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INDIAN AFFAIRS  
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Rev. D. S. Childs

City. Jan. 11. 1887,

Report of investigation  
of Hampton and  
Carlsle Schools,

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To Sec. Jan. 17-88

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN DIV.	RECORDED JAN 18 1888
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Hon. J. D. C. Atkins,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir:

By the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, and at your request, I have visited and examined the Indian schools at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa. The objects of my appointment, as far as these schools are concerned, I understood, from my letter of instructions and from oral communications from your Office, to be these:

1. To examine the general condition and working of the schools, with special observation of the advantages or disadvantages of each.
2. In reference to Hampton, to "make a thorough investigation" of the complaints contained in certain papers that had been sent to the President of the United States, and by him referred to the Department of the Interior, and to examine "all matters connected with the management of the school, "so far as the same related to the Indian Department, "taking any testimony of pupils or of other persons" that I might deem proper" in order to get the truth " and to make" any recommendations" that I might deem proper



to be adopted in order to benefit the cause of Indian education."

In these inquiries I spent several days at Hampton, and also at Carlisle. In addition to the time spent at the schools, I have had interviews in Washington, at different times, with the Principal, the vice Principal, and the business manager of the Hampton school. I have also examined with care, a large body of documents printed and written, that have been put into my hands, and have conferred with medical authorities in reference to important points of the investigation. With this has been involved considerable written correspondence. As I understand the desire of the Department, in reference to these schools, to be definite information in regard to a few important points, I shall confine my report chiefly to these, referring you for fuller statements as to the methods and results of the schools, to the documents that will be submitted with this report.

I began my work in Hampton, on the 1st day of December last. This school, it is well known, was originally established for the colored race exclusively. For this work its position is admirable and the work itself has been exceptionally important and successful. It would be hard to ~~exaggerate~~ the benefits which it has conferred on this race. The school, in my judgment, merits in this respect, all that is said of it in the report of the Committee of



the Legislature of Virginia, appointed to investigate certain complaints of citizens of Hampton. The Committee (1886) say in behalf of the State of Va.: "It is our duty to foster, protect, and encourage this school as one of the best institutions in this country for the education of the colored race."

The Va. Legislature adopted this report.

With this part of the work, however, the national government has nothing to do. My inquiries were limited to the Indian Department of the school. This Department was opened in 1878, more than nine years ago.

I found connected with this Department 94 boys and 42 girls, in all 136 Indian children and youth.

Unfortunately, I found on my arrival at Hampton, that the Principal, Gen. Armstrong, and the vice Principal, Mr. Frissell, were both absent at the North. With them were some of the Indian boys. The business manager, however, Mr. Briggs and the commandant, Mr. Curtis, offered to open the way at once to any examination that I might wish to make. I received the utmost courtesy from all the officers and teachers of the institution. In the course of my inquiries, I visited the school <sup>rooms</sup> where the Indians were under instruction, the dining rooms while they were at their meals, the hospital, the diet kitchen, the cooking school, the

various industrial departments, as the laundry and the sewing room the printing office and the blacksmith, carpenter, harness, shoe and tin shops &c., and the Hemminway farm at Shell Banks. It may be said here that there are two farms connected with the institution - the Home farm of about 150 acres, and the Hemminway farm at Shell Banks, five miles from the school, of 550 acres. The latter, as far as the Indians are concerned, is used entirely as a reformatory or penal institution.

I had a full conference with the school physician, and examined the "guard rooms" both for boys and girls. I met the entire Indian school by themselves - the boys and girls separately - giving opportunity for any statements or inquiries that they wished to make. An opportunity was also given to any who wished to see me privately to do so. I had also a special interview with the most advanced and intelligent scholars selected, at my suggestion, by the officers of the school. These were chosen with reference to their ability and disposition to give a fair and intelligent representation of the facts.

Finally, a conference was held with such officers and teachers of the school as chose to be present, at which the points of my inquiry were presented, and such statements and explanations were given as those present desired to make. Some of these state-



ments I suggested should be put in writing, and they will be presented with this report.

The general results of my investigations are now submitted.

1. As to the intellectual training at Hampton. Of course, to thoroughly master the methods and results of this, would require much more time than was given. Nor was this a point of complaint in the communications that reached your office. The conclusion from such observation and inquiry as I could give, was that the methods are generally good and the results satisfactory. The most advanced Indians spoke in high terms of their instruction.

To the question: 'In what time, on the average, do the pupils get a good usable knowledge of the English language,' the answer of the teachers was not definite - so much, it was said, depended on the varying circumstances and capacity of the pupil. As to the benefit in this respect from contact with the colored students, the judgment of the officers and teachers of the school was decided. The testimony of the advanced Indians themselves was not uniform. While it seemed natural that there should be such advantage, I could form no decisive judgment without a comparison with some other school where such contact does not exist. What I have to say further on this point will be found therefore in my report on

the Carlisle school.

2. Industrial training. This is one of the most important features of the school. In addition to the purely intellectual instruction, every pupil is expected to learn something of some branch of manual labor; with the Indians the plan is to teach them something of several branches. The theory <sup>that</sup> governs this plan is that it is better for the pupils, when they return to their homes, to be able to turn their hands to several kinds of work than to be masters of one branch only. This proceeds on the assumption, which for the present, at least, is probably the true one, that the majority of the pupils, if not all, will return to their reservations and find their future life there.

The rule by which a boy is allotted to his work at first, as I was told, is the needs of his tribe as known or understood by the officers of the school. The preferences of the boy do not decide it. Probably indeed he has none. If he has, and after trying one branch, wishes to make a change, he is allowed to file an application for that purpose. If on the whole it is deemed best that he should make this change, and there is a vacancy in the department to which he wishes to go, the application is allowed. Considerable complaint, however, was made by students that they could not get into the work that they preferred. It is just to



say that two of these cases which seemed eminently reasonable otherwise, were restrained by the decision of the physician, on the ground of the students' health. If the desire to change is a mere freak, a wish to change simply for a change, obviously this should not overrule the deliberate judgment of the officers of the school. But when a young man is sufficiently advanced to form a judgment for himself, and has a special taste or capacity for a certain kind of work, it should be recognized and encouraged. It is possible that in the pressure and multiplicity of other duties the claims of some of this class have been overlooked.

As it is hoped and expected that a large proportion of these pupils will find their future in a farm life, I would suggest fuller and more general instruction in such details as the proper care of horses, cows and poultry, and the care of a garden as well as a farm. Something of this they obtain on the farms in New England, but not by any means all that will be important to them in their future homes.

3. Health and food. As these were important points in the complaints made to the President, I gave special attention to them. My inquiries were put to the pupils with care and as plainly as was possible. For any who might not fully understand me, an interpreter was employed. If I failed to be understood by any, it must

have been by so few as not to affect the general result. That result was this. Of all the pupils seen together and privately more than two thirds stated that their health was not as good at Hampton as before they came. How far this is due to the climate I am not prepared to say. To the majority, the change to so warm and humid a climate as this on the sea coast of Virginia must naturally be very great, and with the special tendency of the race to pulmonary complaints, it would not be strange if the change proved unfavorable. The complaints, however, seemed to connect the health of the Indians with their food. It was stated or implied that this was insufficient and of improper character for a healthy development of their physical systems; that the customary and principal food consisted of salt meat, coarse corn bread, often not properly baked, occasionally white bread, or rice or beans or potatoes; with coffee prepared with condensed milk; that the milk of the cows upon the farm was sold, instead of being served to the pupils, that the same was generally done with the vegetables and the fruit from the farms, except so far as these were needful for the tables of the officers and teachers of the school. It was admitted in the complaints that for some months past the Indians had had boiled fresh beef once a day.

The results of my inquiries on these points are as follows:



The food as to quantity is abundant. This is the general rule. Occasionally there occurs a "shortage" which is remedied upon a representation of the fact to the Principal. Here and there a pupil complained of being hungry when the rest were satisfied, but I do not think the cases were more, or more grievous than would be found in almost any white boarding-school with an equal number of pupils. The almost universal testimony of the pupils was that they had an abundance of food, such as it was. The pressure was here. The facts seem to be substantially these: For about eight years the meat served to both Indians and colored students was chiefly bacon or some form of salt pork. As this did not agree with the Indians, a change was made for them more than a year ago, and boiled or stewed beef was substituted. This has proved more satisfactory as it is undoubtedly more wholesome. Some complaints were made that meat is not always sweet. This may arise in part from the great difficulty of preserving fresh meat of this wholesome and sweet in the hot weather region, and, although the testimony differed considerably, I think the cases in which bad meat is served must be rare. Sweet potatoes in their season are furnished to the great satisfaction and benefit of the pupils; but it seems true that the vegetables and fruit from the farms are largely sold. The milk also is sold. In regard to this, it was

said that Indians do not like milk. Yet they can be taught to like it; and as an article of diet, it is very important to them. The general testimony of the Indians themselves was that they did like it, and would be glad of it if they could have it. Corn bread undoubtedly constitutes a large part of the diet of the school. This in itself, if well prepared, is not an unwholesome food. It may, however, be used too exclusively, and with too little alteration with other kinds of bread, and other articles of diet generally.

On the whole, my conclusion on this point is this:

Considering the constitutions and tendencies of the race as represented here, especially their predisposition to scrofulous and pulmonary diseases, my opinion is that they need a much more nourishing diet than they now receive; that a better supply of beef with greater variety in cooking, and a much more liberal and varied vegetable and fruit diet are of urgent importance if the students are to obtain and retain vigorous physical constitutions.

The milk, fruits and vegetables raised upon the farms would in my judgment show far greater and more valuable results if used upon the school than if sold. This general opinion is confirmed by the experiences at Shell Banks where the evidence is that though the work is much harder than at the school, the food is much better, and the boys improve remarkably in health as well as



in morals.

The best medical judgment that I have been able to obtain sustains decidedly my conclusion. In view of all the facts, therefore, I do not think I can too strongly urge a radical change in the dietary system of the school. If the health of two thirds, or even one half of the students is worse than before they came, it is a serious fact which the best friends of Hampton will be the first to desire to have explained and if possible removed.

The death rate at the school, according to the reports furnished me, is as follows: Of the 467 Indians who have been at the school since it opened, 31 have died there and 111 have been sent home on account of ill health; that is, the death rate at the school for the whole period has been almost exactly one in 15 .

Deducting those who have died, more than one fourth of the remainder have been sent away for ill health.

In the school year 1886 - 7, the Indians furnished one hospital 'case' for every two of their number. The negroes furnished one to about five, i. e. the rate of sickness requiring hospital treatment was more than twice as great among the Indians as among the negroes.

The explanation of much of this mortality and illness is, according to the school physician, that a large part of these pupils

were not in sound health when they were brought to Hampton. The physicians at the Agencies, as I understand, certify to them as sound, or in fair health, but the certificates do not hold when the parties reach Hampton. This is a serious matter, and should be rectified if it is the purpose of your Department to bring East only pupils in good health.

So large a rate of sickness and mortality would seem to call for the most careful inquiry into its cause.

The report of the school for 1886-7, (p.72) calls attention to the greater care used in the selection of pupils: "Instead of bringing them from the camp, many of them were taken from Missionary schools in the West, that they might have better advantages " &c., - This would naturally seem to secure pupils in better physical, as well as mental and moral condition; yet if it should prove that the advantages are obtained at a sacrifice of health and life, it will present a very serious question to the Mission schools as well as to Hampton and the Government.

As to care in sickness, the uniform testimony was that there was no ground of complaint where <sup>a</sup> case was known to the school physician. Their care in the hospital and in connection with the "diet kitchen" is all that could be desired. (For the admirable methods of what is called the diet kitchen see Exhib."14").



There was some complaint on the part of the girls that their cases were not always reported to the physician. No serious effects seem to have followed in any such cases, but I think the way should be always open for the access of the pupil to the physician. Even if medical treatment is not really needed, as is often the case with white patients, it is better to be on the safe side.

4. Discipline of the school. The Military discipline seems strict, perhaps not too much so for the interest of the school as a whole. In connection with this, however, there was a very general complaint on the part of the Indian boys that they were compelled, once a day, and when their time was limited, to repair to the negro quarters to "fall in" to the companies of the colored students. Their claim was that they should be allowed to form a company of their own, with their own officers, and "fall in" at their own quarters, at least in this daily exercise, which is simply for the purpose of marching to the dining room. I am unable to see how this would interfere with the proper discipline of the school, and it seems to me the request is not unreasonable; at all events, to grant it would remove so much dissatisfaction that it would be, in my judgment, eminently wise to do it. In the system of discipline, the ordinary penalties are "fines, reprimands, marks . . . confinement to school grounds, or extra hours of work

upon holidays. Occasionally an insubordinate youth has been confined in the guard house, or sent into temporary exile at the Herminway farm, to return to his companions only after giving satisfactory proof of changed demeanor and altered disposition" (Annual Report 1886-7, pp. 68-69).

A special case submitted to me for investigation was that of Albert Marshall, a Dakota Indian, 23 years of age. This was a complicated case. Marshall himself was not at the school. He had been sent into Massachusetts last summer, and in October had run away and gone home. His statement, therefore, could not be obtained. A full presentation of the case on the part of the authorities of the school will be found in the accompanying papers marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

As Marshall was beyond reach, and there was no other evidence in the case, I simply submit these documents.

In the communications to the President, the 'guard house' of the school was spoken of as "a disgrace to civilization". There are four guard houses, besides one the use of which has been given up. Three of these are about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet square on the ground and 8 feet high. They each have a window for light and ventilation, though this is closed by an outside shutter, if the offense seems to justify it. In this case the room is made quite dark. The



heating and bedding of these rooms are comfortable. The guard house referred to in the complaint, however, is a small room under the offices of the school. It is some  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 3 feet 3 inches wide and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. It has no window or means of light of any kind, and the only ventilation is from some small holes in the sides of the wall at the top. With the heavy door closed and locked from without, in absolute darkness, and with only room to lie down, it is certainly a fearful place of punishment. I was told that when a boy is removed from it "the stench is awful". The time of confinement I understand was from two days to a week. The door is opened three times a day for the boy to receive his meals and to come out for a few moments. My judgment is that the other guard houses are sufficiently severe for the punishment of any boy who ought to be tolerated on the premises. This one should be abolished. If it were the property of the government I should recommend its destruction.

The case of Albert Fontanelle to which my attention was called was not one of discipline. It was a question as to the propriety of his being in the school. He had graduated, as I understand, at the expense of the government, at Haskell Institute. Why should he be at Hampton?

The explanation given is this: (1.) He came at his own de-

sire, to complete his education, being able to go two years further in his studies here than at Haskell.

(2) He came at his own expense, and not at the expense of the government, nor is he now supported by the government. Being an Omaha, and therefore now a citizen of the United States, the claim is that he has the same right to do both these acts that any other citizen has. The question is submitted to your Department.

The only further complaint of any seriousness was this: that in the payments for labor there was an unjust discrimination against the Indians; that for work of the same kind the colored boy and girl were paid more than the Indians were.

The explanation, as I understood it, was this: the wages, as they are called, are given not so much as an equitable remuneration for work as a matter of education. They are paid at a loss to the school. The Indian boy having government aid is paid all that his labor is supposed to be worth; the negro boy coming to the school with nothing, is paid at least 33 per cent more than his work is worth. This is really a gratuity.

With this explanation, there is really no injustice done, but it would need constant and clear explanation to make the average working man of any race see it. It would be better, in my judgment, to give the gratuity openly as a gratuity than to leave this



element of discontent as a constantly rasping force between the races.

The specific complaints of a like kind on the part of the girls, are treated in the paper of Miss Richards, (marked "21")

I am unable to gather from it the exact principle that regulates the matter of girls' wages. I should judge that there was no fixed rule; that payments are made according to the "kind" of work, rather than according to "the time it takes". The complaints were made on the ground of a difference in a month's wages. The statement of Miss Richards is made on the basis of hour's wages; and on this basis it is said that the Indian girls are paid decidedly more than the colored girls. If this is so it is unfortunate that the system of payments should be such as to leave on the minds of the Indians uniformly the opposite impression. It would seem that this might be rectified.

The case of Julia St. Cyr was connected especially with this alleged inequality of wages, but it has taken a wider range. She was a graduate of the school, and was brought back under circumstances stated by Mr. Frissell in paper marked "11". There seems to have been no special plan in her return, and no position in view for her to occupy as a graduate. The result has been unfortunate. A place should now be found for her outside the school,

or she should be returned to her home. The motive for bringing her on is stated in Mr. Frissell's paper.

Some complaints were made in connection with the sending of the pupils into Massachusetts for the summer. The plan is to send about 30 every year that they may have the experience of farm and home life in New England. The benefit they receive is considered an equivalent for their work. They receive nothing except what those with whom they live choose to give them. These, I was told by the school authorities, generally deal justly with the pupils. There are some exceptions when the pupil has reason to feel that the treatment has not been fair. Two or three such were complained of.

I have thus, I believe, covered the points submitted to me, as far as they came under my observation and inquiry.

I have now to lay before you the following papers:

1. Those connected with the case of Albert Marshall - marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
2. Rev. Mr. Frissell's statement in regard to Julia St.Cyr - marked 11.
3. Mr. F. C. Briggs in reference to Elsie Fuller (12). This is a case that it has not deemed necessary to consider further.
4. Statements by Miss Folsom and Dr. Johnson in regard to



the food of the school (13.) (Dr. Johnson has been appointed to have the oversight of the meals, since my visit.)

5. Dr. Waldron's statement as to diet, discipline, and health of the school (14.). Also Dr. Waldron's report of deaths in seven years (31.), also her statement in regard to causes of death (30.), also her statement in regard to diet kitchen &c., (32)

6. Schedule of a week's diet previous to my visit (15)

7. Schedule of a week's diet since my visit (16)

8. Dr. Waldron's statement of students who have died at the school, and of those sent home on account of health (17)

9. Dr. Waldron's statement as to the health of the party brought on by Mr. Gravatt in October, 1887; and Mr. Briggs' statement as to their medical examination before coming to Hampton (18)

10. Dr. Boutelle's statement as to the climate of Hampton, and its effect on Indian students. (19)

11. Mr. Curtis' statement as to the military discipline of the school, the "guard house" question treated (20)

12. Miss Richards' statement in regard to wages of the girls. (21.)

13. Various papers in regard to the condition of returned Indians; their judgment in reference to the school &c. (22, 23,

24, 25, 26, 27, 28.)

14. A statement by Gen. Armstrong covering the whole ground and to which I would direct special attention (29.)

15. Mr. Briggs' statement as to guard rooms (33.)

16. Gen. Armstrong's as to average of deaths &c. (34.)

17. Rev. Mr. Gravatt's statement as to the benefits of Hampton to the Indians (35.)

18. Col. Thos. Tabbs' letter in favor of Hampton (36.)

I would also call your attention to the published report of the committee of the Legislature of Virginia, herewith submitted.

The most of these papers have come in since my report was written. It was written subject to any modifications that these might show were just. On a careful reading of them, more than once, I cannot see that any change in my report is called for.

The desirableness of a reform in the diet has been recognized and made. I think the change could wisely go further, especially in the use of milk and fruits, and in a more frequent alternation in the corn bread diet. A wise move has been made in designating a physician to have special oversight of the meals of the Indians.

The very grave objections to the use of the guard room under the offices of the school, are also recognized both by the physician and the commandant; and I understand that its use for the Indian will be abolished hereafter.



The most serious question that has met me in my inquiries is that of the adaptedness of Hampton to the health of the Indians. My fears are not removed by the testimony before me. Dr. Boutelle, the physician whose statement Gen. Armstrong has forwarded (paper 19.) says: "As regards the effect of this climate upon the Indians it is extremely difficult as yet to give an opinion. For them, the change is a complete one from a dry, bracing, inland atmosphere to a moist one by the sea shore; but whether such a change is harmful or not can only be shown by experience, and comparative records of the amount of disease, rapidity of its progress and the mortality of the two localities."

Gen. Armstrong (statement 28.) says very candidly: "I do not claim that it (Hampton) is generally favorable for the Indian, though some have improved. Those who are carefully selected at the Agencies have, I think, a larger sick rate than they would have had at home; but the moral, mental, and industrial advantages they gain here, I contend, far outweigh any physical disadvantages"

This I think puts the whole question fairly; but the further question will then come up, whether the same "moral, mental and industrial advantages" cannot be given without so serious "physical disadvantages"?

I reserve the consideration of the comparative advantages and

disadvantages of Hampton and Carlisle, to my report upon the latter.

I began my work in Carlisle on the 9th of December. The line of inquiry was substantially the same as that pursued at Hampton, modified by the fact that there were no charges or complaints to be investigated. The results therefore can be stated more briefly.

There are at Carlisle, 370 Indian boys and 203 girls - 573 in all. No other race is mixed with them.

1. Instruction. The general methods and results here too are good. The uniform testimony was that the pupils get, on an average, a good, usable knowledge of English in about three years. A class of young Apaches, from Geronimo's band brought in last May with no knowledge of English, and that had been under instruction only five months, were writing at dictation words of one syllable, and doing sums in the simple rules of arithmetic.

2. Industrial training is emphasized as strongly here as at Hampton. The theory is somewhat different. While as a fact the boys do learn something of various kinds of work, the effort is to make each one master of some special line. This proceeds on the assumption that with citizenship the Indian should choose his residence and work where he pleases, and that the same principle should govern his education that governs that of the white boy.



With this theory, the practice is consistant. Whether in fact the future of the Indian will take shape according to this theory, or according to that of Hampton, the future alone can decide.

The plan for the girls, as at Hampton, is to make them good housekeepers. They are taught to cook, wash, iron and sew, and in general to do that which shall enable them to maintain comfortable and pleasant homes for themselves.

The system of "outing" here is considered, and I think justly, a very important feature of the industrial education, both for boys and girls. Hundreds of them are yearly placed in families in Pennsylvania - usually farmers families - where they have not only the benefit of constant English speaking, but are trained in various kinds of labor, especially in all sorts of such work as is done on a farm and in a farm house. This, substantially the plan for the Hampton students who go to Massachusetts for the summer months.

The Carlisle students receive some stated remuneration for their work - the boys from \$5 to \$12 and even \$15 a month, averaging about \$8; the girls from \$2 to \$6. This in both cases is in addition to their board and the instruction they receive; and is considered strictly and wholly their own. It is to be said that the applications for the services of the pupils are more than the school can supply.

3. Food and health. To the same inquiry as to health that I made at Hampton, and made, as there, to the Indians by themselves, and made to about the same number gathered indiscriminately, the answer of two or three was that they were not as well as before they came. All the others testified to as good, and generally better health here than at home. With this I think the climate has something to do. The place is inland, nearly 500 feet above the sea, and with naturally a dryer and more bracing climate than Hampton. The diet too I am satisfied has much to do with this result. Fresh meat is served twice a day, and in varied forms; beef steak, beef stew, roast beef and hash. Wheat bread is used almost exclusively, and with this are oat meal and corn meal mush, hominy and rice. Vegetables in a reasonable variety are furnished in their season, potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, parsnips and green corn. 30 gallons of milk daily on an average are served to the pupils who wish it. Fruits in their season are provided. Last summer 700 or 800 baskets of strawberries were sent to their tables from the farms, and a party of students sent into the mountains for rest and recreation supplied the school with, as estimated, 35 or 40 bushels of blackberries and "huckleberries".

General satisfaction was expressed by the pupils with both the quality and the quantity of food. The only article that they seemed to miss and desire was butter.



It is due here to say that none of the products of the farms are sold, or go upon the tables of the Superintendent or the teachers or employees. They all go to the pupils. It is the more just to say this, as the largest of the farms does not belong to the government, but was bought by private benevolence on the application of Capt. Pratt. This farm contains 157 acres. The farm owned by the government contains 106 acres.

Sickness and death rate. What I have to say upon these <sup>more</sup> points can be <sup>A</sup>clearly stated when I come to the comparison of Carlisle with Hampton.

The hospital treatment at Carlisle is excellent as it is also at Hampton. I append a schedule of hospital diet (Exhibit "A")

I append also a statement by Capt. Pratt of the total number of pupils in Carlisle from the beginning; deaths, removals &c. (Exhib. "B")

Also statement of average attendance and deaths ("C")

Also statement of per centage of deaths ("D").

Discipline. This is in general, military as at Hampton. The rules, however, I judge to be less strict than possibly they most be at Hampton, from the presence and relation of two races.

The guard house at Carlisle is one built by the Hessian pri-

oners whom Washington sent here after the battle of Trenton in 1776. It is a stone building of about 25 feet by 55 or 60 feet. There are several guard rooms in it. All are of good height. Two are each 17 by 20 feet on the floor and fairly lighted. There are four others, each  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 7 on the floor. These are not lighted, but each has two ventilating openings  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 6 inches wide. The cubic space of each of the larger rooms can hardly be less than 4000 feet; that of each of the smaller is 760 feet. The cubic space of the three larger rooms at Hampton averages about 450 feet each; that of the smallest about 200 feet.

This I think covers the principal points of comparison on which the Department wished information.

To sum up briefly. 1. The intellectual and industrial training in both schools is good. The only suggestion I have to make is that for the majority of pupils, more time is needed if the best results are to be secured.

To the special point of inquiry as to the advantage to the Indian at Hampton from the presence of the negro, while probably there were advantages at the outset, it is difficult now to see them. The Indians who have themselves acquired English are able to impart it to the new pupils. I can see no difference now un-



favorable to Carlisle in that respect. It may indeed be a question whether the Indian when in the same class with the negro is not repressed by the consciousness of his disadvantage in the use of English as he would not be with those of his own race who were working under the same disadvantage.

The report of Hampton for 1886 - 7, p. 25, says that the difficulties the Indians have in using English, "with their inborn shyness, and proud sensitiveness to ridicule, place them at a disadvantage beside their colored classmates even when their natural powers--- may be quite equal."

This difficulty is not felt at Carlisle, and in the face of my previous impressions, I am compelled to doubt the benefit to the Indian of his co-education with the negro. The two races treat each other civilly at Hampton; there is seldom a collision between them; but there is no special sympathy, no coalescence. They do not assimilate.

In the "outing" system of the two schools, Hampton is necessarily at a disadvantage, from the fact that it has no such field around it as Carlisle has. It puts out few of its pupils at a time - about 30 - while 100 remain at the school during the summer. Those put out are at a great distance and remain but a short time comparatively. The advantages of Carlisle, apart from the better

nature of the farm lands, and the wages, lie in the nearness of the homes to which the pupils are sent. They are all around the school, are easily reached, so that if a pupil is ill, or dissatisfied, or gives dissatisfaction, he can easily be removed to the school.

The longer time that the pupils remain in these outside homes seems to me to be an advantage in the Carlisle system. Nor is the matter of remuneration unimportant. Hampton students receive their board and instruction. In addition to these, Carlisle students received last year over \$8000.

2. Food. The fairest way to obtain a judgment in this respect is by an examination of the schedules submitted. These are three (1.) That of Hampton before my visit. (Marked 15.) 2. That after my visit (16.) 3. That of Carlisle (marked "D")

The papers of Hampton give you the sum of the meals for a week; that of Carlisle gives you each meal through the week, and the daily allowance for each pupil. It would simplify the comparison if they were reduced to the same form. The decided improvement of the last schedule of Hampton over the first is to be noticed.

Health. The comparison can most fairly be made by a simple statement of facts. At the outset, Carlisle seems to be at a dis-



advantage from the class of pupils received. They are largely from the 'camp' - more than one half being of this class. Hampton it will be remembered has a larger proportion from the Mission schools. These would naturally be in a better condition than camp Indians.

Of the 1306 pupils who have been in Carlisle, 65 have died here, i. e. one in 20. At Hampton one in 15 died at the school. Of the 65 who died at Carlisle, 49 or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the whole were diseased when they came - all consumptives. Of the 31 who have died at Hampton, 8 or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the whole were unsound on arrival. In other words, of those who have died at Carlisle not more than one fourth can be considered as having contracted their diseases there; of those who have died at Hampton, three fourths would, by the same rule, be so considered. Of the 179 sent back from Carlisle for ill health, 142 or more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the whole were unsound on arrival; of those so returned from Hampton,  $\frac{3}{5}$  were unsound when they came.

The average annual death rate of Indians at Hampton since they came there has been about one in 31; at Carlisle, it has been one in 65. In both places the present death rate is less than in the earlier years of the schools. The following is the percentage of deaths for periods of three years each - the last period

of Carlisle lacking six months of three years .

Hampton - 1st 3 years	4.3	Carlisle - 1st 3 years	2.4
" 2nd "	" 3.2	" 2nd "	" 1.2
Out of " 3rd "	" 2.8	" 3rd "	" 1.03

Out of 100 scholars at Carlisle, 97 state that they are in equal or better health than before they came. Out of the same number at Hampton, about thirty make a similar statement.

As the facts stand to-day, therefore, they are evidently in favor of Carlisle. These may be changed, in a degree, by a wise change of diet at Hampton. I believe they will be. But the great fact for which Hampton is not responsible, and which it cannot control, is the climate. With great hesitation I have been impelled to the conclusion that this is clearly unfavorable to the Indians. With a better class to draw from than Carlisle has had, the results are as presented.

The inference I am aware is a serious one, and I suggest it with reluctance. But if the facts are as stated, the question arises whether, without deducting in the least from the value of the work that Hampton has done, it may not be wise and right that it should give itself entirely to the work for which it was founded, and for which its location is so admirably adopted - the education of the colored race - while the Indian is removed to some



institution where he may have equal educational advantages at less serious risk of life and health.

In this connection I would again most distinctly and earnestly call attention to what seems inexcusable recklessness or carelessness on the part of some one in sending from the schools and the Agencies of the West, at the expense of the government, so large a number of invalid children. More than 200 such have been received at the two schools of Hampton and Carlisle who have been found by medical examination to be diseased on their arrival, and who have had to be returned again at the government's expense.

(See papers 17, 18, 29, 30 of Hampton, and "B" of Carlisle)

This abuse should be ended.

Comparative expense. Hampton receives from the government \$167 each a year for 120 pupils, besides the expense of their transportation from and to their homes.

(Individuals support from 10 to 20 pupils here) In addition each pupil, as I understand, has a scholarship of \$70 provided by private benevolence. Besides the cost of transportation, therefore, the school receives for each pupil \$237 cash.

Carlisle receives a certain definite yearly amount (\$81.000) out of which it pays the expenses of transportation, about \$8000, and supports and educates the pupils on the remainder. This re-

Note p. 32 of my report - End of Comparative  
"Expenses" of Hampton & Carlisle.  
- near close of report.

---

This of course is on the assumption  
that the "outtip" System of Carlisle  
is a recognized part of its plan of  
education; the results of which,  
Economic or otherwise, are  
to go to its account.

Signed T. S. Childs



mainder, \$73,000, puts Carlisle on the same basis as Hampton without the scholarship of \$70.

The average number of pupils at Carlisle for the year 1886-7 was 547 (The total number registered was about 640). On the basis of \$73,000 - the Hampton basis apart from the scholarships - the expense of each pupil for the year was a little over \$133. (\$133.46).

Including the expenses of transportation, or on the basis of the full appropriation (\$81,000), the expense was a trifle over \$148. (\$148.08)

On the same basis, therefore, the expense of supporting and educating a pupil at Carlisle for a year is more than <sup>less</sup> \$100 <sup>^</sup> than at Hampton.

The only other point of importance to which my inquiries have been directed is that of the history of the pupils after finally leaving school.

The reports of Hampton I am glad to append to this (see papers 22, to 29)

I have no corresponding reports to refer to from Carlisle, but I have no evidence that the facts in regard to the two classes would be essentially different. Returned pupils who have a fair chance generally do well. The great question - as important as

any in this whole matter, is how to secure a fair chance for all.

It is hardly necessary for me to say in conclusion that I entered upon these inquiries with a strong and equal sympathy towards Hampton and Carlisle. The result has not been a welcome one to me. I can only say that I have reached it with the simple desire and purpose to be absolutely just to the schools, to the Indians and to the government.

Very respectfully yours,

*Y. J. Childs*

*Jan. 11<sup>th</sup> 1888*



Supplemental Report.

To Hon. J. D. C. Atkins,  
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Sir:

There are several points that were not necessarily involved in the investigation at Hampton and Carlisle, but which seem worthy of attention.

1. The case of Albert Fontanelle of Hampton was referred to in my report, as my attention was called to it before leaving your office. It is simply a question of his rights as an Omaha and therefore now a citizen. He graduated at the expense of the government at Haskell Institute. He has come to Hampton at his own expense, to continue his education, also at his own expense. Has the government anything to say in such a case?

2. Chester Cornelius (aged 19), and Chas. Wheelock (21) at Carlisle two Oneidas waited on me as representatives of 35 of their tribe - 17 boys and 18 girls - who all came to the school together, over two years ago. The boys, Cornelius and Wheelock, seemed very intelligent, and with a good knowledge of English. They stated that their tribe is about 2000 in number; their land 65,000 acres, a considerable part of which is cedar swamp land. To divide this in severalty, gives only 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres good and bad to each Indian.

The young men understand that the government owes their tribe

\$500,000. Their question is whether they can receive their share of this sum, and take up lands elsewhere as whites do. They say they are quite able to take care of themselves, and propose to do it anyhow; but in doing so will they lose their right to share in whatever may be coming to their tribe? And will they have any right to dispose, either by sale or lease, of their allotments of land in their own territory?

3. James McCoy and Alfred Munie (Pawnees) of Hampton, and Lillie Wind (Ottawa) and Edith Abner (Peoria) of Carlisle, claim annuities that they have not received. I do not know the facts. In some cases it is claimed that the annuities have been paid to other parties. Their questions are:

1. Have the annuities been paid to others, or have they not been paid at all?

2. If paid to others, has it been by authority, and must they lose them?

All these points I submit to your judgment.

Very respectfully

*T. A. Childs*

Jan. 16, 1888.



Memoranda ,

Several who have been at the schools two, three or four years want to go home - Some ask if they can go at their own expense.

(Hampton)

Jennie Fanton, an intelligent girl with excellent English, a Sioux of Montana, is now supported by friends. When the time of their support runs out as she expects it to, will the government help her for two years to get an education to qualify her as a good teacher.

J. D. Miles, 21, Cheyenne, been in school 7 years, wants to know (1.) If government will send him home when the time comes. (2.) If he can get an appointment as 'Assistant Farmer' on the reservation. (Capt. Pratt thinks him better qualified as an assistant or regular Farmer than some now in these positions.)

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Carlisle  
Capt Pratt's statement  
of per centage of deaths,  
in the school.

D.



U. S.

Indian Industrial School,

Carlisle, Pa., Jan'y 4<sup>th</sup> 1888

Rev. J. S. Childs D.D.

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

My letter of Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> gives you what I mean about returned pupils in my last Annual report.

Our total number of pupils and deaths each school year have been as follows.

Year.	Total Pupils.	Deaths.	P. of
1 <sup>st</sup>	239.	7.	2.9
2 <sup>nd</sup>	295.	10.	3.4
3 <sup>d</sup>	393.	6.	1.5
4 <sup>th</sup>	390.	7.	2.
5 <sup>th</sup>	569.	5.	.87
6 <sup>th</sup>	543.	6.	1.1
7 <sup>th</sup>	604.	11.	1.8

Childs  
2

Year	Total Pupils.	Deaths	P. ch.
8 <sup>th</sup>	642.	7.	1.09
9 <sup>th</sup> (one half yr.)	560.	6.	1.07

This gives for three year periods

1 <sup>st</sup>	3 Years		2.48
2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 Years		1.20
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3 Years (2 Years 6 months)		1.03

Very respectfully,

R. H. Poatt

Capt. & Supr.



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X2

SOUTH WALK

THOMAS BAY

WALTON BAY

Letter of Col. Tabb  
in favor of Hampton.

36

HAMPTON, VA., December 31<sup>st</sup> 1887.

Genl. S. C. Armstrong  
Hampton Institute  
Dear Genl.

I was surprised to learn that certain charges have been made against the Institute alleging want of harmony between the negro and indian students. If there is any difficulty, of this character, between the two races - I have never known of it - although residing in very close proximity to the Institution.

I meet the students, both negro and indian, almost daily, and have never seen any evidence justifying the allegation.

I do not think it possible, to over-estimate the good work, you are doing in the elevation of these races. I should regard it, a calamity to both, to have your efforts in this direction, embarrassed by any adverse action of the Government.

I am very truly & sincerely  
Thomas Tabb



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Average of deaths in  
Hampton - in periods of 3 years.  
also Hamlet's story in H.  
through the summer. (100)

34

(Do. do. with 14, 30 &amp; 31.)

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JAN 18 1889

H. M. Hamlet

L. M. Hamlet, L. M. Hamlet

L. M. Hamlet, L. M. Hamlet

L. M. Hamlet, L. M. Hamlet

Hampton, Va., Dec. 29, 1887

Rev. T. G. Childs D.D.  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to yours of 28<sup>th</sup> I  
would say that the deaths among  
Indians have been as follows:

1879, '80, '81: nine	-	Average attendance 90	-	or 4.3% of deaths	1 in 234
882' 83 84 ten	"	" 109	"	3.2% = 1 in 327	"
884 '85, '86 twelve	"	" 145	"	2.8% = 1 in 360	"

We have on an average about 100  
Indians here during the summer.

A party has frequently been sent home  
in July and others have come on to  
take their places.

Those who do not go to Massachusetts  
remain here during the summer.

Very respectfully Yrs.  
L. C. Mumford.  
Principal

judging by the annual reports  
we must be the average  
total attendance, 7, 1, C.



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DEPARTMENT

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Dr Walcott's statement  
as to causes of death in  
Hampden.

30

(To go with "14")

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 12-29-1887

General Armstrong: -

Dear Sir, -

It is my impression that the Indians who were sound on arrival have as a rule done well. The deaths which have occurred may fairly be attributed to -  
 special constitutional weaknesses, in certain cases  
 and to general race tendencies. -

Yours respectfully, -

Wm. M. Wadsworth, M.D.



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Incls No. 37

270 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN DIV. JUL 18 1888

*Mr Briggs statement of  
Size of Guard Rooms  
at Hampton.*

33

*Handwritten notes on the left page, including "Mr Briggs statement of Size of Guard Rooms at Hampton" and other illegible cursive text.*

*Handwritten notes on the right page, including "33" and other illegible cursive text.*

*Handwritten notes on the bottom right page, including "33" and other illegible cursive text.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1888

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

S. C. Armstrong, Principal.

F. N. Gilman, Treasurer.

F. C. Briggs, Business Agent.

Hampton, Va.,

Dec 27 1887

Rev. J. J. Childs D.D.

Washington  
D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry I beg  
to say that the Grand Room chiefly  
used till last summer is:

8' 9" long, 6' 9" wide, 7' 11" high.

The new ones made last summer - one  
7' 9" long 7' 3" wide 7' 8" high - and one  
9' 6" " 7' 5" " 7' 8"

The one under the office, used for short times  
in special emergencies:

6' 7" long, 5' 3" wide, 9' 6" high.

Very respectfully

F. C. Briggs  
Business Agent  
H. N. A. I.

Compare in Committee  
Statement (Volume 20.)



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Dr Waldron's statement  
as to diet, discipline &  
health.

14.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 25 - 1887

Rev. J. S. Childs, D.D.

Dear Sir,

The diet of the Indian pupils has been for the past few years a matter of special care. No pork has been used for more than a year. The students as a rule have good appetites and eat heartily. Though many of them ridicule the eating of corn bread, it is eaten with avidity by all, and I think that complaint would be made if the amount of it were reduced in any considerable degree and white bread substituted. It is one of the first things which convalescent Indians ask for. It is repeatedly smuggled into the hospital, and surreptitiously given to a patient, by his Indian comrades as the most acceptable offering. Food which is eaten with such relish must be both nourishing and wholesome. If a student does not eat well in the general dining room, the fact is noticed by the ladies

Dr. Cookson's  
statement as to diet  
discipline & health.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

in charge of the Indian tables, and is reported to me. The student is then sent for, questioned, and if he is found in need of change of diet, he is given special diet, by my order.

The supply of beefsteak, chicken broth, gruels, & more solid food used in the diet kitchen is like that of any well regulated hospital. The materials are the best of their kind and there is no stint. It is under the immediate supervision of a competent and experienced woman. Her assistants are two colored girls & a colored man. The work is carefully done, and as far as I know, affords general satisfaction to the students. The students are free to come to me at any time & ask for change of diet.

When a student is confined in the guard house he is at liberty to ask to visit me. This request is always granted. Students are often brought to me in this way. None have ever come with a serious complaint. Further, I believe,

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

has our <sup>come</sup> ever coming, bringing sickness.

Their ailments, however slight, have received unusual care from the fact that the patient was in confinement, and in no case, ~~and~~ ~~in no case~~ has sickness or ill health resulted from this mode of discipline.

The grand houses in common use are well ventilated and warmed and fit for use in any season. I know them to be kept in good order. The small grand house in the office is fully complained of and has never been used excepting for very short intervals and as a matter of necessity.

The life at Henricway Farm has proved beneficial to many students. There is more out of door life and freedom from restraint than at the school. The diet is the same as the general diet at the school. When a student is ill at the farm, I visit him there, & if he is seriously ill, bring him to the school.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18

In one case, in which the patient could not be moved for two weeks, a colored man, an experienced nurse, was hired to attend him constantly. I was absent during the months of May & June '86, in which time Marshall's hemorrhage occurred, therefore cannot give the exact date of that attack, but I can state positively that I have heard him give, as a cause of his ill health, his own recklessness, especially in the matter of sleeping out of doors. On inquiry, I found that he made the same statement to his teachers.

The healthfulness of the life at Henric Farm has been evidenced by marked improvement in many cases. Students who have come from the West in a low condition of health have improved here, in cases of such a nature that improvement could reasonably be expected. This has been notably true of the Omahas, & students from Indian Territory.

Yours very respectfully,  
W. M. Waldron, M.D.

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Rev. Mr. Grocott, as to  
the benefits of Hampton  
to the Indians.

35



Rev J. J. Gravatt the curter is a Southerner;  
Rector of St. John. Epis. Ch. Hampton.  
Hampton Va.

Dec. 24, 1887.

Genl. S. C. Armstrong:

My Dear Sir:

You ask my opinion  
as to the benefit derived  
by the Indians ~~from~~ Hampton  
Institute first established  
for the training of colored  
students. There is a providence  
<sup>their presence here</sup>  
in it, and it never done to  
recit Gods great purposes.

Hampton Institute was the  
first Eastern School (of recent  
years) to open its door to the

(24)

Indians, and that too at a time  
when, it was unpopular <sup>to do so</sup>. The  
School being so well known  
throughout the country has  
had much to do with changing  
the sentiment of the people  
in favor of the Indian.

The Indian must of necessity  
be taught habits of industry.

There is no School in the  
land with greater industrial  
facilities than Hampton  
and none where greater  
attention is paid to the  
training of the hand.

It is hoped that the Negro



Can help<sup>3</sup> the Indian. He has  
learned to work and when  
sent to the field or the shop  
expects to do it; giving the  
Indian an example. Industrial  
Schools for whites (at the South  
at least) have not been a success.  
The students shirk the work  
or think it smart to do it  
in an unfaithful manner.  
This would be of no help to  
the Indian. For him "labor must  
be" and must be faithful.

After an experience  
of nine years I have known  
of no case of injury as to  
morals by contact with the

Negroes. The circle is about as  
 broad as it is long. The Indian  
 has an innate feeling of superiority  
 to everybody and the Negro  
 feels that he has not been  
 a savage at least in this country.

I know several <sup>Indian</sup> boys  
 now at Hampton, who were  
 greatly demoralized by their  
 stay at an Eastern White school  
 in Illinois, who have improved  
 very much since coming  
 here. The Indian naturally  
 will follow more readily  
 the example of the white  
 than the Colored man. If  
 that example be not good, it  
 is the more easily followed.

Very truly Yours  
 J. J. Everett  
 Rector St John's Church.



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statements in regard to  
the table - by Miss Folsom  
& Dr Johnson who has been  
appointed to see to the table  
since my visit.

13.



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INDIA

1888

1888

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 23. 1887.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong,  
Sir:

Since October 1886 until within two weeks it has been my duty to remain in the Indian dining-rooms during dinner and supper to maintain order and see that all were properly served.

During the first weeks I saw where a few important changes might be made and notified the proper persons who responded promptly to my suggestions. Since then I have seen no cause for serious complaint. Sometimes the white bread has been sour, or the corn-bread on some particular table burned, - accidents which occur quite as often in our Teachers' Home. In the case of burned bread, it has been replaced by other bread or by crackers. In very few cases has the supply fallen short, and then as soon as I reported the case to the matron, crackers were brought on to fill up the deficiency. This is always a particularly pleasing event for the Indians as they are all very fond of crackers and syrup.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

2.

The Indians have always understood that if anything was wrong, they were to report it to me, and as far as I know have always done so. I do not believe a student ever went from the table hungry because there was not sufficient suitable food. The meat has but once, to my knowledge, been bad and then it was removed from the table. The vegetables are always well-cooked and seasoned.

This year, after a long storm, the spinach and kale were found to be so full of grass-hoppers that in spite of all possible care some were found in it on the table, and after a few trials, was given up altogether.

Some complaint was made to me this year of "sticks" and "old leaves" in the stew. Upon investigation this was found to be sage put in to give the peculiar flavor all liked.

Indians are very fond of strong coffee and have sometimes complained of what they have here, but the physician considers this as strong as is best for

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18

3.

young people.

I tried last year to educate the younger Indians particularly, up to the drinking of milk, but without much success. Never having used it at home, only the more civilized will take it here from choice.

Very few Indians have been as well-fed at home as they are here, judging from my experience among them, and few indeed will fare as well upon their return. We find the poorest at home the most fastidious here.

During the twenty minutes that I walk about among the students at table I have abundant opportunity to notice the condition of their appetites, and when I find one who does not seem well, I either send him to the physician or report his case myself, and he is transferred to the special diet dining-room if that seems best.

My place is at present filled by a physician whose experience renders her peculiarly fit for such a position.

Very respectfully,  
 Cora M. Folsom.  
 Teacher in the Indian Department.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec 23 1887

To  
General S. C. Armstrong  
Dear Sir:

I have succeeded  
Miss Tolson in the Indian dining room  
for the last two weeks and have  
continued the same plan of super-  
vision.

The food has been almost uniformly  
plenty in quantity and well cooked.

Not once has the quality been poor.  
The Indians do not hesitate to make  
known their wishes and in reply to  
questions say they are well served  
and well satisfied.

As I had most of the students under  
my medical care during the past  
summer, I am perhaps especially able  
to note any indications of a needed  
change in diet. A report of this

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 188

To the Resident Physician brings the  
student under immediate supervision  
and the needed change is made.

Very Respectfully

Anna H. Johnson M.E.



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Per Friswell's Statement  
Concerning Julia St. Cyr.

11.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 23<sup>rd</sup> 1887.Julia St. Cyr had already  
graduated at Hampton.

Rev. J. S. Childs D.D

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I brought Julia St. Cyr to Hampton in July '87. No agreement was made with her. The position she was to occupy at the school was not discussed. She came at her own request with no solicitation from me. It was only at the last moment before leaving the reservation that she was substituted in the place of her sister who had promised to go to Hampton but at the last failed. My thought in bringing her on was that she might pursue her studies further at Hampton and better prepare herself to assist her people. Her conduct has not been satisfactory since her return and she has stood in the way of accomplishing the purpose for which she was brought.

She arrived at Hampton July 20<sup>th</sup>. It was vacation time and there were no normal classes until Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>. Giving her something to do seemed indispensable to



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

her well being. She was put to work at wages in the school temporarily. She would have had every advantage except for her bad conduct. During September she made a bad record, being disobedient to her teachers on several occasions. Being a graduate of the school it seemed best to the teachers that a place be procured for her in the north where she could pursue her studies and work her own way. A correspondence was opened with a family in Worcester Mass. where she could get music lessons and some general instruction doing work to earn her board. This we believed was the best possible place for her under the circumstances. While these negotiations were pending she was placed temporarily at a good home near the school where wages were paid her. About this time she received encouragement from the Indian office at Washington that she might secure the position of assistant seamstress at Fort Stevenson. Meanwhile she was found guilty of theft from the family with

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

X which she was staying. She confessed her guilt in the presence of the school officers being confronted with the stolen goods found in her bag which she had sent across to the school grounds secretly. At the same time a correspondence was discovered between herself and boys on the place which showed that she had been very indiscreet and regardless of school rules.

She was brought on with the hope that she might be saved to a right life which seemed impossible amid the surroundings of her home in the west. We consider her now though very capable yet not to be relied upon and of doubtful moral character.

H. B. Frissell



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*Hamplnd*  
*Bill of fare (one week)*  
*Since my visit*

16

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec<sup>r</sup> 23 1887

B

Bill of fare now in force at Hampton Normal &  
Agricultural Institute

For one week:

Breakfasts:

Coffee	7 mornings
Corn Bread	6 "
Graham "	1 "
Beef Stew	1 "
Hash Corn beef	1 "
Beans Baked	3 "
Baked Beef & Potatoes	1 "
Baked Beef Hash	1 "

Dinners:

Stewed Beef & Vegetables	2 days
Baked "	3 "
Corn "	1 "
Fish or Clam Chowder	
or Mutton orysters	1 "
Potatoes & Rice	2
Potatoes & Hammy	1



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18

Dinner: cont<sup>d</sup>

Squash and Rice or Potatoes	1
Squash " " or Potatoes	1
Cabbage " " or Potatoes	1
Hulled Corn and Rice	1
Corn Bread	7 days

x

The intent is to have two vegetables  
each day reckoning rice and  
hamming as vegetables

Supper:

Tea	7 nights
White Bread	3 "
Tea Biscuit	1 "
Family Loaf	25 "
Family Loaf & Crackers	1 "
Syrup	7 "

F. L. Briggs

Business agent of H. K. H. Co.

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*Mr. Fissell's statement  
as to returned purchases.*

22



the Indians respectable New Englanders. Now these Omahas are not without their faults. Some of them have been known to lay aside one wife and take up another without much ceremony, but the general sentiment is against that sort of thing. In the matter of purity they compare favorably with many white communities. Drunkenness is a thing almost unknown. It is considered a matter of public disgrace when one is seen drunk. They decided years ago that one who was seen drunk should be publicly whipped and the law was so rigidly enforced that drunkenness has almost entirely banished from the reservation.

The mission of the Presbyterian Church among the Omahas has accomplished a most excellent work there. Father Hamilton has labored with success many years.

Rev. John T. Copley and his wife, and his sister, Mrs. M. C. Wade, are important factors in the civilization and christianizing of this tribe.

The mission school under the care of Miss Barnes has sent out Bright Eyes and the LaFlesches, and has furnished Hampton and Carlisle with some of their best material. It is such work as this that has made the Eastern schools possible. These missionaries and teachers in some respects supply the place of an agent and greatly improve upon his work. They look after the sick, care for the very poor, and act as angels of mercy. I have reason to believe that the supplies sent them from the East have been used with excellent judgment. "Omaha Agency, Nebraska," is their address.

The government school under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, I found large and flourishing. It is much to be hoped that they will be continued in a work for which they seem so admirably fitted.

Some of the Omahas who lived in the towns about the reservation have already voted, and the same privilege belongs to all who have taken up their lands. The question of how the authority of the counties shall be extended over the reserve is a somewhat difficult one.

The ambitious little town of Pender desirous of becoming a county seat, pushed a bill through the legislature of Nebraska making the entire Indian reservation one county and itself the court-town. Fortunately, the Governor vetoed the bill. It seems much better that the reserve should be divided between the four or five counties that border upon it.

I was especially interested in the result of Eastern education among the Omahas and I found great reason for encouragement.

It is well known to the readers of the WORKMAN that for several years an effort has been made at Hampton to bring young Indian families under the School's influence. For this purpose six small cottages have been put up on our grounds, through the help of friends interested in the cause, the work of building done in part by the Indians themselves. The first occupants of these cottages were Omahas, Noah LaFlesche and Philip Stabler, and their wives. The young men had learned the carpenter's trade at Hampton, and were able, with some direction, to put up their two little cottages for themselves.

The ladies of the Connecticut branch of the Women's National Indian Association took up the matter of putting these young couples on their feet after their return to the West, by lending them money to build houses and break their ground for farming. In my recent visit to the Omaha reservation I had an opportunity of seeing how this new plan is working. I will speak especially of these

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These returned Hampton students had each 160 acres of their own. Before arriving at the reserve I had heard, through a grain buyer on the train, something of their farms. He said that they had as good wheat as there was in Nebraska.

As soon as possible I drove out to their homes, which lie along the Logan Creek.

I found one of the young men with his carpenter's bench on the shady side of one of the most comfortable houses that I had seen in the neighborhood. He told me with pride that he himself had built the house with the assistance of his neighbor, the other ex-student of Hampton. For the first year after their return the two couples had been obliged to go back to the mud lodges of their parents. In the case of Philip Stabler this meant a return to surroundings thoroughly bad, for he came from a non-progressive family. So he was obliged to live in the midst of the heathen dances and feasts and general barbarism that characterize the non-progressive part of the tribe. The help afforded by the Connecticut ladies enabled him the second year to put up on his own land a house that cost some \$400, and hire twenty



acres of land broken with which to commence his farming operations. Once having this start he got on very well. He had owned previously two Indian ponies which were not strong enough to break up the soil. These he traded for a strong American horse, and by leasing the forty acres which had been allotted to his little boy he bought still another horse, so that the second year he was able to care for his own land and to break up thirty acres more. He showed me, with pride, the five hundred cotton wood trees that he had set out about his house, the flower garden which he had started from seeds sent him by Eastern friends, and the plot where various kinds of vegetables were planted.

We went together to see the turf barn which he had built with his own hands, where he now had nine horses and four colts, some pigs, and a cow. He showed me his chicken yard, where, he told me, he had raised ninety chickens this year. He showed me how he had learned to stack his hay and straw. He told me how he had just gotten the job of putting up a neighbor's house, for which he was to receive \$2.50 a day. I remembered how the Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe had said that the best work he had had done for him was by these same Indian young men, and I did not doubt that the neighbor's house would be honestly built.

I went to the adjoining farm of another Hampton graduate and I found much the same condition of things that I have described in the first. The young man was away from home. His neat-looking wife told me that he had gone out with his team to break land for another Indian, and was to receive \$5 for the two acres he could break in a single day with his good, strong horses. His wife invited me into the house, which her husband had built with the same help from the Connecticut ladies. She showed me how he wainscotted the rooms so as to make the house warmer and improve its appearance. She showed me the pretty table, chairs, sofa, and shelves for books which he had made.

I went into the neat kitchen where everything was in apple pie order, where preparations were being made for the husband's return, which already showed that this Indian's wife understood the art of cooking. I went into the bedroom, where the bed with its white spread showed the careful housekeeper and the results of the training at Hampton.

The neat pattern of the paper upon the walls of the room, the brown shades that hung at the windows, the pretty tidy which the wife had made for the sofa, the pictures upon the walls, the books upon the shelves, the well-thumbed Bible lying upon the table, all bore witness to the happy results which Eastern schools and the Ladies' Indian Association had made possible.

These young people were receiving nothing from the government in the way of clothes, food, or cattle. Only seven dollars a piece in money, which was the payment for land in Indian territory sold by the tribe to the government. They were earning their bread by the sweat of their brow.

I was interested in what these young men told me of their dealings with the whites. Of how the merchants in the towns around had been accustomed to charge the Indian a third more than they did the white man, and did not like it that these returned Hampton students refused to pay these extravagant prices. It is not strange that some of our western friends are opposed to eastern education. These Indians know

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## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Omaha Hampton, Va., Dec. 23 1887

Report by Rev H. B. Friselle  
Vice Principal

Gen. S. C. Armstrong

and Chaplain.

Principal

Twenty two have returned to their homes. As to the condition of them I made personal investigation for 10 days in July '87. Of these - 2 were quite small, Annie Fuller and Albert Morgan. They are living at home and doing well. 1 Irish Learning is dead. He was diseased when he came to Hampton having been with a shew and having contracted a fatal disease. 1 George Parker was weak minded almost an idiot has made little progress. 1 Chas. Moncranie troubled with weak eyes unable to do much work. Troubled with eyes before he came to Hampton. 1 Sam Baxter did poorly at Hampton but improved and is now working steadily on his own farm and is working toward building a new house. 1 David Wells considered quite hopeless when sent to us but since his return has married, joined the

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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church and works regularly on his farm.

1 Albert Fontanelle left Hampton in disgrace on account of drink but has since better graduated from Lawrence at head of his class and returned to Hampton to complete the normal course.

2. Noah La Flesche and Lucy his wife have built a \$400. house have 90 acres of land under cultivation 10 horses with cows pigs &c. and one of the best farms in Nebraska

3 Philip Stabler Minnie his wife and Eddie his boy have built themselves a house costing between \$300 & \$400 and have between 80 and 90 acres of land under cultivation. Philip and Noah both built their houses and Philip practices the carpenters trade having built others houses for Indians.

1 George Stabler a small boy has been working on his fathers house and doing well. He applied to return to Hampton

1 Mrs Scott a half breed woman returned to



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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her home and is doing well.

1 Nettie Fremont, a very bright girl was returned to her home. She was growing fast and it was thought a year out of school would do her good.

1 Josephine Barnaby having graduated at Hampton was returned to her home during the summer but was brought east in the fall to attend the training school for nurses at New Haven her transportation and expenses being cared for by eastern friends. She is doing very well.

1 Garry Myers was returned to his home last fall and has gone to the Genoa school to continue his education.

2 Milton Levering and Nancy his wife returned with me in the early summer. He has gone to Wisconsin and his record is doubtful. His wife Nancy is well reported.

1 Susan Burt since her return in the spring has married a returned Carlisle and is reported as doing very well.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 188

1 Marguerite La Flesche returned from the school in the summer has accepted position as teacher in the Government boarding school on the Omaha Reservation and is doing very well.

1 Susan La Flesche having graduated from the school has been for two years in the Philadelphia Medical School supported in part by private aid and fitting herself for medical work among her own people.

1 Stella Leaning the widow of Irish Leaning is living with Lucy La Flesche and is doing well.

I call attention to the fact that of the 22 Omaha returned students only one has died and he of a disease contracted before coming to Hampton.

I call attention to the fact that of the returned Omahas not one can be said to have turned out badly and that most of them have done very well.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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The results of the training in agriculture and the trades will be more clearly shown by an appended letter written after my return this summer.

A. B. Frissell.

1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

1888

Inclos No.

27

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DEPT. OF THE

INDIAN

IND. DIV.

JAN 18 1888

*Miss Richard's Statement  
in regard to wages of the girls.*

21.



Miss Richard Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,  
on the wages of  
Indian & Colored girls. Hampton, Va. 188

In response to Dr Child's request for a statement of the wages given the Indian girls as compared with the colored girls I make the following,

The colored girls do not receive cash for their work their wages are simply credited to them & used towards the payment of their board.

It would be very unwise for the Indian girls to have a large amount of cash to spend as they please, yet we think it a most desirable lesson for them to learn the use of money, how to spend it judiciously, & how to lay it by for a time of need, & we are glad also to cultivate their taste in dress by allowing them some scope in replenishing their wardrobes, under proper supervision. A part of their clothing money is therefore given

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,

Hampton, Va., ..... 188

them in connection with their care of Winona Lodge, their own building, in the form of wages.

Their first outfit, & then their shoes & their ordinary dresses, are given them outright, but collars, handkerchiefs, stockings, & the muslin for the underwear which they make up for themselves, they provide from time to time, thus learning to take care of their things, while the good workers have also money in their own hands to buy nicer hats & dresses than the School supplies, as also ribbons & little articles of taste, with a small margin to expend as they please which they highly prize.

If anyone is unable to work of course we then provide them ourselves with necessary garments



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,

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It was at first difficult for me to say how much the Indian girls receive an hour ~~for their work~~ as I have calculated rather by its kind than by the exact time it would take. Some of the housework is heavy, some light, some is done in warm rooms, some in the cold parts of the house & some can only be given to responsible girls who can be trusted with teachers' keys. Except on Mondays almost all of it is completed by half-past eight in the morning. On conferring with the Matron however I find that on an average they receive as much as .08 an hour while as a rule the colored girls work for .06 an hour.

For work which the Matron pays outside colored help .05 an hour she allows the Indian girls .10

I think it is plain that there

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,

Hampton, Va. .... 188

is a distinction between the colored & Indian girls but that it is so wholly in favor of the latter, that they would be most unwilling to change places if the conditions of the former were fully understood by them.

J. E. Richards-  
(21)



270

INDIAN DIV.

JAN 18 1888

1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

1888

Inclos No.

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Miss Felson's statement  
as to the testimony of former  
students.

25

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

Miss Tolson Report  
on feeling of Returned  
Students.Gen. J. C. Armstrong,  
Sir;

In regard to your question as to how the returned Indians seem to feel toward this school, I would reply that in the eight years I have been among them, here and at the West, I have never heard of but 3 who have expressed dissatisfaction with the school after their return and two of these have since asked to come back.

To those of us who are intimately associated with the work here, its most encouraging feature is the fact that after they have left us and gone back to their homes, they do then seem to appreciate the advantages they have had, as they never did before. Undemonstrative, moody and self-willed, the average Indian student is not always an inspiration to his teachers, but his letters from home <sup>are</sup> so full of gratitude and affection,



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 188

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and evincing such an earnest desire to be kindly remembered and allowed to return sometime to his "Hampton home," that it compensates in large measure for the trials of the past.

One of the girls, <sup>who was</sup> returned last summer, went away feeling that she had never had quite all the attention due her, but now writes that whenever she is tired her heart turns back to Hampton and that she now realizes that all the trouble she had here was brought on by herself.

As I write now, a letter comes from a boy, or man, who has been away three years, asking that his friend may come this spring, as "Hampton is one of the best schools in the United States."

We are constantly in receipt of letters asking permission to return to Hampton, and from these alone we could keep our

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

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quota full.

When students work hard for months to earn money enough to pay their expenses here, or come back bringing their friends, or urge their friends to come without them, we must believe in their sincerity of purpose. It has been proven that the great majority of all who come to us have done so through the influence of these returned students, showing not only what they themselves think of the school, but what the general impression in regard to its work for them is in the community.

It has been my duty for several years to correspond with, and about, our returned students and to keep a record of their work and conduct at home. At Christmas I send each some remembrance of Hampton, and to those who are teaching I send boxes of gifts, which Eastern friends donate, toward helping



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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4.

them make Christmas a special day for their pupils.

Students who are obtaining higher education at other schools are directly under my care financially as well as otherwise, and I have always held myself responsible for them.

I have made an effort to interest people in the returned students who are soon to take up their land in severalty, and with Miss Anna Dawes as leader in the movement, we hope to place help where it is most needed.

Very respectfully,

Cora M. Folsom.

Teacher in correspondence with returned Indians.

1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

Inclos No.

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DEPARTMENT OF  
INTERIOR  
INDIAN DIV.

JAN 18 1889

Gen. Armstrong's  
Statement.

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## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 23 1887

Rev<sup>d</sup> T. T. Childs D.D.

Inspector etc

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I beg leave to submit the following statement.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, while entirely Christian in its influence, is not sectarian; its seventeen trustees representing six denominations, no one of which has a majority.

All Indians are required to attend the religious services of the School, but those who have been under Episcopal or Roman Catholic care are expected to attend their respective services, and not to change without good reason, as a few have been inclined to do.

Bishop Kean of Richmond and the local priest called on me some years ago, and

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18  
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arranged about Indians from Roman Catholic Agencies; and there has been no complaint.

The matter of health, diet etc of the Indians has had from the first our careful attention. Two years ago complete and satisfactory hospital provisions were made for the young men; the ~~young men~~ girls already having excellent arrangements. Two trained nurses and a regular physician look after them. A special diet kitchen was provided seven years since for all who need it, when they get the food required to build them up.

Last year, after eight years boarding with colored students, Indians were assigned a dining room by themselves, with some change of diet, which has had a favorable result.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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Within the past week I asked two outside physicians, in connection with our own, to investigate and recommend as to the regular food supply of our Indians, about which some complaint had been made, and a new bill of fare has been adopted, a copy of which is enclosed herewith marked "B," together with a copy of the old bill of fare marked "A," which we think will be beneficial.

Meals have been supervised by a competent teacher and now by a regular physician. See reports of Miss Cora M. Folsom and of Dr. Johnson herewith.

While there has been no death since February last (1877), the average death rate has been about three a year; 31 since February, 1878, when Indians first came. Of these eight were diseased on arrival. The entire number of Indians brought here since 1878 is 467 of whom 111 were

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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# 4

were returned home for sickness or worthlessness. Of these 67 were unvaccinated on arrival and four were both unvaccinated and bad; four were hopeless cases of scrofulous sore eyes, leaving 36 who were fairly in health, and were sent home, as the change might prove beneficial, as it did in the majority of cases. (Please note Mr. Geo. L. Curtis' statement in Dr. Waldron's report.)

It seems that the great majority of those sent back for sickness, were at the school on an average about a year each, were greatly benefited, and have done well. I claim that the government outlay <sup>for them</sup> was not a waste, but is justified by the results.

The health question is discussed in detail in the Report of Dr. M. M. Waldron herewith enclosed, to which your attention is invited.

In general the Indians from Indian Territory



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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Omaha and Standing Rock Agencies have done well here, not only in health but on their return home.

One half of the deaths and sicknesses has occurred among Indians from Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agencies.

By the enclosed special statement of Dr. Waldron, School Physician, you will see that the medical examination of the last party brought from Dakota (by Rev. Mr. Gravatt) shows that the doctors at the agencies declared to be sound, Indians, who on their arrival here, were found to be unsound.

The remedy for these difficulties might be to send the School Physician, who has had large experience, to select them the Indians.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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As to wages: Negro students who are usually destitute of money, are charged at the rate of ten dollars a month for board washing, room etc, besides cost of clothing books and incidentals, amounting to about \$170 for twelve months; and are credited with liberal wages for earnings in our varied industries, which, last year, amounted to \$50,359 against charges amounting to \$58,184<sup>52</sup>/<sub>100</sub>. There was a loss to the school of over \$12,000 in the wages paid. Charity makes it up excepting about \$5,000 paid in cash by students. They have very little spending money.

The Indians have an easier time and more money. They could not endure the struggle of the Negroes who are more strong and manly and self reliant spirit, and their example is good for their red fellow citizens.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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Indians are allowed the actual value of their work, and receive pay for it in cash and half is saved as a "tool fund" when they go home or to use otherwise when best.

Their board, books, clothing and medical attendance, being supplied by the Government, at the rate of \$167.00 each per year, are not of course charged to them.

Their earnings are a surplus. They have not like the Negro a struggle for life, and most of them could not bear it. But, when they have taken a full course, they are much better fitted for it as the results show.

At School Indians <sup>as a rule</sup> work half of each day and study the other half, and in summer work eight hours a day going to school from one to three p.m.

Sending about thirty Indians every summer, at school expense, to learn how to work and farm in Berkshire County

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18

# 8

Massachusetts has been most excellent in its results - in some respects the best part of our work.

The labor of the Negro is here necessarily devoted largely to production, that of the Indian chiefly to instruction.

Besides their regular assignment to carpenter, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, harness, shoe and tin shops they are trained in a Technical shop which gives each boy, in turn, a series of thirty or more lessons in each of these branches, to make them "handy" with all kind of tools, including painters and brick layers, so that they may be able to take care of themselves in the various emergencies of western life.

All are expected either at the school or by going North to have a practical training in Agriculture which is at the basis of all Indian life.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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Though farming is somewhat different in the east from the west, the general principles of Agriculture and Care of stock are the same.

Some of our Indians come from Agencies where irrigation is used, for which special training is important.

I should state that Indian girls are taught to cook, wash, sew, to make their own clothing and to use a few carpenter tools.

Bringing Indians to this school gives them many of the advantages of a well developed Industrial Institution, a school for civilization, which, for the Negro youth, alone, has expended in plant already over \$350,000.00

There have been a few threatening affairs, but no harm whatever has been

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18  
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done by either race to the other.

Peace and friendliness are the chronic conditions. The points of contact of the races in military companies, in work shops and to some extent in the class room (35 Indians being in the Colored Normal classes - the rest by themselves) is formal rather than social, and can only be profitable.

The Indian is brought in contact with a carefully selected, earnest, docile, hard working class of Negro youths, who, under strict discipline <sup>and skillful teaching</sup> are pushed to the utmost in mental and physical effort and who make remarkable progress, and it is good for the Indian to be with him.

Let those who have graduated and gone back to their people and are doing well give their opinion



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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There is no greater affection or loyalty in the Country to any Alma-Mater than our returned Indians, as a rule, have to Hampton. See Miss C. M. Folsom's report herewith. Some have feared for the moral influence of the so called "low down" Negro. Permit me to state that in the last ten years not five cases of criminal connection have occurred between the over 400 adult Negroes of both sexes in constant attendance on this Institute. Not a single case since 1876 between a Negro and an Indian, but four cases between Indians themselves and a very few between Indian boys and bad outside white women. This result is due, I think, to discipline, to the high pressure of our combined study and labor system, and the strong moral and religious influence of the School. I court investigation of this statement.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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#12

Mr. George L. Burt's reports to you on the School discipline.

The Indian boys' "Council" works well and teaches them self government. It is apt to be more severe on delinquents than the Faculty of the School is.

The "morale" of our Indians is today excellent. The Indians are fickle, readily magnify a grievance or make conspiracies when opportunity occurs; but in the long run are appreciative and grateful <sup>for</sup> every <sup>for</sup> the School experience which they once disliked. Their childish nature is always to be taken into account in their statements. I have learned to believe strongly in the good man. The proportion of "bad" in him is not above the average of the rest of mankind.

I ask your attention to Dr Waldron's statement that the discipline of Indians



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has never resulted in sickness. During confinement which is sometimes necessary, they are carefully attended to.

The "Henneway Farm" a beautiful old Virginia estate cultivated by ten well-behaved colored boys is every way wholesome for a refractory Indian; though he is aware to the company of those who will not join with him in mischief. It is the most improving reforming discipline I know of, but not popular.

Your attention is invited to the statement of Dr. J. T. Portello for twelve years a practicing physician in this town of Hampton, as to its climate and its healthfulness.

X It is summer and winter resort for both health and pleasure. I do not claim that it is generally favorable for the Indian, though some have improved.

Those who are carefully selected at the Agencies



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X | here, I think a larger sick rate than they would  
have had had at home, but the moral, mental  
and industrial advantages they gain here  
I contend far out weigh any physical dis-  
advantages. I think that this is the general  
sentiment of our supporters, of teachers, of  
Indians themselves, and their friends.  
Certainly there never was such eagerness to  
come back on the part of those who have been  
here <sup>except those sent home for sickness</sup> sick, and to lend their brothers and sisters.

So far statements by others and by myself  
have been made to you generally in the line  
of your specific inquiries

Allow me to refer to the following facts.  
The Hampton Institute since 1878 has ex-  
pended from private charity, over and above  
all Government Appropriations for the edu-



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18  
 # 15

Cation of Indians who have come to it, in build-  
 ings, chiefly dormitories and workshops the  
 sum of \$52,706 <sup>02</sup>/<sub>100</sub>  
 while Indians have had the benefit of build-  
 ings and appliances not specially for them that  
 cost three times that sum.

The School has also paid salaries of instruc-  
 tors in class-rooms and workshops to the amount  
 of \$38,318 <sup>18</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

The Classes are small, averaging fifteen,  
 And skillful teachers have been secured.

The "Indian Fund" for miscellaneous purposes,  
 which has been <sup>used</sup> to get up meetings, to  
 create public interest, visit the Indian  
 Country, make up the annual deficit in the  
 Indian personal expenses <sup>of Indians,</sup> providing  
 for fifteen Indians, over and above the  
 Government quota who are trained here  
 at private expense, to <sup>has</sup> the amount of \$29,788 <sup>26</sup>/<sub>100</sub>  
 A total of \$120,813 <sup>10</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18  
# 16

All this has been accounted for yearly in detail to the contributors who seem satisfied with the Hampton work for Indians, many of whom have personally <sup>and</sup> carefully inspected this Institution.

The true and final test of this, as of any institution, is its results.

I beg your attention to the enclosed statement of Mr. George L. Buerster, Commandant, who spent six weeks last summer, at his own expense, looking carefully into the records of the Indians who had returned to Dakota; 150 in number.

Of these he saw personally 75, and investigated on the ground as to the rest. He reports as follows:

Six have died. One could not be found. Seventeen boys and eight girls



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18  
# 17

Twenty five in all were unfavorably spoken of for laziness or bad conduct. The remainder, one hundred and nineteen, or over 75% were deemed from fairly to very well.

You are also referred to the following Reports herewith enclosed.

The Report of Miss Elaine Goodale now teaching in Dakota.

The Report of the Rev J. J. Gravatt of Hampton agent sent to Dakota to secure Indian students.

The Report of Rev H. B. Trissell Vice Principal and Chaplain on the Omaha Indians whom he visited.

The Report of Indian Agent, E. A. Harvard on returned Indian at Pine Agency S. T. in reply to a letter of inquiry from a teacher here.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18

# 18

Admitting errors and mistakes in the above statements about Indians, I believe it fair to claim that a large majority of those who have gone home from this school have made, under the circumstances, a good record, and that the Hampton work for the Red race has materially benefited it both directly and <sup>indirectly</sup> <sup>"</sup>ably by its influence on the public sentiment of the country.

Will you kindly read the enclosed letter from one of our most able and intelligent Indian graduates, now studying medicine in Philadelphia.

Many would write as she does were the opportunity offered.

Very truly yours,  
S. C. Armstrong,  
Principal



1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

Inclos No.

23

1888

270	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. INDIAN DIV.	RECEIVED JAN 18 1888
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Dr Bontelle's Statement  
as to the Climate of Hampton  
-wishes yet to give an  
opinion as to its effect  
on the Indians.

19.

Theoretically the climate of Hampton is not  
X adapted for Consumptives or people with weak  
lungs, being damp & very changeable, but my  
experience in private practice for the past twelve  
years has shown that the majority of those  
coming here with pulmonary complaints do  
generally improve. The air is pure & fresh  
from the sea & bay, & the cold is rarely severe.  
As regards the effect of this climate upon the Indians  
it is extremely difficult as yet to give an opinion.  
For them the change is a complete one, from a dry,  
tracing, inland atmosphere to a moist one by the  
X sea shore, but whether such a change is harmful or  
not can only be shown by experience and comparative  
records of the amount of disease, rapidity of its progress  
& the mortality in the two localities.

J. J. Boutelle M.D.

To Gen. S. C. Armstrong  
Hampton Normal & Agricultural Institute

Dec. 22<sup>nd</sup> / 1887



1014	INDIAN OFFICE.	1888
	Inclos No. <i>✓</i>	

*Mr Briggs' Statement  
in ref. to Elaine Fuller.  
Confirmed by Geo. Huntington.*

*12.*

*to be later to*

*to be later to*

*to be later to*

270	RECEIVED
	JAN 18 1888

*to be later to*

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Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

S. C. Armstrong, Principal.

F. N. Gilman, Treasurer.

F. C. Briggs, Business Agent.

Hampton, Va., Dec 21 1887

Rev. J. J. Chiles D. D.  
Washington

Dear Sir,

Elsie Fuller was allowed, at her own request, to attend Rev. Mr. Gravatt's Church (Episcopal) in Hampton

On Sunday evening in September she came to the wharf as three of the teachers were taking a boat to go across to church and asked to go with them

As they had permission from the Matron they were allowed to get into the boat, and took the seat of the lady who was to row.

They were asked to take another seat, but were provoked evidently at being asked to move and said the seats were wet

The seats were all the same in this respect - being wet with dew



Fall

Hampton, Va., 188

They then said they would not go and were told to report back to the Matron at the building. They did not do this, but went to Hampton on foot, and without escort breaking one of the best known and most strictly enforced rules of the school.

While in church they were told to wait and go home with the teachers. They did not stop at the close of the service, but went home alone.

Rev. Mr. Gravatt then acting as the head of the Indian Department, reported them to the Matron, they were approved by her and deprived of an evening's entertainment.

Elsie then asked to be transferred back to the school service, but it was so evident that it was simply the peak of a wayward

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

S. C. Armstrong, Principal.

F. N. Gilman, Treasurer.

F. C. Briggs, Business Agent.

*Fuller*

*#3*

Hampton, Va., 1888

girl that this was not granted, but she  
was required to continue to attend, as she  
had been doing, the Gravatts service.

There is not the slightest religious signifi-  
cance to the case

Very respectfully

F. C. Briggs

Business agent  
F. C. Briggs

*Approved*  
S. C. Armstrong  
Principal

8881  
JAN 17 1888  
INDIAN OFFICE  
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INDIAN OFFICE.

Inclos No.

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1888

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JAN 18 1889

Dr Waldron's  
Statement as to students  
who have died, & those  
sent back on account of health

17.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 21 - 1887.

Copy to Dr. Wilson  
statement of health &  
death of students

Revs T. S. Childs D.D.

Washington.

Dear Sir:

There have been received at this school to date 467 Indians. The total number of deaths here 31. Of these there were recorded on the examination on arrival here, that they were diseased to greater or less extent. 8-

The causes of death as follows:

Heart disease, Peritonitis, Erysipelas,  
Accidental, Congenital Syphilis, one  
each,

5

Meningitis

2

Acute Pneumonia

4

Consumption etc.

20

31

No death since February 1887.

Nearly one half of those who have died (14) were from Crow Creek and



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

Lower Brule Agency, Dakota.

Thirty-seven out of the hundred and eleven returned to their homes for ill health were from this Agency. We are now taking but few from this Agency and only after most careful examination.

Out of the 467 Indians received, there have been returned to their homes on account of ill health 111. Fifty-seven came unsound; 4 were so far lacking in mental or moral qualifications as to make it useless to try to educate them; this, combined with their ill health caused their return; 4 had scrofulous sore eyes, had had them before, and developed again here and were hopeless cases. The 36 not accounted for above were sent home because they were failing in health and the



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

change might benefit them.

Many of them were here from one to two years, and since their return have made most excellent records. Some have fully recovered and have returned to Hampton or gone to other schools.

No labor spent on them is considered lost. In proof of this we offer the report of Mr. Geo. L. Curtis, Commandant who made careful investigation of this subject during last summer.

Standing Rock Agency.  
Record of pupils sent home on account of ill health.

x <sup>10.5</sup> During the past six years 71 pupils have been rec'd at Hampton from Standing Rock Agency. Of these, 22 have been sent home before



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

expiration of time on account of ill health, their stay at Hampton varying from two months to forty four months (in the case of a student who was twice here,) and averaging  $11\frac{1}{2}$  mos.

Of these 22, the following report is made, based upon personal observation and inquiry in July, 1887.

Boys.

Employed in Agency Shops	3
Occupied in Farming for themselves	8
Returned to Hampton again	2
Died	1
	<hr/> 14

Doing badly - None.

Doing from quite well to remarkably well - all living - 13.

Girls

Married	2
Living at home	5

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

Returned to Hampton 1.  
 Died - - - - - None.

Doing badly - 1 (only 2 mos. at Hampton).  
 Doing well - 7.  
 8.

x In other words only one out of the 71  
 has died - and that after return home.  
 x Only one out of the 22 who were sent home  
 on account of poor or failing health has  
 made a bad record since return, and  
 that one was troublesome while at Hamp-  
 ton, and remained here but 2 months.

In the case of the remaining 21, all  
 were benefited by their eastern experience  
 and returned home improved by it to  
 a greater or less extent, varying with the  
 length of their stay here, as is proved by  
 careful record of individual cases.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

188

The number of those returned for ill health is increased by an Indian Territory party sent on without medical examination, and containing very poor material. Most of these cases were at once rejected by the school and returned.

The experience aside from this, has been very favorable to Indian Territory. This climate is undoubtedly well suited to Indians from that section of the country. The same is true of the Omaha Indians, many of whom have improved in health here.

The record of Standing Rock Indians, as given above, is also strikingly favorable.

Yours very respectfully,  
(Signed) M. M. Waldron, M. D.

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INDIAN OFFICE.

Inclos No.

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1888

~~Letter from Susan La Flesch~~270 - hearing of the ~~present~~ <sup>present</sup> of  
graduates in ref. to Hampton.

27

Letter from an Indian  
GraduateStudying Medicine  
in

Philadelphia



912 N. 20<sup>th</sup> St.

Phila. Pa.

12-19-1887.

My Dear Friend:-

Mr. Frissell:-

Over a month ago I received the Annual Graduate's letter from Miss Cleaveland.

I was very much pleased to receive it, and will gladly answer it and give an account of myself, for I feel as if I could never do enough for my Alma Mater, for all the good I have received from her. It is next to hearing from my own dear Western home, to hear from Hampton. It is a characteristic trait of the Indians to love their homes - I am sure I

love my home and I can truly say that Hampton Institute has been to me a second home.

The two short years I spent within the walls of the School were full of happiness.

My life has been made so much broader, and richer, and fuller in every way, and those two years, so full of strength and helpfulness to me then, have proved so now, and will still be of help to me, in my future medical work among my people. Although it is about a year and a half since I graduated from Hampton, I miss it yet - not

only those happy seekers after knowledge like myself, but the prayer-meetings, the church - all the different forms of good work in the which the students are engaged, "Lend a hand" - Temperance, Social and Missionary work and last but not least that noble corps of teachers, who do ~~so~~ much to cheer, comfort and help us in our work.

The thought that I am one of Hampton's graduates, is an incentive to my work in my medical studies here. I am so very much interested in



my studies - last year I did not think that I could be any more interested, but I am and probably because I can understand better. How many married couples have you now in the cottages? I am deeply interested in them, for when I was at home, I saw what a good work those cottages were doing. I think that already the work of civilization has been much aided, as those homes are a practical illustration which the Indians cannot but take home to themselves especially the non-progressive. It has acted as a stimulus and awakened many to the

fact that it is time that they  
"go and do likewise." And so  
I think the little wave that  
has started, will be product-  
ive of much good to my peo-  
ple. When you add to this  
the individual influence  
of Hampton's many "sons and  
daughters" graduates and ex-  
students, who are now in  
the field, you can only faintly  
realize what a broad, noble  
work our Alma Mater is doing.

As we were walking in the  
streets of this city only the  
other day - John Tiokasin  
said - "I have seen many  
schools but Hampton is the



best" and I agreed with him entirely.

I can never express my gratitude to Gen. Armstrong for his Hampton school, but I can thank the Lord that His Almighty Hand led me there, three short years ago, and I shall never regret that I ever went there.

I was so glad to read Walter Battice's letter to the "Talks and Thoughts" in which he said he took part in some of the prayer meetings. I am glad to say I do what little I can and am the Corres. Sec'y. of the Y. W. C. A. of the Woman's Medical College—  
Marguerite said she missed

Hampton so much on Sundays,  
and I advised her to start  
up a Hampton Sunday there,  
a day always so full of  
cheer and brightness for  
every body, and she wrote  
back that she did so want  
to fill her little corner full  
of light, but it seemed she  
caught a gleam of light only  
now and then. It would be  
a great deal if she only reflect  
those little gleams. Charles  
Picotte seems to be "holding  
the fort" at Yankton. He said  
the head teacher at St. Paul's  
school was away almost a  
week, and he had to take the  
whole school besides his  
numerous other duties. He has



over thirty boys himself I think.  
David Wells has turned out  
so nicely and I was ~~was~~ pleased  
and proud over Geo. Miller  
and his speech - I think you  
ought to be congratulated on  
your party you brought from  
the West; Mr Frissell, for they  
are students of a certain class  
whose influence will tell after  
they get home. Will you please  
remember me to Mrs Frissell?  
I hope she and Sidney are  
well. I hope the New Year  
will be full of sunshine for  
our Hampton and its noble work-  
ers and that seeming clouds  
will roll away, may God be  
with - you all  
Your Indian friend  
Susan La Fleche

270

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40

Average of deaths to  
attendants in Carlisle,  
for  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years.

C



U. S.

Indian Industrial School,

Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 10. 1887

Number Pupils in years Deaths

1879 - '80 -	239. - -	4 = 1 in 59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
- '80 - '81 -	295.	12 = 1 " 24 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>12</sub>
- '81 - '82 -	393.	7 = 1 " 56 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>7</sub>
- '82 - '83 -	390.	4 = 1 " 97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
- '83 - '84 -	569.	6 = 1 " 94 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>6</sub>
Average for 5 years 337+.		6+ = 1 " 57+

1884 - '85 -	543	8 = 1 in 67 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
- '85 - '86 -	604	11 = 1 " 54 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>11</sub>
- '86 - '87 -	642 547	7 = 1 " 91 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>7</sub>
Average for 3 yrs. 596+		8+ = 1 " 68+

1887 June 30 to Dec. 10. 573  
 Average \* last <sup>3 1/2 years</sup> number - 590 - 8 = 1 " 73+

" for whole period 472 - 7+ = 1 in 65+

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JAN 18 1889

Mr

Charles

Staten

as to the military discipline  
of the school.

-The objectionable part  
house - not probably be  
used hereafter.

20.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 6<sup>th</sup> 1887.Statement from the Commandant's Office.

The male pupils at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute are under a mild form of military discipline, as far as the general system of order, classification and conduct which prevails. This discipline, however, is so modified out of regard to the antecedents of the pupils, as well as to the conditions of work and study under which they live, that it is military hardly more than in name.

Students are required to fall into companies for marching to meals, that order may be preserved; to drill once a week, that they may attain proper carriage and uniform physical development; to be subject to daily inspection in ranks, to instill the importance of cleanliness and neatness of appearance, - and to take their turn in guarding school premises, that they



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

may learn the value and care of property and their duties with respect to it.

They are commanded entirely by their own officers, and learn from them something of the necessity of subordination and respect for authority. As a means of teaching promptness, obedience and the principles of good order, the military system has no rival - whatever be the race.

The members of the two races represented by our students are enrolled in the same Companies, even as, to some extent, they work in the same shop and recite in the same class. No distinction upon race grounds is made in favor of either race. The corps of officers numbers both among its members, and capacity and character are the sole requisites sought in promotion. Separate organization would tend to produce a feeling of rivalry, jealousy and friction not now observed, and contrary to the aims and policy of the



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

188

School.

The Battalion of four Companies composed of members of the Normal and Indian Departments, is increased by the addition of two Cos. from the Work Department, so that with our 375<sup>male</sup> students enrolled, we form in reality a regiment. The Indian boys are favored with the unmilitary privilege of forming in temporary organization for marching to breakfast and supper, in order to save them the walk of a few rods to their regular Cos. - Inasmuch as the Battalion does not form as a whole for these meals, this privilege, impracticable at other roll-calls, is then permitted.

The discipline is placed as far as possible in the hands of the cadets themselves. The officers understand it to be their duty not only to report, but as far as lies in their power to correct and prevent cases of disorder and misconduct. Each dormitory is in the charge of a cadet officer, who is



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

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responsible for its order and condition, and the companies are officered entirely from their own number. Colored and Indian officers receive equal respect and obedience from the men in ranks, as clothed with the authority of the school - and the effect of responsibility in developing their own strength of character is most salutary and marked. The Janitors in charge of the discipline of the Indian Boys' Dormitory, called the Wigwam, are both Indians.

X? The means of discipline employed are many, but none of them <sup>too</sup> severe. Where practicable, an offender is turned over to a mixed Court-Martial, composed of officers of both races appointed by the Commandant, or to the Indian "Council" of five members, chosen by the Indian boys from their own number, - to try those detected in wrongdoing. In either case, the sentence is referred to the Faculty for approval, and is frequently more severe than would be passed by



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

the school authorities.

Inasmuch as the stay of the Indian boy at this school is first made contingent upon the number of marks in department received, as is the case with every colored student upon arrival, some modification in means of school discipline employed is sometimes necessary to furnish misconduct. The occasional loss of a meal in the Dining Room, exclusion from social gatherings on holiday evenings, continuance of work instead of play on half-holidays, fine to the extent of a few cents from the pocket money allowed for work done in the shop or on the farm, and reprimands in the office or in public, are routine punishments for light offenses.

In those of a serious nature, such as drunkenness, violence or gross insubordination, confinement in the guard-house is occasionally resorted to. The room usually taken for this purpose is located



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

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x in the basement of one of our dormitories and is about 7 x 7 ft. in size, and 8 ft. high, with white-washed walls. It has a large window, which may be raised or lowered by the inmate, secured on the outside by a wire netting and a shutter which may be closed in case of attempted violence. It is perfectly ventilated, and is warmed by a coil of steam pipes, - so that the temperature is more liable to be high than low, in cold weather. It contains a large bunk, straw-mattress and pillow, and is always furnished with plenty of blankets. It is impossible for a prisoner to suffer physically while confined in it.

Inasmuch as accommodations may be needed for more than one prisoner at a time, two new guard-houses, or rooms, similar in all respects to the one above described, have just been fitted up. Heretofore, we have occasionally been made, in case



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

188

of necessity, of a room in the basement of the office building, which indeed has no window, but whose temperature was always maintained at a comfortable height. This was only used in case of necessity or for most serious offenders, and further use of it is not probable.

Students are also sometimes confined in their own rooms; but in winter these are not as warm as the steam-heated guard-houses.

The student under confinement receives his meals regularly from the students' table; is attended by a special guard, and leaves the guard-house several times daily, as well as to visit the Doctor if he so desires.

The use of tobacco is not in itself an offense punished by confinement. In <sup>or two</sup> cases it has entered into a long series of offenses which have finally culminated in such punishment.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

Corporal punishment is not used at this institution. The only exception, - if such it be, - being the mere semblance of blows given on very rare occasions to some of the smallest boys in the dormitory under the care of a lady teacher, - humiliation rather than pain being inflicted.

Temporary transfer to our school farm, known as Shell banks, is sometimes made use of, as a last resort in the case of old offenders, upon whom the usual discipline of the school has been exhausted.

This is a farm of about 550 acres, under a competent superintendent, and cultivated by some 10 or 12 colored students of this school, who are taught in the evening by a regular teacher. The entire change of scene, surroundings and daily routine is, in nearly every case, attended by a corresponding improvement in thought and conduct. The old sullenness and "bad



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

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heart melt away, and the exile becomes transformed into a law-abiding and earnest student - eager for improvement as a means to secure his recall. The diet is both good and beautiful at the school-farm. The work healthful and physical conditions good; so that the student transformed thither usually improves also in a physical, as well as a moral direction.

In regard to the contact of the two races here, I can safely state, that not one case a year occurs of any friction between them; and that, when such does occur, it is the result of accident rather than of any race feeling. The native hostility of different tribes is more strongly marked than of the different races.

For further particulars in regard to the workings of the department of discipline, I respectfully refer you to the

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

afforded reports by the Commandant  
to the Principal for the school years  
1885-6 (pages 64-67) and 1886-7  
(pages 68-69). —

Geo. L. Curtis,  
Commandant.



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On Pedern's report of  
 the kitchen, & specimens  
 of "order" as same.

32

TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DIET KITCHEN

Agricultural Institute.

Please put *Paulo*  
 on *Special* diet *10* days from  
 date

Va., *Dec. 5 - 1887*

*Dr. M. W. Warron* M. D.

Normal School *11-25-* 1887

No person will be admitted to the Diet Table except on a written order from the Doctor, and only for the time named. In cases of need the Doctor will renew the order.

*Eleven hundred meals  
 school year, is served  
 to Indians.*



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 5 - 1887

An average of about eleven hundred meals each month, during the school year, is served from the Diet Kitchen to Indians.

Last month eleven hundred and four meals were served.

The enclosed order is a specimen of those given to students. They are modified as the case requires. A general order like the one enclosed, means that the student can have anything he likes from the list of articles used in the special diet, at any given meal.

The diet consists of white bread and butter, beef, white potatoes, eggs, milk, leaf tea, chicken soup, soups of various kinds, gruels, oatmeal, arrowroot, farina, rice, apples, prunes, etc. -

Whenever a student shows signs of needing a change of diet, he or she is put on special diet, whether a request is made for it or not.

M. M. Waldron, M. D.  
Resident Physician.

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1014  
INDIAN OFFICE.  
Inclos No. 20 1888

*Hand plus*  
*A week's bill of fare*  
*before my visit.*

15-



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 3<sup>d</sup> 1887  
A

Bill of Fare for an average week at  
this season of the year

## Breakfasts:

There is, it is either beef or beans or  
fish, ~~and~~ with corn bread & coffee  
every morning.

Beef Stewed or Boiled	3 days.
Beans, Boiled	3 "
Fresh Fish	1 "
Corn Bread	7 "
Coffee	7 "

## Dinners:

i.e. Beef & corn bread & one vegetable  
(counting rice & hamming as vegetables)  
every noon.

Beef Stewed Boiled or Roast	7 days.
Corn Bread	7 "
Vegetables	5 "
Rice	1 "
Hammy	1 "

## Suppers:

white or corn bread with  
molasses & tea every night.

White Bread	4 nights
Corn "	3 "
Syrup	7 "
Tea	7 "

and on one night, generally  
Saturday either Gingers Bread  
Poke & Potatoes or Rice with raisins  
as a variation to usual ration

F. L. Briggs  
Business agent  
H. H. H.

Statement of Dr. Waldron  
as to A. Marshall's  
health - Dec. 3. '87

8.

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JAN 18 1888



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Dr. Waldron's  
letter

Hampton, Va., Dec. 3 1887

It is my opinion that phthisis, in the case of Albert Marshall, resulted from his reckless exposure of his health at all times, and especially from his sleeping outdoors in hot weather. In doing this he violated a rule of the school, and in common with other boys was warned in regard to the matter.

I have heard Marshall speak of his own carelessness and especially of his sleeping out doors, as a cause of his ill health, and had no idea that he attributed it to any other direct cause.

We have abundant evidence of the healthfulness of the life at Shellbanks.

W. M. Waldron, M.D.  
Resident Physician.

Mr. Howe's letter to

A. Marshall  
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MAR 3 1888

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Incls No.

1888

I.

Albert Marshall's  
case



*Mr. Howe's letter.*

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 3. 1887.

Rev. Dr. Childs.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

The following statement in the case of Albert C. Marshall, a former pupil in the Indian Department of this institution, is herewith submitted, pursuant to your request.

In the case of Indian pupils transferred from other Protestant schools to our own, the policy of this institution has always been to require their attendance upon services similar to those that they have left, and they are transferred with this express understanding on the part of teachers and religious bodies under whose care they have been trained.

A change from one form of service to another after church relations have been regularly established here, is permitted only upon good and satis-



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

factory reasons rendered. This is a matter of good faith with others which we most conscientiously observe.

The religious services upon our school grounds are Protestant, but non-sectarian in character. The Apostles Creed is taken as the foundation for all religious instruction, and doctrinal issues<sup>are</sup> carefully avoided. Our school services on Sunday afternoon are attended by all our pupils alike; but at the hour of morning Sunday School the Episcopal Indians attend service in St. John's Episcopal Church in Hampton, whose rector, Rev. J. J. Gravatt, is identified with our institution as one of its corps of officers.

We intend that the question of the religious status of our pupils shall be raised and settled, as far as possible, before leaving the Agency from which transfer is made.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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Pupils who have been identified with the Roman Catholic Church at the West, are distinctly informed before leaving their homes, that they are required to attend all our regular school services, which are Protestant, and that they will be permitted to attend Roman Catholic service in so far as it does not conflict with our own. This understanding is made in the presence of the Agent. Pupils so received are put upon the Roman Catholic list, and attend Early Mass on Sunday morning, and occasionally other services of that church - this being an additional service to our own. Other pupils attend Protestant services only.

So much for our general policy and practice.

Albert C. Marshall, a Sioux Indian from Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota, was transferred to Hampton Institute



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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from the Lincoln Institution in Philadelphia, in company with three other Indian boys, July 1, 1885.

He was represented to be 20 yrs of age at that time, was over six feet in height and well formed. Stated that at one time he had been enrolled among the U. S. Indian scouts at the West. The four boys had been under the religious instruction of the Protestant Episcopal Church while at the Lincoln Institution, attending the services of that church only, and upon their transfer here were placed upon the list of attendants upon the services of St. John's Church, Hampton, in accordance with the expressed wish of the authorities of Lincoln Institution.

Having been excused from going over to St. John's Church for the first few weeks after arrival here, owing to excessive heat, he fell out from the number, and for a time was in-

see Mr  
Gowatts  
letter p. 2



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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adventently dropped from the Episcopal list.

His absence was remarked by the rector, and the case finally referred to the school authorities for investigation.

X Marshall then claimed to be a Roman Catholic, and on that ground to be allowed to attend one (Protestant) morning Sunday School upon School grounds, instead of going over to St. John's Church at that time. This was considered a mere subterfuge on his part, but means were immediately taken to ascertain beyond a doubt, from Philadelphia and the West, his proper religious status.

X He was directed to continue attendance upon the services at St. John's Church until answer should be obtained, when he was promised his church relations would be changed if the evidence warranted it.

This he positively and defiantly refused to do. - Persisting in disobedience,



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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it became necessary to inflict discipline, in order to maintain the authority of the school, - and he was sent out to our school farm, called Shulbanks, May 18, '86 to await there the response to our inquiries.

This was simply punishment for repeated and defiant disobedience to regulations of the school, and order both from the Commandant and the Principal, and in no way involved ~~the~~ liberty of conscience and of worship.

Enclosed is a copy of the correspondence in the case, to which your attention is most respectfully called.

The reply from Lincoln Institute was most clear and positive that Marshall belonged upon the Episcopal list, and his father at the West fully upheld the authority of the school.

Inasmuch, however, as it was discovered that he had been baptized by a Roman Catholic priest, it was decided



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

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to allow his claim, and he was brought back from Shullbaker June 12-'86 - and transferred from the Episcopal to the Roman Catholic list.

His return to school would have been made a week earlier, if he had not taken matters into his own hands, and come in June 4<sup>th</sup> without permission, which necessitated another week of discipline.

X He was there altogether about 3½ weeks, and returned to all appearances sound and well.

In regard to the matter of health while there, as well as the cause of his illness the following winter, you are respectfully referred to the subjoined statement of Dr. M. M. Waldron, School physician.

It is hardly necessary to mention the wayward conduct of Albert Marshall while under our care, - his frequent



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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exhibition of discontent and insubordination, alternating with periods of good conduct and earnest effort.

X His connection with this institution was closed by his voluntary and unauthorized return to the West, Oct. 30, 1887, from Great Barrington, Mass. - whither he had been temporarily transferred in June last, in order that his health might have the benefit of a change of climate during the summer.

For his own acknowledgment of wrongdoing and assumption of the entire responsibility for that step, we refer to his letter enclosed, written to Miss Richards, head of our Indian Department, as he was about to take the train for the West.

Your attention is also called to an extract from a letter recently received by Mr. F. C. Briggs, our Business Agent, from Miss Collins, teacher at Grand



9.  
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

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River, Dakota, for statements made by  
Marshall after his return to Dakota.

Respectfully,

Albert Howe  
Act. PrincipalGeo. L. Curtis,  
Commandant.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Re Gravel letter

Hampton, Va., Dec 2, 1887

No

Rev. Dr Childs,

Rev. and Dear Sir;

At your request I most gladly make the following statement in regard to the case of Albert Marshall formerly a student at Hampton Institute. In the summer of 1885 Albert Marshall, together with Poor Elk, Charles Clifford and Prairie Chicken, was transferred from Lincoln Institute to this School. The ladies who brought the boys here placed all of them under my pastoral charge, stating that they had attended and should attend Episcopal service. All four attended services at St. John's Church, <sup>regularly</sup> for a time. After a little I missed Albert Marshall from the service and when I asked about him, as I do about any boy who is absent, was told that he was on the Protestant list and that the walk



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

(2)

from the School to Hampton was the objection  
 to going to St. John's Church. When I spoke to  
 Albert he declared he had never attended  
 service at St. John's and affirmed that he  
 was a Roman Catholic. In the presence of others  
 I proved to him he had been there; and asked  
 Mr. Curtis, Commandant of the School, to write  
 to Mrs. Cox of Lincoln Institute as to his status  
 there. I would respectfully refer you to this  
 correspondence. This made clear, he claimed  
 that he wished to attend service on the School  
 grounds. I told him from the first that  
 he was a large boy and ought to be able to  
 judge for himself and if he could give me  
 any good reasons for a change I would  
 most willingly transfer him to the other list; but  
 that if he changed because of the walk — not  
 quite a mile — then every boy could do so.  
 I advised the writing to his father to know  
 his wishes and would refer <sup>you</sup> to his letter

See Mr. Howe's  
 letter p. 4

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188  
(31)

stating he does not care which Church his son attended and that he was not right as to his mind. As a matter of discipline he was required to go as usual until the case could be decided: refusing to do this he was sent to "Shell-banks" because of disobedience to Genl. Armstrong and breaking of school rules. After this although he could give no very good reasons yet he was changed from one list to the other: so that he no longer attended services at St. John's Church.

To one not knowing the character of the boy it might seem strange after all the bad treatment received from the School — as he claims — that he should beg to remain at Hampton and die here, if need be, rather than go home when his name was on the list to go because of poor health.

Very respectfully Yours  
J. J. Garrett  
Rector St. John's Church.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

*Does it pay?* It is this question which we have to answer when we ask our friends to give over sixty thousand dollars a year to the Hampton School, or to give such an endowment as will maintain the work in perpetuity.

The facts upon which we base our reply are these :

There is, in recent American history, no more remarkable development than the Southern Free School system, through which it is estimated that five millions of dollars are annually expended for the Education of seven millions of Negroes ; nearly two millions of which amount comes directly from the taxation of Negroes themselves.

In the country districts, which contain the majority and the best material of the colored population, the teacher is usually the only fit and available leader. He, and he only, can start Sunday schools and Temperance Societies, can initiate sound Christian work, and overcome the hostile influence of the "old time religion" and its votaries.

In the earlier stages of a people's progress, the teacher's sphere is in the field, shop, church and home, as much as in the school house. In the past eighteen years our army of graduates has done this many-sided work among a benighted people thirsting for knowledge. They have secured the good will of all true men, and peace and progress have followed them.

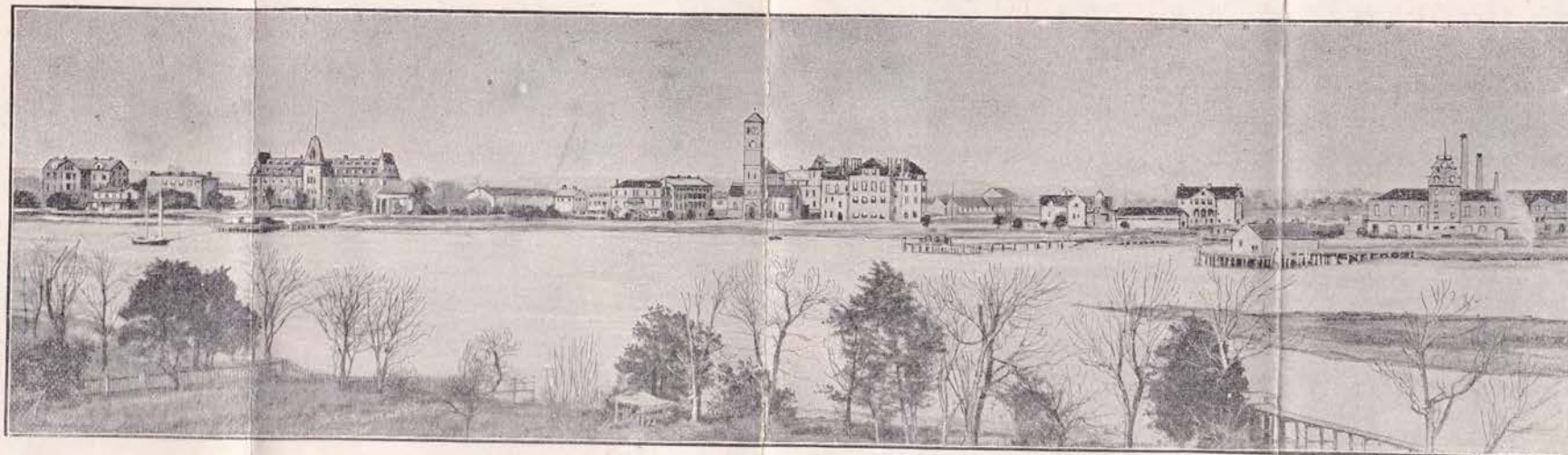
Is there any sounder policy, any more comprehensive philanthropy than that which shall firmly establish such schools as Hampton and enable them to pour into this mass of ignorance an annual stream of self-reliant young men and women whose training has included the whole range of practical living ? The South calls for over twice as many teachers as can be supplied for its 15,000 Negro schools.

For the Red race of our country, there is promise of a hopeful future. It has always improved under good guidance and needs only a fair chance. The Dawes' Bill has created a crisis, to which other causes are contributing. Game has disappeared, civilization is advancing and destruction or progress are the alternatives. There is a better public sentiment, more earnest, Christian effort than ever



**SESSION OF 1897-8; THE 20TH YEAR.**  
 Negro students, 469; Indian students, 136; total 605. All but 23 are boarders and represent 13 States and Territories; average age 17 years. Officers and teachers 65.

"FOR THE INDIAN, LABOR MUST BE.—FOR THE NEGRO, LABOR MUST BE FREE." (Garfield.)



Winona Lodge—Indian Girls,  
Griggs Hall.  
Colored Girls Cottage.

Virginia Hall—Colored Girls.

Principal's House. King's Chapel Hospital, in rear. Wigwam—Indian Boys.  
Gymnasium, in rear.

Library.

Stone Industrial Hall—Workshops.

Academic Hall—Class Rooms.  
Memorial Chapel.

Graves and Marquand Cottages—Colored Boys.  
Parsonage.

Pierce Machine Shop  
Huntington Industrial Works.

In the rear are Barn, Stables, Carpenter, Blacksmith, Wheelwright, Tin, Shoe and Harness Shops;  
 150 acres of land for Dairy, Truck and general Farming.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.

Devoted to the Negro and Indian Races.

### OUR NEEDS.

- 1st. Annual Scholarships of \$70.
- 2nd. Permanent Scholarships of \$1,500.
- 3rd. Gifts for the general work of the School.
- 4th. A partial Endowment Fund of \$500,000.  
 (Amount to be annually raised from charity, \$60,000.)

### TRUSTEES.

Mr. ELBERT B. MONROE, *President*, Connecticut.  
 Rev. M. E. STRIERY, D. D., *Vice-President*, New York.  
 Hon. R. W. HUGHES, *Second Vice President*, Virginia.

Mr. S. C. Armstrong, Virginia.  
 Gen. J. F. B. Marshall, Massachusetts.  
 Rev. Henry W. Foote, D. D., Massachusetts.  
 Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Pennsylvania.  
 Hon. Lewis H. Steiner, Maryland.  
 Mr. James M. Brown, New York.  
 Mr. Charles L. Mead, New York.

Mr. Moses Pierce, Connecticut.  
 Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Mass.  
 Mr. Geo. Foster Peabody, New York.  
 Col. Thomas Tabb, Virginia.  
 Hon. Amzi Dodd, L. L. D., New Jersey.  
 Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., New York.  
 Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D., Pennsylvania.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute stands on the shores of Hampton Creek, a little below the town of Hampton, Va., two and a half miles from Fort Monroe, on an estate of one hundred and fifty acres, once known as "Little Scotland," and during the war known as "Camp Hamilton," where as many as 10,000 sick and wounded Union Soldiers were cared for at one time.

The first slaves brought to America were landed a few miles off, on the James River; here the earliest English civilization on this continent was established, and here it first came into contact with the Indian race. The second Protestant church built in America stands in the town.

During the war, Hampton, Va., was regarded by the freedmen as a city of refuge. Here they were first set free. In the neighborhood, a great number of "contrabands" collected, and were protected and provided for by the Government, and the first school for freedmen was established among them. The beauty and healthfulness of the spot; its accessibility by water and railroad communication, as well to Northern markets as to the region of the Chesapeake Bay and the whole of Virginia, the Atlantic States, and recently by the Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western Railroads (parts of trans-continental lines),

to all the Southern and Western States, with the density of the colored population in its vicinity and within easy reach, amounting to two millions of Negroes, have marked it out as a suitable centre for a great educational work. In April, 1868, the school was opened with fifteen scholars, on a manual labor basis.

In June, 1870, the Institute received a charter from the General Assembly of Virginia, creating a corporation, giving power to the trustees to choose their own successors, and to hold property without taxation. They number seventeen, and now hold and control the entire property of the school. Their corporate title is "The Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute." No denomination has a majority on the Board of Trustees. This school is devoted to Christian education, but is conducted in the interest of no sect.

We aim by training the hand, the head and the heart, to fit selected youth of the Negro and Indian races to be examples to, and teachers of, their people. Already over 600 colored and 150 qualified Indian workers have been sent to the Southern and Western fields helping their people, whose condition calls urgently for a practical education. Virginia alone needs 1,600 competent Negro teachers, and cannot get them. Citizenship is upon the Indian for better or worse. Only State aid and private benevolence combined (the latter for its moral fluence and freedom from politics), can lift the black and red races to a Christian civilization.

### FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and devise to the Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., the sum of ..... dollars, payable, etc., etc.

**PRIMARY DEPARTMENT**, formerly known as the "Butler" School.  
 850 children attending—stands in the rear; a fine new building with Kitchen garden, Sewing and Carpentry classes.



REC'D  
DIV. JAN 18 1888  
1014  
Inclos No. 7/8  
and pressing need of three times the number of workers for and amount of resources now applied to this race.

Ten years' experience at Hampton has proven the industrial, mental and moral capacity of the Indian. Of the fairly educated one hundred and fifty who have returned to their homes, in Dakota territory alone, four-fifths have done well as teachers, farmers, government employees and laborers of different kinds. Their material salvation lies in becoming a farming people among whom shall be a few having such advanced education as shall fit them to become teachers and leaders. Living for a time among the farmers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as do many of the students of Carlisle and Hampton, is found to be the best possible training for them. Laziness and liquor are their worst enemies, and only a practical Christian education can enable them to overcome these. Never did they so much need this as now; never were they so ready to walk the white man's way. Their future lies in the hands of the American people; it is for them to say whether extermination or education shall be the policy of the nation.

For both of these races, Hampton finds, after twenty years of experience, that as a moral force, the labor plan can hardly be over-rated. Cost what it may, it is paid back again and again into the nation's life and treasury through the hands of the strong, sensible, self-supporting young men and women who could never be what they are, without the training which makes their yearly earnings in our various school industries amount to nearly \$50,000. We are fairly started upon a path which will lead, I believe, to the solution of the labor problem of this country.

Will it pay to ensure our continuance?

Contributions may be sent by check on any bank, or by postal order to the order of the Principal or of F. N. Gilman, Treasurer, at Hampton, Va.

The entire school "plant" has cost over \$400,000 and is free from permanent debt; the property is well insured. A copy of the charter and full Annual Reports will be sent on application.

S. C. ARMSTRONG,

*Hampton N. & A. Institute, November, 1887.*

*Principal.*

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JAN 18 1888

Miss Collins &  
Mr Briggs. re. T. Marshall  
Nov. 24. '87

10.



Copy / Miss Collins  
Mr Briggs

No. 8. \* Extract from letter from  
Miss Mary C. Collins, teacher at  
Grand River, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.  
to Mr. F. C. Briggs.

Ft. Yates, Dak.

Nov. 24. 1887.

Dear Mr. Briggs -

x. + + + + + Albert Marshall called  
the other day and he told me he ran  
away from Hampton and began on  
the old story of corn bread etc -  
I gave him a long talk and asked him  
how many of these people in this village  
he supposed never went to bed hungry -  
I pointed out some men and women  
in rags passing the window and  
said "what would you say if you  
saw boys and girls at Hampton  
clothed like that?" I preached him a  
good sermon - He said "I think I  
will go to a white school somewhere."  
I said "Go to Yankton. Let government

help alone. Go there - Earn your bread  
and eat wheat bread if you can  
buy it - Earn your own clothes - buy  
your own books - pay your own  
tuition as thousands of white boys  
are doing now, and "make a  
man of yourself." When he left he  
said "I am going to try to get all  
the boys and girls to go to Hampton  
that I can." + + + + + + + + + +

Yours cordially  
Mary A. Collins -

A true copy  
attest  
Fl. Rigg



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JAN 18 1889

On Keelor's statement  
as to the health of the  
party brought in by  
Mr. Gravitte in Oct. 1887.  
and Mr. Briggs statement  
as to their medical ex-  
amination before coming

General Armstrong.

Dear Sir:—The party of 19 Indian boys and 7 Indian girls, which arrived October 14th, were examined by me, two days after their arrival. The new students appear in remarkably good physical condition, with the exception of the man All Yellow and his wife, who are consumptive, and Martin Hobda, whose lungs are weak. With the party appeared several of our old students, most of whom had been returned for ill health at different times within the last three years. They have been so far benefited by the change of climate, that their friends and the agency physicians thought proper to take the responsibility of returning them to us.

Yours respectfully,

M. M. WALDRON, M. D.

te.

188

Examined

#1

New arrival.

d, Age 21

In an advanced stage of phthisis.

2 cut <sup>prints</sup> this report  
from the "Southern  
Workman" (Hampden)  
for Nov. 1887.  
S. S. C. 7

"Southern Workman" Nov. 1887



Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

2 cut this report  
from the "Southern  
Workman" (Hampton)  
for Nov. 1887.

J. S. C.

Mr. Gravatt's Party.

Oct. 14 - 87

Hampton, Va., 188

Examination on second day after arrival.

#1

All Yellow. - married, Age 21

In an advanced stage of phthisis.  
Lungfulous sore on the breast.

#2

John Boice. Age 26

In slightly lame. Ascribes his lameness to  
an accident which occurred several years ago.  
says that since that time he has been unable  
to do any work in a stooping posture.

#3

John Left Hand. - Age 18

Received an injury several years ago. -  
Since which time he has suffered from  
chronical incontinence of urine. -  
Lungs diseased.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

Mr. Garrott's Party.

Oct. 14-87.

#4<sup>✓</sup> Liakasin. Age - 22.

Was sent home last Spring, after an attack of Acute Nephritis. Is now appearing well.

No point of actual disease is found in his lungs, but there are signs of weakness.

#5<sup>✓</sup> Ota Akadi. Age - 25.

Was sent home two years ago with a derisulous skin disease and slight trouble with his lungs, - also for mental deficiency.

He returns in same condition. Skin disease persistent.

#6<sup>✓</sup> Black Hawk. - Age - 14 -  
Sound.#7<sup>✓</sup> Joseph Pluts Age - 15 -  
Sound#8<sup>✓</sup> Pasaea Age 21 -  
Sound.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

188

Mr. Gravatt's Party.  
Oct. 14-87

#9

Henry Blake Age 19-  
Sound -

#10

Henry Jacobs. - " 18  
Sound -

#11

F. Froumbrie " 19  
Sound -

#12

B. Red Stone " 17  
Sound -

#13

M. Tuckan " 15-

A delicate boy. - No local domain found.

#14

Martin Hobbs Age 18  
Lungs unsound,

#15

Red Hawk. - " 18  
Sound

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

Mr. Gravatt's Party.  
Oct. 14-87.

#16

Harry Kingman Ays 18. -  
Signs of scrophula. - eyes weak. -

#17

Foulantille.  
Sound.

#18

Cary La Pluche  
Delicate boy. - Apparently sound.

#19

Pretty Hand

Sent home last spring on expenditure of time,  
but in very poor health, after an attack of pneumonia  
succeeded by continued weakness & tendency to phthisis  
tubercles found at apex of both lungs. -  
Complains of much pain in the chest.



5-  
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

Mr. Gravatt's Party,  
Oct. 14-87

#20 ✓

Maggie Goodwood - Apr 18 -

Was sent home about two years ago on account of ill health. - Has greatly improved but lungs are now weak.

#21 ✓

Rosa Barface - Apr 22. -

Sent home three years ago for ill health. Has improved but right lung is unsound. Sorduloma sore eyes.

#22 ✓

Bessie Proft - Apr 18. -

Sound

#23 ✓

Jane All Feltus - married. - Apr 20  
Unsound

#24 ✓

Emma Goodform - Apr 22.

Was sent home for a severe lung trouble. - Is now much better but not sound.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., ..... 18

Mr. Gravatt's Party -  
Oct. 14-87.#25 Rosa Lookasin - married. - Age 23 -  
Apparently Sound.#26\* Marcella Platts Age 11  
Sound.

M. M. Waldron - M.D.

The above record was made by Dr M M. Waldron, School Physician on the arrival of the party under Mr Gravatt Oct 14 '87

Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26 were from Standing Rock Agency Dakota and brought the usual certificate from the Agency Physicians certifying to their physical soundness. No 16 brought certificate from Cheyenne River Agency and #19 from Brow Lake Agency. In the absence of the Agency Physician Nos 2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 22, 24 were examined and certified to, by a regular physician of good standing in Chamberlain, Dakota. There being no physician at the Omaha Agency No 17 &amp; 18 were not examined till their arrival

F. L. Briggs  
Business Agent  
H. B. R. S.



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JAN 18 1888

Albion Marshall  
to Miss Richards  
Oct. 7, 1887.

9

(Copy)  
No. 7. Marshall  
to Miss Richards

Dear Miss Richard,

I thought that I would let you know where I am. I am going toward my native home, taking a very long journey. I am sorry to say I hate to leave my classmates and schoolmates behind. But I am not sorry much as when they leave me at St. Barrington. But that was all my own fault that they left me behind. Because I have not followed the school rules.

Not only that but I asked you if I could remain here all winter.

Now the man that I am working for is very kind, and wants me to stay here all winter, but not always the case, as every man does not have the same thoughts or minds.

I have a rather queer thought if I am only an Indian, and don't know



anything, but I have feelings as well as any white person has.

But I hope this poor letter will reach you all well and hope you be strong and do your duty. I am sorry that I could not do my duty at school with my books, but I think that this vacation will do me good, and learn me a great lesson.

Well I must come to close now. The cars are ready to go now. I am sorry that I have not time to write you a long letter. Give my love to all my school mates, and Teachers, "God bless you all."

From your hateful and disgraceful Indian,

(Signed) A. C. Marshall.

This letter was written as  
Marshall was leaving for  
home in Dakota from Lt  
Barnington Mass Oct. 1887

A true copy

Attest J. C. Briggs

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1888

Inclos No.

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JAN 18 1888

Chas Marshall (father of  
Albert) to Curtis  
May 24. 86

7



1 Copy.  
No. 6.  
Mandall (the father)  
to Curtis

Wheeler Dakota, May 24. 1886.

Gen. L. Curtis

Hampton, Va.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of  
May 13, in regard to the religious  
Denomination of my son Albert.

x He was baptized by the Roman Cath-  
olic Church and that is all the religion  
he has. I do not belong to any Church.

x If he does not like the religion and  
grub he eats do not force him, for he  
is not right in his mind. Sometimes  
he is lunny. If he doesn't like it send  
him back to Cheyenne Agency Dakota,  
he went there against my wishes. And  
as to my choice, I have none and do not  
care which Church he goes to. I do not  
think he will get out much religion



of any kind.

You will do me a favor to send him back to Pierre, D. T. as I do think he will get very much education any, besides it will save the reputation of the Institute. He has not been living with me for the last seven years, and at times and for two weeks to a month at a time he is not right. Probably it takes him in that way twice to three times in a year.

Write to me and let me know whether he has made up his mind to do what you want him to do, he is a man of 23 years of age and have no control of him whatever.

Yours respectf<sup>ly</sup>  
(Signed) Charles Marshall.

A true copy  
Attest

F. C. Briggs



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JAN 18 1889

6.

Curtis & Co's Hardware  
(Station 7 Alameda)  
May 13:86

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

(copy.)

No. 5.

Hampton, Va., May 13. 1886.

Cmbs to Marshall  
(the father)

Mr. Chas. Marshall

Wheeler, Chas. Mix Co. Dakota,

Dear Sir;

Your son, Albert Marshall, was transferred to this school from Lincoln Institute, Phila. last August. While there he attended the services of the Episcopal Church in common with the other pupils of the school. It is our custom to require our Indian pupils to attend such Protestant services here as they have been in the habit of attending before brought here. The boys sent us from Lincoln Institute came with the wish, intention and understanding on the part of their teachers there that they should attend St. John's Episcopal Church here. Your son claims to be a Roman Catholic when at home. Was he baptized or confirmed a mem-



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va.,

188

ber of that Church? He prefers to attend  
x the un denominational Prot. service  
on our school grounds instead of St.  
John's Episcopal, but has been told to  
attend where he belongs until some  
definite word comes from you. Do you  
x object to his attendance upon the  
Episcopal service, and prefer that he  
should go to the other? Both are, of course,  
Protestant.

Please answer without delay, and  
oblige

Yrs. Truly  
(Signed) Geo. L. Curtis,  
Com'd't.

A true copy  
Attest

F. L. Briggs

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RECEIVED  
MAY 18 1888  
INDIAN OFFICE

*H. Marshall*  
*May 6. 86*

57



(Copy.)  
No. 4.  
to Curtis  
no. 2  
copy

Lincoln Institution.  
Indian Department.

324 South Eleventh Street,  
Philadelphia, May 6, 1886.  
P. M.

Mr. Geo. L. Curtis  
Comd'g Normal School  
Hampton, Virginia.

Dear Sir;

I regret greatly that  
I did not apprehend the scope of the  
inquiry in your letter of April 28<sup>th</sup>.

It certainly was the expectation  
and intention and (I believe) the un-  
derstanding that all of the boys who  
were transferred from Lincoln In-  
stitution to Hampton should con-  
tinue to be taught and exercised in  
the faith of the Episcopal Church, and  
that Revd. Mr. Gravatt should be charged  
with their spiritual cure. It is cer-  
tainly now the wish of the Managers  
of this Institution that they shall be

so taught, exercised and cared for.  
Very respectfully yours,  
(Signed.) John Bellange Cor,  
Solicitor.

A true copy  
attest  
H. Ruggs



1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

Inelos No. *8*

1888

270

DEPT.

INTER.

INDIAN

JUN 18 1888

*Cents to Cox de**H. Marshall**May 4. '88*

4.

## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., May 4<sup>th</sup> 1886.

(Copy.)  
 No. 302  
 Curtis to

Mr. John Bellenger Esq  
 524 Walnut St. Philadelphia

Dear Sir:

Your favor of 3<sup>rd</sup> ult.  
 is duly received. Upon one important  
 point in regard to which I wrote, your  
 answer is not quite clear. Were the  
 four Indian boys received from your  
 Institution last summer, including  
Albert Marshall, sent here with the  
 understanding on your part that they  
 were to attend Episcopal service while  
 connected with our school, and in-  
 tended by you to be under the religious  
 instruction of Rev. Mr. Gravatt in com-  
 mon with our other Episcopal stu-  
 dents?

Regretting that I must trouble you  
 again in the matter I am

Respectfully yours, (Signed) Geo. S. Curtis,  
 Comd'r.

A true copy  
 attested & signed



1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

1888

Incls No. 9

RECEIVED

270 INDIAN DIV. 1888

H. Marshall

Apr. 30. 86

3.

Copy.

(No. 2.)

Lincoln Institution,  
Indian Department

324 South Eleventh St.

Philadelphia April 30. 1886.

Mr. Geo. L. Curtis,  
Comd't. Hampton, Va.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 28th in-  
stant to Mrs. Cox has been referred to  
me for reply.

Every pupil that enters our schools  
does so with the clear understanding  
that he or she is to attend the services  
of the Episcopal Church while with  
us. There was no exception made in  
Albert Marshall's case. He never knew  
he was a Roman Catholic. We consid-  
er it essential to good discipline that  
divers religious instruction should not  
be allowed in our schools. We do not  
proselyte. Our R. C. children, of whom  
we have 6 or 10, understand and ac-  
sent to this fully. Our boys attend



worship at our Home Chapel, and  
no where else.

(Signed,) Very respectfully,  
John Bellangee Esq,  
Solicitor.

A true copy  
attest

F. C. Riggs

1014 INDIAN OFFICE.  
Inclos No. 10 1888

270 RECEIVED  
INDIAN DIV. JAN 18 1889

Curtis to Cox de  
R. Marshall.  
Apr. 28. 1886

2.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

(Copy)  
Hampton, Va., April 28, 1886.

Mrs. J. Bellange Cox.

Dear Madam,

It is our custom to require of our Protestant Indian pupils attendance upon such religious services while at our school, as they were accustomed to before their arrival. This is especially the case with our Episcopal Indians from Bishop Hare's schools in Dakota, who are sent to St. John's Church in Hampton every Sabbath. It was the understanding of the rector, Rev. Mr. Gravatt, that the four Indian boys, Poor Elk, Chas. Clifford, Prairie Chicken and Albert Marshall, had been under Episcopal instruction while at your school; that it was your wish that they should still attend the services of that Church and that they had been transferred by you to his care.

Mr. Cox's to  
Mrs.



## Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Hampton, Va., 188

Albert Marshall claims to be the son of Roman Catholic parents, and not to have been distinctively known as an Episcopalian while at your school, and he objects to attending such services now that it is possible to attend others.

We are anxious to keep faith most conscientiously in the matter, and I therefore write at the request of Mr. Gravatt to inquire the true religious status of the boy while with you.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) Geo. L. Curtis,  
Com'd'r.

A true copy

Attest

F. C. Briggs



1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

Inclos No.

44

1888

270

INDIAN DIV.

REGISTERED

JAN 18 1889

*Examined  
7. J. C.*

HOUSE DOC. No. II.

*p. 15*

REPORT OF  
SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE

TO EXAMINE

INTO THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST THE HAMPTON  
NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

At the session of the General Assembly 1885-86, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz :

"Whereas many residents of the county of Elizabeth City have petitioned the General Assembly for redress of grievances in the matter of alleged unfair competition on the part of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, in the above-named county, in the sale and manufacture of certain articles ; and whereas it is set forth in said petition that the said Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, approved June 4th, 1870, has over \$1,000,000 of property exempted from taxation, which is regarded as unjust, unfair, oppressive and ruinous competition against the mechanics and business men of Elizabeth City county, who are compelled to pay taxes to carry on their business : therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed to investigate the matter set forth in said petition, and report what they deem best in the premises ; such committee to have the power to sit during the recess of the General Assembly, and to send for persons and papers."

Here follows the petition which was presented to the General Assembly, viz :

*"To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Honorable Speaker of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Virginia:*

*"Your undersigned, memorialists, citizens of the State of Virginia, and residents of the county of Elizabeth City, in the exercise of their constitu-*



tional right of petition for redress of grievances, hereby and respectfully, but earnestly and urgently, present to the consideration of the General Assembly the following facts:

"1. That by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, approved June 4th, 1870, the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, located in the county of Elizabeth City, was incorporated and constituted a body politic, and by the second section of said act the purposes of the said institute were defined to be the 'instruction of youth' in the various common schools, academic and collegiate branches, the best methods of teaching the same, and the best mode of 'practical industry in its application to agriculture and the mechanic arts.' That by the tenth section of the said act, 'any property held by the said institute for its legitimate purposes was exempted from public taxation; which said property your memorialists affirm now aggregates in value over \$1,000,000.'

"2. Your memorialists respectfully represent that the said Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute has for years past violated, and is now daily violating, the provisions and transcending the legitimate purposes of its incorporation, by engaging in and carrying on business and industries which bring it in eager rivalry and competition with almost every trade and occupation prosecuted and conducted by citizens of the county of Elizabeth City. Among the costly and handsome buildings located on its premises your memorialists enumerate the following instances: The Hampton industrial works, a building of the value of \$40,000, which contains a saw and planing mill where lumber is sawed and dressed; the building known as the Indian training shop, of the value of \$15,000, where shoes and harness are made and repaired, and all kinds of painting and tin work done, and tinware manufactured; and the building known as the 'work building,' of the value of \$2,000, which contains a wheelwright shop and smithery; in addition the said institute engages in the business of selling lumber, laths, lime, cement, hair; in the manufacture and sale of brick, and in the work of carpentering, painting and printing. If in engaging in such enterprises, the said institute confined its operations to purposes of instruction, or if it engaged only in such enterprises as did not bring it into competition with local business trade, your memorialists would utter no word of complaint; but such is not the case. It is a bidder on almost every contract of importance for building, both work and material, carpentering and lumber, tin and tin work, paint and painting, plastering and lime, etc., etc. Your memorialists protest against this competition as unjust, unfair, oppressive and ruinous to them for the following reasons:

"1st. Under its charter the said institute is relieved of taxes to the amount of over \$10,000 per annum.

"2d. Its capital invested is the proceeds of generous charity, and the question of interest is no item in the calculations of loss and profit.

"3d. Much of its board and tuition resources is commuted in labor, and the labor is utilized in these enterprises. These are all dead weights in the balance against your memorialists in the race for bread and meat. The competition is not a healthy one, and your memorialists pray for relief, that your honorable body will investigate the subject and remedy the evil. And your memorialists will ever pray, etc., etc."

Signed by 101 white and 24 colored residents of Hampton and vicinity.

*To the Honorable R. H. Cardwell, Chairman, and the members of the Committee of Investigation from the Legislature of Virginia:*

Gentlemen,—In answer to the statements made in the petition recently presented to the General Assembly by residents of Elizabeth City county, praying for relief from competition occasioned by the prosecution of the business of the various industrial departments of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, we respectfully beg to present the following facts and figures for your examination:

Allow us to call your attention to the exact wording of the petition, in which the memorialists state that they "present to the consideration of the General Assembly the following facts," and to the statement in the first clause of the petition, in which they affirm the value of the property of the institute to aggregate over one million of dollars (\$1,000,000).

In June, 1884, a careful inventory was taken of the entire property of the school. The appraisal of the land and buildings was made by two well known residents of Elizabeth City county, and one of the school's officers.

The values placed on the steam and gas-piping and steam engines and machinery of all descriptions, were those of a steam engineer and outfitter of Norfolk, Va., of wide experience. The stock of lumber, logs, and general merchandise of the Huntington industrial works was appraised by an expert lumber inspector and surveyor of the same city. The furniture, fixtures and department outfits, belonging to the school, was the only property in regard to the worth of which no outside opinion was taken.

The appraisal fixed the value of the property, including all lands and buildings, farm implements, live stock and growing crops, stocks of merchandise of the industrial department, and furniture, fixtures and general outfit, at four hundred and fifty-nine thousand and eighty-four and twenty-one hundredths dollars (\$459,084.21). The cost of buildings erected since that date, including the new memorial chapel, has been \$84,124.60. The endowment fund of the institute on June 1st, 1886 stood at \$109,769.87. These three sums aggregate \$652,978.68 for the total value of the property of the institute—*i. e.*, about \$347,000.00, or one-third less than the \$1,000,000 stated by the petitioners as a "fact," as the worth of the school plant, and \$147,000.00 less than the amount of property the school is allowed to hold by law exempt from taxation.

This inventory places values largely in excess of what would be realized if the property were thrown on the market, or of the figures at which it would be assessed if it were taxable. The property of the school, aside from the endowment, would not probably bring over \$250,000 at a forced sale. The entire capital used in productive mechanical operations does not exceed \$120,000, including all buildings and stocks of merchandise on hand. All the property was placed here on the State guarantee of exemption from taxation, and all its work, industrial and other, has in view the practical Christian education of teachers for the colored race, whose value to this community and to the State is beyond estimate.

Of taxation we would say further: if the school property had remained in private hands, and its 190 acres at the home farm, and its 540 acres at "Shellbanks" and "Canebanks" were taxed on a basis of the assessed



valuation of the estates immediately adjoining them, it would yield in taxes \$325.00 per annum. Against this sum we contribute to the county annually besides considerable individual taxes, a sum not less than \$500.00, made up as follows: (1) towards the support of the county ("Butler") school, a sum which has averaged \$300.00 a year for the last five years; (2) in contributions to the "shell road fund," for repair of road between Hampton and Fort Monroe, \$150.00 annually, and (3) a road tax and merchant's license amounting to more than \$50.00 a year.

The petition also states that the Huntington industrial works to be a building of the value of \$40,000. Its actual cost was about \$30,000, and the appraisal of 1884 placed its value, including wharf and lumber-shed, at \$28,500. The Indian training shops, stated by the petitioners to be "of the value of \$15,000," cost \$7,600 to erect, and were appraised at \$7,000.

The general principle of the school in regard to engaging in industrial pursuits, has been to seek work outside its own limits only in such cases as are necessary in order to secure the maintenance of a given department. While our outside competition has unquestionable affected unfavorably some individuals in this community, we venture to claim, that for every one so affected, there have been many benefited by our industrial and building operations, and that the prosperity of Hampton and vicinity is, on the whole, greatly promoted by them, as the following details will show:

The act of incorporation, quoted by the memorialists, defines the purposes of the institute to be, among others, that of instructing youth in the best mode of "practical industry in its application to agriculture and the mechanic arts." Take, for instance, the Huntington industrial works, including a saw-mill and wood-working department, which was teaching a "practical industry" to an average of 45 colored student-apprentices, for the school year closing June 30, 1885. To provide employment for those student-apprentices, work must be secured from the community. The bids on contracts made by the Huntington industrial works are for material, and such work as is done in the *mill only*, and the mill work is mainly such as no other mill in the county has the facilities for doing. In no case do the "works" undertake to perform carpenter's labor outside of the school grounds, and the bids from the mill are thus in competition with dealers only, and not with carpenters, builders, and laborers. Contracts bid for are as often lost as won. The benefits of this competition accrue obviously to the large majority of the citizens of Hampton. We believe that especially the mechanics and the laboring class of Hampton have not been injured, but very much helped by this as well as by our other industries.

While availing itself to the utmost of student help, the "works" are still obliged to pay from \$7,000 to \$10,000 annually for skilled carpenters and superintendents—the actual cost of such labor for the year ending June 30, 1885, being \$8,929.90. The men thus employed are both white and colored. They are all residents of the county and distribute their wage-money there. Since the establishment of the works in 1879 over \$45,000 has been put in circulation in the community from wages thus paid to citizens of Elizabeth City county. Besides this a considerable portion of its merchandise is bought in the State. The real figures for the year 1885 were \$18,972.81, and hardware and nails used in the business are always purchased from Hampton

merchants, except in the rare instances when they cannot furnish the desired article. The working capital of the Huntington industrial works is a loan, on which, contrary to the statement of the memorialists, interest is paid regularly.

The work of printing is also mentioned in the petition. This branch of our industrial system was established in 1871. At that time no other printing office existed in the county. Its business, exclusive of that done for the school, amounted to \$4,600 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. About \$600 of the printing business for this year was for parties outside of the State. The greater part of its work is such as can be done nowhere else in the county. There were eight colored and three Indian student-apprentices in the printing office for the year referred to, and it also employed outside help—residents of the county—to whom it paid \$1,523.84 during the year in addition to the salary of the press manager. A small part of this amount has been paid to inmates of the soldiers' home.

The business of making bricks is also mentioned. After the war the school was the first to begin brick-making in the county. Years afterwards, when others in Hampton became engaged in this branch of industry, we almost entirely withdrew from selling to outside parties. In the four years previous to June 30, 1885, our entire sales of bricks for delivery outside of the school were \$582.47, and during that time our purchases from the county have been nearly three times our sales in the county. Since the beginning of this year we have bought more bricks from Hampton than we sold there in the entire four years mentioned. During the past year we have paid on account of our brick-kiln \$1,743.77 in wages to brickmakers and laborers. The men thus employed are all living in Hampton and vicinity, and the figures quoted do not include any part of the earnings of students, or of those in our regular employ living on the school grounds. From its beginning the school has manufactured six and a half millions of bricks, most of which it has laid in its own buildings, paying wages to brick-makers and brick-layers amounting to six dollars per thousand, or to \$36,000, of which over ninety per cent. went to Hampton laborers and mechanics.

The Indian training shops embrace a carpenter, harness, tinsmith, paint and shoe shops, in which thirty Indian and twelve colored apprentices are instructed in those trades. They employ also mechanics from Hampton, to whom were paid for the last year \$3,418.54 in wages. Cash to the amount of \$3,532.94 was received during the year from their sales in the county, and the school and Fort Monroe. Of this \$1,838.14 was received from government contract work, *for repairs only*, at the Fort and the National Cemetery; the school not bidding on the full amount of contracts offered. Our relation with the government in caring for Indian students seems to us to afford ample right for competing for a share, at least, of its work. Of the balance of the Indian training shops' receipts for the year in question (about \$1,700), one-third comes from sales outside of the State, and from officers and teachers of the school.

The wheelwright and blacksmith shops annually pay their two foremen, who are residents of Hampton, \$1,000.00, besides buying from that town not less than \$500.00 worth of stock a year. The sales from these shops to county residents amounted to \$1,492.57 for the year 1885. The figures quoted above



are all from actual book accounts. The year for which they are made up is that closing June 30, 1885, except in such cases as have been otherwise stated. That year was the one in which our dealings outside of the school reached their highest figures, unless it may be the current year, the books for which have not yet been closed.

Against the "eager rivalry" and unhealthy competition complained of in the memorial to the assembly, the extent of which may be judged by the figures above given, we place the statements—

First, that our industrial branches should be maintained, because through them only can we teach "practical industry in its application to agriculture and the mechanic arts," the right to do which is guaranteed by the Legislature in its act incorporating the institute. The memorialists seem to have forgotten that the conditions on which the school is aided by Virginia, as a State agricultural college for the colored race, are that its trustees shall "institute and maintain therein one or more schools or departments wherein the leading objects shall be instruction in such branches of learning as relate especially to agriculture and the mechanic arts." We are doing this work for the colored race more thoroughly, through our industrial system, than is being done for them anywhere else in this country, all within our charter and under legislation requiring it of us. Unless permitted to do the work as we are doing it, we cannot do it at all.

Second, that whatever competition arises from the prosecution of our industries benefits the great majority of citizens in the county, towards the further support of which statement we quote that our actual payments of wages to skilled mechanics and laborers of all kinds, resident in Hampton and vicinity, for the year ending June 30, 1885, were \$24,860.15. During the same year purchases of provisions, coal and supplies of various sorts, were made in Hampton to the amount of \$13,490.17, making a total of \$38,350.32 placed in circulation in the county in one year, these figures not including the money spent by officers and students of the school for their personal accounts, which we estimate to be, for the 700 people on the ground, at least \$4,000 more. Judging from the figures completed for the six months ending December 31, 1885, labor payments for that period being \$14,939.40, the total outlays in the county the current year will exceed those for 1885. In addition to our usual outlay for these purposes, the erection, during the past year, of the "memorial chapel" has been the means of distributing over \$12,000, paid in wages to brick-layers and laborers, whose money will nearly all be spent in this county. We estimate that the total outlay of this institution in Hampton from the first has been about \$400,000.

We claim that the Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute is not "now daily violating the provisions and transcending the legitimate purposes of its incorporation," but that it is accomplishing the object for which it was established, in an entirely legal manner, and we believe that it is, in all its branches, working good, and not harm, in the community.

We respectfully submit the following points as to the memorial:

First, that it is an extravagant, unreliable statement, and need not have been so. All the information about this school desired by any proper representatives of Hampton citizens would have been given on application, and will be at any time.

Second, that it does not represent the leading tax-payers of Hampton. You are urged to examine the tax-lists of the town to verify this statement; also to consult with its prominent citizens as to the effect of this institution on the welfare of surrounding interests. In the "Southern Business Directory" are the names of 146 business houses and firms, thirty-four of whom signed this memorial. We believe that many of the signers did not realize what they were doing in signing it, and that the majority of them have been directly or indirectly benefited rather than injured by the school.

Third, that it is due both to the community and to this school to examine freely into all complaints against it, and determine what in its course is legal and just and what is otherwise.

In conclusion, we beg leave to state that the Hampton institute never asked or received direct State aid, or has never been a burden on its tax-payers. It has, since 1872, received \$10,000 yearly from the State treasury as the legal and legitimate income by way of interest on State bonds, which were purchased with the avails of the land scrip fund, given to Virginia by the general government for agricultural and mechanical colleges.

This school will always endeavor to serve the State as it has in the past, having already supplied 242 of its public school teachers, and having added to its moral and material wealth by way of educating hundreds of its capable and aspiring negro youth, who have, as a rule, became property holders and estimable citizens, and owe their success, perhaps, more than anything else, to the industrial system, to which the leading and the large majority of citizens of Hampton have ever given a most cordial appreciation and support. It hopes to do a greater and better public service every year, and yet never to ask aid of the tax-payers of this Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. ARMSTRONG, Principal.  
F. N. GILMAN, Treasurer.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, June 30th, 1886.

#### COUNTY CHARTER.

VIRGINIA, to-wit: Circuit court of Elizabeth City county, September 21st. 1868:

Upon the application of George Whipple, Edward P. Smith, William E. Whiting, M. E. Strieby and S. C. Armstrong, they and such other persons as shall hereafter become subscribers to the capital stock hereby created, are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute." The purpose for which the said charter is granted, is the instruction and education of youth in the various common school branches, and the best method of teaching the same, and in the best mode of practical industry in its application to Agriculture. And by the name and style of The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, the said corporation shall have all the rights, powers and privileges conferred, and be subject to all the rules, regulations and restrictions imposed by the laws of Virginia, and all acts amendatory thereof, applicable to such corporation.



The capital stock of said company to be not less than twenty thousand dollars, and to be increased as the wants of the company may require, to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The said capital stock to be divided into shares of not less than one thousand dollars each. The said company to hold certain real estate in the county of Elizabeth City, formerly known as "Little Scotland," now called Whipple farm, located on Hampton river and containing, by estimation, one hundred and sixty acres, together with all the improvements, which may have been or may be erected thereon.

Hampton, in the county of Elizabeth City, State of Virginia, is to be the place in which the principal office of said company is to be kept. The officers who are to conduct the affairs of said company for the first year are—

George Whipple, President.  
Edward P. Smith, Vice President.  
S. C. Armstrong, Secretary.  
William E. Whiting, Treasurer.

And it is ordered that this charter of incorporation be recorded by the clerk of this court in the book to be provided and kept for the purpose, and that the same be certified by the said clerk to the secretary of the Commonwealth.

And it is further ordered that this charter of incorporation is to be inoperative until the same shall have been duly certified and lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Clerk's office of the county court of Elizabeth City county,  
October 5th, 1868.

The foregoing certificate of the incorporation was received and admitted to record as the law directs.

Teste:

WM. S. HOWARD, Clerk.

A Copy—Teste:

WM. S. HOWARD, Clerk.

#### AN ACT

To incorporate the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institution by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia. Approved June 4th, 1870.

Whereas it is represented to the General Assembly that under and by virtue of an act of incorporation granted by the circuit court of the county of Elizabeth City, on the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, certain property located in the county of Elizabeth City, in this State, formerly known as "Little Scotland," containing, by estimation, one hundred and sixty acres, has been and is now used as an institution of learning, known as the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and upon this property large and valuable college buildings have been erected and the same have been provided with necessary and suitable furniture, apparatus and equipments as a seminary of learning:

1st. Now, be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, that O. O. Howard, George Whipple, M. E. Strieby, Jas. A. Garfield, John F. Lewis, E. P. Smith, Robert W. Hughes, James F. B. Marshall, Alexander Hyde, B. G. Northrope, Samuel Holmes, Edgar Ketchum, W. E. Whiting, H. C. Perry, S. C. Armstrong, and such others as they may associate with them, and their successors, be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by the name aforesaid they and their successors shall be capable in law, and shall have full power and authority to acquire, hold, possess, purchase, receive, and retain to them and their successors forever any lands, tenements, rents, goods, chattels, or interest of any kind whatsoever, which may be given or bequeathed to them, or be by them purchased for the use of an institution of learning to be called the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute; provided the same do not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars in value; they and their successors shall have power to transfer, convey and dispose of the same in any manner whatsoever they shall judge most useful to the interests and legal purposes of the said institution; and by their corporate name may sue and implead, and be sued and impleaded, may answer and be answered in all courts of law and equity.

2d. That the purposes of the said Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute shall be as follows: For the instruction of youth in the various common school, academic, and collegiate branches, the best method of teaching the same, and the best mode of practical industry in its application to agriculture and the mechanic arts; and for the carrying out of these purposes, the said trustees may establish any departments or schools in the said institution.

3d. The trustees, or a majority of them, shall choose by ballot a president, secretary, treasurer and such officers, teachers or agents as they shall deem necessary, and remove the same at pleasure, two-thirds of a quorum concurring in said removal. They shall also take bond from the treasurer, payable to the trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute, in such penalty and with such security as they may deem reasonable, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, said duties to be prescribed by the said trustees or a majority of them. The said trustees may make contracts in behalf of said institution, and in general manage the affairs of the institution.

4th. That when there shall be a vacancy in the board of trustees, occasioned by death, resignation, removal, or refusal to act, the remaining trustees, or a majority of them, shall, on being notified by the secretary or president, supply the vacancy at the next annual meeting.

It shall be lawful for any five of the trustees to call a meeting of the trustees whenever they shall deem it expedient.

5th. That the board of trustees shall never be less than nine nor more than seventeen, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

6th. That the trustees may adopt such rules, regulations and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as they may deem necessary for the good government of the institution.

7th. That it shall be the duty of the said board of trustees, whenever requested by the Governor of this State, or superintendent of education, to



make a report of the general condition of the institution to the board of education, to be by them communicated to the General Assembly.

8th. That all the rights, privileges, and properties acquired by the said Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, under the charter of incorporation, granted by the circuit court of the county of Elizabeth City, on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same are, hereby ratified and confirmed.

9th. That from and after the passage of this act, the charter of the said Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, heretofore granted by the circuit court of the county of Elizabeth City, save so far as ratified by the preceding section, is hereby revoked and annulled.

10th. That any property held by the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, for its legitimate purposes, shall be exempt from public taxes so long as any property held by other institutions of learning in Virginia, for their legitimate purposes, is exempt; and whenever a tax shall be laid upon same, if laid at all, the tax shall not be higher on said institution, in proportion to the value of its property, than on other institutions of learning in this State.

11th. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

Your committee met in Hampton on June 30th, 1886, and proceeded to inspect the institution and to take depositions, so as to be the better enabled to make a fair and impartial report. It soon became apparent that the "issues" involved were of vast importance to the State of Virginia, to the institute, to the petitioners, and to the *immediate locality* where the institute is situated.

*To the State of Virginia*, because one-third of the land scrip donated to Virginia by act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, had been appropriated to the "Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute" on conditions; and if conditions had not been complied with, or charter violated, then Virginia's interests should be protected; *to the institute*, because she owned a large quantity of real estate and personal property amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and to casually examine into the "issues" would perhaps be injurious to said institute; *to the petitioners*, because they had claimed that their constitutional rights were involved, and when questions of such moment were presented to your committee all other questions became of minor significance, and stronger the reasons for a thorough investigation; *to the immediate locality*, because the institute employed large numbers of persons, both white and colored, and spent annually thousands of dollars, which tended to the prosperity of Hampton and vicinity.

Your committee file herewith all the depositions taken, and whether the same shall be printed along with the report is a question for the General Assembly to decide.

Your committee made a thorough inspection of the grounds and buildings and the workings of the institute.

This institution commenced its operations in September, 1868, as shown by charter granted by circuit court of Elizabeth City county, "for the instruction and education of youth in the various common school branches and the best method of practical industry in its application to agriculture." On June 4th, 1870, the General Assembly of Virginia granted a charter to this insti-

tute, which is seen in this report. The first section defines the powers of the trustees. The second section defines the purposes of the institute. The tenth section provides for the property of said institute being exempt from taxation.

Code of Virginia, 1873, chapter 77, 15. "Interest on proceeds of land scrip, how appropriated." "One-third to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute."

Code of Virginia, 1873, chapter 77, 30. "Conditions of annuity to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and providing for curators appointed by the Governor of Virginia."

Code of Virginia, 1873, chapter 77, 33. "The General Assembly reserving control over the land scrip."

From the report of the principal (S. C. Armstrong) to the trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the year ending June 30th, 1886, shows the annual cost of the institute about \$65,000; \$50,000 of this amount raised annually by contributions; \$10,000 from Virginia, and \$5,000 interest on invested funds. The institute is out of debt. The colored males and females are instructed at this school. The Indian youths (males and females) are taught. The United States government pays \$167 for each of 120 Indians, which amount meets the cost of board, clothing, books, etc. Total number of students, 676.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the operations of this institute let us enumerate the "industries" in this school, viz:

"Hampton Industrial Works," with a large steam saw-mill and wood-working department.

"Agricultural Department," with farms in fine order.

"Girls Industrial Department."

"Household Work."

"The Knitting Department."

"The Indian Training Shops."

"Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops."

"Printing Office and Bindery."

"The Shoe Shop."

"The Green House."

"Engineer's Department."

"Wood Carving Class."

"The Technical Class."

These various industries are kept up and sustained by the students laboring therein at moderate prices, and in turn they receive their board, clothing and tuition. In other words, for their labor they receive clothing, board and education. The products of their labor, then, are converted into money and thereby the institute realizes some money to support the same. The buildings are very fine; the discipline, your committee think, is very good; the religious and moral training can safely be endorsed.

In a word: Has the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute violated the provisions of its charter in any particular? Your committee can say, from the evidence, that the property of the institute does not exceed in value \$800,000, the maximum amount of property permitted for the institute to hold at any time. The provisions of the charter, under which the institute has been operating, are so broad that it is almost impossible for us to draw the limit to



the powers which it accords. It does appear from the evidence that, in some minor respects, the institute has engaged in some pursuits not contemplated by its charter. This the officers seem to have been conscious of, as they sought to obtain authority, which seemed to them to be lacking in the charter, when they procured licenses under the laws of the State of Virginia. But, while this is the case, the evidence does not show that there has been any serious conflict between the institute and the citizens in Hampton and vicinity. While the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute has, as has been said, been engaged in pursuits not authorized by the charter, it has been a blessing to that community; and the great good it has accomplished in the way of advancing the colored race and the welfare of all the people of that section, with the exception of what may be deemed a mere handful of people, dwarfs into insignificance any injury that has been complained of. The things done by the institute, outside of the charter, consist principally in the buying and selling of stationery, taking contracts, and reaping grain. The evidence shows that the institution has taken but one contract, and that was a contract to do some work of no great magnitude at the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, which is conducted at the expense of our national government. The matter of buying and selling stationery is certainly, your committee think, of such little importance that it does not demand any interference on the part of the General Assembly.

As to the matter of reaping grain, that seems to be admitted to be a great convenience and a saving of time to the farmers of Elizabeth City county. Indeed, the evidence shows that the institute furnished machinery and other facilities which the farmers could not have otherwise obtained. Certainly, no harm can come from this minor overstep of the charter that would require any action at the hands of the General Assembly.

In the entire management of the institute the motives and aims of the managers have been solely to advance its usefulness in all of its details, and to win the sympathy and confidence of all classes of citizens, and it does not seem to have been the purpose of the managers to transcend the authority under which they were operating.

From the course heretofore pursued by the officers of the institute, your committee have abundant confidence in them to say, that a mere suggestion that they are pursuing a course not authorized by the charter, is sufficient to induce them to remedy the causes of complaint in the future management of the institution.

The complaints of the memorialists have come up to the General Assembly, founded upon the various statements made by them, and a remedy is asked for. In this there is a difficult problem submitted to your committee; hence we have taken great care in making the inquiries in reference to the matters complained of. Being so thoroughly convinced of the usefulness of the institute; so thoroughly satisfied with the benefits derived from it (the line of education being so far-reaching), we think nothing should be done to impair the usefulness and the strength of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Indeed, it is clear from the evidence adduced by the memorialists, that it is by no means their wish to impair in any degree the strength and the usefulness of the institution.

In this connection your committee desire to say that too much praise cannot be accorded to Gen. S. C. Armstrong, the principal, for the skill, energy and activity he has shown in the management of this school. He has built it up. To his efforts is due all the success which it has won. His life has been devoted to the work, and in sunshine and in shadow he has been laboring in doors and out for the advancement and perpetuity of the institution. His reputation as an educator does not confine itself to our own State, but has assumed a national character, and he stands with the foremost educators of the times. His talent and his time have been devoted to the work of educating and training of the colored youth of our land. How well he has succeeded is seen in the fruits of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, which stands to-day the largest and most successful institution of the kind in the South. The students there are showing a disposition and eagerness to receive an education, and the school has done a great deal in the way of affording opportunities for the colored youths of Virginia to take a conspicuous stand in the race for true citizenship, and work out the problem of self-support.

Your committee think it necessary in this connection to refer to the Indian students. They are sent there by the United States government, which pays \$167.00 a year for each Indian, and this money is used for the general support of the school.

The introduction of Indians in the institute does not in the least interfere in any way with the education of the colored students, but, on the other hand, there is a clear and unmistakable manifestation of a mutual benefit. Until recent years no opportunities were offered for the education of the Indians, but, through the indefatigable efforts of the principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, there is going on at the school a system, the object of which is to more thoroughly improve and enlighten these two races, which have become a part and parcel of our great National Government.

The aid which the United States government thus bestows upon the institute is deeply appreciated. It goes towards advancing the usefulness of the institution, and is one step in the direction of national aid to free education in our land.

This institute has also been a great benefit to this county and Hampton; giving employment to a large number of citizens, white and colored, and bringing annually tens of thousands of dollars to the community; it has been one of the means of building up that portion of the State; population has increased; every branch of business more prosperous, and, indeed, it is a self-evident fact that the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute has spent a vast amount of money in the community, bringing great benefits to all classes of citizens, and even the memorialists appear reluctant to witness any blow struck at the school. A Mr. Colbert, who was one of the chief witnesses relied upon by the memorialists, testified as follows:

Q. "Don't you think that any blow struck at the Normal school will be disastrous to the community?"

A. "I could not give you an affirmative answer."

Q. "Could not?"

A. "I mean by that to say—confine the Normal school within the limits of its charter, it would not be injurious."



Q. "How could this school carry on its mechanical department if it was debarred of the privilege of disposing of what it manufactures?"

A. "They cannot. I do not understand that there is any complaint of their disposing of what they manufacture. Confine them to the sphere of what their charter provides."

This institute stands as a *monument*, showing the untiring energy and indomitable will of the principal of this school; the splendid gifts and noble charities of American citizens; the strong desire of the Anglo Saxon race to educate and elevate the colored race; the willingness of the colored race to receive an education; the high appreciation of this blessing entertained by this race; the wisdom of Virginia in donating one-third of the land scrip fund to this institution; the good judgment of the law-makers of Virginia in granting such a liberal charter; the splendid achievements of human skill and industry; the credit of the good and loyal people of Elizabeth City county and Hampton; the great part it played in bringing more people, more money and more wealth in the community in which it is located.

Let it flourish and prosper; let its influence grow wider and deeper and stronger and broader, until all parts of our common country will feel and know its blessings towards those who have been but recently made American citizens, as well as among those who have not yet been made citizens of this common country—Indians.

The casual reader or observer cannot comprehend the magnitude and gravity of the "education of the negro" in Virginia. At this period in our history, when our people are overburdened with taxation; when our finances are as yet unsettled; when the cry comes welling up from all portions of our State, "Educate the youth of our land," then law-makers and people should be thankful for aid and should foster, nourish and encourage every proper means or enterprise tending to the education of the youth of our State. And, as this report bears especially on the Colored Normal school, your committee deem it appropriate to refer to the "Report of the Principal of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the year ending June 30th, 1886, to the trustees of said institute!" "Of the negro," he says, "Parties are loosening, personal interest and influence are more and more decisive in political action. Reasonably well assured that he is secure in the rights he has so far attained, the colored man has in most of the Southern States no longer serious anxiety on election days. I think that, on the whole, the negroes are less devoted than formerly to politics, which are becoming the speciality of a few, and that our black population is forming itself into strata. The highest—that is, the best third or fourth, are progressing, gaining rapidly in education, property and character, while the lowest third or fourth are stationary in miserable conditions, or worse still, are slowly sinking into lower depths. There is a large well-behaved middle class, who take life easily, and work when they must; they are laborers and producers and add much to the wealth of the country, but lack ambition, are careless of the future, and must be moved by forces from without rather than from within. The hope for them lies in the good management of the landholders and employers of every kind and of the lifting influences of a practical Christian education. The earnest, capable school teacher can both directly and through their children instruct in and inspire them to better things. The graduates of Hampton and other institutions, during the last sixteen years,

have proven this. The black race is strikingly responsive to the influences about it. Its condition in the South corresponds to that of the surrounding whites; it shares in their prosperity or adversity, and has kept pace with the stronger race in the growth of "The New South." "The negroes just now need *light* more than right."

From the foregoing report, and from all the depositions, reports of officers of the institute, the inspection by the committee of the buildings of the school and its workings, your committee respectfully recommend :

1st. That it is our duty to foster, protect and encourage this school as one of the best institutions in this country for the education of the colored race; and also, as Virginia has donated one-third of the land scrip fund to this school, she should take care of said institute as far as in her power.

2d. From the splendid gifts and noble charities received by this school from beyond this State, we should be careful to do nothing to cause those gifts and charities to be withheld, but do all we can to encourage these donations and show our appreciation by taking the best care of the school.

3d. That it would be unwise and injudicious to interfere by any legislation with the chartered rights of this institute, or with its present operations and management.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. CARDWELL,  
Chairman Joint Committee.

J. N. STUBBS,  
T. S. CURLETT,  
CHARLES GEE,  
ASHTON STARKE,  
Committee.



S. C. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.

F. N. GILMAN, TREASURER.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute,

Hampton, Va.,

1888

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Dr. Volgren's report  
of Deaths at Hampton  
in 7 years = 23.

31

(Close with 14 + 80)

113 Lamb have on  
1/2 of health -

Oct. '81, Savarps (boy) Pima  
 Jan. '82, White Back (boy) Mandan  
 Nov. '82, Tasunka Wakte (boy) Sioux  
 Aug. '83 Henry Kendall, Sioux  
 " '83 Francesca Rios, Papago  
 March '84, Simon Mazakute, Sioux  
 Apr. '84, Cracking Wing (boy) Gros Ventre  
 May '84, Red Bird (girl), Sioux  
 Nov. '84, Helen Scott, Sioux  
 Dec. '84, Lucy Ida Black, Sioux  
 Dec. '84 Eddie Buck "  
 Jan. '85- Eva Goodroad "  
 Jan. '85- Pretty Hair (girl) "  
 March '85- Lora Snow "  
 March '85- Emma Whips "  
 May '85- Blue Pipe (boy) "  
 Nov. '85- Edith Yellow Hair, "  
 June '86 Elizabeth Kennedy "  
 June '86 Louisa Bamy "  
 June '86 Virginia Medicine Ball "  
 Sept. '86 Dan Fire Cloud Jr. "  
 Oct. '86 Little Crow (boy) "  
 Feb. '87 Alex. Estes "  
 23-  
 23 in 7 years.

In the whole time of the Indian experiment  
 here 113 have been sent back on 1/2 of health.  
 How many have died?



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Schedule of a week's diet  
at Carlisle, & daily  
issue of rations to  
each family.

Sunday - Breakfast - Beef Stew - Oatmeal - Bread -  
 Dinner - " roast, Vegetables - Pie -  
 Supper - Ginger bread - Fruit -  
 Monday - B. Beefsteak fried - Bread -  
 D. " Roast, Vegetables - Bread  
 S. Hominy  
 Tuesday B. Beef - stew - Bread  
 D. " Roast - Vegetables - Bread  
 S. Fruit - Bread  
 Wednesday - B. Beef Steak fried - Bread  
 D. Vegetable soup - Beef roast - Bread  
 S. Oatmeal + Molasses  
 Thursday B. Beef Stew, Vegetables, Bread  
 D. Pot pie " "  
 S. Fruit "  
 Friday B. Beefsteak, fried "  
 D. Beef roast, Vegetables "  
 S. Corn meal mush + molasses "  
 Saturday B. Hash - Beef + Potatoes "  
 D. Roast Beef, Vegetables "  
 S. Rice with fruit "  
 Coffee for Breakfast -  
 Tea & milk for Supper -

A true Report

R. H. Pratt  
 Capt. & Surg.



Each 100 rations issued to pupils of Indian School  
at Carlisle Barracks consists of  
125 lbs. Beef or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. daily to each pupil.  
112  $\frac{1}{2}$  " Flour or its equivalent in bread - 1 lb. 2 oz. to each daily.  
10 " Coffee or 2 lbs. Tea.  
15 " Sugar or 2 gals. Molasses or Syrup.  
10 " Beans, Rice or Hominy.  
1 lb. Vinegar.  
4 lbs. Salt  
4 " Soap  
75 " Potatoes - also turnips & other vegetables,  
with milk, butter, eggs &c, raised on school  
farms. Thirty (30) gallons of Milk are given  
the pupils, on an average, daily, also a good  
supply of Cabbage, Onions, tomatoes, parsnips,  
green corn in season, berries &c. &c. During  
last season 700 or 800 baskets of straw-  
berries were supplied from the school  
farm and from 35 to 40 bushels of  
blackberries & huckleberries were gathered  
by the pupils while encamped in the  
mountains.

A true report,

R. H. Ball  
Capt. & Supt.



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1887

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Incls No

1887



Interim

The within brief mention  
of facts, which I have knowl-  
edge of, and have learned  
of the Normal & Agricultu-  
ral School at Hampton  
Virginia, and residing with  
in three blocks of the School  
for more than eight years  
I most respectfully ask  
the President's attention  
to the enclosed statement

Very truly

Caroline C. G. Colby.



Washington D. C.

Sept. 26 - 1888

President Cleveland

Dear Sir.

For making  
this statement for the words  
of the immortal Lincoln  
"With Malice toward  
none; but Charity for  
all", would state respect-  
fully that when a wronged  
people, trusting their lot  
the ones, tender girls bud-  
ding into womanhood,  
and brave young men,  
with pride, bearing the  
burdens new to them of  
daily toil, under new  
conditions of dress, & all  
surroundings, change of  
Climate, food, &c, we  
would naturally suppose  
that educated Physicians  
& the ministers of the  
Church who bring these  
Children from their home  
in the West, would have  
the worldly wisdom to



2nd page

X See that suitable food is  
furnished, for the develop-  
ment of muscle, & healthy  
bodies, in order to have health-  
y minds: A diseased  
Temple or body is a  
poor place for the growth  
and development of an  
energetic harmonious Spirit.  
What are the facts?

X Coarse corn bread, often  
heavy, salt meat, some-  
times rice otherwise beans,  
X Coffee with condensed  
milk, the cows on the  
grounds are valuable  
breeds, but the milk  
is sold, so are the fruit  
vegetables, &c., for some  
months the Indian stu-  
dents have had boiled  
fresh beef for breakfast  
& on the Sabbath sometimes  
potatoes. Once in a while  
but rarely pickled beets  
occasionally white bread  
is served to them, I am  
told molasses is allowed  
these



3rd page

A young Sioux Indian named Albert Marshall called upon me last June, I noticed the Chevrons or Stripes on the Blue Sleeve of his Coat, indicating rank, in the Battalion for military drill in all the male members of the school take part in it; he told me he had been sent to Shell Banks a farm of the School, and heavier duties placed upon him, until he came down with bleeding at the lungs he also told me, the Episcopal minister, Rev. Mr. Gravitt, who is pastor of St. John's Church, at Hampton Va. (where the Normal & Agricultural School is located) informed him he would be punished, unless he joined the Church. Albert is a Catholic and refused to join it; By what Authority does this Clergyman



attempt to drive the  
young man against  
his convictions, endanger  
his life, and violate  
the sacred rights of liber-  
ty of Conscience, ~~guar~~  
guaranteed by the Consti-  
tution of these United  
States of America?

A young girl at the school  
came to see me this summer,  
she was not well, told me she could  
not eat the corn bread, wished  
to go home, but they would  
not allow her to. She almost  
wept when telling me of  
good things at home, she  
is a clear complexioned girl  
with beautiful dark eyes  
& soft silky brown hair.  
She was suffering with  
fever & hardly able to  
walk at the time, but  
fruits, vegetables & well  
cooked food from my  
hand brought her up  
& around all right.

If you could see the little  
Indian <sup>girls</sup> sitting at the  
table with me their  
merry voices telling



5th page

me some months ago of  
having seen 'The President'  
& their earnest dark eyes  
sent upon me while I  
tried to instruct them in  
duties & faithful study  
& their glee in helping me  
keep house, your eyes would  
moisten and your heart—  
be nerved to do something  
to secure to these children  
decent Bread and nourish-  
ing food,—"One dark eye  
girl saying to me "We  
pray for you every night!  
You have spoken brave  
words for the Indian race  
Leave them not to the com-  
plete care, irresponsible to  
no one, to inflict punish-  
ment, which is a disgrace  
to Civilization. A young man  
put in a Guard House on a  
sweltering August Saturday  
afternoon because he wished  
to rest, no window but  
holes in to admit air  
the only Ventilation  
coming through said Holes—

x  
holes



Another young man put in  
that small guard room by  
the Negro Officer of the Cal  
talion Maj Boykin a stout  
Negro, black & can outstand  
any white officer at the  
Fort, Fort Monroe. the boy  
had refused to give another  
indian a chew of tobacco  
& the one refused reported  
him. all the boys use it  
& keep their own counsel.  
Guard rooms of Schools  
which receive Governmental  
support should be so con-  
structed as not to im-  
peril life. When such  
earnest efforts are made  
to grab these indian  
Children & bring them to  
a school with over five hun-  
dred colored students &  
the indian students made  
to do duty in cleaning  
grounds under a scorching  
colored temporary officer  
with gloves & cane and um-  
brella in hot dusty weather  
thermometers at 104 degrees

as many  
it?



7th page —

its time ~~time~~ to speak  
out in meeting. Especially  
as the old Liberty Bell  
in '76, proclaimed "Lib-  
erty through<sup>out</sup> all the land.  
How quickly one official  
stroke of your pen, could  
send a discreet-wis<sup>e</sup> person  
to look with his own eyes  
& hear with his own ears  
how the table is spread,  
& the condition of things  
generally especially the good things  
the teachers have to eat,  
which is all right. But when  
scores of graves can be coun-  
ted, of these trusting peo-  
ple, & one half filled because  
the food is not suited  
to their wants the scrupulous  
taunt given by the white  
race to Indians needs  
x Vegetables onions, espe-  
cially & acid fruits even  
dried apples or prunes  
would be a merciful  
Godsend — There are  
many more items &



I could call your attention  
to, but your force of Persuade  
does not need a long  
catalogue, when you think  
of these bright-eyed girls  
to be the future mothers of  
the race, who have come so  
far to learn new ways &  
customs, and who protest  
against such food, Your  
kind heart will surely be  
moved to take some action  
to prevent so many deaths,  
and sanctionous looks,  
prayers, & songs, will  
not hide this outrage  
enacted in the name  
of philanthropy, but  
which, should by  
an enlightened judgment  
be pronounced a ~~highly~~  
~~critical~~ Humbug, instead  
of true & just instruction  
which should follow the  
belief in the life of the  
Meek and lowly Nazarene

Very truly,

Your friend  
Caroline E. G. Colby

P.O. Box 66,  
Hampton Virginia



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1888

Statement given by  
Gravitts. part in ref.  
to returned Indians.

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REPORT OF RETURNED INDIANS IN OCTOBER 1887

*By the Rev. J. J. Gravatt*

To know the real condition of any people one must go among them, must see their surroundings, feel the influence, adverse and helpful, brought to bear upon them, and must appreciate their difficulties and triumphs as well.

At all the Agencies visited there has been a great step forward in the matter of education. Within the past four years the facilities have been greatly increased, the buildings are larger and better, and the teachers superior and more in number. This change is in large part due to the Eastern Schools; it never came before, it has come since their establishment. In addition to the building up of sentiment, the advantages here make greater opportunities necessary there. Many more day-schools have been established, and none can question the good influence of such a school as that taught by Miss Goodale and Miss Tileston. All this is most hopeful as the hardest and more important part of the work must be done on the ground. Miss Grace Howard, who became interested in the Indians at Hampton has, through the help of Eastern friends, erected at Crow Creek Agency a large and comfortable house as a home for the training of Indian girls which will doubtless prove an important factor in the work of civilization.

There is a great growth in favor of education on the part of the people. I did not ask the first one to come East, but made known my presence, why I had come, and my readiness to receive applicants. There were sixty-two applications, whereas I had authority to bring thirty. Some were left in tears because they could not come. This is due to general improvement and to the good influence of returned students begetting confidence in our work here.

Having visited the homes of the Dakotas for the past four or five years, I can see great progress in the missionary work.

Notwithstanding the discouraging droughts of several years past, these people have continued to till the soil, a work so essential to true civilization. At the exhibit in Sioux City an Indian



got the prize for the best corn; his son a Hampton boy, helped him to cultivate it. The Indians have lately had some work hauling agency freight, 25, 50, or 60 miles, as the case may be, from which they average 50 cents per hundred pounds. The absence of employment is a weak point, and as the demand becomes urgent we shall hope for the supply.

In regard to returned students we can be most hopeful. The wonder is not that they have done so badly, but, that under all the circumstances, they have done so well. No good work can be thrown away; if it does not bring forth fruit in one man, it will through him in another. Of the 230 students returned, there is X one criminal. He is guilty of a crime of so-called civilization-stealing alcohol and giving it to others, and is imprisoned, as he should be, in the penitentiary.

Shall we say that all Indians are bad because this Indian is bad? or shall we say that all schools and all Christian work is a failure? Do we conclude that all white men are bad, all schools and churches must be closed, because a millionaire is in Sing Sing, or because some banker flies the country for Canada? Let us not judge these people by standards we do not use for ourselves. I have heard of perhaps ten who have done very badly, and some of these have come up and are now doing well. There are fluctuations among them as among white people. While at the points visited I did not find so large a proportion, yet it would be a liberal estimate to say that one-fifth have been shiftless and unsatisfactory. This leaves a large number of those who have done well, worked as they could find employment, have held to citizen's dress, have been helpful as teachers and in church work. We should give these returned students our tenderest sympathy and most earnest support, and in no way, by unjust criticism or otherwise, put a stumbling block in the way of their progress.

Rev. J. J. Gravatt

Attest  
A true copy  
J. C. Briggs



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Inclos No. 28  
1888

*Statement of Agent Howard  
as to returned Indians*

26



Copy of a letter from the U.S. Indian Agent

Pima Agency A.T.

Pima

Sacaton A.T. Nov. 18, 1887.

Cora M. Folsom,

Hampton Va.

Madam :

Replying to your favor of the 3rd inst. relative to the Indians at this agency, who have been students of the Hampton Institute, I have to say that Antonita Azul is a fair representative of what the Indian citizen should be, intelligent, sober and industrious, having an intelligent appreciation of the value of property honestly acquired, so hard to create in the Indians. As one of the results of his industry he occupies a fair adobe house, comfortably furnished and uses his own wagon and buggy. Last year he was given the contract for furnishing beef for this school and the service was very satisfactory. This year, he will supply the beef and barley and wheat necessary to supply this agency.

I am informed that when he came to Hampton, he left two wives, and that on his return, one was divorced, but provided for. This example of the chiefs' son aided, materially in extripating polygamy from this reserve, and it is gratifying to state that there is not now on either of the reservations under this agency a single case of plurality of wives.

Harry Azul ( his son ) has done well, having completed a completed a dwelling house, which will be comfortably furnished. He owns some cattle, horses and wagon, and is making the best of the opportunities presented. His life since his return has been such, that if emulated by the Indians would result only in good.

Charles Matthews is young yet, and we hope that he will improve in time. While there is nothing seriously against him, yet his con-



duct does not present a sufficient contrast to what it was, and is not what it should be.

Melishe Inez, the past year, was assistant seamstress at this school, and has done very well. She could do better. She is such an improvement over what she would have been without the Hampton training, that it is well to be charitable with some of her foibles.

Very truly,

E. A. Howard,

U. S. Indian Agent.

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JAN 18 1989

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Incls No. 30

1888

Statement of Miss Goodale  
as to returned Indians.

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## REPORT ON HAMPTON STUDENTS

*in Dakota*  
BY

MISS ELAINE GOODALE

I taught for three years in the Indian Department at Hampton Institute, and am now teacher of a day-school in an Indian village on the Lower Brule Reserve in Dakota, with an Indian from Hampton as my assistant. I can say from personal observation on my own Agency, that the returned Hampton students, especially the young men, are conspicuous among the Indians for the positions of responsibility which they hold, their prominence in church work, their home life, dress, English-speaking and general appearance and conduct. Three of these young men are now catechists, or licensed religious teachers, at Lower Brule, two of the catechists are also assistants in Government day-schools; of the others, one is head stable-man, one chief apprentice in the carpenter shop, and one employed in the blacksmith shop. One is janitor at our school and sexton of the chapel. Others are keeping store, farming, wood-chopping, etc., for themselves. They earn from \$10. to \$35. a month apiece. Two Hampton students have recently married in church at different times, before a large congregation, thus setting a much needed example. Of fourteen delegates from Brule to Convocation--a body which, of course, represents the action of Christian workers--six were Hampton boys, who travelled in our party with their wives, three of whom are Hampton girls. At Convocation which was held this year at Cheyenne River Agency, September 30 and October 1, 2 and 3, we met three other Hampton students who were delegates from Crow Creek, one of them a catechist. These nine delegates, and other Hampton students who attended the meetings, would have been pointed out by any stranger, for their dress carriage and intelligent appearance. One of them served acceptably as official interpreter from Dakota into English, after several of the clergy had been tried and found wanting.



Of the returned students in the Cheyenne River Reserve, we have met during our short stay here twelve girls and boys. All make a creditable appearance. One girl of sixteen is in charge of the laundry at the Government boarding-school, on a salary of \$25 a month; one young man assistant in the blacksmith shop, another employed on the Agency, two herding for white men, two taking care of their own herds, one driving a Government team at \$30 a month one farming, and three at home doing nothing in particular. Of those whom we have not seen, one is reported as teaching the best day-school on the Agency, two little girls as having gone to the Roman Catholic boarding-school at Crow-Creek, and only one as attending Indian dances and doing badly. Every one whom we have met has talked with us in English, and many seem to understand more and speak better than when they left school, showing that they have kept in practice. Two, with their wives, attended the English service on Sunday evening after long Dakota service, and listened attentively to the sermon. There were but two or three other Indians present.

I have only to add to this brief record the expression of my personal respect and gratitude to the Hampton Indians whom I know best, who are my nearest neighbors, and to whom I owe a sense of moral support much pleasant companionship and many friendly offices. The memory of the many ludicrous and uncomfortable and solemn and pathetic and awkward situations in which they have stood by me during the past year, has deepened for all time my sympathy for and confidence in "Hampton boys."

September, 1887.



1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

1888

Incls No.

32

270

INDIAN DIV.

RECEIVED

JAN 18 1888

Mr Curtis report in  
regard to returned pupils

28.



*A Confidential Report of the undersigned,  
but nevertheless submitted  
S. C. Armstrong  
Respectfully*

Gen. S. C. Armstrong,

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of an inquiry into the present condition of Indian pupils who have returned from Hampton to the West, made during my recent trip to Dakota.

The report embraces the cases of some 150 individuals, about one half (73) of whom were personally seen by me. In the cases of those whom I was unable to find, I did not rely upon one source of information alone, but based my estimate upon the result of inquiries addressed to agents, missionaries, government employes and any one who could give the slightest information on the subject. I have taken all possible pains to ensure the correctness of my report, which I believe in no case to be an over-statement.

One object of my trip being to obtain definite information on this point, I devoted much care and attention to it at seven different Agencies, viz: Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Yankton and Santee. This record comprises all Hampton pupils who returned to Dakota prior to July 1st 1887, and living Jan. 1st 1887 - Infants not included. A general summary of the investigation is as follows:

1. Of the Pupils who have returned from Hampton to Ft. Berthold, several have died and but seven are living at present at the Agency. Of these, five are reported as doing very well. One girl is behaving badly, and one boy who ran away from Hampton also bears a bad character. I was ~~unable~~ able to see but one of them, Henry Karunach, whom I found seated upon a shoemaker's bench at Ft. Stevenson School, instructing several small Indian boys in the same art. He has maintained a good character, and is well spoken of by all.

Another pupil from this Agency returned to the West last spring, to take the position of assistant teacher in the new mis-



sion school established among the Crows of Montana. She seems to be well filling her new sphere of usefulness.

Major Gifford, the agent, is most cordially disposed towards our pupils and institution. Unfortunately, the present policy of the government is to fill up the school at Ft. Stevenson, and forbids the transfer of any pupils from this region to Eastern Schools.

There are still at Hampton two Indian girls from Ft. Berthold, one a teacher in the Indian department, the other a child of some fifteen years of age, whom the agent and all who know the case earnestly recommend our retaining as long as possible.

2. Standing Rock Agency has sent sixty-two pupils to Hampton, twenty-three of whom are at present under instruction there. One only out of the number has died, and that since his return to Dakota. Our health record at this Agency may challenge comparison with that of an equal number of pupils at any institution in the country. As a rule, too, the record of character and progress after return has been especially gratifying.

There are now thirty-nine returned pupils upon the ground, twenty-four boys and fifteen girls. Six of the boys are in government employ at the Agency, in the shops or on the farm; one is engaged in teaching, and thirteen in farming. Of the girls, six are married, and five are living at home with their parents; two are engaged in teaching.

The Agency stable, with its stock and stallion, is under the entire charge of John Pleets, a Hampton boy, and has been so for six years.

John Tioakasin is married to Rosa Pleets and living in a neat comfortable log-house, is assistant carpenter at a salary of \$25. per month, and is said by the Agent to be "without a fault".

I visited them in their home, which the Post Chaplain told me was kept much neater than by the previous white occupants. The Bible and Prayer Book were on the table, and framed photographs of



Hampton teachers and buildings hung on the walls. The whole air of the home was attractive. About a dozen Hampton boys gathered to meet me there on Sunday noon.

Major McLaughlin showed me six of our students who with their teams were hauling hay for the Agency, and drove me out to see the waving fields of several others, containing as good grain as those of the average white ranchman of Northern Dakota.

One of them, Joe Archambeau, only sixteen years of age, is an orphan, the head of the family, and is a bright, manly and most attractive little fellow for any community.

Three of the boys are reported as doing badly. One of them, Black Hawk, was in jail in Bismark at the time of my visit, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of larceny and rape. He had been dismissed from Hampton as incorrigible. The other two, Tom Fly and Andrew Fox, have become demoralized by their marriage into the family of Sitting Bull, which has allied them with the non-progressive and worthless element. All of them however wear the white man's dress.

The first face that greeted me on landing from the boat was that of Maggie Good Wood, dressed like any Eastern school girl, modest and well-behaved-- She is employed in the family of Agent McLaughlin, who speaks highly of her.

There is one of the girls who does not bear the name of a well behaved and reputable young woman. Her term at Hampton was numbered merely by weeks, and I found her with another girl, who was also a short time at Hampton, in paint and squaw attire on Issue Day.

Jennie No-Fars, married to Louis Primeau, a half-breed, is teaching with him on Grand River. She has developed remarkably, especially in the matter of discipline, and the Agent reported that she did better work than nine out of ten white teachers whom he could get.

Rosa Bear-Face dresses as neatly, and appears as well as any young Eastern girl in her station. I visited her neat, pretty



schoolhouse two miles from the Agency, although unfortunately it was vacation. It was on issuing from the recitation room of this full-blooded Sioux girl, that Judge Homan<sup>L</sup> exclaimed, "This solves the Indian problem."

The pupils who have returned to Standing Rock have, with the few exceptions above noted, turned out very satisfactorily, and done well under the circumstances in which they have been placed. A comparatively small number are in government employ, as the Agent has encouraged their striking out for themselves on their own farms, with their own fields and herds. This increases their independence and self-reliance, and makes wide-spread any good influence they may exert. Much of this success is due to the sympathy and encouragement of Major and Mrs McLaughlin; they could not have wiser or warmer friends.

Not the least encouraging case at Standing Rock is that of Louis Agard, who was a notoriously bad character for some time after his return West, and was formerly excluded from the Reservation. He has changed<sup>g</sup> greatly in manner and conduct within the past year, and by good behavior is doing much to redeem himself. His name should be changed from Hampton's "Black List" to that of those reflecting credit upon their training.

3. My stay at Cheyenne River was too brief to admit of my meeting personally any of the students, inasmuch as they were scattered from fifteen to fifty miles from the Agency. The Agent and Clerk furnished me, however, with information in regard to twenty-one of the number. Two boys have died, and two others are not amounting to anything. One girl who was at Hampton only a few months, and sent away for ~~bad~~<sup>ill</sup> conduct, has become a woman of bad character. Sixteen may be rated all the way from fair to first class. John Garreau heads the list. He was harness maker at the Agency until the government recently cut off the appropriation for such labor; but he works well as carpenter or farmer, and bears a name for capability and industry of which a white boy might be proud.

Little Joe Marsh lately refused the offer of \$15. per month at the Agency.



at the Agency, and is now earning \$30. per month as driver of a fourmule team at Ft. Sully.

4. & 5. The standing of Hampton and its pupils is not as high at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé as at the upper agencies. The number who have died, or returned home in disabled condition, has prejudiced both Indians and officials against this institution. The selection here has also frequently been unfortunate from a moral standpoint, and pupils who have <sup>not</sup> done well amid Eastern surroundings and influences, are not apt to reflect credit upon their training after their return, or to create a sentiment favorable to their education.

The result of investigation, however, showed that a few cases of worthlessness and misconduct had sufficed to give an undeserved bad reputation to the entire class.

Frank Pamani is an idle, shiftless fellow; but he gave promise of little else while at Hampton. David Stricker has neither worked well nor married properly; but he was expelled from our institution. George Tompkins disgraced himself temporarily taking an Indian squaw; he amounted to nothing during his year with us. Bear-Bird has brought discredit upon himself and upon all returned pupils by accomplishing nothing, when he might have done so much; yet this is not altogether a matter of surprise.

There have been several cases of Indian marriages by those who had learned the christian way, and conjugal fidelity has not been the universal rule.

At these two Agencies some ten or eleven have not conducted themselves in a manner creditable to their training or their friends, and the character of many others has exhibited serious blemishes since their return.

Two boys and two girls are reported as having returned to Indian ways.

~~In spite of the work of the mission and the interest felt by~~



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~~In spite of the work of the mission and the interest felt by~~



Yet even here, the large majority of the students are well behaved and industrious, and maintain a good name and character in the community.

Philip Councillor and Dan. Fire-Cloud, ~~are~~ deacons in the Episcopal Church, Sam. Medicine-Bull, teacher, George Wannapin, Joe Thompson, Ida Rencountre, Sarah Leeds, Emma Fallis, Susan DeSheuquette and many others have developed, rather than retrograded, and are maintaining a high standard of strength and purity of character.

Sam. Medicine-Bull is the most influential man in the camp of which his father is nominal Chief. I was told repeatedly, that he deserved great credit for the "revolution" which he had effected there. He has done much to break up the dancing, to secure the observance of Sunday, &c. In a council held a few months ago to deliberate upon the survey of Lower Brule Agency, prior to allotting the lands in severalty ( a scheme which was violently opposed by the conservative old chiefs ), Medicine-Bull spoke earnestly for over an hour in favor of civilization. When the old Chief Medicine-Bull was called upon for his opinion, he simply said that his son had spoken for him. Medicine-Bull has recently been appointed assistant teacher, under Miss Goodale, in the Government School at White River Camp, at a salary of \$300.

I met many of the pupils here at religious services, and was pleased with their appearance. Dan. Fire-Cloud is a catechist, in charge of a church and mission station. Leon DeSheuquette has charge of the Agency Stables at Lower Brule with some eighteen horses, and the Agent, who is himself from the Blue Grass region, praises most highly his skill and care. Charles McBride, sent away from Hampton for misconduct, is Clerk for the Trader at Crow Creek, with a good name and a good wife, one of our girls. Wesley Hunstman is clerk for the Trader at Lower Brule. James Thompson and John Archanbeau are working well in the Agency shops there.



While a few have fallen, and some others have failed to accomplish what was hoped, the majority here have still held their own in the face of temptation, and form to-day a consistent christian and civilized element in the community.

The unfavorable character of the report of the Agent at Yankton Agency was considerably modified by calls made by me upon the Presbyterian and Episcopal missionaries.

There are certainly several instances of sad immorality at Yankton Agency, and a larger proportion there of returned pupils who have turned out badly than at any other Agency visited. Yet, here again, I protested earnestly against our receiving the responsibility for misconduct in the case of those who were an unfortunate selection in the first place, were a constant source of trouble while at Hampton, and had been at the government school since their return West.

Mary Lyman is a girl of notoriously loose conduct. I witnessed her trial, which was concluded by a promise of marriage. But she has been incorrigible since childhood, was taken to Hampton against the protest of the missionaries, caused only trouble while there, and was a year in the government school after her return West.

I visited Edward Yellow-Bird in jail on a charge of seduction. He was but one year at Hampton, and was at the government school after his return.

There have been several cases of informal marriages, and one who has gone into Indian dances; but here again the majority, or fourteen out of twenty, have held their own, appear well, and are well spoken of.

The saddest case here is that of Zallie Rulo, who after her graduation from Hampton failed to secure a situation as teacher at the Agency, and has since drifted into bad company and conduct. Her reputation, to say the least, has been seriously compromised, until she can no longer receive the position which she so coveted.



Joe Estes is manager of the mission printing press.

David Simmons served three years as Assistant Issue Clerk, and bears a fine name.

Several of the girls have married exceedingly well, and have good husbands.

Santee Agency has sent few pupils to Hampton. I found William Saul and his son David engaged in thrashing. They have a good home, and a fine farm which would be creditable to a white man. Agent Hill is anxious to secure the appointment of David as shoemaker in the government school.

Two other pupils originally from Sisseton Agency, who returned on account of ill-health, are doing well as far as known, although sick.

The result of my investigation was certainly to disprove the statement repeatedly made to me on my arrival in Dakota, that our returned pupils had all "gone back to the blanket," and become worse than before.

Out of 150 cases examined, six have died-one could not be traced, seventeen boys and eight girls, making a total of twenty-five are unfavorably spoken of, and the remaining 119 are doing from fairly to remarkably well. Nearly 80 per cent are still making a good record.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

George L. Curtis.

Hampton, Va.

October 1st, 1887.



REPORTED UNFAVORABLY.

Fort Berthold:

Many Birds,  
Mary Walker,

Standing Rock r:

Black Hawk,  
Thomas Fly,  
Andrew Fox,  
Clara Virgin.

Cheyenne River:

William Benoist,  
Baptiste Gabe,  
Sarah Waste.

Crow Creek:

Pamani,  
David Stricker,  
Joe Williams,  
Alice Sacred Iron.

Lower Brule:

Bear Bird,  
George Deloria,  
Looking Eagle,  
George Thomkins,  
Lizzie Unspesni,  
Margaret Fallis.

Yankton:

Zallie Rulo,  
Mary Lyman,  
Ed. Yellow Bird,  
Joe. Cook,  
Sam Brown,  
D. Bubuna.

REPORTED UNFAVORABLY:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. Rep'd.
Fort Berthold	1	1	2	7
Standing Rock,	3	1	4	33
Cheyenne River,	2	1	3	21
Crow Creek,	3	1	4	26
Lower Brule,	4	2	6	34
Yankton-	4	2	6	20
Santee, & Sisseton,	0	0	0	4
	17	8	25	150

	<u>Dead</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
Cheyenne River	2	
Standing Rock	1	
Crow Creek		1
Lower Brule	2	
Yankton	1	
	6	1



270

RECEIVED  
JAN 18 1889

1014

INDIAN OFFICE.

1888

Inclos No. 47

Carlisle

Total number of students.

Deatwo away.

Sent home.

B.

Total number students -	Boys	844
	Girls	462
		1306

Sent home - Total - 671

" " 179 on acct. sickness

" " 492 time expired -

Of the 179 sent home on account of sickness, 142 were of unsound health when they arrived at the School.

Apparently in good health on arrival - 1164.

Total deaths - 65.

    Suicide - 1

From disease existing on arrival 49 - all Consumption.

    " Acute Diseases - 11

    " Chronic - 14

In the 14 cases, last mentioned, post mortem revealed tubercular disease, though they were apparently well on admission.

Number sent home who did not return 631

The foregoing is a correct transcript from our School Records.

R.H. Pratt  
Capt. 10<sup>th</sup> Cav.  
Supt.

Indian Industrial School  
Carlisle Pa.  
Dec. 21<sup>st</sup> 87



1014

INDIAN OFFICE

1888

Incls No.

3

270

RECEIVED  
JAN 17

JAN 18 1888

*Carlisle.**Hospital bill & fare  
for a week.*A



# Diet list at the hospital Indian School Carlisle

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper	Remarks
Sunday	Beefsteak Oat meal with milk Soda Crackers bread & butter Coffee & milk for all.	Chicken roast or stew mashed potatoes, rice, Pie, pumpkin or fruit bread & butter & milk	Tea cold meat- ginger bread or plain cake. dried fruit.	Bread and butter at each meal
Monday	Beefsteak buttered toast fried succosh	Roast meat potatoes hominy or beans Corn starch pudding	Tea jam cakes cold meat - dried fruit.	All have all the milk they wish to drink at each meal. and all are urged to drink it.
Tuesday	meat stew griddle cakes Oat meal with milk	Broiled meat veg. Soup potatoes beans or hominy green apples	Tea, biscuit, hash, canned fruit.	dried fruits consist apples peaches prunes
Wednesday	Beefsteak rolls oat meal	Roast meat mashed potatoes turnips Tapioca pudding	Chocolate biscuit dried fruit.	Currants.
Thursday	Beefsteak Corn bread Oat meal	Barley or rice Soup roast meat potatoes apples or starch pudding	Tea cold meat biscuit gelatine & canned fruit	Certain seasons eggs are served for breakfast instead of beefsteak. In summer months no tea is served at supper.
Friday	Hash milk toast Oat meal with milk	Roast beef potatoes hominy or beans Rice pudding	Tea. Stewed fruit	Other fruits and vegetables are served in season furnished from farm
Saturday	Beefsteak rolls Oat meal with milk	Pot pie hominy bread pudding	Chocolate Biscuit dried fruits	Selections are made from this list and other

All needing extra diet are cared for at hospital { delicacies are furnished those in  
bed on order.