.

Sometimes, ^{now} when you go into a religious assemblage of colored people they will strike up a peculiar song, which has immediately a powerful effect upon the people. In the midst of their singing it ^{sometimes} frequently happens



first chapter on the history of the
more famous, and more beautiful

landscapes, the most perfect picture of
the scenery of the whole world, holding
their hands horizontally, the picture
shows, they are never shooting and
shooting, and continue the demonstration
between them and while the troops
are passing.

the Christian, who is so right
in religious command, of which people
that will think up a picture and
which has been made up in pictures
that upon the paper, but the mind
of their singing it, and the picture

50.
apportionment of the burden will be small.

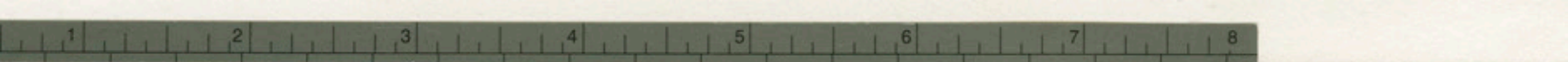
The bearing of the educational work on the
prosperity of the country ~~is very~~

I will now dwell for a few
moments upon the bearing of the education
of the blacks upon the ^{general} prosperity of the
country. First, its direct influence is

to promote order in the family, order in
the Church, and order in the community.

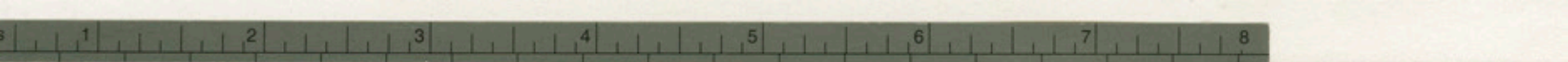
This is observable all through the southern
country. Had you been present at the

head quarters of the Army of the Tennessee
the night before it entered Savannah, Ga.,
near at hand you might have noticed
one of those peculiar wild scenes that



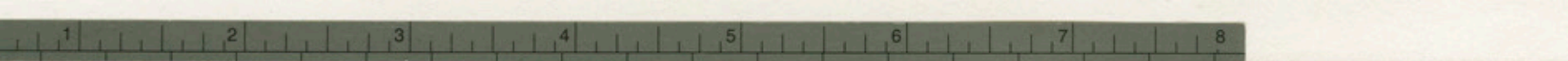
you have doubtless seen pictured or heard described. The negroes from all the neighborhood had gathered within the deserted house of a planter, and were having a jubilee, singing, dancing, leaping and screaming for hours together.

This demonstration was to give vent to their emotion of indescribable joy at some good news unknown to the army until the following day. By some secret communication across the lines, these people had discovered that Savannah would be ^{re-occupied} ~~re-occupied~~ by the armies of slavery, and their mild, noisy, unceasing demonstrations evinced their knowledge of the



that some of their numbers commence jumping up and down until they finally fall back insensible, and the excitement then becomes intense, till ^{other fall apparently lifelen} the whole assembly is involved in the confusion. These curious results are imputed often to "the coming down of the Spirit."

These few examples indicate something of the manners of this people when uneducated. Nor enter a school, even recently established, and the manners of the pupils will strike you ^{for} from their modesty and good behaviour. I attended an Episcopal



(The way of the world is common)

perhaps up and down with the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

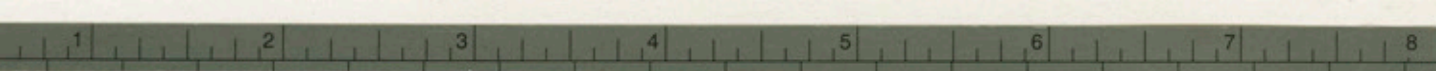
worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

worldly folk, and the

34
Church in Raleigh N.C., composed of
colored people, and the rules of decorum
with them was a life & animation in the responses seldom
were never once violated. I attended
a Congregational Church at Atlanta Ga.,
where the people were not only quiet
and orderly, but they gave strict attention
to a calm and dispassionate discourse.
Such examples are not isolated. Wherever
there are good schools, or an educated
ministry, the same observation may be
made. When an educated colored
minister first went to Norfolk, Va.,
certain of the people who had been
accustomed to powerful appeals and
noisy speaking came out to hear him,



Church in Memphis, N. C. composed of
colored people, and the rules of discipline
which there was a life & communion in the religious life
were never more strictly observed.
A propagational Church at Atlanta Ga.
where the people were not only quiet
and orderly, but they gave great attention
to a school and disseminated knowledge.
Such examples are not isolated. Wherever
there are good schools, or are educated
ministry, the same instruction may be
given. When an educated colored
minister first moves to a place, he
finds of the people who have been
accustomed to poor facilities and
many speaking out to him him

they were indignant and declared they would never go again, for "he had preached no better than a white man".

Now, it is perfectly clear that education is gradually breaking up the old extravagance and folly, and is promoting a healthier condition of society. Colored men have been already taken into the body politic, and their franchise is an established fact. It is perfectly plain to every thinking man that in a country where suffrage is so nearly universal as it is here, where people retain the sovereignty in their own keeping, it is absolutely necessary for shipbuilding interest, and the lumber



self-preservation, for a respectable performance of the functions of office, for an intelligent choice of sides upon the questions at issue, that the people should have a fair knowledge of our constitution and laws. Nothing but education can accomplish this. If the colored men can read, they soon learn what their true friends demand of them, and are soon able to determine what to do. If they cannot read, they can easily be deceived by false doctrines, and be influenced by bad men. In business relations of every kind and description, education is a



self-government, for an unparliamentary
performance of the functions of office,
the more intelligent choice of sides. Upon
the question at issue, that the people
should have a full knowledge of our
constitution and laws. Nothing but
education can accomplish this. If the
people must ever err, they must learn
that their true friends should inform
them, and are ever able to determine
what to do. If they cannot read, they
can easily be deceived by false doctrines,
and be influenced by bad men.
The business relations of every kind
and description, education is a

protection against deception and fraud.

Many sharp traders take advantage of the ignorance of the blacks, and laugh at their simplicity, while they get their money without rendering them an equivalent. Where there is a possibility of doing this, where the temptation is strong to such mean avarice, society becomes corrupt, and vice rules. These corrupt places, in whatever part of the body they may be, are putrifying sores which must be cleansed and brought into a condition of healing, else the whole body suffers and approaches decay and death.

Shipbuilding interest, and the lumber 9

The pure streams of knowledge constantly flowing, afford the cleansing and renovate the systems. But says a wealthy man in the State of Maine, for example, "Of what possible use to me is the education of the blacks? The education of the blacks enhances the prosperity of the South, develops its resources, multiplies every article of trade, especially the staples of that portion of our country; Commerce ceases to be apathetic receives new life and energy, and demands additional vessels upon the seas, and consequently the shipbuilding interest, and the lumber



There is a great deal of money
constantly flowing, and the cleaning
and renovating the system. But
it is a very difficult thing to do
because, for example, "If we put
money into the education of the black
the education of the black enhances the
prosperity of the South, but it
increases, multiplies every article of
trade, especially the staples of that
portion of our country; (cotton, sugar,
rice) to be exported to Europe, Asia,
Africa and Europe, and the demand for
these upon the one, and consequently the
shipbuilding industry and the lumber

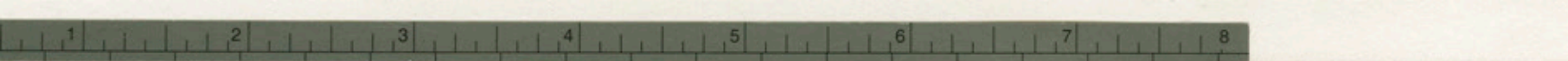
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trade of Maine receive a corresponding impulse. These industrial operations call forth others by their innumerable bonds of union. This is but one link in the endless chain of connections and dependencies, which will be suggested to the thinking man. The bones and muscles, the sinews and veins of the complete body, are all so intimately connected with each other, that the good of the one, becomes the good of the whole; an injury to one is an injury to all. So it is with the internal trade and commerce of this, as it is of every other country. Schools starting



up simultaneously from Delaware to Texas, from Ohio to the Gulf filled with the same books; the same purity of literature, the same religious sentiments, and inculcating the same doctrines of thorough loyalty, will produce a bond of sympathy that cannot easily be broken. Similarity of knowledge will beget a similarity of taste. This will unite our country North and South, closer and closer in the bonds of that peace which we ^{unwillingly} ~~are~~ all ardently hoping for.

This work of education should be Christian. This is a point which it seems hardly necessary to elaborate;

no one can say



up immediately from the
press, from Ohio is the best filled with
the same books, the same purity of
literature, the same religious sentiment,
and the same doctrine of
through loyalty, will produce a
of sympathy that cannot easily be
broken. Similarity of knowledge with
great similarity of taste. This will
write our country first and best, then
will show in the face of that piece
which no one will be able to
This mark of education shows
to Christian. This is a point which
I never hardly mention to the
the same

yet there are some who advocate the
entire separation of school work
from missionary work. The object
is not anti-Christian, but for the purpose
of making the school work universal.
But practically no school can be separated
from Christian influence, unless it be taught
by an infidel. Practically, the Christian
teacher, other things being equal, is most
successful, and with the colored people it
is almost indispensable that the teacher
should believe in and love the
Saviour. In whatever small
degree the colored people may
possess

as we see again in the same place

not that we cannot who advocate the
entire separation of school matters
from missionary work. The object
is not anti-Christian, but rather a desire
of making the school more universal.
But practically no school can be spared
from Christian influence unless it be taught
by an infidel. Undoubtedly the Christian
teacher, other things being equal, is more
useful, and with the school proper it
is almost indispensable that the teacher
should believe in and love the
Learner. In whatever manner
regard the colored people many
people

other gifts they certainly possess minds and hearts wonderfully receptive of religious teaching. The Hymns and Bible precepts are quickly learned and strongly held in their memories. The teacher who notices this fact has the key to the heart, and the heart unlocks the understanding. Education should be christian in view of the practical work to be accomplished. Each little pupil instead of bringing his pearls from home must gather them at the school and carry them to his home. He is to be the missionary, the reformer of the household; he is to be the light in the dark places to

the gift they certainly receive
and heart words / they receive of
religious teaching. The hymns and other
hymns are quickly learned and strongly
held in their memories. The teacher will
notice this fact as the key to the heart
and the heart unlocks the understanding
Education should be character as one of
the practical work is to be accomplished
Each little pupil instead of learning
his words from some master
learn at the school and carry them to
his home. He is to be the missionary.
The refinement of the character; he is
to be the light in the dark places

dissipate ignorance, superstition and
vice. What but christian teaching
with its regenerating influence and
power can possibly effect these results?
I believe every association at work
in the Southern States has found

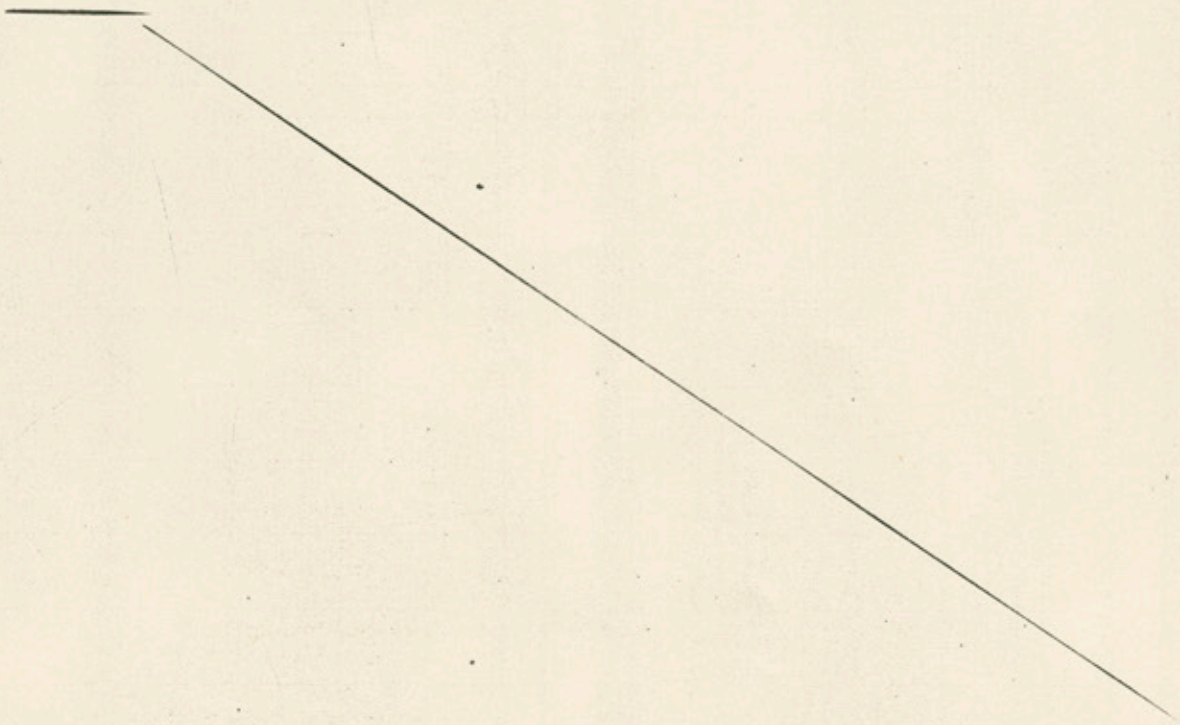
the most important influence, reputation and
power. What - but character teaching
with its regenerating influence and
power can possibly effect the same?
I believe every association at work
in the Southern States has found



27.
it utterly impracticable to put a
teacher in the field who, without
love, without sympathy, without
religion goes simply for gain. A
few have been tried who declared
in the beginning that the negroes
could not learn. Their experience,
however, has been short, for where
they have not abandoned their schools
their schools have abandoned them.
The same principles that apply to all
missionary work will apply to this.
Establish your stations and as soon
as possible your Christian schools so
that the pupils may quickly drink

in the pure mind of God which is
 admitted to be the fountain head ^{of knowledge}
^{the best} of all real progress, ^{the generating force} of all true
 civilization.

I know there is rivalry
 among different sects; I know that
 one ^{may} ~~will~~ try to trench upon another,
 and often anything but a Christian
 spirit grows out of the overlapping



in the form of a letter to the
authorities of the University of
Cambridge, dated 18th June 1851
and signed by the Rev. Dr. Lushington
and the Rev. Dr. Lushington.
The letter is addressed to the
authorities of the University of
Cambridge, and is signed by the
Rev. Dr. Lushington and the
Rev. Dr. Lushington.



and interferences; but this only proves
the necessity of ^{university} institutions [like the
American Missionary Association,
⁸⁰⁰⁰ who aim to secure teachers of a Catholic
spirit. The effect of proper christian
teaching has been everywhere to ^{open up} abate
the narrowness of simple sectarian
feeling and to increase the sympathy
and union of different sects and the
common work of christian training.

¶ This subject assumes grander pro-
portions when we pause and ask
ourselves what is the ultimate effect
of all education. It is partly to
fit us to fill our little niche here

man: "The fear of the Lord is the
beginning of wisdom."

and under/stand, and the only way

the necessity of [unclear] the

Universal Missionary Association

2700 the same is a [unclear] of a [unclear]

spirit. The [unclear] of [unclear]

looking for [unclear] [unclear]

the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

feeling and [unclear] [unclear]

the [unclear] of [unclear] [unclear]

the [unclear] of [unclear] [unclear]

of the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

of all [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

of all [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

in such way as to honor Him who
gave us breath; but principally to
fill the place allotted ~~for~~^{to} us hereafter.

We dare not as christian believers
begin writing upon the tablets of
tender-hearted children any other
letters than those having a tendency
to make them perform well their
part in preparing themselves for that
endless life of which this is but the
beginning. When they look to the
future certainly Christian people
cannot forget the words of the wise
man: "The fear of the Lord is the
beginning of knowledge."

Now, my friends, in view of
the remarkable history of that race
left for hundreds of years in pagan
darkness, treated by their fellow men
as chattels, captured and shipped to
different parts of the globe and
sold into hopeless slavery, worked
like the mules and oxen to save the
white man's labor and to accumulate
his wealth, used for his luxury and
his conveniences, without the rights
of manhood, and without even the
privilege of instruction - in view of
their present efforts, their struggles
~~I may say~~, for knowledge, shall we

Of the first of these, we have seen of
the remarkable history of that man
left for hundreds of years in the
darkness, trial of his father's
as a child, experience and wisdom
different parts of the globe and
with such a history of his life
like the modern world to see
which man's life and to account
his mother's and his father's
his common sense and his
of mankind, a world of
knowledge of a knowledge we see of
his present life, the struggle
and the struggle, what we

69.

not extend to them a helping hand?

In spite of every disability and degradation they have gradually become from ~~an~~ objects of strife and hatred ^{in the world} ~~an~~ objects of Christian interest and sympathy. As the effects of divine truth ^{man} become more and more observably felt among civilized nations ~~these nations~~ (they) began to see their iniquity.

Agitation, first giving a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, spreads and spreads until it envelops the whole heavens. Even persecution, criminal indulgence, insatiable avarice, murder, riot and rebellion

having been made instruments in
God's hands to enable them to
borrow blood, knowledge, wealth,
civilization ~~and~~ ^{and their own energies} christianity from
the nations where they were captives,
their children turn back to the land
of their fathers laden with these
precious spoils. In full view of
the schools, colleges and universities
that have sprung into existence in
this country, where they are actually
drinking from the very fountains of
knowledge, as we contemplate our
own work, as we contemplate the
part we have performed in an

having been a great sufferer in

this kind of complaint.

When I was, I was very much

in the hospital

and I was very much

the nature of the complaint

was such that I was

of the nature of the complaint

was such that I was

the nature of the complaint

that I was very much

the nature of the complaint

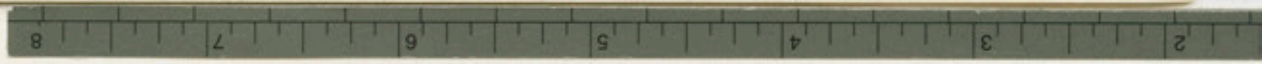
that I was very much

the nature of the complaint

that I was very much

the nature of the complaint

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enterprise too gigantic for the mind
to compass - an enterprise where
evidently the hand of the Almighty
has shaped its beginning, has fashioned
its proportions and has guided to
completion - what can we say? Shall
we say "stop," and count the cost?
Shall we sigh over the taxes? Shall
we reckon what we have done for
churches and schools at home, and
enunciate the anti-Christian and
anti-Bible doctrine that charity
begins and ends at home? Shall
we say "Let them take care of their
own children," forgetting that we



have had a hand in creating weakness
instead of strength in the past?
Shall we say "Am I my brother's
keeper"? Shall we trust this
work to the narrow-minded, the
prejudiced, the vicious and un-
believing, or to the careless and the
indifferent, to those who, drinking
in the bitterness of their own sin,
are so full of gall that it neutralizes
all their gratitude for past favors?
Shall we even commit this work to
those who are willing to educate, but
who with every line and precept
perpetually drive into the ears of their

73
pupils ideas of inferiority and
incapacity? Shall we not rather
put our hands to the plow and
look forward? Shall we not press
on with energy and with persistency
till we shall have won the battle
for humanity beyond peradventure?

- Yes, upward and onward. In
the light of past achievements, in
the full blaze of present successes,
under the triumphal archways
covered with laurels, through the
winding pathways, beside the graves
of 300,000 companions laid upon
the altar of sacrifice; beholding in

the distance the torches and banners
of that innumerable procession
which encountered and overcame
the organized host of rebellion and
opened the way to universal liberty
and education ^{which was just} ~~and~~ tramping on and
~~to~~ to secure the fruits of victory in
a civil contest, following still the
old leader, him upon whose banner
is written "Let us have peace"; what
will you do, you who fed and clothed
the soldiers - you who followed them
with constancy, with love, with
prayer - you who called loudly and
long for the emancipation of the

slave and who have never
advocate the cause of humanity
without regard to condition, race or
color? Let your answer be "We
will go forward; by the glimpses we
get of the purposes of God, by the
precious memories of the past, by the
glorious light of the present, by the
bright bow of promise spanning our
future we solemnly resolve never to
surrender while we have strength to
do and to sacrifice in the work of a
universal Christian education.

