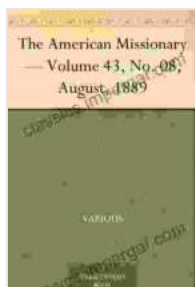


# The American Missionary: Volume 43, No. 08, August 1889

## A Glimpse into the Work of the American Missionary Association

This issue of The American Missionary, published in August 1889, provides a fascinating glimpse into the work of the American Missionary Association (AMA) during the late 19th century. The AMA was an interdenominational Protestant organization founded in 1846 to promote the abolition of slavery and to provide education and other services to freed slaves and Native Americans.



## The American Missionary — Volume 43, No. 08, August, 1889 by Andreas Schubert

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The issue opens with an article by the AMA's Corresponding Secretary, Rev. A.F. Beard, D.D. In his article, Beard provides an overview of the AMA's work, highlighting the organization's commitment to providing education and other services to the "freedmen" and "Indians" of the United States. Beard also discusses the AMA's work in the South, where the

organization was providing aid to freed slaves who were struggling to rebuild their lives after the Civil War.

The issue also includes a number of articles that provide firsthand accounts of the AMA's work in the field. One article, written by a missionary teacher in Alabama, describes the challenges and rewards of teaching freed slaves to read and write. Another article, written by a missionary doctor in Indian Territory, describes the AMA's work to provide medical care to Native Americans.

In addition to the articles, the issue also includes a number of reports from the AMA's various departments. These reports provide detailed information on the organization's finances, its educational work, and its missionary work among freed slaves and Native Americans.

The American Missionary is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the AMA or the history of the United States during the late 19th century. The issue provides a firsthand account of the AMA's work to promote the abolition of slavery and to provide education and other services to freed slaves and Native Americans.

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## **The Work of the American Missionary Association**

The American Missionary Association (AMA) was founded in 1846 to promote the abolition of slavery and to provide education and other services to freed slaves and Native Americans. The AMA was an interdenominational Protestant organization, and its members came from a variety of backgrounds. The AMA's work was based on the belief that all people are created equal and that everyone deserves the opportunity to reach their full potential.

The AMA's work was divided into three main departments: the Educational Department, the Missionary Department, and the Finance Department. The Educational Department was responsible for providing education to freed slaves and Native Americans. The Missionary Department was responsible for sending missionaries to work among freed slaves and Native Americans. The Finance Department was responsible for raising funds to support the AMA's work.

The AMA's work was challenging, but it was also rewarding. The AMA's missionaries faced many dangers, but they were also able to make a real difference in the lives of the people they served. The AMA's work helped to promote the abolition of slavery and to provide education and other services to freed slaves and Native Americans.

## **Teaching Freed Slaves to Read and Write**

One of the most important aspects of the AMA's work was providing education to freed slaves. After the Civil War, many freed slaves were

eager to learn how to read and write. The AMA's missionaries opened schools throughout the South, and they taught freed slaves the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Teaching freed slaves to read and write was not always easy. Many freed slaves had never been to school before, and they struggled to learn the basics. However, the AMA's missionaries were patient and dedicated, and they eventually helped many freed slaves to achieve their goal of learning how to read and write.

Learning how to read and write opened up new possibilities for freed slaves. It allowed them to participate more fully in society, and it gave them the opportunity to improve their lives and the lives of their children.

### **Providing Medical Care to Native Americans**

In addition to providing education to freed slaves, the AMA also provided medical care to Native Americans. The AMA's missionaries opened hospitals and clinics throughout Indian Territory, and they provided medical care to Native Americans who were suffering from a variety of illnesses and injuries.

Providing medical care to Native Americans was not always easy. The AMA's missionaries often had to travel long distances to reach Native American communities, and they often had to work with limited resources. However, the AMA's missionaries were dedicated to providing the best possible care to Native Americans, and they often risked their own lives to do so.

The AMA's medical work helped to improve the health of Native Americans, and it also helped to build relationships between Native Americans and white Americans. The AMA's missionaries were often the only white people that Native Americans trusted, and they played an important role in promoting understanding and cooperation between the two groups.

### **The AMA's Finances**

The AMA's work was supported by donations from individuals and churches. The AMA also received some funding from the federal government. In 1889, the AMA's total income was \$300,000. The AMA's expenses for 1889 were \$275,000. The AMA's financial report for 1889 is included in the appendix of this issue of *The American Missionary*.

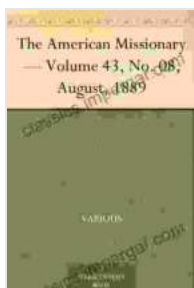
### **The AMA's Educational Work**

In 1889, the AMA operated 100 schools for freed slaves and Native Americans. These schools were located in 15 states and territories. The AMA's schools provided education to over 10,000 students. The AMA's educational report for 1889 is included in the appendix of this issue of *The American Missionary*.

### **The AMA's Missionary Work Among Freed Slaves and Native Americans**

In 1889, the AMA had 200 missionaries working among freed slaves and Native Americans. These missionaries were located in 20 states and territories. The AMA's missionaries provided a variety of services to freed slaves and Native Americans, including education, medical care, and spiritual guidance. The AMA's missionary report for 1889 is included in the appendix of this issue of *The American Missionary*.

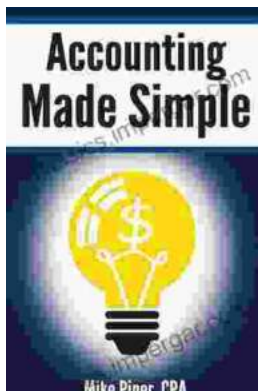
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