5—349E
(March 1961)

Entry 1349B
Correspondence 1916-1966

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FILES

CAUTION!

Positively no papers to be added to or taken from this file, except by an employee of the Communications and Records Unit.

FILE NO.

Carlisle Indian School
Opened November 1, 1879
Closed June 30, 1918

Carlisle

Education
Lundeen

APR 19 1966

The Reverend Charles H. McCurdy
35 Western Avenue
Brattleboro, Vermont 05301

Dear Mr. McCurdy:

Your letter of April 19, 1966, addressed to the Carlisle Indian School has been refered to us by the Post Office Department.

The Carlisle Indian School was opened in 1879 by Captain R. H. Pratt in an abandoned army barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was supported at first by private contributions. Two years later the Federal government appropriated funds for the support of this school and continued its support until 1918, when the school closed and the students were transferred to schools elsewhere. The Carlisle barracks were returned to the War Department in 1918, for use in hospitalizing and rehabilitating soldiers of World War I. The school never reopened because it was felt that schools closer to the Indian country could better serve the needs of Indian education.

The Federal government has never operated a college for Indian students. Because many of the Indians attending Carlisle were of college age, the school was able to compete with colleges and universities in football and other sports, and eventually achieved a national reputation for the excellence of its teams. From the standpoint of curriculum, however, the school was never of college grade.

We are enclosing three pamphlets which may be of interest to you. We hope that this information will be satisfactory for your needs, and are grateful for your continuing interest in the problems of the Indian people.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Glenn C. Lundeen

Glenn C. Lundeen
Acting Director of Education

Enclosures:
Statistics Concerning Indian Education
Answers to Your Questions About American Indians
Publications Pricelist

ELRaphael:jhr 4 14 66

Surname
Chrony
Mailroom

REV. CHARLES H. MCCURDY
35 WESTERN AVENUE
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT 05301

April 9,1965.

Supterindent,
Carlisle Indian School
Carlisle, Penn.

Dear sir:-

Recently I saw a picture of the athletic group of students at your school and was much impressed by it.
May I have some information, such as catalogue and pictures if available.
In my early years of activity I had the privilege of a student living in our home in Michigan. He was Cherokee and Ffench. Each monring I never knew whether an Indian, a Frenchman or an slightly inheritor of some English ancestors. Lee graduated eventually from Sewanee University in Tenneesee. He went into the air service, after a trip or two on a freighter. enlisted in the Air force and was flying a government plane with Philippine soldiers from Southern California towards an eastern post at the breakout of the World war. On the way he came down at an airpOrt, stated there was something wrong with the plane, had it ovehauled twice. Then the officers declared they could find nothing wrong with it. So he started out for some army center on the Atlantic Coast. We were waiting for word of his arrival, but a message came through instead from the government. The plane had givinen out.
Lee was trying to make a landing. The wings went back on him. He managed to get his passengers, Philippine recruits, to the ground, but the plan collapsed and he fell at the wheel. Government stated it was a case of sabotage. Lee was buried at Arlington. He saved these passengers at the sacrifice of his life.
A lad with an unusual personality, whom I loved as we guided him in his preparation for college.
I believe we have many brave boys like that, some of them Indians.
I have seen a picture of a Carlisle Athletic squad. Whant a treasure they can be for a nation which has never fully appreciated them.
Am interested. We have in our public library several books on the Indian problem, and I am presenting the matter before a discussion group which has a weekly meeting. They are alert on our present day problems. But we are all retired people and some of us past active service. Interest, however, keeps me alive and active as I am able . I am sure I can arouse more interest among some of our citizens, often too smug to be aware of our opportunities. Our nation has thrown away much of her heritage through mere carelessness and indifference.
I am too old as my 85th year is near ending, but not too old to become a mere drifted or useless pensioner.
Thanking you for attention and with my earnest best wishes for the school,

Sincerely,

Charles H. McCurdy

would greet us

Oh

Education

DEC 1 - 1965

Mr. Gene Smith
735 Pennsylvania
Apt. #5
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Smith:

We are returning the letter which you asked us to forward to the Carlisle Indian School because that school was closed in 1918. When the school was closed, all school records were tranferred to the National Archives and Records Service of this city.

If your letter concerns the verification of your birth date or the dates of your attendance at Carlisle, we suggest that you address it to the National Archives and Records Service, Social and Economics Branch, Washington, D. C., with the request that the school records be searched for this information.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) L. Madison Coombs

L. Madison Coombs
Acting Chief, Branch of Education

Enclosure

NHand:mbb 11/30/65

~~Surname~~
Chrony
Mailroom

File
NH

735 Penn.,
apt. # 5,
Denver, colorado.
80203,

Nov. 26. 1965.

Dear Sir.

Will you please
see that this letter. In-
closing. gets to the
carlisle Indian college?
thank you Very Much,

Sincerely yours,
Mr. Gene Smith.

410

Mr. Gene Smith,
735 penn. apt. #5,
Denver, Colorado
80203,

Pennington

DENVER, COLO.
PM
26 NOV.
1965
24

5c U.S. POSTAGE 5c U.S. POSTAGE
CHRISTMAS CHRISTMAS

air mail

Dept. of Indian affairs,
State House,
Washington 25. D. C,

Education

NOV 1 1965

Mrs. Barbara Halseth
4127 Phinney Avenue, North
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mrs. Halseth:

Your letter of October 22 addressed to the Carlisle Indian School has been forwarded to this office, since the Carlisle School is no longer operating. With the close of the school in 1918 the records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Service of this city. We are therefore forwarding your letter to the National Archives with the request that they check into their records and furnish you any information they may have on George Henry Northrop.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Victor E. Hill

For Hildegard Thompson
Chief, Branch of Education

cc:
Miss Jane Smith, Chief
Social and Economic Branch
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C.

NHand:mbb 10/29/65

Surname
Chrony
Mailroom

File
211

October 22, 1965

Carlisle Indian School
Carlisle, Penneylvania

Dear Gentlemen,

I am looking for any information you might be able to give me on a Geogge Henry Northrop who is believed to have attended your school. I unfortunately cannot give you any even approximate date.

I am supposing he was born in the early 1880's. I am sure he was not younger then my grandmother who was born in 1888.

I will be most greatful for any bit of information you can give me. This is for my genealogical records.

Have enclosed a stamp self-addressed envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Barbara Halseth

Barbara Halseth (Mrs.)

410

Mrs. BARBARA HALSETH
27 Phinney Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98103

SEATTLE WASH.
PM
22 OCT
1965

Carlisle Indian School

Carlisle, Pennwylvania

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17013

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

P-17

CARLISLE, PA
OCT 25
PM
1965
17013

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

GIVE THE UNITED WAY

U. S. Department of Interior,

Washington, D. C. 20240

44

Education

xxxxx 20242

SEP 21 1965

Mrs. Donna Vassar
258 Margaret Place
Perrysburg, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Vassar:

We are advising the National Archives and Records Service that the former Carlisle Indian student you are attempting to trace is Jason Betinez and not Jason Vetzinez, as referred to in our letter of September 1.

A recheck of the roster of graduates on file in our office reveals no individual with name in any way similar to Mr. Betinez'.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) L. Madison Coombs

L. Madison Coombs
Deputy Chief, Branch of Education

cc: National Archives and Records Service
8th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

ADurovich/atr 9-20-65
Surname
Chrono
Mailroom
Miss Durovich

File
2/18

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Chief, Branch of Education
Through: 400 9/14

DATE: September 13, 1965

FROM : Chief, Branch of Employment Assistance

SUBJECT: Telephone request for information from Mrs. Donna Vassar, Perrysburg, Ohio

Attached is a copy of a letter written by the Branch of Education to Mrs. Donna Vassar in response to a telephone call to the Commissioner's Office on August 25, 1965.

On September 3, 1965, Mrs. Vassar again called Commissioner Nash - collect. Since I was in his office, Mr. Nash asked me to talk with her.

Mrs. Vassar said she had received the attached letter and was not satisfied. Apparently, the name of the individual she is attempting to trace is Jason Betinez and not Jason Vetzinez. She wanted assurance that the check of the records would include the name of Jason Betinez. Although I was not familiar with the case at the time, I assured her I would see that she was further advised.

Since this matter has been previously handled by the Branch of Education I would appreciate your taking whatever steps are necessary to advise the National Archives of the correct spelling of Jason Betinez and also advise Mrs. Vassar to this effect.

Thanks.

Walter J. Knodel

Walter J. Knodel, Chief
Branch of Employment Assistance

Enclosure

Education

Mrs. Donna Vassar
258 Margaret Place
Perrysburg, Ohio

Betinez

SEP 1- 1965

Dear Mrs. Vassar:

In accordance with your telephone conversation with Mr. Nash's office last week, we have made a search of materials in our files to see what information we could locate on Jason Vetzinez and Luther Standing Bear, who you understand were two of the first students to enroll at the Carlisle Indian School. We regret we find no reference to either of these individuals in the few records maintained in this office following the close of the school.

There is a list of Indian prisoners from St. Augustine, Florida, who upon their release in 1878 indicated their interest to remain in the East and attend a school. They were admitted to Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, and the following year formed the nucleus of the first class to enroll at Carlisle. The two individuals about whom you inquire do not appear to be among this group. The bulk of the first year's class, however, came from the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Sisseton Agencies in what was then the Dakota Territory; the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa and other Indian groups from what is now the State of Oklahoma; and some other enrollees, including one Apache from New Mexico. We do not have a list of the entire class entering in 1879 and cannot tell you, therefore, if either of the two men were among this group. Neither do their names appear on any rosters of the students who graduated from the school.

We regret we cannot provide the information you seek. With the closing of the school in 1918, the records were transferred to the National Archives of this city. We are requesting the National Archives and Records Service to check their records and furnish you direct any information they may have.

In the meantime, we are enclosing copies of Bureau publications which may be of interest, including a suggested reading list and brief statement on the Apache leader Geronimo, about whom you also inquired.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) L. Madison Coombs

L. Madison Coombs
Acting Chief, Branch of Education

cc: National Archives and Records Service
NOTE: Vetzinez, a Fort Apache Indian, supposedly enrolled in October 1879, at age of 27. Mrs. Vassar is particularly interested in his present whereabouts if he is still alive. We advised we doubted she could obtain this information from here.

100 - E. Pickett
410 - ADurovich
Surname
~~Chrony~~
Mailroom
ADurovich:lmc 8/31/65

Enclosures

File

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

August 25, 1965
5:00 PM

Memorandum

To: Ann Durovich, Education

From: Evelyn Pickett, Commissioner's Office

Subject: Telephone call today from Mrs. Donna Vassar, 258 Margaret Place, Perrysburg, Ohio.

Mrs. Vassar called this office this afternoon after attempts to call her Congressman and the President, and Carlisle.

She is trying to get information, especially present whereabouts if still alive, on Jason Vetzinez. She says that Vetzinez was a Fort Apache Indian who attended Carlisle on the personal selection of Major Pratt, and that he was 27 years old when he entered. He is allegedly a second cousin to Geronimo; appeared when he was 80 years old on I've Got a Secret; and supposedly has several children who should be living. Mrs. Vassar indicated that he entered Carlisle in October, 1879. (Was it in existence then?)

I told her we would search whatever Carlisle records are available to us and write to her, but that possibilities of locating much information on Vetzinez -- especially after 1918 when Carlisle closed -- would be slim. I also gave her the name, address, and telephone number for Superintendent Robinson at the Fort Apache Agency and she indicated she was going to call him this afternoon.

As an afterthought, Mrs. Vassar asked if we could check the Carlisle records also for a Luther Standing Bear, alleged to be one of the first students there.

She expressed doubt that any government agency, including this one, would actually write to her and report our findings; I assured her we would, even if they are negative. Will you see what you can find? She also asked for information on Geronimo; I am referring that request to Information.

Evelyn Pickett

Evelyn Pickett

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

OFFICE OF PHILLEO NASH
THE COMMISSIONER

8/25/65

Evelyn Kelly, 134

Help! This lady has little faith in the integrity of government agencies and is prone to believe that we are a bunch of sloths and will never respond to her requests, contained herein.

Please send her what you have, even a reading list, on Geronimo. The Carlisle part will be taken care of, I hope, by Education.

The 30 minutes I spent with Mrs. Vassar on the phone today were rather refreshing, especially when she said I was the only person she had talked to during her calls (her Congressman, an attempt at Carlisle, and ditto for the President) who seemed to be earning a government salary! Pray help me to continue.

Thanks --

EWP

EWP

2, 3,
1, Ans. sheet
geronimo stuff

INTERIOR. HASKELL PRESS. 4-65-130-19M

Carlisle

Education

Mrs. Donna Vassar
258 Margaret Place
Perrysburg, Ohio

SEP 1 - 1965

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(Sgd.) L. Madison Coombs

L. Madison Coombs
Acting Chief, Branch of Education

100 - E. Pickett
410 - ADurovich
Surname
Chrony
Mailroom
ADurovich:lmc 8/31/65

Enclosures

cc: National Archives and Records Service
NOTE: Vetzinez, a Fort Apache Indian, supposedly enrolled in October 1879, at age of 27. Mrs. Vassar is particularly interested in his present whereabouts if he is still alive. We advised we doubted she could obtain this information from here.

File

2:15 pm

Do you want to send this info out with the rest?

Donna Gibson
- Info Office, for Evelyn Kelly

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

OFFICE OF PHILLEO NASH
THE COMMISSIONER

8/25/65

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Thanks --

EWP

EWP

2, 3,
1, Anc. Sheet
geronimo stuff

INTERIOR, HASKELL PRESS, 4-65-130-19M

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

August 25, 1965
5:00 PM

Memorandum

To: Ann Durovich, Education

From: Evelyn Pickett, Commissioner's Office

Subject: Telephone call today from Mrs. Donna Vassar, 258 Margaret Place, Perrysburg, Ohio.

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I told her we would search whatever Carlisle records are available to us and write to her, but that possibilities of locating much information on Vetzinez -- especially after 1918 when Carlisle closed -- would be slim. I also gave her the name, address, and telephone number for Superintendent Robinson at the Fort Apache Agency and she indicated she was going to call him this afternoon.

As an afterthought, Mrs. Vassar asked if we could check the Carlisle records also for a Luther Standing Bear, alleged to be one of the first students there.

She expressed doubt that any government agency, including this one, would actually write to her and report our findings; I assured her we would, even if they are negative. Will you see what you can find? She also asked for information on Geronimo; I am referring that request to Information.

Evelyn Pickett

Evelyn Pickett

August 25, 1965
5:00 PM

Memorandum

To: Ann Durovich, Education

From: Evelyn Pickett, Commissioner's Office

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Evelyn Pickett

Evelyn Pickett

cc: E. Kelly -- Send whatever info, or reading list, you have on Geronimo.

AMG

xxxxx 20242

FILE COPY
SURNAME
Carmelo

JUN 22 1965

Mrs. Adolph Aye
19006 116th Avenue, S. E.
Renton, Washington 98055

Dear Mrs. Aye:

This is in reply to your letter of June 3 asking for information about your father, William Tecumsa Sherman--especially information which you believe might be contained in his school records.

Records of the Carlisle Indian School and the Genoa Indian School are located in the National Archives. Therefore, we are forwarding your inquiry to the National Archives and Records Service with the request that they check into their records and furnish you with any information about your father that they may have.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) R. M. Pennington

Acting Chief Tribal Operations Officer

cc Social and Economic Branch of the
National Archives and Records Service
8th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Miss Jane Smith, Chief

Surname
Chrony
Mailroom
Holdup

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1965
Washington, D. C.

135-MTDaniels:amcd 6/18

Do not file
Return to
Branch of Tribal
Operations

File
7/12

Renton, Washington
19006 116th. S.E.
3 June 1965

Dept. of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

Could you tell me where the records of both Carlilse and Genoa Indian schools are kept? I have written to the General Adm. Services in Wash. D.C. and to the same in Kansas City in Mo. and neither knows where they are kept.

I am trying to find these records to see if there would be any information about my father, William Tecumsa Sherman, a Ponca Indian from Niobrara, Nebr. who entered the school at the age of 8 in 1889 and also want to know if he had to prove his Indian linage before being accepted into the Indian school? We know something about his father, Justus P. Sherman but only that his mothers name was Mele Lacharite and that her mother was a full blooded Ponca and her father a French Canadian. And that she was born at Soldier Creek, Neb Was this an Indian reservation?

The school band where he was went to the St. Louis Worlds Fair and my father went along and also played in the band there.

I need this for my church genealogy not to prove my right to be on the new Ponca rool as I am already on it and have been on the rool from my birth in1918 up to the last one in 1934 until this last one.

I would appreciate any help you can give me and if you don't have this information could you tell me where I can find it?

Thank you very much,

Mrs Adolph Aye

Mrs. Adolph ~~Aye~~ Aye

134

Fed Records Center
St. Louis

Records would eliminate

FEB 24 1965

Mr. John H. Standing
1733 Millard Street
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Standing:

This will acknowledge your inquiry of February 10, 1965 requesting information on your great-grandfather Alfred John Standing.

We regret that we cannot be of much help to you as the Carlisle School records are not on file in this Office. With the closing of the school in 1918, the records were transferred to the National Archives of this city.

We are forwarding your letter with a copy of this letter to Miss Jane Smith, Social and Economic Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C. with the request she write you further as to whether any material on deposit for the school may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Victor E. Hill

For Hildegard Thompson
Chief, Branch of Education

~~Enclosure~~

cc: Miss Jane Smith, Social & Economic Branch
National Archives & Records Service
Washington, D. C. w/ Mr. John H. Standing's Letter

Surname, chrony, mailroom

MHART: 2-19-1965

File

Education

m NNN 20240

Thompson 1/12

JAN 14 1965

Mr. A. C. Gardner
805 Wilcox Street
Joliet, Illinois

Dear Mr. Gardner:

Your letter of December 21 addressed to the Secretary of the Interior has been referred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for reply because we administer Federal education programs for Indians.

The Carlisle Indian School was opened in 1879 by Captain R. H. Pratt in an abandoned army barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was supported at first by private contributions. Two years later the Federal government appropriated funds for the support of this school and continued its support until 1918, when the school was closed and the students were transferred to schools elsewhere. The Carlisle barracks were returned to the War Department in 1918 for use in hospitalizing and rehabilitating soldiers of World War I. The school never reopened because it was felt that schools closer to the Indian country could better serve the needs of Indian education.

The Federal government has never operated a college for Indian students. Because many of the Indians attending Carlisle were of college age, the school was able to compete with colleges and universities in football and other sports and eventually achieved a national reputation for the excellence of its teams. From the standpoint of curriculum, however, the school was never of college grade.

Although the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not operate colleges, it does operate three vocational schools for Indians which offer two years of post high school training. The Bureau also administers a scholarship program, as do many tribal and private organizations, to aid Indian students attending public and private institutions of higher learning.

The enclosed pamphlet entitled Fiscal Year 1964 Statistics Concerning Indian Education will give you background information on the Federal Government's role in Indian education and a directory of schools currently being operated for Indian youth.

Indian children are entitled to the same opportunities for public school education as other citizens, and in 1964 more than half the Indian children of school age attended public schools. Federal schools are provided for children who have no other educational opportunities, or

File 1/18 JN

who have special educational or social problems that cannot be met in the public schools. The Bureau's goal is the eventual enrollment of all Indian children in the public schools.

We appreciate your interest in the welfare of the American Indian.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Selene Gifford
Assistant

Commissioner

Enclosure

CC: DCCO

NRHand:stt 1 11 65

Surname
Chrony
Mailroom
Holdup

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

12/24/64

410:

Attached is a DCCO referral; please send his office a copy of your reply.

KLMinthorn, 101

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEC 28 1964
Washington, D. C.

INTERIOR, HASKELL PRESS, 11-61-264-10M

61a

DEC 24 REC'D

410

A.C.GARDNER
805 Wilcox Street
Joliet Illinois December 21st 1964

410

Secretary Of The Interior,
The Hon Mr Youdahl.
Department Of The Interior
Washongton D.C.

Re; Indian Affairs Bureau, Carlisle Indian School.

Dear sir;

The Carlisle Indian School Carlisle, Penna, was established 1879 for the education and development of our American Indians, to a higher level of living so they would become self supportin and enjoy the American way of life.

In 1918 the Army Brass took this Indian College away from the Indians and replaced it with what the Army Brass called " the Army War College" at Carlisle, thereby destroying a fine and worthy institution for our American Indians.

After the war or World War I we should have returned this college or Army Barracks to the former use of the Indians as an Indian College. It just proves the army was not content with our American Indians being educated there so they wiggled through the Depertment of Interior and the Congress a loafing place for the Army Brass thereby destroying a fine American tradition of an institution for educating and lifting our American Indians to a higher level of living, thereby destroying our American Indians rights.

RECEIVED
BUR. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
DEC 28 12 20 PM '64

I wonder if the Negroes had this college instead of the American Indians, would they have been chased out of Carlisle like the Indians were ? Just who was responsible for this dirty political Army trick ? What are we going to do about re-establishing the Indian College in Carlisle, and Chasing the Army War College out of Carlisle, maybe this would be a good chance for Secretary McNamara to close this amry loafing place for army officers to lay aroind ~~six weeks~~ each year.

cc/Robt McNamara
Secy Defense.
cc/Hon Everett M.Dirksen.

Vey truly yours

A. C. Gardner

BBC 1/5

December 28, 1964

Bernese B. Crow
Department of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Rec'd
1-5-64

Dear Mrs. Crow:

I want to thank you for giving me the information on the Carlise Indian School. I also want to say that the National Archives and Records service was very helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Rita McCormick

Education

NOV 30 1964

Miss Rita McCormick
175 E. Exeter Street
Gladstone, Oregon

Dear Miss McCormick:

This will acknowledge your inquiry of November 7, 1964 to Secretary Udall, Secretary U.S. Department of the Interior, requesting information on the Carlisle Indian School.

We regret that we are unable to furnish all of the information requested as the Carlisle School records are not on file in this Office. With the closing of the school in 1918, the records were transferred to the National Archives of this city. We are forwarding a copyof your letter with a copy of this letter to Miss Jane Smith, Social and Economic Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C. with the request that she write you further as to whether material on deposit for the school may be of assistance to you.

About nine years ago, the Hinckley & Schmitt Company of 420 West Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois published a book, Thorpe of Carlisle, for the Nineteenth Annual Hinckley & Schmitt Football Luncheon. We do not know whether any copies are available for review, but it would appear that much research had been done in the compilation of the book, and the company may be able to refer you to the sources of their material.

The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County is located at Carlisle. Possibly that organization may have some of the information you seek.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Bernese B. Crow

For Chief, Branch of Education

cc: Miss Jane Smith, Social and Economic Branch
National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C.
with/copy of incoming.

Surname, chrony, mailroom MHART: 11-27-64

11/24

Nov. 7, 1964

Mr. Stuart Udall
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Capital Building
Washington D.C.

97027

Dear Sir,

My name is Rita McCormick and I am a student at West Linn High School in West Linn Oregon. I am doing a report on the Carlisle Indian Institute as a term paper project. I would appreciate any help you could give me on this subject. Our state library does not seem to be very helpful and I do need this information. I would also like information on the man who founded this school and some of his background. I would appreciate your help very much. Thank you.

Yours truly,

Rita McCormick

175 E. Exeter St.
Gladstone, Oregon

Education

MAR 6 - 1964

Miss Jane Smith
Social & Economic Branch
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. J. V. Asnicks

Dear Miss Smith:

In response to your telephone conversation of March 4, we are enclosing a copy of our letter of February 28 to Dr. William Caldwell re Carlisle Indian School with a copy of Dr. Caldwell's incoming letter of February 14.

We appreciate very much your kindness in calling us.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Victor E. Hill

Hildegard Thompson
Chief, Branch of Education

enclosures 2 letters

Surname, chrono, mailroom

MHart: 3-6-64

Education

FEB 28 1964

William G. Caldwell, M.D.
2228 North Catalina Street
Los Angeles 27, California

Dear Doctor Caldwell:

This will acknowledge your inquiry of February 14, 1964 requesting information on the Carlisle Indian School.

We regret that we are unable to furnish all of the information requested as the Carlisle School records are not on file in this Office. With the closing of the school in 1918, the records were transferred to the National Archives of this city. We are forwarding a copy of your letter to that office with the request they write you further as to whether any of the material on deposit may be of assistance to you.

About nine years ago, the Hinckley & Schmitt Company of 420 West Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois published a book, Thorpe of Carlisle, for the Nineteenth Annual Hinckley & Schmitt Football Luncheon. We do not know whether any copies are available for review, but it would appear that much research had been done in the compilation of the book, and the company may be able to refer you to the sources of their material.

The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County is located at Carlisle. Possibly that organization may have some of the information you seek.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Victor E. Hill

[FOR] Hildegard Thompson
Branch of Education

cc: National Archives and Records Service
National Archives Building
Washington D. C. 20408

Surname, chono, mailroom

MHART: 2-26-64

410

2/25

WILLIAM G. CALDWELL, M. D.
2228 NORTH CATALINA STREET
LOS ANGELES 27, CALIFORNIA

Feb. 14, 1964

Department of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Would you please send me any and all information regarding the "Carlisle Institute"? I am particularly interested in as thorough a history regarding this institution — in all aspects, that I can obtain. Such items as the founding purpose, athletic achievements, and reason for its discontinuance are of paramount interest to me.

If there is any charge for this information, I will be pleased to remitt accordingly.

Sincerely,
William G. Caldwell, M.D.

WILLIAM G. CALDWELL, M. D.
2228 NORTH CATALINA STREET
LOS ANGELES 27, CALIFORNIA

BBC 3/10

March 4, 1964

Hildegard Thompson
Branch of Education
Dept. of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of Feb. 28, regarding my inquiry and request for historical data of The Carlisle Indian School. Your courteous interest in referring my letter to the National Archives is sincerely appreciated.

As per your advice, I will write to the sources suggested by you, in hopes that I may be able to obtain the information that I am seeking.

Sincerely,

William G. Caldwell, M.D.

Education

20240

2 - JAN 1964

Mr. Robert G. Sampica
248 South Batavia
Orange, California

Dear Mr. Sampica:

Your inquiry concerning information on Robert Smith, Jack Albert Smith, and Jack Albert Sampica has been forwarded to us from the Anadarko Area Office.

Carlisle closed as an Indian school in 1918, and some time after its closing, all files and records were transferred to the National Archives, Washington, D. C.

We are forwarding a copy of your letter to that office with the request they write you further as to whether any of the material on deposit may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd) HILDEGARD THOMPSON

Hildegard Thompson
Chief, Branch of Education
~~Commissioner~~

cc:
National Archives and Records Service
National Archives Building
Washington 25, D. C.
w/copy of Mr. Sampica's letter

MTBoyd:ap 12 30 63
file chrono mailroom holdup

file 1/3

December 2, 1963

Haskell Institute
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Mr. Gallurzi:

Again I am indebted to you for your understanding and the manner that you have expedited my requests of inquiry.

There is a possibility that I have made an error as to the correct institute of attendance. Please relay all information concerning the following who might have been in attendance at Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania from 1900-1912:

Albert Smith - born July 4, 1890
Jack Albert Smith - born July 4, 1890 (Sampico)
Jack Albert Sampica - born July 4, 1890 (Sampico)

The only identifying information I have is that they were possibly members of the institutes football teams.

Your attention on this request is appreciated.

Education

ANADARKO AREA OFFICE
Anadarko, Oklahoma
73005

December 11, 1963

Mr. Robert G. Sampica
248 South Batavia
Orange, California

Dear Mr. Sampica:

Your inquiry which has been referred to us by Haskell Institute indicates the only source for the information you need would be records and files of Carlisle Indian School.

If they are still available, the Branch of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. may be able to tell you where they might be located. We are forwarding your letter to that office.

410

Sincerely yours,

W. Keith Kelley

W. Keith Kelley
Area Director of Schools

cc:
Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Attn: Branch of Education w/copy of incoming letters
Haskell Institute, Superintendent

66044

December 5, 1963

Mr. Robert G. Sampica
248 South Batavia
Orange, California

Dear Mr. Sampica:

We are writing to you in regard to your letter of December 2 concerning information on Robert Smith, Jack Albert Smith and Jack Albert Sampica. Your letter indicates they may have attended Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania from 1900-1912. Since these records are not available to this office, we are forwarding your letter and a copy of our previous correspondence to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Office, Anadarko, Oklahoma, for disposition.

Sincerely yours,

Wallace E. Galluzzi, Principal
F. E. Stayton, Superintendent

cc:
Anadarko Area Office

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Memorandum

To: For the Record

Date: October 13, 1961

From: Bernese Crow

Subject: Carlisle Publications

Mrs. Carmelita Ryan, Archives, Ext. 34504 is searching for a complete set of Carlisle newspapers. We sent her all we had (purchased two or three years ago), various copies for the period 1890-1898, not a complete set. These will be retained by Archives.

We also loaned her the following issues of the monthly publication, The Red Man:

1910
April
May

1911
February
March
September
November

1912
May

1913
April
May

1914
March

1915
April
May - June
October
November
December

1916
March
October

These are to be returned.

BBC

Bernese B. Crow
Administrative Officer

File
ad

410

Crowe 11/16
Hutchison 11/16

NOV 21 1960

Miss Sadie Kauffman
340 N. 6th Street
Reading, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Kauffman:

Your letter of November 3 concerning the collection of Carlisle school papers in your possession has been referred to this Office for attention as the Carlisle School has been closed since 1918.

We are interested in securing this collection and have arranged with our purchasing office for their acquisition at the quoted cost of $10 plus 50¢ for postage. Will you please mail them C.O.D. to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: Mr. J. W. Hutchison, Room 4228.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) HILDEGARD THOMPSON

Hildegard Thompson
Chief, Branch of Education

cc: 560 - Atten: Mr. Hutchison

BBCrow;vjs 11-14-60

file chrony mailroom

Initialing Copy
RETURN TO EDUCATION BRANCH

Sadie Kauffman,
340 N. 6th Street,
Reading, Pa.

410

Nov. 3, 1960

The Librarian,
Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I have collected some old newspapers and can offer you the following numbers of the Indian Helper published at your school about seventy years ago.

1889

December 6, 13, 20,

1890

January 10,17, 24, 31.
February 7, 21, 28.
March 7, 14, 21, 28.
April 4, 11, 18, 25,
May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
June 6, 13, 20,
July 4, 11, 18, 25.
August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
September 5, 12, 19, 26.
October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
November 7, 14, 21, 28.
December 5, 12, 19, 26.

1891

January 9, 16, 23, 30.
February 6, 13, 20, 27.
March 6,13, 20, 27.
April 3, 10, 17, 24.
May 1, 8, 15, 29.
June 5, 12, 19.
July 3, 10, 17, 31.
August 7, 14, 21, 28.
September 4, 11, 18, 25.
October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
November 6, 13, 20, 27.
December 4, 11, 18, 25.

1892

January 8, 15, 22, 29.
February 5, 12, 19, 26.
March 4, 11, 18, 25.
April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
May 6, 13, 20, 27.
June 3, 10, 17, 24.
July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
August 5, 12, 19, 26.
September 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
October 7, 14, 21, 28.
November 4, 11, 18, 25.
December 2, 9, 23.

1893

January 6, 13, 20, 27.
February 3, 10, 17, 24.
March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
April 7, 14, 21, 28.
May 5, 12, 19, 26.
June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
July 7, 14, 21, 28.
August 11, 18, 25.
September 15, 22, 29.
October 13, 20, 27.
November 3, 10, 24.
December 8, 15, 22, 29.

1894

January 5, 12.

I am willing to sell the lot for $10.00 plus 50¢ for postage. Please advise me.

Sincerely,
S Kauffman

Carlisle School

May 26, 1959

Mr. J. B. Campbell
Hydraulic Engineer
Campbell Water Wheel Co.,
Bourse Building
21 South 5th Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

In response to your request of May 18, we are enclosing a copy of a press release on the Carlisle Indian School and a list of the players in their football game with the California Varsity in 1899.

We regret we are unable to furnish all of the information requested as the Carlisle School records are not on file in this office. With the closing of the school in 1918, the records were transferred to the National Archives of this city. We are forwarding a copy of your letter to that office with the request they write you further as to whether any of the material on deposit may be of assistance to you.

About three years ago, the Hinckley & Schmitt Company of 420 West Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois published a book, Thorpe of Carlisle, for the Nineteenth Annual Hinckley & Schmitt Football Luncheon. We don't know whether any copies are available for review, but it would appear that much research had been done in the compilation of the book, and the company may be able to refer you to the sources of their material.

The Hamilton Library and Historical Association of Cumberland County is located at Carlisle. Possibly that organization may have some of the information you seek.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Hildegard Thompson
Chief, Branch of Education

Enclosure

Copy to: National Archives and Records Service w/cy of incoming letter
National Archives Building
Washington 25, D. C.

ADurovich:msj 5 22 59

Initialling to Files

File
ad
6/25

Carlisle School Football Team

Carlisle vs California Varsity
December 25, 1899

Coach: Glenn S. (Pop) Warner

Position	Weight	Height	Age	Name
L. E. R.	160	5.9½	23	Schoulder
L. T. R.	190	6.2	23	Wheelock
L. G. R.	185	6	22	Warren
C.	185	5.10½	22	Smith
R. G. L.	195	6.3	24	Ledwater
R. T. L.	195	6.2½	25	Pierce
R. E. L.	155	5.10½	23	Rodgers
Q.	140	5.6	22	Hudson
L. H. R.	149	5.9	21	Miller
R. H. L.	160	5.9	22	Seneca
F.	175	5.9½	24	Metoxen

Source: San Francisco Chronicle, December 24, 1899.

Carlisle

Twenty-Two Years' Work of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Virginia
Hampton Normal School Press, 1893
(Dept. of Interior Library LC 2851
H 32A2
1893)

St. Augustine Florida) prisoner's, brought to Hampton by Capt. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A. April 13, 1878. All but James Bear's Heart, were removed eighteen months later to form the nucleus of the CARLISLE SCHOOL.

Etahdleuh Doanmoe,	full-blood Kiowa	
Kobe	"	"
Charles Ohetoint	"	"
To-un-ke-ah	"	"
Henry Roman Nose	"	"
White Bear -	Arapahoe	
Little Chief (Con-way-how-nif)	Cheyenne	
Soaring Eagle (Ma-ah-chis)	Cheyenne	
Howard Charlton (Mar-cu-ke-kist)	Cheyenne	
Tich-ke-mat-se, (Squint Eyes)	Cheyenne	
White Man (Ah'-sit)	Cheyenne	
Kohoe (No-ho-ni-cas)	Cheyenne	
Walter Matches (Nan-hi-yurs)	Cheyenne	
James Bear's Heart (Na-co-is-ta)	Cheyenne	*

* Did not go to Carlisle, remained at Hampton

9-29-58

File
ad
10/2

Carlisle

JIM THORPE- -"THE BIG INDIAN"

In his column in the New York Times of May 27, Arthur Daley presented an inspiring and vivid account of possibly one of the greatest athletes of all time. In honor of this famed athlete, the little town of Mauch Chunk, Pa. has disappeared from the map and is now known as Jim Thorpe, Pa.

The big Indian's position of eminence, Mr. Daley writes, is never questioned by old timers. They take it for granted. But as an observer gets older, the realization hits him that a new generation has come along, and some of its members may never even have heard of the fabulous Sac and Fox.

"Well, then. Who was Jim Thorpe? When the experts gather to pick what they fancifully term the 'All-Time, All-American football team', the fellow who always is chosen first is Jim Thorpe of the Carlisle Indians. There wasn't anything he couldn't do superlatively well on a footfield field---or any kind of field for that matter.

"He won both the decathlon championship and the pentathlon championship at the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm. An awed King of Sweden presented the medals to Jim.

" 'You sir', said His Majesty, 'are the greatest athlete in the world'.
" 'Thanks, King,' said the noble redman.

"It mattered not that the Olympic fathers later declared Thorpe a professional for playing summer baseball at $15 a week. His name no longer is on the title roster, but the memory of the mighty Sac and Fox will still linger in Olympic history.

"He played big league baseball for eight seasons. He shot golf in the 70's. He bowled in the 200's. He could box, wrestle, swim, shoot--well you name the sport. Thorpe could handle it better than anyone. Here was a natural athlete with size--6-foot-2 and a case hardened 195 pounds--and speed and everything.

"Few ball carriers could match him in an open field. The Indian was breathlessly fast and had a trick of knocking tacklers cold with one swivel of his hip. He hit the middle of the line with the irresistible power of a Bronko Nagurski. He had the agility and ferocity of a tiger on defense and casually punted 70 yards. Not even midfield was the limit of his target range for field goals."

Mr. Daley cites as an example the game between Harvard and the Carlisle Indians in 1911. Fair Harvard had won the national championship the year before and the unbeaten Crimson was three-deep in manpower under the great Percy Haughton. The poor redmen arrived with a squad of sixteen and one of them, Jim Thorpe, was limping from gang-tackling of the week before.

"The Crimson moved easily to a touchdown", Mr. Daley continues. "Into action swung the Sac and Fox. He kicked a 23-yard field goal. He kicked a 45-yard field goal. He kicked a 37-yard field goal. And proud Harvard trailed the little Indian school, 9 to 6, as the half.

"Aroused and indignant, the red-jerseyed legions hammered away in the second half at the pitifully outmatched redmen. Harvard slashed inexorably to one touchdown and then settled for a field goal, taking a 15-9 lead.

" 'Gimme the ball', growled Thorpe to Gus Welch, his quarterback.

"They gave the ball to him on nine straight plays and the great Sac and Fox tore Harvard apart. The ninth play sent him rocketing over the goal line. Well-mannered Harvard was showing the effects of the murderous pounding of the Sac and Fox.

"Both teams were groggy as the game went into the closing minutes. Harvard was willing to settle for a tie. So was Carlisle-except for Big Jim. In his superhuman fashion he worked the ball to the 43-yard line.

" 'Set the ball up'. said the grim Thorpe. 'I'll kick it'.
" 'But you've kicked three already', said Welch.
" 'I'll kick another', said Thorpe.

"He kicked a 50-yarder and won the game. Harvard had scored 15 points. Thorpe had scored 18.

"Jim Thorpe sounds like a fictional character, so unbelievable were his achievements. Yet an Associated Press poll designated him as the greatest athlete of the twentieth century."

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C.20037

File

May 31, 1957

Jim Thorpe Mausoleum Is Dedicated

JIM THORPE, Pa., May 31 (AP).—Sport notables joined relatives and friends yesterday as a crowd of 5,000 persons witnessed the dedication of the mausoleum of the great American Indian athlete, Jim Thorpe.

The 20-ton block of Minnesota red granite was unveiled by three daughters and three Thorpe grandchildren in a wooded strip of land near a busy highway in this Eastern Pennsylvania community which changed its name in tribute to the versatile athlete.

On hand were officers from the Army installation at Carlisle, Pa., once an Indian school, where Thorpe made collegiate football history.

Later, the great athlete was outstanding as a United States representative in the Olympics and in both professional football and baseball.

Each of these fields played a symbolic role at the dedication.

Over the site of the tomb was scattered soil from his native Prague, Okla., from New York's Polo Grounds, home of the pro baseball Giants for whom Thorpe played, and from Sweden, where he was Olympic decathalon champion in 1912.

And an inscription on the monument is a quotation from Sweden's King Gustav to the big Indian when he was presented his medals:

"Sir, you are the greatest athlete in the world."

Harvey Harman, an official of the National Football Hall of Fame, presented a certificate to Thorpe's widow, Patricia, stating that he was the first choice and an unanimous one for election to the immortals of the game.

5-387
June 1953

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CENTRAL OFFICE ROUTE SHEET

Subject:	Identify Attachments:
Identification of one Chief Joseph Red Horse	Letter dated May 22, 1956 from Office of the Attorney General, State of California, addressed to Carlysle Indian University (File 7801-56)

Route to Code	Released Initial	Released Date	COMMENTS
460	Attn: L. Perkins		In accordance with our conversation, the above correspondence is referred to you for acknowledgment at the same time a response is prepared by your Branch to a similar letter addressed to the Bureau. It is suggested the following paragraph be included with reference to his attendance at the Carlisle School:
			The Carlisle Indian School was closed in 1918, and all files and records were eventually transferred to the National Archives of this City. We are, therefore, forwarding a copy of your letter to that office with the request that they advise you direct if they can furnish you any of the information you require.

___ Signature	___ See Me	___ Prepare Reply for your signature
___ Comment & Return	___ Information	___ Follow-up Action on _____
___ Review	___ Prepare Reply for Comm.	___
___ Concurrence & Surname	___ Prepare Reply for My Signature	___

File ad

ORIGINATING CODE: 410 NAME: A. Durovich PHONE: 2176 DATE: 6-4-56

45817

Carlisle School

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Education
Durovich
Bonga

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AUG 26 1955

Mr. James A. Peterson
President, Hinckley & Schmitt
420 West Ontario Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Dear Mr. Peterson:

We have received the copy of your book, Thorpe of Carlisle, which you were very kind to forward to Mrs. Hildegard Thompson, Chief of the Branch of Education of this Bureau. Mrs. Thompson is on leave at present, but we wish to thank you on her behalf and will call it to her attention when she returns. There is much interest displayed by the people of this country in Jim Thorpe and we are happy to have a copy of your book for our reference files.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) WAYNE T. PRATT

Wayne T. Pratt
Acting Chief, Branch of Education

ADurovich/caj 8 25 55

Initialing Copy
RETURN TO EDUCATION BRANCH

file
ad

Education

vd fao

Mr. A. J. Hanna
Rollins College
Winter Park, Florida

JUN 30 1950

Dear Mr. Hanna:

I regret that a reply has not been made sooner to your letter of February 6 requesting specific information on the Carlisle Indian School, to be used in a history of the Florida east coast.

The book entitled "Pratt, The Red Man's Moses" by Elaine Goodale Eastman will, I believe, answer your inquiry about the founder of Carlisle. Carlisle opened as an Indian school in 1879, and closed in 1918. The War Department had granted the Interior Department use of the property with the understanding that it would be returned at any time need therefor developed by the War Department. In 1918, the property was returned to the War Department for hospitalizing and rehabilitating soldiers of World War 1.

Eastman?

The catalogue for the Carlisle Indian School for the year 1915, page 12, contains the following statement regarding operating funds.

> "The expenses of the school were paid the first three years from what was called the "Civilization Fund," which was several hundred thousand dollars accumulated for the purpose of general Indian civilization from the sale of Osage Indian lands in Kansas. The success of the school led the Interior Department to help it to grow, and after three years Congress had confidence and passed the bill permanently to use Carlisle Barracks, and then began to appropriate for its support."

It is suggested that you refer to the Handbook of American Indians, Bulletin No. 30 of the Bureau of Ethnology, which contains a history on Carlisle. The handbook is available in the public libraries of all the larger cities.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) P. W. Danielson

P. W. Danielson, Associate Chief
Branch of Education

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
EDUCATION DIVISION

MEMORANDUM FROM
CHARLOTTE VAN DER LOO

DATE

TO Mrs Tilden - Library

Do you have the information he requests?

Haskell—11-16-49—1M

Mrs. van der Loo
Education

Ind.

Imogene
Get MRS Tilden
& Co to help

ROLLINS COLLEGE
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
PAUL A. WAGNER, PRESIDENT

February 6, 1950

Director of Education,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am seeking authentic information about the relation of the two groups of Western Indians who were imprisoned in St. Augustine, Florida, and later transferred to Carlisle, one group in the 1870s and the other group in the 1880s. This information is desired for a chapter on this subject to appear in a history of the Florida East Coast next fall. It would be greatly appreciated if you would send me the following information:

See Seymour Pratt the Red man's Map

1. A biographical sketch of General R. H. Pratt with full treatment of his work as founder of Carlisle.

2. When was Carlisle founded as a training school for Indians and when discontinued. I find several conflicting dates in encyclopedias. Why was it discontinued?

3. A general summary of how Carlisle was financed: how much by the federal government and how much by charity.

4. Subh information as is available about the Indians who were transferred to Carlisle from St. Augustine.

5. List of references of writings on this subject.

I am deeply interested in Indian problems and am a director of the Seminole Indian Association of Florida.

With appreciation of such aid as you may be able to send me, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Hanna

A. J. Hanna
(see Who's Who in America)

Ed. Pamphlet # II
Handbook (FAE) article on Carlisle
with Elaine Goodale Eastman's
Pratt The Red Man's
Moses should be
ASI
OK.

Education

vdLoo

Captain Donald F. Currie, U. S. A. F.
Secretary
Armed Forces Information School
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

JUN 30 1950

My dear Captain Currie:

I regret that a reply has not been made sooner to your letter of May 18 asking for material to be used by one of your students to prepare a monograph on the Carlisle Indian School.

Carlisle closed as an Indian school in 1918, and some time after its closing, all files and records were transferred to National Archives, Washington, D. C. To my knowledge, no record has been compiled showing descendants of graduates who entered any branch of the Government service including the Armed Forces. Our library contains a yearbook from Carlisle listing graduates to 1914. No copies are available for distribution.

The Handbook of American Indians, Bulletin No. 30 of the Bureau of Ethnology contains a history on the Carlisle Indian School. The handbook is available in the public libraries of all the larger cities.

I am referring a copy of your letter to the National Archives with a request that they notify you whether any of the material on deposit there may be useful in preparing the monograph.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) P. W. Danielson

P. W. Danielson, Associate Chief
Branch of Education

Copy - with copy of Captain Currie's letter to National Archives for further reply.

Cvan der Loo:ra 6 29 50

Return to Executive Director

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
EDUCATION DIVISION

MEMORANDUM FROM
CHARLOTTE VAN DER LOO

DATE

TO

Mrs. Tilden

Do you have any of the catalogues of Carlisle. the one for 1915 contains a list of graduates. Do you have any material to send?

Haskell—11-16-49—1M

Mrs. Van Der Loo:
Ed. Dir.

Ind.

The Handbook has a history of Carlisle, also Indian Leader for Sept. 1918. See Indians At Work Nov. 1, 1939.
Nothing here to send out. One list of grads. of 1914 none of 1915. Think there was article on Thorpe in Jan. issue of 43. A.S.J.

Annual Report of the United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Washington: GPO. 1901. 227 pp., ill.

What have we?

none

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SCHOOL
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA

18 May 1950

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:-

One of our students is preparing a monograph on the Carlisle Indian Industrial School -- 1879-1917 -- and its influence on our national security. Can you supply any material which will assist him?

Specifically, the material should cover graduates of the Indian School, and their descendants, who entered any branch of governmental service including the Armed Forces.

Should the publications or other material which you can furnish entail any exceptional cost, we would appreciate receiving quotations before shipment is made.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donald F. Currie

Donald F. Currie
Captain USAF
Secretary

17 hs. o
11 hs. a

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Ed-Adm.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

vdLoo
Dannie

FEB 17 1950

Mr. Nelson A Mason
Attorney-At-Law
Bismarck, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Mason:

I have received your letter of January 24 in which you ask for certain information about the founding and the closing of the Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania.

The Carlisle Indian School was the first nonreservation boarding school established by the Federal Government for the education of Indians. This Indian School was started through the efforts of General R. H. Pratt, United States Army, when he was a Lieutenant in charge of Indian prisoners of war at St. Augustine, Florida from May 11, 1875 to April 14, 1878. When the release of the prisoners was ordered, twenty-two of the younger men expressed a desire for further education. They were placed at Hampton, Virginia and several other places. On September 6, 1879, the War Department transferred the Army Barracks at Carlisle, Pennsylvania to the Department of the Interior for Indian school purposes with the understanding that the use of the property would be returned to the War Department at any time it was needed for military purposes. Also on September 6 Lieutenant Pratt was directed to establish an Indian School at Carlisle. He enrolled the former war prisoners then at Hampton, Virginia and gathered additional pupils from the Dakota and Indian Territories, and the Carlisle Indian School was formally opened on November 1, 1879 with an enrollment of approximately 135. - ?

The plant was operated for Indian school purposes until June 30, 1918. At that time the use of the property was returned to the War Department for the purpose of hospitalization and rehabilitation of soldiers of World War I.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) William Zimmerman, Jr.
Assistant Commissioner

~~(Sgd) John H. Nichols~~

Cvan der Loo:irc 2/1/50

Initialing Copy

RETURN TO EDUCATION DIVISION

Rec'd. 1-30-50
~~Educ~~
(2) Education for reply
Mrs. V. - Leo

NELSON A. MASON
Attorney-At-Law
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA
January 24, 1950

Mr William Zimmerman, Jr.
Office of Indian Affairs
Interior Department
Washington

Dear Mr Zimmerman:

At your convenience will you kindly advise or supply some data and information respecting the founding and closing of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School and the reasons for discontuance. I assume the principal reason was due to geographical location, being so far away from the larger blocs of Indians.

I was greatly pleased to note the advance of the poor Catawbas under your administration.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson A. Mason

Hampden did a good job with the Indians. Mrs Josephine Waggoner, daughter of Burleigh County'sfirst sheriff, Chas. McCarthy; Lucretia (Mrs Byron) Wilde another; and Joe Menz, Clerk of Court, County Judge and Register of Deeds of Sioux County,tops. They were sent there due to lack of any other school for them at that early period.

Ed-Adm

JUN 21 1949

Keep in ed file

Mr. John H. Kane
677 Broadway
Chelsea 50, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Kane:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 22, inquiring about the status of the school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania and whether or not it is operated by the Federal Government for Indian children.

The Carlisle school is not operated as an Indian school at this time, having been closed in 1918. The school plant and all structures at that time were returned to the War Department to be used for rehabilitation and hospitalization of sick and wounded soldiers of World War I.

The school was opened in 1879 under the supervision of General Pratt with an enrollment of 147 pupils. In 1882, Congress made the first appropriation for the operation of the school. We do not have statistics available for distribution, showing the average attendance of children at Carlisle; however, in 1906, the average attendance was 981, which was the approximate level up to 1912. From 1912 the average attendance gradually declined, until at the time of its closing in 1918, it was 507. During the existence of the school, nearly every tribe in the United States and Alaska has had representatives on its rolls. In all, this included about 70 Indian tribes.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) P. W. Danielson

P. W. Danielson,
Associate Director of Education

CV:wnt
6 20 49

Chelsea Mass May 22nd/49

U. S. Indian School.

Gentlemen,

Will you kindly answer the following questions for me? Is the U. S. Indian School at Carlisle operated by the Government? Is there just one tribe of Indians there or are there more than one tribe? How many Indians are there at the School? If you will answer these questions for me you will greatly oblige Yours very truly

John H Rane.

677 Broadway.

Chelsea.

Mass.

Ed

Ed. Adm.

v d Loo
Cornelius

Mr. Earl Nathan,

562 Mission Street,

FEB 25 1942

San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Nathan:

Your letter of February 9 addressed to the Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has been forwarded to this Office. The School closed in 1918 and the property was returned to the War Department for use in hospitalizing and rehabilitating soldiers of the World War. The records of the Carlisle school were transferred to this Office.

We have received the copy of pages 25 to 36 of the San Francisco Chronicle dated December 24, 1899, containing the very interesting article on the Carlisle football team. It may be of interest to you to know that at the present time we are endeavoring to assemble historical data for each and every Indian school ever operated by the Government. We appreciate very much receiving the paper you have sent and it will be placed with the assembled material on the Carlisle school. We have from time to time a number of inquiries about Carlisle football players, and your contribution will be a source of information regarding the players in 1899.

For your information the height of Jim Thorpe's football career at Carlisle was 1911 and 1912.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Paul L. Fickinger

Paul L. Fickinger,
Associate Director of Education.

CV:rh

2-23-42

Initialing Copy
RETURN TO EDUCATION DIVISION

Ed. Adm.
cv

Mrs. Julia Tison McEwen,
1327 Nineteenth Street,
Santa Monica, California.

NOV -2 1940

Dear Mrs. McEwen:

Your letter of October 20, addressed to The Pupils of Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has been forwarded to this Office.

The Carlisle Indian School closed in 1918, and the property was returned to the War Department for use in hospitalizing and rehabilitating soldiers of the World War. The records of Carlisle School were transferred to this Office.

We have received the copy of Eadle Keatah Toh, of August, 1880, which you enclosed with your letter, saying that you would like to give it to the students of Carlisle as a token in remembrance of your mother, Marie D. Chalfant Tison of Kenneth Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Inasmuch as the records of the school are now in this Office, we hope it will be satisfactory with you if we retain the copy of the school paper and put it with the Carlisle records here.

It may be of interest to you to know that at the present time this Office has a project on assembling historical data for each and every Indian school ever operated by the government. With your permission, we would like to add the paper you have sent, to the data assembled on the history of the Carlisle School. A franked government envelope which requires no postage is enclosed for your reply.

We wish to thank you for remembering the Carlisle Indian School in considering what to do with this paper which was treasured by your grandmother and your mother.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Paul L. FICKINGER

Paul L. Fickinger
Associate Director of Education

Enclosure 2628989

Nov. 7 Mrs. McEwen consented to our keeping the paper.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Post Office Box 345
Intermountain School
Brigham City, Utah
October 6, 1954

Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Branch
of Education

Dear Sir:

Mr. Frank Stahl, who is the husband of one of the teachers on our staff, has a complete set of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. He has called to my attention a section in the issue for the week ending March 15, 1884, which tells the story of Carlisle Indian Training School at that time. As I recall reading from another document, there were at one time close to a thousand Indian students at Carlisle.

We have made a full copy of the item in the above issue of Leslie's Newspaper, which we are enclosing herewith, thinking it might possibly be of interest for rerunning in some issue of Indian Education.

Cordially yours,

George A. Boyce

George A. Boyce
School Superintendent

10 6 54
GAB:mls
Enclosure

File

SAVE

Excerpt from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York - For the Week Ending March 15, 1884, No. 1,486 - Vol. LVIII, Page 59

"THE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL AT
CARLISLE, PA.

"The subject of Indian education is just now attracting an unwonted degree of attention from public men and the country at large. The sentiment that it is cheaper - as it is certainly more humane - to educate and civilize these 'wards' of the nation than to exterminate them by ball and cartridge, is everywhere growing, and the liveliest interest is beginning to be felt in the experiments which are being made at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa., in the education of Indian youth. So far as now appears, these experiments have more than realized the expectations of those who instituted them.

"The successful and interesting school for Indian pupils at Carlisle, Pa., owes its existence and growing efficiency to the devoted efforts of Captain R. H. Pratt, U.S.A. His efforts in behalf of the down-trodden race began in 1875, when he was placed in charge of some Indian prisoners who had been sent to St. Augustine, Fla. Captain (then Lieutenant) Pratt exerted himself in their industrial training with such success that the experiment was tried of sending some seventeen Indian pupils to General Armstrong, at Hampton Institute, in Virginia. This paved the way for Lieutenant Pratt's proposal to the Interior and War Departments to undertake the systematic education of a large number of children at the old historic military barracks at Carlisle, Pa.; and on the first of November, 1879, the Carlisle School was opened with 147 students. The buildings stand in the western part of the town, inclosing a large square used for parade ground, and other purposes of outdoor amusement. One building is occupied by the superintendent and his staff, another by teachers' and female pupils' dormitories, and a third as dormitory for the boys. Other structures have been newly built, or converted from old ones, to meet the needs for chapel, infirmary, refectory, school-house, gymnasium, workshops, etc.

"From this auspicious beginning in 1879, the Carlisle School has steadily grown, until at the present time it has 433 pupils, representing thirty-six different Indian tribes. One hundred and sixty of these pupils are girls. The young Indians are nearly all full-blooded, from eight or ten to twenty years of age, and in most cases come direct from their native camps. Some of the largest and most troublesome tribes, such as the Sioux, Navajoes, Apaches, Utes, Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Crows, Shoshones, and Pawnees, are largely represented. Veritable savages the young pupils are, upon their first arrival at the school. They wear the blankets, moccasins, head-dresses, necklaces, earrings, and other toggery of their wild life, and their habits are those of the free, uncivilized native of the plains. To them a house is a prison. It is only with great difficulty that they can be induced to sleep in a bed; and teaching them the use of the knife and fork at table is one of the first signal triumphs of civilization. But the rapidity with which they adapt themselves to their new surroundings, the eagerness and intelligence with which they absorb the instruction afforded them, are extraordinary and touching. The improvement is physical as well as mental; and the bright, intelligent, well-mannered and altogether fine boys and girls which these young Indians become after an astonishingly short period of training furnish living refutation of the slanders heaped upon their race.

"The course of training extends over three years, after which the pupil is returned to his agency, or placed in some good home. In the educational department the first point is the mastery of the English language, which is taught by the objective word method. The object or thought is presented first, then language is given to express the idea. Script characters are used first, reading and writing being taught at the same time by the use of the blackboard, while drill in elementary sounds secures correct pronunciation. To one visiting the school for the first time, the intelligence of these Indian children, and the evidences of their progress in reading, geography, arithmetic, grammar and writing, are simply amazing. It is universally admitted by teachers and visitors that their average capabilities of culture are quite equal to those of white children.

"It is the object of the Carlisle School to combine industrial education with schoolroom instruction; for the first advance towards civilization is self-support. For this purpose there is a blacksmith-shop,

a wagon manufactory, a carpenter-shop, a harness-shop, a tin-shop, a shoe-shop, a bakery, a printing-office and a tailor-shop, where numbers of boys serve through apprenticeships under competent instruction. There is a farm of 157 acres, and all boys not under instruction at trades work periodically under the direction of a farmer. The girls have a sewing department, where they do all the mending for the establishment, and manufacture most of their own clothing and the boys' underwear. The laundry is also in charge of a number of strong, tidy and industrious Indian girls. The boys who desire to learn trades are generally allowed to choose what suits them best at the start, after which they are seldom changed. Thus they work with a will, and the products turned out from the various workshops are of the very best quality. The boys have a brass band, and the musical ability developed is something astonishing. They also print a neat eight-page monthly, entitled Eadle Keatah Toh (Big Morning Star). Some of the letters printed in this paper, from former pupils who have returned to their people, are very interesting, and often amusing. Numerous letters, also, from parents and relations of children still in the school, and from other Indians, show that there is an awakening among the Indians in favor of education, and that they heartily appreciate the benefits of industrial training for their young. Those who have returned to the agencies from the school are industrious and efficient workers, doing whatever they can to earn money and help themselves to independence; and they are of great service to the Government and to their people, in that they urge others of their tribe to follow the white man's example and learn to take care of themselves. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the careful training which the Indian girls receive; for with the Indians, as with other peoples, the home influence is the prevailing one. No real progress was made until girls as well as boys received civilized training.

"Our artists have illustrated numerous interesting phases of the juvenile Indian's life at Carlisle. In two of the smaller sketches, the transformation wrought by a few months of civilization is strikingly shown. The large engraving represents the boys and girls, in their simple and neat clothes, marching across the yard to supper, which is served in the refectory. Before the meal, all the little coal-black heads are reverently bowed for a moment, while grace is said. A view of the schoolroom is given, and we have peeps into one or two of the workshops.

A son of the late Spotted Tail, the celebrated chief, is at the school--a bright, promising youth, whose portrait we give. One pretty little girl, who is especially noted for her love of all kinds of finery, has come to be regarded as a kind of belle of the school. She still cherishes numerous fancy relics of her former wigwam life, among which are bows and arrows, and a human scalp! The Carlisle schoolchildren are uniformly well-behaved and gentle young creatures, and if the presence of an artist amongst them strongly excited their interest and curiosity, they certainly did nothing that any other children would not have done under like circumstances.

"The influence of education and contact with civilized surroundings, as well as the surprise and pleasure with which the transformations wrought at Carlisle are regarded by the Indians at the agencies, are strikingly illustrated in the picture given on the front page, where a female pupil is being welcomed home by relatives and friends with effusive demonstrations of surprise and delight."

August 29, 1940

Ed. Adm.

Memorandum for Miss Bridge:

There is attached an inquiry about Victor Murat Kelley from Mr. Ralph R. Nelson, California State Teachers' Retirement System, Sacramento, California, which is referred to you for reply.

Will you please include the following paragraph in your reply:

> "The Carlisle Indian School was opened in 1879 in the barracks belonging to the War Department. In 1882, the army barracks were transferred to the Interior Department for Indian school purposes. The school was conducted until 1918, when it closed and the plant was returned to the War Department for the purpose of hospitalizing and rehabilitating soldiers of the World War. From 1879 to 1918, Congress appropriated funds for the support and maintenance of the Carlisle Indian School."

G. A. Collins
Administrative Assistant
Education Division

February 14, 1940

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Beatty:

Re: Your inquiry regarding lands at the former Carlisle Indian School, Pa.

There is attached information regarding the acquisition and disposal of land at the Carlisle Indian School.

We received 29 acres from the War Department when the Carlisle Barracks were transferred to this Department for Indian school purposes, and we turned back in 1918 to the War Department approximately 317 acres, or 288 acres more than we received. We have made a thorough search of the records, and based on that search the land, as set out in the attached memorandum, was bought under the appropriation acts cited with the exception of the Sanno Tract of 4 acres, which was purchased from Charity Funds and later deeded to the United States.

It appears therefore that there is a basis for negotiations with the War Department since we turned back to them approximately 288 acres more than we received, in addition to the new buildings and improvements made during the time an Indian school was conducted at Carlisle.

1-27-40
C.V.

Information Regarding the
Acquisition and Disposition of land
at Carlisle Indian School.

Information regarding Original deed to United States for land at Carlisle Barracks-(File 33655-1892) (File 7047-92)

Aug. 22, 1879 — The Secretary of War turned over Carlisle Barracks to the Secretary of the Interior for Indian School purposes. Legislation was introduced to effect the transfer.

July 31,1882 — (22 Stat. 181) Legislation passed transferring Carlisle property as well as other abandoned military posts. Carlisle - 29 acres plus in original transfer.

Mar. 2, 1887 — (24 Stat. 465) (File 7554-1887) Tr. #1, Parker Farm, 109 acres. This act provided that $18,000 be appropriated for the purchase of additional land. Deed dated 4-7-1887. Recorded in Vol. 2, page 60. Title in United States.

The school paid $600 rent for use of 157 acres of land, title to which vested in the Board of Trustees of the Carlisle School. Money was donated by friends of the school.

known as "Hacker Farm" 1901 Com. An. Rept.

It was decided that additional land should be purchased in order that it would not be necessary to rent the acreage above referred to.

May 31, 1900 — (31 Stat. 242) (File 27160-1901) # 2, Kutz Farm. This act provided for the purchase of land at Carlisle, 175 acres known as the Kutz Farm was purchased for $20,000. Deed dated 1-12-1901. Recorded in Vol. 5, p. 102. Title is in the United States.

The act reads in part as follows:

> "For support of Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for transportation of pupils to and from said schools, for purchase of additional land, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and for general repairs and improvements, $149,000.".

May 20, 1913,	(File 2461-1912-Carlisle-310) Deed to United States dated 5-20-1913, from Board of Trustees, Carlisle. Recorded Vol. 6, page 349. In 1891, 4 plus acres known as the Sanno Tract was purchased, by the Board of Trustees with charity funds. It was decided that the land should be turned over to the United States as a permanent part of the Carlisle Indian School.
Aug. 22, 1918	Authority granted by Secretary of the Interior for use of farms by War Dept. (File #61812-1918-Carlisle-131-Part 1).
Sept. 30, 1918	Carlisle Property transferred to the War Department, included the original land at Carlisle Barracks, the Parker farm, the Kutz farm, and the Sanno Tract.
June 7,1924	(43 Stat. 657) (File 61812-18-Carlisle-131-Part 1). Transfer of Carlisle property to War Department approved. Secretary of War authorized to sell part of Kutz Farm.
Jan. 27, 1940	Mr. Manahan has raised question of whether it would be possible to exchange Carlisle purchased land for Wingate land now used by The Indian Service.

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C.V.

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Education
78242-38
CV

Collier's Readers Research Bureau,
250 Park Avenue,
New York.

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of December 23, asking for information concerning the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania.

The Carlisle School was opened November 1, 1879, with 147 pupils. The expenses of the school were paid the first three years from what was called the Civilization Fund, and in 1882 Congress made the first appropriation for the operation of the school. Carlisle was abandoned in 1918 to be turned over to the War Department to be used for Army hospital purposes, and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of sick and wounded soldiers. Arrangements were made for students then enrolled at Carlisle to attend other Indian schools.

We do not have statistics available for distribution showing the average attendance at Carlisle; however, in 1906 the average attendance was 981, which seems about average up to 1912. From 1912 the average attendance gradually declined until in 1917 it was 438 and in 1918, 507. From 1889 to 1915 Carlisle graduated an average of 25 students a year.

In addition to the usual grade and pre-vocational courses, the following advanced vocational courses were offered:

Agriculture
Mechanic Arts
Home Economics
Hospital Nursing.

At first students were accepted in grades from one to eight, but later they were not accepted below the third grade. Carlisle Indian School did not go beyond the eighth grade, but there are high school and college graduates because many of the young people were assisted under the "outing system" (mentioned in the enclosed pamphlet), to continue their studies under the supervision of the school and while still enrolled there. Contrary to the general impression, Carlisle at no time carried work at the school of college grade.

We are quoting the requirements for admission to Carlisle as they appeared in the school catalogue of 1915:

"No students are now admitted at Carlisle who have not at least completed the third grade. In all cases applicants for enrollment must pass a satisfactory physical examination and must furnish satisfactory evidence as to their moral character, deportment, and worthiness. Owing to the great distance of Carlisle from the Indian country and the consequent great cost of transporting pupils to the school, the only students who should be recommended for enrollment are those whose past records and efforts have demonstrated their desire and capacity for further ties at Government expense. Applicants to be admitted must be between the ages of 14 and 21 years and must prove the possession of at least one-fourth Indian blood. Preference will be given to full bloods and to those approximating full blood. No students will be enrolled who have previously attended a Government Indian School and who have not completed the course at such school, except in very special cases and for good reasons.

"Indian young men and young women who have completed the eighth, grade and are at least 14 years of age and otherwise eligible for enrollment as students in a United States Indian School, may be admitted to the courses in Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, and Home Economics without examination. Students who have not completed the eighth grade may be admitted upon passing a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, and physiology. Maturity of age and practical experience will be duly considered in determining the students' qualifications for admission. Full credit will be given for any high-school work or systematic vocational practice work that may have been done."

Sports of all kinds were encouraged at Carlisle, as well as participation by all students. It does not appear that any special emphasis was placed on football at Carlisle although several students were outstanding in that sport, especially Thorpe who made the All American Football Team in 1911 and 1912; Johnson of the 1903 All American Team and Seneca of the 1899 All American Team. Jim Thorpe was outstanding in sports other than football.

The Carlisle School was opened under the supervision of omit

General Pratt. Other officials in charge of the school were Major W. A. Mercer, Moses Friedman, Oscar H. Lipps, John R. Francis, Jr., and Claude B. Peel.

The following statement, also appearing in the 1915 catalogue, may be of interest:

> "The Carlisle Indian School is not a university, nor is it a college; it is not even a preparatory school for college entrance. It is a vocational school in the strictest sense of that term."

omit

Before 1915 Carlisle also offered a Commercial course and courses in Telegraphy and Photography, but in 1915 these courses were discontinued.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Fickinger,
Associate Director of Education

Enclosure 1472164

12-30

Nov. 1939

THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

The Carlisle Indian School, located about nineteen miles from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was founded November 1, 1879, by General R. H. Pratt. It was not a university, nor a college. It was a vocational school in the strictest sense of that term, offering vocational courses in Agriculture, Mechanical Arts, Home Economics and Hospital Nursing.

In all cases, applicants for enrollment were compelled to pass a physical examination and to furnish satisfactory evidence as to their moral character, deportment and worthiness. Applicants to be admitted were between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one, and had to prove the possession of at least one-fourth Indian blood. Preference was given to full-bloods and those approximating full-bloods.

Carlisle is perhaps best known to the general public for its athletic greatness. It was there that such names as Jim Thorpe, Chief Bender and Louis Tewanima were first brought to public attention.

The school maintained teams of baseball, track and lacrosse, but it was most famous for its football teams. For a number of years Glenn S. (Pop) Warner was the athletic director at the school, and under his leadership as coach, the football team traveled from coast to coast, defeating many rival teams of large universities. This colorful story is told by Mr. Warner in the following article.

In 1918 the Carlisle Indian School was abandoned to be turned over to the War Department to be used for army hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and re-education of sick and wounded soldiers. Arrangements were made for students then enrolled at Carlisle to attend other Indian schools.

CARLISLE FAMOUS FOR ITS ATHLETICS

By Glenn S. (Pop) Warner

"Pop" Warner

While the Carlisle Indian School was founded in 1879, there were no organized athletics until the early nineties. It was W. G. Thomson, disciplinarian in charge of the large boys' quarters who first organized teams of football and baseball to compete with outside teams.

I believe it was in 1895 that the Indian football team began to attract some attention. A game was secured for the Indians with Yale in 1896. In that game the Carlisle boys very nearly won. There was a questionable decision or two which enabled Yale barely to win the game. That game gave the Indians a great start and they had no trouble after that in securing games with Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and other great teams.

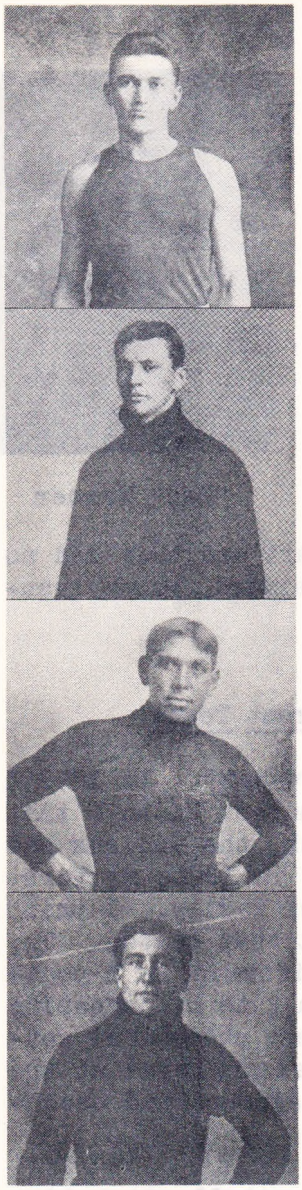
"Gypsies Of The Gridiron" Defeated Many Great Teams

In 1897 the team showed further improvement. In 1898 I was coaching Cornell and Cornell defeated the Indians 24 to 6 that year. Up to the time I went to Carlisle to coach, the Indians had never beaten one of the so-called Big Four, but in 1899, my first year there, Carlisle defeated Pennsylvania rather easily. I think the score was 26 to 6, and only one game was lost that season. The team was invited to play the University of California in a post-season game at San Francisco, and the Indians won 2 to 0, defeating the champions of the Pacific Coast. After that very successful season General Pratt induced me to become a regular employee at the school as athletic director in charge of the management and coaching and training of all athletic teams.

The Indians became very popular as a football attraction and played most of their games away from Carlisle. They were sometimes called "the Gypsies of the gridiron" because of traveling so much. The Indian boys were very well-behaved on their trips and it was often remarked by hotel proprietors and others that the Carlisle team was the most gentlemanly athletic team ever to stop at their hotel.

While the Carlisle Indians roamed the gridiron they defeated such teams as Harvard, Cornell, Dartmouth, California, Min-

nesota, Northwestern, Chicago, Brown, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Columbia, Army, Navy and the University of Pennsylvania.



Some Of Carlisle's Football Stars:
Gus Welch
Frank Mt. Pleasant
Bemus Pierce
William Gardner

Several Indian Football Players Chosen For "All-American" Honors

Indian football players who became stars and attracted national attention were Isaac Seneca, a halfback chosen by Walter Camp as All-American in 1899; James Johnson, chosen by Camp as quarterback on the All-American team of 1903; and James Thorpe, Camp's All-American choice for halfback in 1911 and 1912, and generally considered the greatest player of all time. Besides these All-Americans other stars were Frank Hudson, quarterback, considered by many the greatest drop-kicker the game ever developed; Jonas Mitoken, a great fullback; Bemus Pierce and Hawley Pierce, guards; Martin Wheelock, Wauseka, Lonestar Dietz and Antonio Lubo, tackles; Ed Rogers, Albert Exudine, William Gardner and Samson Burd, ends; Pete Houser, Peter Caloe and Charles Williams, fullbacks; Joseph Guyon and Artis Miller, halfbacks; and Gus Welch, Frank Mt. Pleasant and Mike Bolente, quarterbacks. Many of these boys became prominent and successful business or professional men after their graduation.

Other Sports Enjoyed At Carlisle

The Carlisle School also maintained baseball teams, track teams and lacrosse teams which were able to compete on even terms with the best college teams in the country. Basket ball was played at the school by inter-class and club teams, but this sport was seldom played with outside teams.

The boys loved baseball and several of the Indian players went to the big leagues after finishing school. Among them was Louis Leroy, a pitcher who later played with Boston. Joe Guyon was for several years with Louis-

ville. Charles Albert Bender was Carlisle's greatest baseball star, who later pitched regularly for the Philadelphia Athletics in the American League. Bender (Chief as he was called) quickly became an outstanding star pitcher and was the hero of several World Series championships.

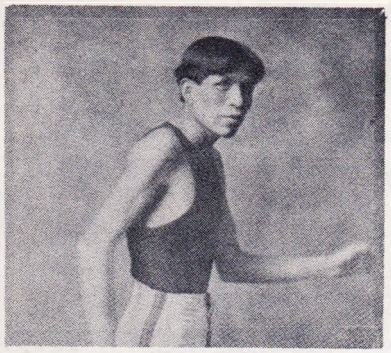
Charles (Chief) Bender

Indians Won Many Laurels In Track And Field Athletics

The Indians at the Carlisle School won almost as much success in track and field athletics as in football. Ben Caswell was the first track star to win laurels. He was credited with 100 yards in 10 seconds in 1894. Carlisle had no regular track team then but started in 1900 with a regular full track team having dual meets with such teams as Dickinson, Bucknell, Penn State, and right from the start the Indian team competed on even terms with the others. In 1907 the Pennsylvania State Track and Field Athletic Association was formed and included all colleges and universities in the state which maintained track teams, with the exception of the University of Pennsylvania. The annual championship meet was held yearly at Harrisburg for several years and the Carlisle Indian School was the winner of that state championship every year during its existence. The competing teams were Pittsburgh, Washington and Jefferson, Penn State, Bucknell, Lehigh, Lafayette and others.

In 1904 and again in 1908, Frank Mt. Pleasant of the school, was a member of the American Olympic teams of those years. His event was the running broad jump. He was also a great sprinter and quarter-miler.

Louis Tewanima, a Hopi Indian from Arizona, entered the school in 1907. He could speak no English but he loved to run and soon became one of the greatest distance runners in the country. He once held the World's indoor record for ten miles made at Madison Square Garden. He won the 20 mile race at the Mardi Gras festival in New Orleans when that event was one of the annual features there. He won several marathon races and was said by Mike Murphy, the fa-



Louis Tewanima

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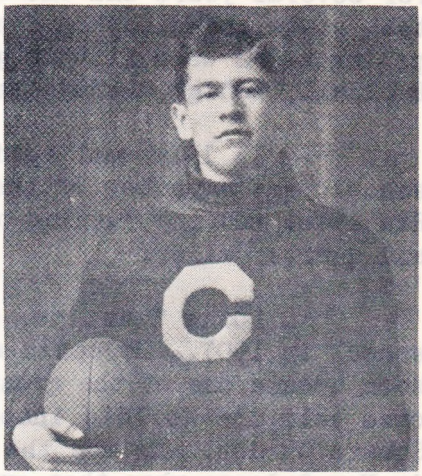
Receipts From Football Provided For Many School Needs

The receipts from football were sufficient, not only to support all athletics, but to pay the salary of the athletic director, and to build several permanent buildings on the grounds which were of great benefit to the school. In addition to these permanent improvements, the athletic fund was useful in many other ways. It provided newspapers and magazines for the library and the school literary clubs. It provided an entertainment and lecture course throughout the school year. It took the students to the circus when a good one came to town and it gave the superintendent an emergency fund to use whenever circumstances made it advisable.



James Thorpe

Those were the days before the big stadiums and huge crowds, and the largest amount received from any game was $17,000, the Indians' share of the gate receipts from the University of Chicago-Carlisle game played in Chicago in 1907. Stagg's Chicago team was unbeaten and the champions of the Middle Western Universities that year, but went down to defeat by the score of 18 to 4 at the hands of the Indians.

file Carlisle

Education
CV

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

DIVISION OF INFORMATION

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1939

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Carlisle was an Indian Service School whose athletes made world sports history and many of whose Indian graduates won places in athletic halls of fame. The school which was founded 60 years ago, on November 1, 1879, was located about 19 miles from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. There were no organized athletics until the early nineties, however. A digest of Warner's story follows:

"It was in 1895 that the Indian football team began to attract some attention. The following year a game was secured for the Indians with Yale. In that game the Carlisle boys very nearly won, but a questionable decision or two enabled Yale barely to win. That game gave the Indians a great start and they had no trouble after that in securing games with Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and other great teams.

"Previous to the time I went to Carlisle to coach, the Indians had never beaten one of the so-called Big Four, but in 1899, my first year there, Carlisle

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

4148

DIVISION OF INFORMATION

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Collier's Readers Research Bureau,
250 Park Avenue,
New York.

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of December 23, asking for information concerning the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania.

The Carlisle School was opened November 1, 1879, with 147 pupils. The expenses of the school were paid the first three years from what was called the Civilization Fund, and in 1882 Congress made the first appropriation for the operation of the school. Carlisle was abandoned in 1918 to be turned over to the War Department to be used for Army hospital purposes, and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of sick and wounded soldiers. Arrangements were made for students then enrolled at Carlisle to attend other Indian schools.

We do not have statistics available for distribution showing the average attendance at Carlisle; however, in 1906 the average attendance was 981, which seems about average up to 1912. From 1912 the average attendance gradually declined until in 1917 it was 438 and in 1918, 507. From 1889 to 1915 Carlisle graduated an average of 25 students a year.

In addition to the usual grade and pre-vocational courses, the following advanced vocational courses were offered:

Agriculture
Mechanic Arts
Home Economics
Hospital Nursing.

At first students were accepted in grades from one to eight, but later they were not accepted below the third grade. Carlisle Indian School did not go beyond the eighth grade, but there are high school and college graduates because many of the young people were assisted under the "outing system" (mentioned in the enclosed pamphlet), to continue their studies under the supervision of the school and while still enrolled there. Contrary to the general impression, Carlisle at no time carried work at the school of college grade.

We are quoting the requirements for admission to Carlisle as they appeared in the school catalogue of 1915:

"No students are now admitted at Carlisle who have not at least completed the third grade. In all cases applicants for enrollment must pass a satisfactory physical examination and must furnish satisfactory evidence as to their moral character, deportment, and worthiness. Owing to the great distance of Carlisle from the Indian country and the consequent great cost of transporting pupils to the school, the only students who should be recommended for enrollment are those whose past records and efforts have demonstrated their desire and capacity for further ties at Government expense. Applicants to be admitted must be between the ages of 14 and 21 years and must prove the possession of at least one-fourth Indian blood. Preference will be given to full bloods and to those approximating full blood. No students will be enrolled who have previously attended a Government Indian School and who have not completed the course at such school, except in very special cases and for good reasons.

"Indian young men and young women who have completed the eighth, grade and are at least 14 years of age and otherwise eligible for enrollment as students in a United States Indian School, may be admitted to the courses in Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, and Home Economics without examination. Students who have not completed the eighth grade may be admitted upon passing a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, and physiology. Maturity of age and practical experience will be duly considered in determining the students' qualifications for admission. Full credit will be given for any high-school work or systematic vocational practice work that may have been done."

Sports of all kinds were encouraged at Carlisle, as well as participation by all students. It does not appear that any special emphasis was placed on football at Carlisle although several students were outstanding in that sport, especially Thorpe who made the All American Football Team in 1911 and 1912; Johnson of the 1903 All American Team and Seneca of the 1899 All American Team. Jim Thorpe was outstanding in sports other than football.

The Carlisle School was opened under the supervision of General Pratt.

General Pratt. Other officials in charge of the school were Major W. A. Mercer, Moses Friedman, Oscar H. Lipps, John R. Francis, Jr., and Claude B. Peel.

The following statement, also appearing in the 1915 catalogue, may be of interest:

> "The Carlisle Indian School is not a university, nor is it a college; it is not even a preparatory school for college entrance. It is a vocational school in the strictest sense of that term."

Before 1915 Carlisle also offered a Commercial course and courses in Telegraphy and Photography, but in 1915 these courses were discontinued.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Fickinger,
Associate Director of Education

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Comptroller General Of The United States
Washington

November 29, 1941

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of November 3, 1941, as follows:

"By the last will and testament of Bradford R. Wood of Albany, New York, the former Carlisle Indian Industrial School of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was bequeathed the sum of $1,000. No restrictions were placed on the legacy, the exact language of the will being as follows:

"'I give, devise and bequeath the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, to the following named Churches and Institutions:*** The Carlisle Indian Industrial School of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.***'

A check in the amount stated was deposited to the credit of the United States on Certificate of Deposit No. 4391, dated March 18, 1916. The Appropriation Act for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1918 (39 Stat. 987) contained the following provision:

"'The sum of $1,000 bequeathed to the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, under the will of Bradford R. Wood, late of Albany, New York, and deposted in the Treasury of the United States is hereby appropriated and shall remain available until expended for the purpose of assisting needy students from the Carlisle Indian School in extending their education to become trained nurses'.

The Carlisle Indian Industrial School ceased to exist as an Indian School in 1918, the same year the money was made available for expenditure, and the $1,000 bequest has remained available under the above appropriation. Since the closing of the school, the Indian Service has expended a considerable amount of appropriated funds for tuition of Indian students of the class and of the tribes formerly enrolled at the Carlisle School, who are attending vocational or training schools and institutions of higher learning. It is desired to use the fund 'Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Bradford R. Wood Bequest (Special Fund)' for assistance of Indian

students desirous of 'extending their education to become trained nurses', who are of the class and tribes formerly making up the enrollment of the Carlisle School and of the class who would be attending the Carlisle School if still in operation.

"Had the Carlisle School continued in existence, there would have been no doubt but that the above fund could have been expended for the benefit of the pupils of the school in accordance with the appropriating act. As that school has ceased to exist, making it impossible to use the legacy for assisting needy students 'from the Carlisle Indian School, ' a decision is requested whether the fund 'Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., Bradford R. Wood Bequest (Special Fund)' may properly be used for the educational expenses of children of the class and of the tribes formerly making up the enrollment of the Carlisle School, who are desirous of becoming trained nurses.

"In this connection attention is directed to your decision of February 4, 1939 (B-740), holding that the trust fund 'Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor, Genoa School' may be used for the benefit of pupils who would have attended the Genoa School."

It has been informally ascertained through the Office of Indian Affairs that enrollment in the Carlisle Indian Industrial School was open to Indian students having advanced educational status from anywhere in the United States; that this non-reservation school was discontinued in 1918, about two years after receipt of the bequest, because the Carlisle Military Barracks in which it was housed pursuant to the act of July 31, 1882, 22 Stat. 181, was required to be turned back to the War Department for occupation as an Army rehabilitation center; and that since then students eligible for attendance have been absorbed in other similar training schools.

Although the Carlisle school has ceased to exist as such, its

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functions apparently are being continued in institutions providing educational opportunities through which Indian students of the classes and tribes formerly enrolled in that school can be afforded training as nurses in the same manner as would have been the case if the Carlisle school were still in operation. Under these circumstances, it appears that use of the Bradford R. Wood bequest of $1,000 as proposed, for the benefit of students who otherwise would have attended the school, will be a substantial compliance with the direction of Congress in the act of May 2, 1917, as to how this particular fund should be expended.

Accordingly, in specific answer to the question you submit, I have to advise that this office will not be required to object to the use of this special fund--which the act of May 2, 1917, made available "for the purpose of assisting needy students from the Carlisle Indian School in extending their education to become trained nurses"--for the purpose indicated in your letter, even though the students whose education is to be thus extended are not "from the Carlisle Indian School".

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
December 3,1941.

Respectfully,

(Signed)
Lindsay C. Warren,
Comptroller General
of the United States.

Referred to Office of
Indian Affairs for appropriate action.

(Signed)
Floyd E. Dotson
Chief Clerk.

Carlisle Indian Industrial Training School
Pennsylvania

The site of the Carlisle Barracks was selected in the first year of the Revolutionary war with Great Britain as a military rendezvous and encampment, and was established as a military post in 1777. After the taking of Trenton by Washington, this post was used as a place of confinement for the Hessian prisoners captured there. Subsequently, Major Andre, Howe's spy, was taken there, awaiting sentence of death. It was given free of rental to the province and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Penn proprietors from 1755 to 1801, when it was purchased by the U.S.(See deed in File # 33655-1892).

January 31, 1801, the reservation, comprising 29 acres 134 perches of land, was conveyed to the United States, by John Penn of Stoke Pogis, in the County of Bucks and Kingdom of Great Britain, and Richard Penn of Queen Ann Street West, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the County Middlesex, of the kingdom of Great Britain, by Edward Physick, of Philadelphia, their attorney in fact. It was described as follows:

> Beginning at a post on the bank of Le Tort spring; thence by the land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Wilson, deceased, the four next following courses and distances, to wit: S. 80 degrees E. 14 perches to the post; thence N. 19 degrees E. 11.7 perches to a post; thence N. 1 degree W. 38 perches to a post, and N. 60 3/4 degrees E. 52 perches to a post 4 perc hes from the old channel at the breast of the old mill dam; thence S. 30 degrees E. 35.7 perches to a black walnut, corner to land sold by Jonathan Holmes to the United States and corner to land of Thomas Duhcan, esq.; thence by the land of said Thomas Duncan, esq., S. 31½ degrees W. 58.5 perches to a heap of stone, corner to the said Thomas Duncan, esq., and John Hughes lot, -- feet east of the magazine; thence by said Hughes's lot S. ½ degree W., 22 perches to a post; thence N. 84 degrees W. crossing the lane hereinafter mentioned and by another lane of 2 perches wide (between this land and the lot of John Montgomery, esq., No. 91) 46 perches to a post on the bank of LeTort spring; thence down the said spring to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres 108 perches, exclusive of the first mentioned land which is comprehended in this survey and contains 82 square perches.(For copy of plat & deed 33655-1892).

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Deed to U. S. recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book # 6 (M4E) p. 349

(Taken from Thompson's School Docket, page 90, and Annual Report of1901, p. 852)

Carlisle Indian School Lands

1900

By the Act of Congress of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. 242) an appropriation was made "for purchase of additional land, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior" for use of the Carlisle Indian School.

Deed dated 1-12-1901 conveying 175 acres to U. S. for $20,000., described as follows:

"Beginning in the middle of Letort Spring; thence by land of R. M. Henderson north twenty-four and one-fourth degrees west sixty-eight perches to a point in the Carlisle and Harrisburg turnpike road; thence by land of same north twenty-four and one-half degrees west one hundred and fifty-eight and six-tenths perches to a post; thence by land of Heckenberger's heirs north fifty-nine and one-half degrees east one hundred and eleven perches to a post; thence by land of Charles Kutz south twenty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes east two hundred and six perches to a post; thence north sixty-one degrees east twenty-one and four-tenths perches to a post; thence south thirty-nine degrees east ten perches to the Letort Spring; thence up the said spring by land formerly of Jacob Whitmer, and the poorhouse farm, fifty-two and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by Mrs. J. W. Huston north eighty-six and one-half degrees west eight perches to a post; thence by same up the several courses of the said Letort Spring, one hundred and twenty-five and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less."

Deed approved Feb. 18, 1901. Recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book, Vol 5, page 102. File 27160-1901. Annual Report, Commissioner's, 1901, p. 652.

Carlisle Indian School Land

1913 (File 2461-12-Carlisle-310) 4 plus acres.

Deed dated 5-20-1913 by the Board of Trustees, conveying the Sanno Tract to the United States.

Recorded in Miscellaneous Vol 6, page 349. It appears that the Sanno Tract was purchased about 1891, from charity funds and title taken in the Board of Trustees, the land to be used by the school. The land is described as follows:

> That piece of land situated on the east side of Le Forte Spring adjoining the United States lands at Carlisle Barracks in the Burrough of Carlisle County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania and more specifically described as:
>
> > "Beginning at a post about six feet from the water of said spring, thence by land of the United States, seventy-eight and one-half degrees east, twelve and five-tenths perches to post, thence by the same north fourteen and one-half degrees east, eleven and seven-tenths perches to a post, thence by the same north one-half degree east, thirty-nine and six-tenths perches to a post, thence by land formerly owned by Dr. William C. Chambers and now by M. Henderson's heirs, south fifty-one degrees west, twenty-three perches to a post about six feet from the water of said spring and above the upper dam, thence along said stream south two degrees east, thirty-three perches to a post the place of beginning, containing four acres and nineteen perches strict measure".
>
> The Board of Trustees consented in 1911, to transferring the Sanno Tract to the United States. The consideration was $1, etc.

Red Man
(school paper)
might be
mentioned in
connection with
Carlisle history.

The Indian Leader.

Devoted to the interests of the American Indian.

H. B. PEAIRS, Managing Editor. W. C. BEDDOW, Instructor of Printing.

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CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1918.

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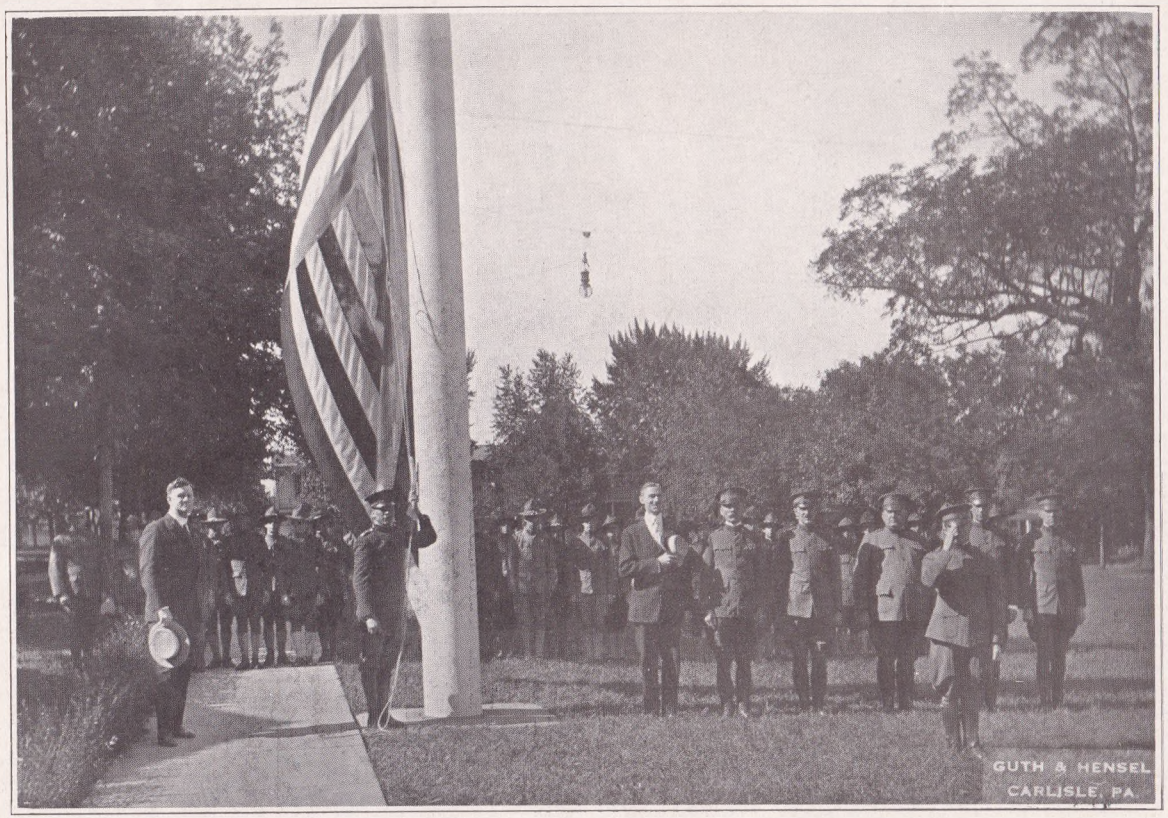

THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS MR. C. V. PEEL, TRAVELING AUDITOR IN CHARGE, AND MR. JACOB F. DURAN, DISCIPLINARIAN, MAKING THE FORMAL TRANSFER OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL ON BEHALF OF THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, TO MAJ. A. C. BACHMYER, COMMANDING OFFICER, U. S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 31, REPRESENTING THE WAR DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918. AS ALL PUPILS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SCHOOL, ASIDE FROM MESSRS. PEEL AND DURAN, HAD LEFT AT THAT TIME, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO INCLUDE ANY OF THEM IN THE GROUP.

1939

Carlisle Indian School — Carlisle, Pennsylvania (Post Office)

(Telegraph Address) — (Railroad shipping point)

(Elevation) Feet — (Rainfall) Inches — (From Railroad) Miles

Climate very healthful; neither extremes of cold nor of heat.

How large is the school reservation? campus 29 acres; one farm 175; one farm 110; Sanvro Tract - 44 acres Acres

Soil classification and value:			
Arable bottom land	$		Acres
Arable upland	$		Acres
Timber land	$		Acres
Grazing land	$		Acres

By what Authority was school reservation established? Transfer of Carlisle Barracks from War Dept. act of 7-31-1882 (22 Stat 181).

Drainage and/ or Irrigation

School established? Nov. 1, 1879 (Date) Closed? 1918 (Yes or No) When? 1918 (Date)

Established by Government? Yes (Yes or No) or by Mission (Give denomination)

Old Army Post Yes (Yes or No) If still used give present capacity present enrollment

Number of school employees Salary roll $ Other expenditures $

Present use if closed as government school returned to the War Department for Army purposes, including rehabilitation and reeducation of soldiers. Transfer appd. by act of 6-7-1924 (43 Stat 657).

Give brief narrative history of the school.

(Superintendent) (Jurisdiction) (Salary)

BUILDINGS

(List all buildings giving date erected, type of building, cost, present value, present condition, use, modern conveniences as lighting, heat, water supplies, plumbing, sewer connections, etc.)

1. School building:

2. Dining Hall

3. Dormitory

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

Give legal description of land See separate sheets. Files 38707-15 Carlisle 044.
33655-1892; 10299-1901 61812-18 Carlisle 131 Pt
7047-1892; 27160-1901 2461-12 " 310
7554-1887;

Who owns the land? who owns buildings?

(Attach extra sheets as needed)

109
175

Hancock

Try file 41 39-1905

Charity Funds at Carlisle

Files 38707-1915
Carlisle 044.

at different times certain bequests were made to the Carlisle School & funds were donated the school.

In connection with the Wood bequest, the Com. on 4-22-1915 advised the Supt. that although we had previously accepted donations at Carlisle it was then advisable not to accept them. The Secretary advised Carlisle on 12-13-1915 that money so received is regarded as a bequest to the U.S. & while it may not be declined by Executives officers, on the other hand there is no authority of law for use by the Carlisle School or the Interior Dept. of the money without appropriation by Congress.

The Wood bequest was accepted by the Government 11-15-1915. The appropriation's act for 1918 contained provision for use of the $1000 to help students. (over)

On 11-3-1941 a decision was requested from the Comptroller General whether this fund could be used for educational expenses of children of the class x of the tribes formerly making up the enrollment of Carlisle who are desirous of becoming trained nurses.

Ropes bequest
Martin bequest

Anna E. Peale legacy trust fund.

11-26-1918 All bequests except the Peale Legacy may be properly diverted to other schools. Peale legacy should go to the next of kin.

8-17-1921 Letter from U.S. Attorney to Attorney General
"By Proceedings recorded in the Orphans Court docket for Cumberland County, Pa., #52 page 368, in disposing of the account (Peale legacy), it was determined that the trustees were directed to apply the income for the benefit of Indian girls at any Indian school in the U.S.

Officials who have been in charge of the Carlisle School are: 1879-1904 General Pratt, Major W. A. Mercer, 1906 Moses Friedman, 1909-1914 Oscar H. Lipps, 1914-1917 John R. Francis, 1917-1918 Jr., and Claude B. Peel. 1918

Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Nonreservation Boarding School. (Com An Rep. 1892
page 894)

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January 31, 1801, the reservation, comprising 29 acres 134 perches of land, was conveyed to the United States, by John Penn of Stoke Pogis, in the County of Bucks and kingdom of Great Britain, and Richard Penn of Queen Ann Street West, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the County Middlesex, of the kingdom of Great Britain, by Edward Physick, of Philadelphia, their attorney in fact.

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In 1863 the buildings were destroyed by a detachment of rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. They were rebuilt in 1865-66, and the barracks were occupied as a cavalry school and depot until 1872, when the depot was transferred to St. Louis, and the place was pracially unoccupied until 1879.

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Descritpion

***

Carlisle was at first supported from the Civilization Fund, and was first appropriated for by Congress in 1882.

The Commissioner's Annual Report for 1890 states:

"The suggestion (that an Indian school be established at Carlisle) was laid before Congress and secured at once the attention of the Indian committees of both the House of Representatives and Senate. A bill was drawn and a very favorable report to Congress made by the House Indian Committee, but the bill was so far back on the calender it was not reached that session and did not become a law until July 31, 1882."

The Act of July 31, 1882 here referred to is found in 22 Stat. 181 relative to using old abandoned military posts for Indian schools.

Taken from Reports of Superintendent of Indian Schools 1883-1897

The Civilization Fund

The Act of March 3, 1819 (3 Stat. 516) provided for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements. The annual appropriation made by this act was carried on the books of the Treasury Department under the title of "Civilization of Indians" until 1873, when so much of the act as provided for this annual appropriation was repealed (17 Stat. 461).

The Civilization Fund of 1867

In 1867 this Civilization Fund was re-established at the expense of the Great and Little Osage Indian tribe. By a treaty with those Indians, made in 1867, the United States purchased from them a part of their lands, located in Kansas, paying therefor $300,000, which sum was placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said tribe of Indians, the interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent, per annum, being paid to said tribe, semi-annually, in money, clothing, provisions, or such articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior from time to time directed.

According to the first article of this treaty these lands were to be surveyed and sold, and after reimbursing the United States the cost of survey and sale and the sum of $300,000 which was to be placed, under the terms of this treaty, to the credit of the Osages, the remaining proceeds of sales were to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the "Civilization Fund," to be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States.

Apparently this fund had all disappeared by November, 1882. ?

. . . A Weekly Publication Devoted to Indians and Indian Education
Published Every Friday During the School Year by Haskell Institute

The INDIAN LEADER

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THE CARLISLE INDIANS!

W. A. Alexander and Ed Danforth writing "Keep Your Eyes on the Rules" in a recent issue of Collier's included in their lengthy article several gridiron trick plays of the now immortal Carlisle Indians that helped to make football history.

" . . . Curiously, it set the stage for that famous Carlisle Indian play eight years later in the Harvard stadium that was to startle the east and make the Carlisle Indians famous as masters of football trickery.

"For in the pine stands that day when Tichenor (Alabama Poly) scored his touchdown on Vanderbilt, 1895, when occurred the first recorded instance of a football player hiding a football under his jersey and running for a touchdown, was the young coach at the University of Georgia. The name of the Georgia coach was Glenn S. Warner.

"Warner waited eight years before he pulled that old one out of his notebook for the Harvard game. That day in 1903, Dillon caught the kickoff in the stadium, hid the football under his jersey and ran for a touchdown. Fair Harvard never knew it had been worked long ago in the deep south.

"Many of the plays that resulted in rule changes have gone down as the most spectacular in the annals of the game.

"LO, HE DID NOT HAVE THE BALL"

"A short time after Dillon's run in the Harvard stadium, Pop Warner and his Indians came out with a new one. All the Indian backs had half a football sewed on their jerseys. By bending over and folding their arms, each back gave the appearance of having the ball. Many a tackler brought down an Indian, but lo, he did not have the ball. As often as not the carrier of the real ball had gone off by himself to score a touchdown. This strategy was hailed as sharp practice, but Pop was Pop and his Indians were wards of The Great White Father, so they deserved some privileges beyond the ordinary.

"The forward pass was still new back in 1907 when Pop Warner and his redskins found in the code a weakness that produced one of the memorable incidents of the game.

"The rules then specified that a player who was out of bounds was ineligible to receive a forward pass. The rule, however, said nothing about a man who ran out of bounds and came back into the field.

"Pete Hauser was the Carlisle fullback that year. As the season progressed, he developed into the greatest passer the game had known and one of the finest of all time. By many he is credited with being the first to throw a spiral forward pass. This will be disputed. We have heard of at least four coaches and five players who were the first to throw a spiral forward pass.

"Exendine and Gardner, the Carlisle ends, were both fast as antelopes and never muffed a pass. The team completed one pass after another by the simple procedure of having these two ends run deep down the field to be hit on the dead run by one of Hauser's accurate spirals.

MORE WORK FOR THE COMMITTEE

"After the season closed, the Indians were engaged to play the University of Chicago, which had won the Big Ten Conference campionship. Coach A. A. Stagg decided that his best defense would be to stop Hauser's passing to Gardner and Exendine. In working on this problem, Coach Stagg developed the first scientific pass defense the game had known. He assigned a halfback and the fullback to cover one Carlisle end and the other halfback and the guarterback to cover the other Carlisle end. Their instructions were to stick to Exendine and Gardner regardless of where they went, as Hauser was certain to try to pass to them.

"As the game progressed, the Stagg defense worked perfectly. Everytime Hauser threw a pass, one Indian and two Chicago players were reaching for it. Most of the passes were batted down and the Indians had to fall back on their running game.

"Late in the game, the ball was downed close to the side line. Gardner, determined to catch at least one pass that day, noted that the Chicago bench was placed close to the boundary. Time out was called and Gardner cummunicated his plan to Hauser.

" 'Hold the ball as long as you can and then throw it to me down by the goal line,' Gardner must have said. 'I'll be there.'

"Play was resumed. The ball was snapped to Hauser. Gardner ran toward the side line. The two Chicago backs, detailed to Gardner, covered him but when he ran out of bounds they stopped. They knew that under the rules Gardner was ineligible to receive a pass while out of bounds. So the Chicago players veered off to look for a pass to the other end.

"Gardner circled behind the Chicago bench and headed down field still out of bounds, running like the wind. Hauser was dancing back, ducking Chicago players who rushed him, wondering what had become of Gardner.

"Before any Chicago player realized what had happened, Gardner had swung into the field near the goal line. Hauser cut the ball loose and it traveled over fifty yards. Gardner caught it standing still. No Chicago player was near him and he stepped over the goal line for a touchdown.

"That meant more work for the Rules Committee. . . "

¶ Football! Haskell *vs.* Baker, tonight, Haskell stadium.

Miss Vandertoo — 1-15-40 MO

Carlisle Indian Industrial Training School
Pennsylvania

The site of the Carlisle Barracks was selected in the first year of the Revolutionary war with Great Britain as a military rendezvous and encampment, and was established as a military post in 1777. After the taking of Trenton by Washington, this post was used as a place of confinement for the Hessian prisoners captured there. Subsequently, Major Andre, Howe's spy, was taken there, awaiting sentence of death. It was given free of rental to the province and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Penn proprietors from 1755 to 1801, when it was purchased by the U.S.(See deed in File # 33655-1892).

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The original reservation comprising 29 acres 134 perches of land was conveyed to the United States January 13, 1801, by John Penn of Stoke Pogis, in the county of Bucks and Kingdom of Grat Britain, etc. and others, see second paragraph above.

Deed to U. S. recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book # 6 (M4E) p. 349

(Taken from Thompson's School Docket, p. 90, and Annual Report of 1901, p. 852)

Carlisle Indian School Lands

1900

By the Act of Congress of May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. 242) an appropriation was made "for purchase of additional land, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior" for use of the Carlisle Indian School.

Deed dated 1-12-1901 conveying 175 acres to U. S. for $20,000., described as follows:

"Beginning in the middle of Letort Spring; thence by land of R. M. Henderson north twenty-four and one-fourth degrees west sixty-eight perches to a point in the Carlisle and Harrisburg turnpike road; thence by land of same north twenty-four and one-half degrees west one hundred and fifty-eight and six-tenths perches to a post; thence by land of Heckenberger's heirs north fifty-nine and one-half degrees east one hundred and eleven perches to a post; thence by land of Charles Kutz south twenty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes east two hundred and six perches to a post; thence north sixty-one degrees east twenty-one and four-tenths perches to a post; thence south thirty-nine degrees east ten perches to the Letort Spring; thence up the said spring by land formerly of Jacob Whitmer, and the poorhouse farm, fifty-two and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by Mrs. J. W. Huston north eighty-six and one-half degrees west eight perches to a post; thence by same up the several courses of the said Letort Spring, one hundred and twenty-five and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less."

Deed approved Feb. 18, 1901. Recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book, Vol 5, page 102. File 27160-1901. Annual Report, Commissioner's, 1901, p. 652.

Carlisle Indian School Land

1913 (File 2461-12-Carlisle-310) 4 plus acres.

Deed dated 5-20-1913 by the Board of Trustees, conveying the Sanno Tract to the United States.

Recorded in Miscellaneous Vol 6, page 349. It appears that the Sanno Tract was purchased about 1891, from charity funds and title taken in the Board of Trustees, the land to be used by the school. The land is described as follows:

> That piece of land situated on the east side of Le Forte Spring adjoining the United States lands at Carlisle Barracks in the Burrough of Carlisle County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania and more specifically described as:
>
> > "Beginning at a post about six feet from the water of said spring, thence by land of the United States, seventy-eight and one-half degrees east, twelve and five-tenths perches to post, thence by the same north fourteen and one-half degrees east, eleven and seven-tenths perches to a post, thence by the same north one-half degree east, thirty-nine and six-tenths perches to a post, thence by land formerly owned by Dr. William C. Chambers and now by M. Henderson's heirs, south fifty-one degrees west, twenty-three perches to a post about six feet from the water of said spring and above the upper dam, thence along said stream south two degrees east, thirty-three perches to a post the place of beginning, containing four acres and nineteen perches strict measure".
>
> The Board of Trustees consented in 1911, to transferring the Sanno Tract to the United States. The consideration was $1, etc.

Form 1-022

2838 Florence

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CARLISLE SCHOOL

The first nonreservation school established by the Government was that of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which had its inception in the efforts of Gen. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., when a lieutenant in charge of Indian prisoners of war at St. Augustine, Florida, from May 11, 1875, to April 14, 1878. When the release of these prisoners was ordered, twenty-two of the young men were led to ask for further education, agreeing to remain in the East three years longer if they could attend school. These were placed in school at Hampton, Virginia, and several other places. On September 6, 1879, an order was issued transferring the Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvaina, comprising twenty-seven acres, from the War Department to the Department of the Interior for Indian school purposes, pending action by Congress on a bill to establish such an institution. The bill became a law July 31, 1882.

On September 6, 1879, having been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Interior, Lieut. Pratt was directed to establish a school at Carlisle and also to proceed to Dakota and Indian Territory for the purpose of obtaining pupils. By the end of October he had gathered one hundred thirty-six Indians from the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and other agencies, and, with eleven of the former Florida prisoners from Hampton, the school was formally opened November 1, 1879.

Year after year since this modest beginning the school has steadily progressed, until its present (1905) enrollment is 1,000 pupils. Since the foundation of the school nearly every tribe in the United States has had representatives on its rolls, and at the present time pupils from the following tribes are in attendance: Apache, Arapaho, Arikara, Assiniboin, Bannock, Caddo, Catawba, Cayuga, Cherokee, Cayuse, Cheyenne, Chinook, Chippewa, Choctaw, Clallam, Comanche, Crow, Dalles, Delaware, "Digger," "Grosventre," Iroquois, Kickapoo, Klamath, Mandan, Mashpee, Menominee, Mission, Mohawk, Miami, Nez Perce, Okinagan, Omaha, Oneida, Onondaga, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Papago, Pawnee, Penobscot, Piegan, Peoria, Pit River, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Sauk and Fox, Sanpoil, Seneca, Shawnee, Shivwits, Shoshoni, Siletz, Sioux, Stockbridge, St. Regis, Tonawanda, Tuscarora, Umpqua, Ute, Wallawalla, Wichita, Winnebago, Wyandot, Wailaki, Yokaia Pomo, Yuma, and Zuni. There are also in attendance sixty-eight Alaskans of various tribes.

In the words of Gen. Pratt, the aim of the school "has been to teach English and give a primary education and a knowledge of some common and practical industry and means of self-support among civilized people. To this end regular shops and farms were provided, where the principal mechanical arts and farming are taught the boys, and the girls taught cooking, sewing, laundry, and housework." In pursuance of this policy every inducement was

offered to retain pupils, to prevent their return to reservation life, and to aid them to make for themselves a place among the people of the east. In his first annual report on the conduct of the school, Lieut. Pratt announced that two boys and one girl had been placed in the families of prosperous citizens of Massachusetts, and subsequently that five girls and sixteen boys had found homes with white families in the vicinity of Carlisle during the summer months, thus enabling them by direct example and association to learn the ways of civilization. This was the commencement of the "outing system" that has come to be a distinctive civilizing feature not only of the Carlisle school but of the Indian school service generally. While thus employed the pupils attend the public schools whenever possible, and by association with white pupils in classes and games also acquire an acquaintance with civilized ways. In addition to these advantages the outing pupil is paid a stipulated sum for his labor, which tends to make him self-reliant and impresses on him the value of time and work. Of the thousand pupils at Carlisle at least half are placed at "outing" during different periods and for varying terms. An outing agent is employed, who visits the pupils at intervals in their temporary homes, observes their conduct and progress, and looks after their welfare. Frequent reports are required by the school management from both employer and pupil, thus keeping each in close touch with the school. The extent and success of the "outing system" since its inception is shown in the following table:

Admitted during 25 years	5,170
Discharged during 25 years	4,210
On rolls during fiscal year 1904	1,087
Outings, fiscal year 1904: Girls, 426; boys, 498	924
Outings during 21 years: Girls, 3,214; boys, 5,118	8,332
Students' earnings, 1904	$ 34,970
Students' earnings during last 15 years	$ 352,951

Supplementing the outing system, the school conducts a bank, with which each student has an account that may be drawn upon under proper supervision. By this means practical instruction in finance is given.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the school to induce its graduates to remain in the east instead of returning to their reservation homes, the plan has not been successful and has therefore necessitated a change in harmony with the conditions. Training suited to mechanical pursuits is given all male pupils who give promise of becoming efficient workers at the different trades, and a plan is in progress to train girls as professional nurses, several graduates having already adopted this occupation as a means of livelihood.

From its organization the aim of the school has been to give Indian youth a practical productive training. Farm work for the boys and housework for the girls under the outing system are the best types, but the school goes farther, and its curriculum is based on the plan of giving that productive training which is best adapted to the abilities of the individual pupils. At the school itself there are two large farms, and well-equipped shops in which regular trades are taught by competent instructors. All the clothing of the school is manufactured by the boys in the tailor shop, while in its adjunct, the sewing room, the girls are taught needlework. The carpenter shop furnishes the opportunity to learn the use of tools, which is practically demonstrated in the erection of buildings and

in making repairs by the boys assigned to this trade. The blacksmith and wagon-making shops not only do the school work, but manufacture superior wagons, etc., which are furnished to other schools and agencies, while the harness shop is engaged in similar work and production. The shoe shop, tin shop, paint shop, and engineering department attend to the needs of the school in their respective branches. While the productive labors of the students are mainly for the school, yet all surplus finds a ready market outside, including other schools and agencies. The work of these branches is systematized into a department under the control of a superintendent of industries.

The literary curriculum of Carlisle stops at that point where the student may enter the higher grades of the public schools. The policy is to give a broad common school education, leaving to the individual and his own resources any further development of his intellectual faculties. The literary and industrial curricula are so correlated that when graduated the average student is as fully equipped as the average white boy to take up the struggle for a livelihood.

During the twenty-six years of its existence the Carlisle School has graduated a large number of pupils, many of whom are filling responsible positions in the business world and especially in the Indian service, in which, during the fiscal year 1903, one hundred and one were employed in various capacities from teachers to laborers, drawing a total of $46,300 in salaries. Others who have returned to their homes retain a fair portion of the civilization acquired at the school.

Physical training indoor and out for boys and girls is part of the life of the school, and a large gymnasium furnishes ample facilities for both sexes. In athletics and sports the Indian possesses decided capacity, and baseball, basketball, and football teams are regularly organized, the last of which has held its own in many warmly contested games with representative teams of the principal colleges and universities. The Carlisle football team now has a national reputation for its successes and for clean, skillful playing.

The Carlisle School band is an interesting feature of the school. Its members are selected from the various tribes in attendance, and under the leadership of Dennison and James Wheelock, Oneida Indians, was considered among the best. The former was not only a leader but a composer, and his compositions were rendered by his Indian musicians in a manner that has delighted large audiences in the principal American cities.

The Carlisle School produced the first paper printed by Indian boys. The printery was early established and became a potent factor in the industrial development of the students. The Indian Helper, a small leaflet, was first published, and afterward a larger journal, The Red Man, was issued. These were later consolidated under the title Red Man and Helper, and reflected the life and policies of the school. The new management has continued the publication as a weekly under the name of The Arrow. The school printery is well equipped with presses and materials, and under competent supervision the boys produce a large amount of job and pamphlet work that is a credit to their taste and industry.

The buildings of the plant, although consisting of portions of the old military barracks, have furnished adequate accommodations for the thousands of

pupils who have been enrolled. Besides the superintendent, the school has seventy-five instructors, clerks, and other employees.

General Pratt remained in charge of the school from its organization until his retirement from the superintendency, June 30, 1904, when he was succeeded by Maj. (then Capt.) William A. Mercer, U. S. A.

[September 1, 1918, Carlisle School was turned over to the War Department for hospital use.]

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

CLASS OF 1915

Name	Tribe	Address
Cora Melbourne Battice	Sac & Fox	Carlisle, Pa.
Margaret Jeanne Brown	Alaskan	"
Minnie Armstrong Charles	Cayuga	Basom, New York
Julia Eleanor Frechette	Chippewa	Carlisle, Pa.
Elizabeth Marie Gilland	Sioux	Thunder Hawk, S. D.
Naomi Evelyn Greensky	Chippewa	Mikado, Michigan
Josephine Muriel Holmes	Chippewa	Odanah, Wisconsin
Ella Almeda Israel	Cherokee	Carlisle, Pa.
Della Irene John	Seneca	"
Mary Wonita Kewaygeshik	Ottawa	Goodhart, Mich.
Nettie Mary Kingsley	Winnebago	Carlisle, Pa.
Theresa Marguerie Lay	Seneca	Irving, N. Y.
Marie Mason	Digger	Wyebrooke, Pa.
Minnie Elizabeth O'Neal	Shoshoni	Carlisle, Pa.
Mary Madeline Raiche	Chippewa	"
Rose Snow	Seneca	Farnham, N. Y.
Lillian Agnes Walker	Ottawa	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Charles Emerson Apekaum	Kiowa	Lawton, Oklahoma
Ovilla Azure	Chippewa	Belcourt, N. D.
Joseph Paul Baldeagle	Sioux	Carlisle, Pa.
Hiram John Chase	Omaha	Pender, Nebraska
James William Garvie	Sioux	Oakdale, Nebraska
John Earl Gibson	Pima	Mercersburg, Pa.
Henry Horace Hayes	Creek	Sapulpa, Oklahoma
Kenneth Coe King	Sioux	Wolf Point, Montana
Edward Francis Morrin	Chippewa	Carlisle, Pa.
Fred William Morrisette	Chippewa	Superior, Wisconsin
Frank Paul	Sioux	Rosholt, N. D. (deceased)
William Joseph Thayer	Chippewa	Hayward, Wisconsin
Michael Wilkie	Chippewa	Belcourt, N. D.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

CLASS OF 1914

Name	Tribe	Address
Louise Bluesky	Chippewa	420 Main St., Massilon, Ohio
Harry Bonser	Sioux	Polson, Montana
Edward Bracklin	Chippewa	Stone Lake, Wisconsin
Frederick C. Broker	Chippewa	Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Margaret Chilson	Pottawatomi	809 W. 18th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Frank Holmes	Chippewa	503 College Park, Valparaiso, Indiana
Peter J. Jordan	Chippewa	Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin
Rose E. Lyons	Chippewa	Onigum, Minnesota
Alvis M. Morrin	Chippewa	Lawrence, Kansas
Simon Needham	Chippewa	Deer River, Minnesota
Florence Renville	Sioux	Peever, South Dakota
Germaine Renville Eastman	Sioux	Peever, South Dakota
Anna J. Roulette	Chippewa	Fargo, North Dakota
Lillian Simons	Pokanot	Mashpee, Massachusetts
Hazel N. Skye	Seneca	1581 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Myrtle Thomas	Chippewa	Tulalip, Washington
Rose L. Whipper	Sioux	Crow Creek, South Dakota
Joseph Jocks	Iroquois	Deceased.

CIVILIZATION FUND

The Act of March 3, 1819 (3 Stat. 516), provided for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements. The annual appropriation made by this act ($10,000) was carried on the books of the Treasury Department under the title of "Civilization of Indians" until 1873, when so much of the act as provided for this annual appropriation was repealed (17 Stat. 461).

The Civilization Fund of 1867

In 1867 this Civilization Fund was reestablished at the expense of the Great and Little Osage Indian tribe. By a treaty with these Indians, dated September 29, 1865 (14 Stat. 687), the United States purchased from them a part of their lands located in Kansas, paying therefor $300,000, which sum was placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said tribe of Indians, the interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent per annum, being paid to said tribe, semi-annually, in money, clothing, provisions, or such articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior from time to time directed.

According to the first article of this treaty these lands were to be surveyed and sold, and after reimbursing the United States the cost of survey and sale and the sum of $300,000 which was to be placed, under the terms of this treaty, to the credit of the Osages, the remaining proceeds of sales were to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the"Civilization Fund", to be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States.

The lands purchased under this treaty were sold, and by November 16, 1882, the Government had realized from these lands, in excess of the $300,000 purchase-money and cost of survey and sales, "770,179.42, all of which sum, excepting $11,577.45 had been, before that date (1882), expended in ostensible attempts to civilize the Indians.

Note: The part of this fund not actually used for education was used for the purchase of wagons, farming tools, stock etc. A change in policy in the use of the Civilization Fund was made in March, 1881 and from then until November, 1882, all of the fund expended was used strictly for establishment and support of schools. In November, 1882, as above mentioned, $11,577.45 remained in the fund.

The act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1058), provided that "the Secretary

of the Interior shall close the account known as the civilization fund created by article one of the treaty with the Osage Indians, dated September 29, 1865 (14 Stat. 687), and cause the balance of any unexpended moneys in that fund to be covered into the Treasury, and thereafter it shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation by law; and that section eleven of the Indian Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1898, approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 93), is hereby repealed.

. . . A Weekly Publication Devoted to Indians and Indian Education
Published Every Friday During the School Year by Haskell Institute

The INDIAN LEADER

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THE CARLISLE INDIANS!

W. A. Alexander and Ed Danforth writing "Keep Your Eyes on the Rules" in a recent issue of Collier's included in their lengthy article several gridiron trick plays of the now immortal Carlisle Indians that helped to make football history.

" . . . Curiously, it set the stage for that famous Carlisle Indian play eight years later in the Harvard stadium that was to startle the east and make the Carlisle Indians famous as masters of football trickery.

"For in the pine stands that day when Tichenor (Alabama Poly) scored his touchdown on Vanderbilt, 1895, when occurred the first recorded instance of a football player hiding a football under his jersey and running for a touchdown, was the young coach at the University of Georgia. The name of the Georgia coach was Glenn S. Warner.

"Warner waited eight years before he pulled that old one out of his notebook for the Harvard game. That day in 1903, Dillon caught the kickoff in the stadium, hid the football under his jersey and ran for a touchdown. Fair Harvard never knew it had been worked long ago in the deep south.

"Many of the plays that resulted in rule changes have gone down as the most spectacular in the annals of the game.

"LO, HE DID NOT HAVE THE BALL"

"A short time after Dillon's run in the Harvard stadium, Pop Warner and his Indians came out with a new one. All the Indian backs had half a football sewed on their jerseys. By bending over and folding their arms, each back gave the appearance of having the ball. Many a tackler brought down an Indian, but lo, he did not have the ball. As often as not the carrier of the real ball had gone off by himself to score a touchdown. This strategy was hailed as sharp practice, but Pop was Pop and his Indians were wards of The Great White Father, so they deserved some privileges beyond the ordinary.

"The forward pass was still new back in 1907 when Pop Warner and his redskins found in the code a weakness that produced one of the memorable incidents of the game.

"The rules then specified that a player who was out of bounds was ineligible to receive a forward pass. The rule, however, said nothing about a man who ran out of bounds and came back into the field.

"Pete Hauser was the Carlisle fullback that year. As the season progressed, he developed into the greatest passer the game had known and one of the finest of all time. By many he is credited with being the first to throw a spiral forward pass. This will be disputed. We have heard of at least four coaches and five players who were the first to throw a spiral forward pass.

"Exendine and Gardner, the Carlisle ends, were both fast as antelopes and never muffed a pass. The team completed one pass after another by the simple procedure of having these two ends run deep down the field to be hit on the dead run by one of Hauser's accurate spirals.

MORE WORK FOR THE COMMITTEE

"After the season closed, the Indians were engaged to play the University of Chicago, which had won the Big Ten Conference campionship. Coach A. A. Stagg decided that his best defense would be to stop Hauser's passing to Gardner and Exendine. In working on this problem, Coach Stagg developed the first scientific pass defense the game had known. He assigned a halfback and the fullback to cover one Carlisle end and the other halfback and the guarterback to cover the other Carlisle end. Their instructions were to stick to Exendine and Gardner regardless of where they went, as Hauser was certain to try to pass to them.

"As the game progressed, the Stagg defense worked perfectly. Everytime Hauser threw a pass, one Indian and two Chicago players were reaching for it. Most of the passes were batted down and the Indians had to fall back on their running game.

"Late in the game, the ball was downed close to the side line. Gardner, determined to catch at least one pass that day, noted that the Chicago bench was placed close to the boundary. Time out was called and Gardner cummunicated his plan to Hauser.

" 'Hold the ball as long as you can and then throw it to me down by the goal line,' Gardner must have said. 'I'll be there.'

"Play was resumed. The ball was snapped to Hauser. Gardner ran toward the side line. The two Chicago backs, detailed to Gardner, covered him but when he ran out of bounds they stopped. They knew that under the rules Gardner was ineligible to receive a pass while out of bounds. So the Chicago players veered off to look for a pass to the other end.

"Gardner circled behind the Chicago bench and headed down field still out of bounds, running like the wind. Hauser was dancing back, ducking Chicago players who rushed him, wondering what had become of Gardner.

"Before any Chicago player realized what had happened, Gardner had swung into the field near the goal line. Hauser cut the ball loose and it traveled over fifty yards. Gardner caught it standing still. No Chicago player was near him and he stepped over the goal line for a touchdown.

"That meant more work for the Rules Committee. . . "

¶ Football! Haskell *vs.* Baker, tonight, Haskell stadium.

The INDIAN LEADER

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R. M. KELLEY, *Superintendent* Editor

Allan Shepard, *Printing Instructor* Manager

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ALL MECHANICAL WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY STUDENT-APPRENTICES OF HASKELL INSTITUTE

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NOTES OF INTEREST

J. Frank Vann, of Weber Falls, Oklahoma, visited his daughter, Nannie, at Haskell during the past week-end.

I. L. Nichols, teacher at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, toured the various departments last week-end during his short stay at Haskell.

William I. Goodwin, supervisor Indian training, made a call at Haskell Sunday to confer with Supt. Kelley on official business.

Joseph A. Dillstrom, Devils Lake, North Dakota, arrived at Haskell with his family Tuesday. He will have charge of the painting department.

Edward L. Compton, supervisory employment agent, Washinton, D. C., was a Haskell visitor during the past week.

J. Norman Spawn, associate supervisor of industrial training, arrived at Haskell last Friday. He is conducting a safety program in the various departments of the school.

S. M. Lauderdale, division of safety CCC, Washington, D. C., made a brief round of the shops last week, stopping at the *Leader* office long enough to sign our guest book.

Congressman Will Rogers of Oklahoma, chairman of the House committe on Indian affairs, addressed the student body in the auditorium today. Mr. Rogers was the main speaker at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Lawrence today. During his stay in Lawrence he was the guest of Haskell Institute and Supt. Kelley.

R. L. Whitcomb, district highway engineer from Oklahoma City, was a Haskell visitor last week-end. Accompanied by G. Warren Spaulding, head of the vocational department, he made an inspection of paving material, plant and quary at Pleasanton, Kansas. Preparations are being made for two small paving projects at Haskell.

John Woolery, senior employment agent from Oklahoma City, called at Haskell Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Balmer of Pipestone, Minnesota, visited friends at Haskell Tuesday and Wednesday while returning from their vacation in Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. Balmer, who is superintendent of the Pipestone Indian school, is a Haskell graduate, being a member of the commercial class of 1899. Since the retirement of O. H. Lipps he is now the senior superintendent of the Indian Service and is held in affectionate regard by a host of former students and fellow-workers.

TAHOMA

Louise Faris is getting along nicely with a foot ailment.

The roof of the kitchen was repaired by the carpenter boys. The sky-light was also repaired by them.

We have four cats here that are looking for homes. If you are interested, call at the hospital.

Dr. Renick made a business trip to Topeka Tuesday afternoon. He had some business to attend to for the Civil Service commission.

Miss Browning was the dinner guest of Miss Silvene at the club Sunday noon. She reports a very enjoyable time.

During the month of September we had 2400 dispensary treatments. We are glad to report that everyone has become very considerate about the dispensary hours. Thanks a lot.

We are still awaiting the arrival of our new nurse. During the time we have had only one regular nurse Miss Browning has been taking over the duties of relief nurse. She has done very well in this work.—Marie Louise Carufel.

OSCEOLA HALL

The boys will be hosts tomorrow night at the dance. This social affair will be sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Allan Shepard and Miss Frances Spencer.

The list for saying grace has been posted up. Previously, anyone was called on. Watch that list and be prepared. If you can't be there, inform the officer in charge so that there'll be no misunderstanding.

Not getting poetic, but the autumn leaves with their motley of colors, fluttering gracefully downward to meet mother nature, makes one feel the tinge of excitment and just forgetting that school is in progress. That brisk air is met with the heart's challenge to be out and enjoy the raptures of the wide open spaces.

Since the weather man is generous with his rainy days, we are requested to use the basement entrance when such days occur. This will eliminate "trackin' up" in the hall and in the rooms. And another thing, there should be no visiting between halls during study hour and such other times when designated.

At last! We now have a mascot for our hall again. And the fluffy little thing comes from the feline species. It's quite a contrast from our last pet who was a feathered creature known as the canary. Any how, our little friend is here and very much in the mood for playing. We call him Ossie, being an abbreviated form of Osceola. Treat him nice, boys, for he's yours.

From 1879 to 1882, Carlisle Indian School was supported from the "Divilization Fund".

Alumni News

By Mary McIntosh

Campus Guestbook: Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Scott, both '48, (formerly Carmel Segoviano) have two children, La Verne and Allen. They are living in Klamath Falls, Ore.. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Chester Ellis, '37 (formerly Gerarda Waters, '38) from Kansas City.

Married: Tony Houle, '51, and Martha Anderson, '53, in Lawrence in the First Baptist parsonage March 21. Tony is employed at Sunflower Ordnance, east of Lawrence.

. . . Chester Bushyhead, '52, and Helen Liles in February. They live at 1310 Kentucky street in Lawrence. . . Karl Talawyma, '52, and Kitty Lou Emarthla, '49, in Lawrence, March 28.

Employed: Minnie Ruth Bruner, '51-52, in Wewoka, Okla. . . . Clayton Arpan, '51, as an electrician at Sunflower Ordnance, east of Lawrence . . . Rachel Laverdure, '40, at the Indian Agency, Aberdeen, S. Dak. . . Bob Head, '52, in Red Lake, Minn. . . . Doc Tate, '51, in Lawton, Okla. Donna Thompson, '51, a stenographer in Evansville, Ind. . . . Maxine Tiger, '52-53, a bookkeeper for an express company in Tulsa, Okla.

Birth: Mr. and Mrs. Glenn S. Stanford (formerly Mary Mayes, '49) a son, Rickye Gale, March 20. They are living in Dallas, Tex.

In school: Lorin Humetewa, '49-53, in Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Zahn (formerly Inez Running Bear, '52) are living in Denver, Colo.

In training: Betty Keener, '51, and Mary Louise Moore, '52, are in nurses training at the Kiowa hospital in Lawton, Okla. Betty will soon go to the communicable disease department at the Talihina Medical Center for a month's training. When she returns, Mary Louise will go for a month's training.

VOWS ARE SAID

Miss Kitty Lou Emarthla and Karl Talawyma repeated their marriage vows before the Reverend Harold Lundgren at the First Baptist church in Lawrence Saturday morning, March 29.

The bride wore a navy and white checked suit with navy and white accessories and carried a streamer bouquet of white carnations. Miss Esther Colbert, the bridesmaid, wore a red velvet dress with a white carnation corsage. Mr. Jack Blalock was the best man.

The bride was graduated from Haskell in 1949 and completed her nurse training at St. John's hospital in Tulsa, returning to Haskell as a registered nurse last fall. The groom was graduated from the vocational department in 1952 and is employed as a carpenter at Sunflower, Kans. They are living in Lawrence.

Out-of-town guests were Mr. Walter Emarthla, '18-25, father of the bride, and Walter Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. John McClelland of Tulsa (the former Claribel Emarthla, '48). Several staff members as well as four students--Carlos Albert, Nakina Robertson, Jolene Carnes and Pecita Norwood--attended the wedding.

Miss Emarthla's friends honored her with a miscellaneous shower Friday evening, March 28, at Tilicum lodge. She received many gifts, ranging from a complete set of dishes to a miniature rolling pin labelled clearly: "For cooking only"!

—— H ——

The funeral of Mrs. Esterbrook, mother of Mrs. Myron L. Sallee, was held in Iola, Kans., April 2. Her death was due to a heart ailment. The Sallees left Haskell three months ago for Anadarko, Okla., where Mr. Sallee is area construction engineer.

—— H ——

David Hummingbird, Haskell junior, has been admitted to the Indian sanatorium at Shawnee, Okla.

Serving Uncle Sam

By Alice Jefferson

Leroy H. Parker killed in action.

The Department of Defense has announced that Cpl. Leroy H. Parker, '49-50, has been killed in action in Korea. Leroy, who was a postgraduate carpentry student here, was from Whiteriver, Ariz.

Bill Wilson, '50-51, (Marines) San Francisco, Calif.

Ralph A. Yates, '50-51, (Navy) Korea

Ray Baird, '52 (Marines) is attending an electronics school in San Francisco, Calif.

Norman Cadue, '50 (Marines) was a recent campus visitor. He has returned from Korea and is now stationed in California.

Birdcreek Phillips, '51, was discharged from the Navy February 21 and is now employed at the Naval Depot at McAlester, Okla..

James Taylor, '44-45 (Navy) is stationed in San Diego, Calif. His wife, the former Rose Lieb, '46-51, and daughter, Patricia Jo, live there with him. His address is U. S. Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado Infirmary, c/o Med. Dept., San Diago, 55, Calif.

S/Sgt. George P. Toya, '44-46, A. F. 17191693, 2001st. A. A. C. S. Sqdn. (MATS), APO 729, c/o P. M., Seattle, Wash.

—— H ——

Forrest Wright, '47, has been engaged in radio work in the Navy for nearly six years. He is in charge of Airborne radar maintenance at the Los Alamitos Naval Air Station, Long Beach, Calif., and is doing television repair in his free time. Forrest gives credit to Mr. Berg for much of his success. "I didn't know it at the time, but I learned a lot from that man," he says.

Forrest plans to enter Northeastern State college in Tahlequah, Okla., next fall.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
HASKELL INSTITUTE
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
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MRS. HILDEGARD THOMPSON CHIEF
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Carlisle

4-10-53

By Vivian Joy Groesbeck

The boys' intramurals are in the midst of a basketball tournament. There are 13 teams competing: bakers, transportation I and II, plumbers, printers, radio, electricians, power plant and machine shop, welders, masons, carpenters, painters and auto mechanics. For the championship play-off, they charge 10 cents admission and use their money for the purchase of athletic equipment.

———

Alberta Brewer, Margaret McElroy, Irene Smith, Carol Vanderslice, Sue Moore, Coleen Harris, Jolene Carnes, Mary McIntosh, Alice Micco and Serena Samuel were chosen from the G. A. A. to represent Haskell at the K. U. playday May 2.

———

Girls in the G. A. A. who have volunteered to referee basketball games and be umpires for the softball games are Alberta Brewer, Nakina Robertson, Wanda Billy, Artie Wilson, Vivian Groesbeck, Jolene Carnes, Margaret McElroy, Irene Smith, Serena Samuel, Frances Cully, Nora Postoak and Mary McIntosh. The G. A. A. has a point system in which an individual may earn as many points as possible; the ones with points over a certain number receive letters or certificates.

—— H ——

Ione Jeunesse, '51, and **Nathaniel Lewis,** '42, appear in an AP photograph recently published with a story of the large number of Indians now employed in cities. Ione is a member of the Midwest Field Placement Office staff in Chicago. The office is under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The story states that 250 Indians between the ages of 21 and 40 years have moved to Chicago and accepted employment within the last year. Nathaniel has recently found employment through the services of the placement office. Both Ione and he are graduates of the commercial department.

Fifth At Ottawa

By Charles Lee

Haskell's thinclads raised the curtain on the track season with a surprising fifth place finish, at the seventh annual Ottawa Relays. Haskell finished fifth behind Shawnee-Mission, Wichita East, Wyandotte and Topeka.

The track crew, getting a late start as a result of the state tournament trip, showed signs of turning into a well balanced crew with a little more work. Haskell managed only one first place and three second places for the majority of the Braves' points. Lloyd Elm captured the mile run, while John Edwards and Frank Parot picked up seconds in the 440-yard dash and broad jump respectively. The medley relay team grabbed the other second place.

The summary

Broad jump: 1, Crawford, Topeka; 2, Parot, Haskell; 3, Hagan, Topeka. distance 21 feet, 8½ inches.
Mile run: 1 ,Elm, Haskell; 2, Cashon, Shawnee-Mission; 3, Lincoln, Topeka; 4, Gibson, Haskell. time 4:41.8.
440-yard dash: 1, Smith, Wyandotte; 2, Edwards, Haskell; 3, Crawford, Shawnee-Mission. time :52.8.
880-yard run: 1, Wilson, Wyandotte; 2, Cooper, Atchison; 3, Hanson, Wichita East; 4, Whitetree, Haskell; 5, Sam, Haskell; 6, Factor, Haskell. time 2:06.8.
Medley relay: 1, Atchison; 2, Haskell, (Edwards, Partridge, Toney, Sixkiller); 3, Shawnee-Mission.

—— H ——

FROSH WIN DUEL

Haskell's freshman track crew opened their track season, with a 57-46 drubbing of the Lawrence junior high school April 2.

Haskell's Tom Whitener was the individual star of the meet and also the only one to take more than one first place, with firsts in the 100 and 220-yard dashes, first in the broad jump and anchoring the 880-yard relay team home in first place.

The results:

120-yard low hurdles: 1, Yarbrough (H); 2, (L); 3, (L). time :16.1.
100-yard dash: 1, Whitener (H); 2, (L); 3, (L). time :11.2.
440-yard dash: 1, (L); 2, H. Miller (H); 3, (L). time :57.7.
440-yard relay: 1, Lawrence disqualified, Haskell first. (Weso, Peak, Gould, Yarbrough). time :50.0.
220-yard dash: 1, Whitener (H); 2, (L); 3, Weso (H). time :24.5.
880-yard run: 1, H. Miller (H); 2, (L); 3, Beauprey (H). time 2:26.3.
880-yard relay: 1, Haskell (Yarbrough, Battiest, Johnson, Whitener) time 1:45.1.
Shot put: 1,(L); 2, Black (H); 3, Moore (H). distance 44-6.
Pole Vault: 1, (L); 2, D. John (H); 3, J. John (H). height 9-5¾.
High jump: 1, Battiest (H); 2, (L); 3, J. John height 5-4⅝.
Broad jump: 1, Whitener (H); 2, Battiest (H); 3, (L). distance 19-0.
Discus: 1, (L); 2, Black (H); 3, (L). distance 94-2¾.

—— H ——

See "Seven Cinderellas" April 17 at 7:30 p. m.

JIM THORPE DIES

Jim Thorpe, who began his school life here at Haskell in 1898, died of a heart attack in Lomita, Calif., March 28. The Oklahoma Sac and Fox Indian was recognized as the outstanding athlete of the past half-century.

After two years at Haskell, Jim, who was about 11 years old then, went home because of the illness of his mother and did not return to school. Thirty years later, after he had won national fame as an All-American at Carlisle Institute (1911-12) and international fame at the Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden, Thorpe returned to Haskell and gave an amazing kicking demonstration during halftime at a football game. Standing on the 50-yard line, he kicked the ball over the goal posts, first at one end of the field and then the other.

As a pupil at Haskell, Jim idolized Chauncey Archiquette, a huge fullback who was then a Haskell football star. Archiquette made Jim a leather football stuffed with rags, and the future grid-star began his long road to athletic fame practicing on the football field when the Haskell team was not using it.

Haskell students were much interested this year in the movie, Jim Thorpe, All-American, in which Burt Lancaster portrayed the triumphs and misfortunes of "Bright Path", as Thorpe's Indian name was translated.

The Great Spirit has taken Jim Thorpe's life. Will He ever replace him?

—— H ——

Eugene Masquat, Albert Houle and Franklin Yarbrough went to Kansas City March 28 to apply for an art scholarship given by the Kansas City Art Institute on the basis of artistic talent.

File ad

1) The Indian Leader – Oct. 22 – 1937 Issue

2) History of "The Carlisle Indian School"

3) Carbon copy of letter to Colliers Research Bureau of – N.Y.C. – Dec. 30 –

4) History "Carlisle Indian Industrial Training School – 1-15-40"

5) Mines Press Release, entitled "Carlisle School" –

By
Anna Buchind
Carmel Mag
Tel: Adams 5350

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FROM: DATE .....

HILDEGARD THOMPSON
CHIEF, BRANCH OF EDUCATION

TO .....

Estelle Reel 1901

Aim – The aim of the course is to give Indian children a knowledge of the English language and to equip them with the ability to become self-supporting as speedily as possible.

Over

1956 1957

36,644,995 42,645,000

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approp

For Miss Moran

A. Treaty - Missin

1819- act of March 3

10,000

1870 - 100,000

Tribes established school system.

B. Eric 4 Treaty - 1871

1878 - 1924 Boarding school

1882, Act of July 31 military posts

Tribe

1897 no app of Sectarian educ

BASIC IDEAS

1. Education is the process by which society passes on its values and goals so that individuals in that society may come to grips with their environment.
2. Traditionally in this country, school management is kept in the hands of the local people. Therefore, under a system of local management the goals and values of the school and society remain reasonably compatible.
3. Difficulties arise when values of home and society are radically different.
4. Present goal of Indian Education - to prepare Indians to take their places in the main stream of American life. Implications are - Indians values are different - the school will change Indian values.
5. Work is a demand of every society.
6. The poorly educated is the marginal man.
7. A highly complexent and professional individual never makes a serious decision that takes him into a field in which others have greater professional competence without consultation.

Dates -

1. Act of March 3, 1819
2. 1878 - non res. Boarding Schools
3. Act of July 31, 1882
4. Citizenship Act - 1924
5. Act of April 16, 1934
6. NEEP F. Y. 1954 - 55

Decisions

1. Should Lechon be included in the education program for Indian people.

2. Should all Indian children be in public schools.

3. Should programs for Indian children be the same as public schools.

4. What should the functions of the Branch of Education be in the present organizational set-up.

Mo mere Place, Yonkers, New York

Dear Sir:

MORSEMORE

Everyone is interested in some line of thought which has been printed in newspapers, magazines, books, etc. It may be about rattlesnakes, dogs, local history, state history, famous writers, painters, travel-certain countries in particular- inventions and 1001 other matters - all have an interest for someone. NOW WHAT IS YOUR PARTICULAR INTEREST, or HOBBY? I have some old newspapers and magazines, which I am cutting up for people who want certain articles along the lines interesting them. These I sell for a very nominal sum, sometimes much less than they cost me, as I am anxious to turn the papers into cash. We all have hobbies, and I want to help you find the old items referring to them in print.

I AM THEREFORE ENCLOSING ITEMS ALONG THE LINE WHICH I HOPE INTERESTS YOU - MARKED ON THE MARGINS THE AMOUNTS I WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE FOR SAME, BUT IF THIS SEEMS TOO MUCH I WILL TAKE LESS. THE AMOUNTS MARKED ARE VERY NOMINAL, AS THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF EXPENSE LOCATING THE MATERIAL. STAMPS FOR ANY AMOUNT ACCEPTED. I HOPE YOU WILL WANT IT, BUT IF NOT WILL YOU KINDLY RETURN SAME AS I CANNOT REPLACE THE ITEM, AND SOMEONE ELSE IN TIME WILL SURELY WANT IT. LET ME KNOW ALSO THE LINE THAT MOST INTERESTS YOU - FOR YOU SURELY HAVE A HOBBY. I ALSO HAVE INTERESTING MAPS - 100 to 300 YEARS OLD - OF MANY COUNTRIES TO SELL. "ASIDE FROM PLAIN FRITTERING, THERE ARE 700 KNOWN WAYS OF EMPLOYING ONE'S LEISURE TIME", ACCORDING TO THE LEISURE LEAGUE OF AMERICA. LET READING ALONG YOUR LINE HELP YOU.

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SEND ME YOUR SUBSCRIPTION and you will never regret it.

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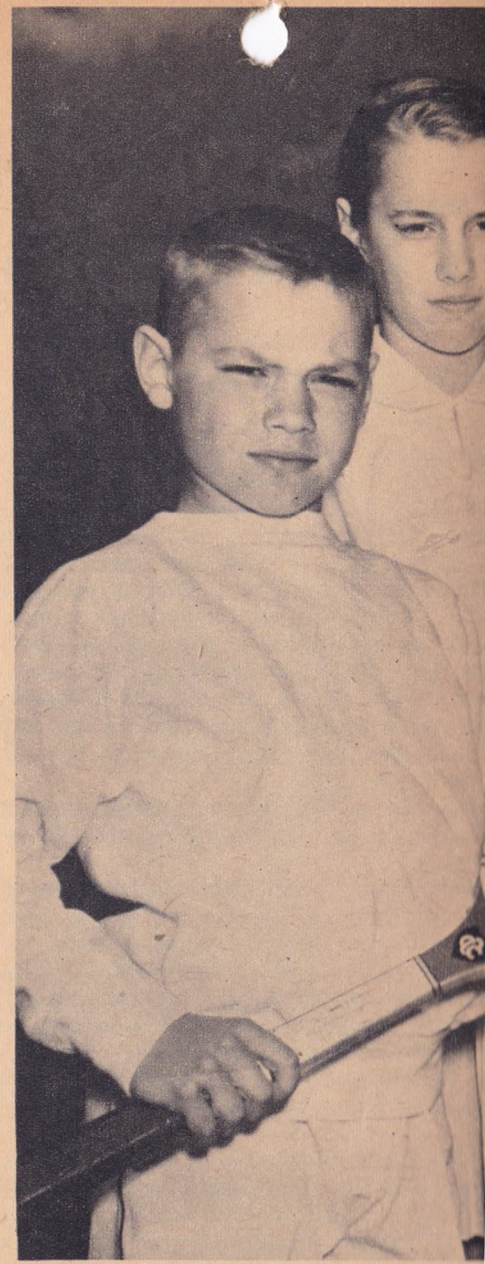
"A MAN WITH A HOBBY"

One who has a hobby can never tire of life. He always has something of passionate interest. Sometimes the hobby is within the scope of one's vocation. But for the great mass of men it cannot be. In none of the three fundamental types of hobbies (the acquiring of knowledge, the acquiring of things, the creation of things) do the daily tasks give opportunity of self-development or for contributing to the happiness or welfare of others. Most fortunate are they whose vocations allows them the scope and fervor of an avocation.

W. K. Bixby was one who, having done more than his share of the world's work, found zest in civic service and in cultivating his hobbies. He began with manuscripts, books, and paintings. But he was not a bibliotaps-- a collector of books and other things of highest human interest who shuts them away as a miser. He was a lover of the chcicest things of the human mind and human skill, and was ever sharing them with others.

New York Times.

The fabulous Carlisle Indians' football team of 1911 poses for a victory photograph after defeating Harvard 18 to 15. Jim Thorpe is in the second row (above dog). Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, famous coach, is behind Thorpe.



A winning family portrait. Bobby, 9, children have won honors in area

Continued From Preceding Page

the setting for the Army's first school—a school for artillerymen set up in 1777.

A quartermaster supply headquarters during part of the Revolutionary War, the guardhouse, supposedly built by Hessian troops Washington captured at Trenton, is the

up on the courts wearing shorts, one of first Americans to discard the more clu tennis slacks.

"I could move faster in shorts," he

War College Site Saw 1776 Troops

By DORIS KANTER

EACH JUNE, VIPs from Washington and other parts of the country get together at a scenic spot in Pennsylvania's Cumberland Valley to do some high-level talking.

The occasion is the National Strategy Seminar. Business, industrial and religious leaders, as well as such military lights as Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, join students at the Army War College in mapping out a theoretical "if . . . then" strategy for national defense. (If an enemy bombs us, for instance, what do we do?)

The future—the ifs of tomorrow—command the attention of students and a staff during the school's 10-month course as well as during the final seminar. But for one day this week, the accent at the Army War College, at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will be on the past.

Carlisle Barracks, one of the Nation's oldest military posts as well as the site of the Army's top school, will be 200 years old Thursday.

Like most military posts, Carlisle Barracks has played a part in wars. It's more famous, however, for having been the school that athlete Jim Thorpe attended than for battle episodes. A list of students who have attended school in the valley post, embraced by the Appalachian Mountains, would include: British troops, Union and Confederate cavalrymen, Indians, Army medical corpsmen, chaplains and military police. Viewed one way, the Army War College is just the latest in a long line of Carlisle Barracks training efforts.

John Stanwix, the British colonel who first chose the site for an operating base in 1757, wasn't worried about bombs and such, of course. But he was much concerned with the question: If Indians attacked, what could his troops do? A year later, the post—then called "the camp near Carlisle"—was instructing British troops in Indian fighting tactics.

Time and circumstance weave ironies into history and 122 years later, on the same site, a school to help Indians was in operation. The Carlisle Industrial School, which lasted from 1879 to 1918, launched the careers of a number of famous Indian athletes like Thorpe and Chief Bender.

The Cumberland Valley post is believed to have been

About 1900, this building was used as the quarters for the assistant superintendent at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. After the closing of the school in 1918, it became post headquarters and later deputy commandant's quarters.

Officers and their ladies stationed at Carlisle posed in front

the school that athlete Jim Thorpe attended than for battle episodes. A list of students who have attended school in the valley post, embraced by the Appalachian Mountains, would include: British troops, Union and Confederate cavalrymen, Indians, Army medical corpsmen, chaplains and military police. Viewed one way, the Army War College is just the latest in a long line of Carlisle Barracks training efforts.

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CONTINUED

Officers and their ladies stationed at Carlisle posed in front of the commandant's quarters before the Civil War.

Students attending the Indian Industrial School line up in front of the boys' quarters. The aim of Lt. Richard H. Pratt, founder of the school, was to educate Indians in the "white man's ways." Pratt was superintendent until 1904, retiring as Brigadier General.

Carlisle School

For references containing copies of Jim Thorpe's signature, see 10115-55 Mails & Files

File
ad