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OFFICE OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS
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Capo R. N. Pratt
Carlisle sch.

Statistics for Annual
Report. - 1889.

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INDIAN OFF.

Incls No. 4.

1833

STATISTICS

ACCOMPANYING

ANNUAL REPORT.

Carlisle Barracks Agency.

Capt. R. H. Pratt 10th Cav.

Sup^r U. S. Indian Agent.

Post-office address:

Carlisle Penna

Telegraphic address:

Carlisle Penna

Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1889.

SIR:

You are hereby directed to carefully prepare and forward the Annual Report of your agency, in duplicate, in time to reach the Department *not later* than the *first of September* next.

The report should be written with black ink, in a legible hand, on foolscap or legal cap paper, and on only one side of the sheet.

It should furnish the office with a *concise* but clear view of affairs at your agency, the condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians under your care, and reliable information as to the character and extent of progress made, and should be a full but *brief* summary of all notable events and changes that have occurred among the Indians belonging to the agency during the year. Facts in compact shape are wanted, and definite recommendations and suggestions are invited, but theories, generalizations, and especially "solutions of the Indian problem," may be dispensed with.

It must be borne in mind that this report is intended for public as well as for office use, and therefore it should contain such information as in itself will afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting the Indians under your charge a fair picture of their condition, as well as a condensed history of the year's work. It should also be borne in mind that this report cannot be relied upon by the agent for securing definite action by this Office; matters requiring office action must be presented in a *special* report on *each* subject.

The accompanying blanks, furnished for statistical information, should be carefully and fully filled out and forwarded with your report. These are *not* required in duplicate. Statistics of maturing crops not yet gathered may be carefully estimated. No delay in forwarding the report will be allowed on account of inability to furnish the exact figures; but when the figures are estimated that fact should be stated.

Every question must be answered; this Office should not be left to infer from a blank that a question does not apply to your agency or that an answer is naught. Answers should be given in *figures*.

The subjects of agriculture, education, missionary work, "courts of Indian offenses," Indian industry, civilization, etc., upon which information is sought in the blanks, will, of course, be noticed in detail in your main report.

All educational work carried on among the Indians under your charge—whether by Government or other parties—should receive special notice, and the condition and progress of each school should be reported. Also give the number of children of school age and the number for whom school accommodations are provided.

The extent to which Indians have taken allotments of land and are occupying and improving the same; the extent to which Indians to whom no allotments have been made are occupying and improving separate tracts, and whether the Indians are generally prepared and willing to take allotments, should be carefully and concisely stated.

These statistics should show the *actual state of affairs* at your agency, whether creditable or otherwise. "Rose-colored" statements are not wanted; their ultimate effect is to throw discredit on all statistics published by the Indian Office. The report must not be made up by guess-work in your office, but must be based upon facts or reliable data.

Acknowledge the receipt of this circular-letter, and state at what time you will mail your report to this Office.

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

Statistics must be given for each tribe separately.

1. Name of agency -----

2. Names of Indian tribes *Apaches, Arapaho, Chickasaw*

*Alaska, Cheyenne, Chippewas, Comanche, Crow
Dro. Ventu, Iowa, Kaw, Keechie, Kiowa
Lipan, Menominee, Onida, Miami, Navajo
Onandaga, Omaha, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee
Pawnee, Peoria, Piegaw, Potawatomi
Pinto, Pueblo, Quapaw, Sac & Fox, Seminole
Seneca, Shoshone, Sioux, Shawnee
Stockbridge, Wichita, Wyandotte*

4. Number of above who are mixed bloods *124*

5. Total Indian and mixed-blood population *624*

Male *400* Female *224*

6. Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress wholly *624*

7. Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress in part *now*

8. Number of Indians over 20 years old who can read *all*

9. Number of Indians under 20 who can read *all*

10. Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse *624*

11. Number of Indian children of school age *624*

12. Number of Indian children for whom school accommodations are provided *500 also 200 to 500 can be provided w. 1/2 hours and schooling outside*

13. Number and kind of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year *now*

14. Cost of same to the Government -----

15. Number and kind of dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year *now*

16. Cost of same to the Government -----

17. Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians (a) -----

18. Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades during the year -----

19. What proportion of the subsistence of your Indians is obtained:

1. By labor of Indians for themselves or others in civilized pursuits -----

2. By fishing, hunting, root-gathering, etc. -----

3. By issue of Government rations *all*

20. Number of missionaries (not reported under head of teachers on school statistics) and denominations to which they belong:

1. Males *now*

2. Females *now*

21. Number of Indians who are church members (communicants) *88*

22. Number of church buildings *1*

23. What contributions have been made and expended during the year, and by what religious societies, or other parties, and for what purposes—educational, religious, or other purpose?
\$6078.70 contributed during the year by various religious bodies and individuals

24. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year (b) *215*

25. Number of births *now*

26. Number of deaths from all causes *18*

27. Number of Indians, including women and children, killed during the year: *now*

1. By Indians of the same tribe -----

2. By hostile Indians -----

3. By United States soldiers -----

4. By citizens -----

28. Number of white persons killed by Indians: *now*

1. Males -----

2. Females -----

29. Number of Indian criminals punished during the year: *now*

1. By courts of Indian offenses -----

2. By other methods, such as civil, military, or tribal authority (c) -----

(a) Huts, brush houses, or mud houses are not to be included under this head. (b) This means number of Indians treated, not number of cases. (c) State method.

3. Population by tribes (including pupils away at school) -----

See quarterly Reports of School

4. Number of above who are mixed bloods *124*

5. Total Indian and mixed-blood population *624*

Male *400* Female *224*

6. Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress wholly *624*

7. Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress in part *now*

8. Number of Indians over 20 years old who can read *all*

9. Number of Indians under 20 who can read *all*

10. Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse *624*

11. Number of Indian children of school age *624*

12. Number of Indian children for whom school accommodations

are provided *500 also 200 to 500 can be provided with hours and schooling outside*

13. Number and kind of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year *now*

14. Cost of same to the Government -----

15. Number and kind of dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year *now*

16. Cost of same to the Government -----

17. Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians (a) -----

18. Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades during the year -----

19. What proportion of the subsistence of your Indians is obtained :

1. By labor of Indians for themselves or others in civilized pursuits -----

2. By fishing, hunting, root-gathering, etc. -----

3. By issue of Government rations *all*

2. Females *now*

21. Number of Indians who are church members (members) *88*

22. Number of church buildings *1*

23. What contributions have been made and expended during the year, and by what religious societies, or other parties, and for what purposes—educational, religious, or other purpose?

\$6078.75 contributed during the year by various religious bodies and individuals

24. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year (b) *215*

25. Number of births *now*

26. Number of deaths from all causes *18*

27. Number of Indians, including women and children, killed during the year: *now*

1. By Indians of the same tribe -----

2. By hostile Indians -----

3. By United States soldiers -----

4. By citizens -----

28. Number of white persons killed by Indians: *now*

1. Males -----

2. Females -----

29. Number of Indian criminals punished during the year: *now*

1. By courts of Indian offenses -----

2. By other methods, such as civil, military, or tribal authority (c) -----

30. Number and kind of crimes against Indians committed by whites during the year (d) None

31. Number of whites who have been punished for above crimes None

32. Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted and kind and extent of punishment of each None

33. Number of whites unlawfully on reservation None
 Occupation _____
 Area of land occupied by them _____
 Quality of said land _____

34. Number of acres of reservation tillable 266

35. Number of acres cultivated during the year 266
 1. By Government 266 2. By Indians _____

36. Number of acres broken during the year None
 1. By Government _____ 2. By Indians _____

37. Number of acres under fence 266

38. Rods of fencing made during the year 234 1/3 Stone

39. Number of allotments made during the year None

40. Whole number of allotments made on reservation to date None

41. Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty None

42. Number of other Indian families engaged in agriculture or other civilized pursuits None

	By Government (e).	By Indians.
43. Produce raised:		
Bushels of wheat	500	
" oats	1100	
" barley and rye		
" corn	1000	
" potatoes	2100	
" turnips	100	
" onions	80	
" beans <u>Grew</u>	50	
" other vegetables	100	
Number of melons		
" pumpkins		

44. Tons of hay cut 85
Gallons Milk 8531

45. Pounds of butter made 734

46. Feet of lumber sawed None

47. Feet of timber marketed by Indians None

48. Cords of wood cut None

49. Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams None

50. Amount earned by them by such freighting Nothing

51. Value of products of Indian labor sold to Government None

52. Value of products of Indian labor sold otherwise None

53. Stock owned:

	By Government.	By Indians.
Number of horses	6	
" mules	9	
" cattle	34	
" swine		
" sheep		
" domestic fowls (f)		

(d) Including cases reported in reply to question 32. (e) Including crops raised by schools. (f) Chickens, ducks, geese, or turkeys.

Statistics in regard to wool, cotton, blankets, baskets, fish, berries, sugar, or other important Indian manufactures or products should be added to the above. Where more space is required in the blank, use additional paper, and refer to the question by title or number. Give statistics of each tribe separately.

26855

INDIAN

Incls No. 3

1889

(5-141.)

SCHOOL STATISTICS

ACCOMPANYING

ANNUAL REPORT.

Indian Industrial School,
Wartik Baracks Agency.

1889.

[This report must be properly filled up and forwarded immediately.]

Use a separate sheet for each school among your Indians, whether conducted by Government or other parties, and whether boarding, day, or night school. White pupils must not be included in these statistics, but may be reported separately. If quarterly reports have been correctly rendered the statistics given on this blank will agree therewith. The statistics must be made up from actual records.

1. Name of school, *Indian Industrial School*

2. Location, (a) *Carlisle Barracks, Pa*

3. Boarding, day, or night, *Boarding*

4. How sustained, *By Government*

5. No. of teachers: *13*
Male, *1* Female, *12*

6. No. of other school employes: *43*
Male, *24* Female, *19*

7. No. of teachers and other school employes: *56*
White, *51* Indian, *5*

8. No. of pupils who can be properly and healthfully accommodated in the school building, (b) *500 and from 200 to 500 out of fam in public schools*

9. No. who have been crowded into it at any one time during the year, (b) *4465*

10. Whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month or more during the year, (c) *702*
Male, *457* Female, *251*

11. No. under 6 years of age: *none*
Boys, Girls,

No. between 6 and 18 years of age: *396*
Boys, *322* Girls, *174*

No. over 18 years of age: *304*
Boys, *227* Girls, *77*

12. Average age of pupils, *16 years*

13. No. of months during which the school has been maintained, *12*

14. Average attendance during that time, *589*

15. Largest average attendance during any one month, *626 1/2* *108 school month 598*

16. Name of the month, *February 1889*

17. Total cost of maintaining the school, (d) *\$ 87,078.41*
(a) Salaries of teachers and employes, *29,031.00*
(b) All other expenses, (e) *57,986.41*

18. Amount of funds expended for support of the school, (d) *87,017.31*
(a) By Government, *\$ 81,000* (b) By other parties, (f) *6,017.31*

19. Industries taught in the school, *Farming, cooking, baking, Sewing, Laundry work, Wagon making, Harness making, Painting, Printing, Shoemaking, Tailoring, Tanning, Carpentry, Blacksmithing.*

20. No. of acres cultivated by the school, *266*

21. Amount and kind of crops raised:
Bushels of wheat, *500* Bushels of fruit, *200*
" corn, *1000* No. melons, *none*
" oats, *1100* No. pumpkins, *none*
" potatoes, *2000* Tons hay cut, *85*
" turnips, *100* Pounds butter made, *734*
" onions, *80* Pounds cheese made, *none*
" green beans, *50* Gal milk *8331*
" other vegetables, *100*

22. Stock belonging to the school: Horses, *6* Cattle, *34*
Mules, *9* Swine, *none* Domestic fowls, *none*

23. No. and kind of buildings occupied by this school, *31*,
27 brick 4, stone 5 + frame 12
By whom owned, *Government*
No. of above erected during the year, and cost thereof, *1*
School & Assembly building cost \$ 17,999.50
Cost of repairs to the buildings during the year, *1077.25*

(a) Give distance and direction from Agency.

(b) If a boarding school, state also the number of day pupils, if any, in addition to boarders. Give the day pupils separately.

(c) If a boarding school, give day pupils, if any, separate from the boarders.

(d) Total of (a) and (b) in question 17 should equal total of (a) and (b) in question 18.

(e) This must include clothing, subsistence, books, furniture, bedding, &c., &c., all the items which are called for in the monthly statements of issues and expenditures at schools, except cost of repairs, which will be given separately in answer to question 23.

(f) Name the parties making the contributions and the amount given by each.

26855

INDIAN OFF.

Incls. No. /

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Indian Training School,
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

September 1st 1889.

To the Hon.

The Commr. of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith
my tenth annual report:-

This School was established by orders
issued September 6, 1879 from the Indian
Office. The first party of students, numbering
seventy-six, arrived under my care from Rosebud,
and Pine Ridge Agencies, Dakota, October 5,
1879, and on the 27th of the same month
I brought fifty-seven others from Indian
Territory. The school was opened November
1st 1879, and has steadily increased in
numbers each year, reaching a total
of seven hundred and two last year.

The following table gives our
population at the beginning of the
school year, July 1, 1888; shows the
increase and decrease from each tribe
during the year; the number returned to
Agencies, deaths, the number remaining at
end of school year, and the number placed
out in families and on farms during the year:-

Tribes	Connected with school at date of last report		New pupils received		Total during year	Returned to Agencies		Died		Remaining at School			Out in families + on farms	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F
Alaskan	2				2					2		2	1	
Apache	97	36	8	1	142	6	7	7	7	92	23	115	81	20
Arapahoe	16	6			22	2	2			14	4	18	12	5
Arickaree		1			1						1	1		
Caddo	1				1	1								
Cheyenne	20	9	3	1	33	4	3	1		18	7	25	14	5
Chippewa	2	3	1		6	1	2			2 1		3	2	3
Comanche	5		3	1	9	2				6	1	7	5	
Crow	6	2	19	4	31	3				22	6	28	12	3
Grise Ventre	2				2	1				1		1	1	
Iowa	1				1					1		1	1	
Kaw	1				1					1		1	1	
Keechie	1				1					1		1	1	
Kiowa	2	2	9	2	15	1		1		9	4	13	3	2
Lipan		1			1						1	1		1
Menominee	1				1					1		1		
Miami	1	2	1		4	1	1			1	1	2	1	1
Modoc	1	2			3	1	1				1	1		1
Navajo	4				4					4		4	4	
Nez Percus	2	1			3	2	1							
Omaha	10	2	7		19	5				12	2	14	6	4
Oncida	35	37	4	6	82	2	4			37	39	76	34	33
Onondaga	1	1			2					1	1	2	1	1
Osage	6	1			7					6	1	7	5	
Ottawa	1	5	6	2	14	1	1		1	6	5	11	1	4
Pawnee	8	6			14	1				7	6	13	7	6
Peoria	1	1			2		1			1		1	1	

Piute		1			1					1	1			
Ponca	1				1					1	1	1		
Pueblo	64	50	1		115	5	2			60	48	108	52	30
Piegan			1		1					1	1	1		
Pottawottomie				2	2					2	2			1
Quapaw	1	1	1		3					2	1	3	1	1
Sac & Fox		1			1					1	1			1
Seminole		2	1	2	5		2			1	2	3		2
Seneca	3	2			5	1	1			2	1	3	1	
Shoshone	2				2					2		2	2	
Shawnee		1		3	4					4	4			2
Siou	60	26	7	3	96	14	6			53	23	76	47	19
Stockbridge		4			4					4	4			1
Wichita	1				1					1	1	1		
Winnebago	11	5	6	5	27	1	3	1		15	7	22	9	1
Wyandotte	3	5		3	11		1			3	7	10	1	5
Total	373	216	78	35	702	55	38	10	8	386	205	591	310	152

In families and on farms.

We make it a point to give every capable student who desires it, and most of them do, the advantage of an outing. During the year four hundred and sixty-two have enjoyed this privilege; a number of them during vacation only. The demand for our students steadily increases. We made no effort whatever to secure places for them,

yet we had requests for double the number we could spare. If we had the pupils and this feature of our work were pushed, there would be no trouble in placing five hundred in families, on farms and in the public schools. We would thus accomplish for them far more than any Indian School can do.

I again invite special attention to the advantages of this system, and trust it may receive from the Government the notice it deserves. The pupils are thus brought into daily contact with the best of our self-supporting citizens and placed in a position to acquire such a knowledge of our civilized life and institutions as will fit them to become part of our body politic. This knowledge they can acquire in no other way. Could every one of our two hundred and fifty thousand Indians be placed from three to five years in such surroundings, tribal and reservation life would be entirely destroyed, Indian languages would cease to exist, the Indians themselves would become English speaking and capable of performing the duties and assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. To an Indian so placed every individual

of the family and neighborhood becomes a teacher.

The reports from our out students are almost invariably good and their standing in the schools ranks favorably with that of white children.

Industries.

Our Industrial Department has been conducted upon the same lines as in former years. To the different shops are assigned as many apprentices as they can accommodate, attention being paid to the natural aptitudes and tastes of the pupils. The quality of the work tends constantly to improve, and the products of our shops, not consumed at the school, are purchased by the Department. During the year we furnished for Agency use 194 sets of double harness, 8 Spring wagons and 6332 articles of tin ware. All the clothing and shoes required by the pupils were manufactured at the school.

The permanent beneficial results, to our students, of this Industrial training is shown by the positions occupied and wages received by a number who have secured employment after returning to

their homes, and by others working in Eastern Industrial establishments, where they receive the same pay as other mechanics.

School Room Work.

Last year Congress appropriated \$18000.- for a new school building. As this was in process of erection at the beginning of the session - September 1st - the classes were conducted in the Gymnasium and Small Boys' quarters until December Holidays. The new building was completed and occupied January 1st 1889, and we have now a complete and well equipped school building capable of comfortably accommodating six hundred pupils. It contains fourteen school-rooms, a large Assembly room 60 x 86 feet, an office, music and store rooms.

During the year the school was regraded upon a system based upon the experience of nine previous years, as follows:-

First Grade - Two years. Language: Words, sentences from objects, pictures &c. Writing from blackboard copies, Lessons from book in script on slate, Tracing books; First Reader Complete. Numbers:

Grade to 40, add and subtract to 1000, Multiply to 1000 by 1 figure, Practical examples, Second Grade, - Third year - Forming sentences, Dictation, Memorizing and Recitation; - Writing; Copy Books Nos. 1 and 2. - Grade to 80, Simple Practical examples in four elementary rules, without book.

Third Grade - Fourth Year - Second Reader with supplementary reading - Construct sentences, Give substance of lessons in own language; Dictation, Memorizing and recitations continued; Arithmetic; Four Elementary Rules with practical work; Decimals to this extent, Writing, Nos. 3 and 4. Oral Geography; Oral Hygiene; Drawing.

Fourth Grade - Fifth Year - Third Reader; Primary Arithmetic using book through Common and Decimal Fractions; Writing, Books Nos. 5, 6 and 7 - Dictation, Memorizing and Recitation continued; Drawing; Primary Geography completed; Language, Part 1st, Book 1. "Hyde", using book; Hygiene; Oral History.

Fifth Grade - Sixth Year - Third Reader; U. S. History as supplementary reading - Complete Primary Arithmetic and Four Elementary Rules in large Arithmetic - Writing, Nos. 5, 6 and 7; Language book continued, Part 2, "Hyde" - Geographical Reader, U. S., North and South America and Map studies; Hygiene, No. 2. to Respiration; Drawing.

Sixth Grade - Seventh Year - Fourth Reader; U. S. History

as Supplementary Reading; Large Arithmetic, Complete Common and Decimal Fractions; Weights and Measures to Denominate Numbers; - Language book continued, Book 2 to page 93, "Hyde" - Geographical Reader finished; Map studies; Hygiene, finish No. 2. - Writing, No. 7, advanced course; Drawing.

Seventh Grade - Eighth Year: - Fourth Reader; Arithmetic, through Denominate Numbers and Measurements; - Writing, No. 7. - U. S. History through Revolution; - Language, advanced Book to page 137, "Hyde" - Physiology, three topics - Drawing.

Eighth Grade - Ninth Year - Fifth Reader; Arithmetic through Percentage; Language, finish book; Writing; Drawing; U. S. History, complete; Physiology, finish.

Ninth Grade - Tenth Year. - Fifth Reader; Arithmetic, complete; Language; Analysis, Composition, General review; Geography, General review in advanced book; Civil Government; Natural Philosophy, elements.

Fourteen pupils, having finished this course of study, were awarded Diplomas at a Public Commencement, held May 22^d 1889. This was our first Graduating Class.

I invite your attention to the fact

that our highest grade is two years below the ordinary High School grade of the Public Schools. We ought to carry our pupils at least to the High School Grade. This will require more stringent regulations in regard to holding Indian youth in schools. Our period of five years was established with the consent of the Department, yet the Department consents to three years, and even less, at all the other schools. The Government has, from year to year, entered into agreements with different Churches and Institutions for the education of Indian youth, without any system or regulation as to the length of time the children should remain in school. These Churches and Institutions, competing for pupils with the Government's own Industrial and Agency Schools, use arguments and resort to methods to fill their schools, which tend to confuse the Indians and render them averse to sending their children to the Government schools. To reach the full measure of success at this school, I would urge, as I have repeatedly done in former reports, that the best pupils at the Agencies be sent here, that a thoroughly organized system be secured there

be adopted and enforced, and that all scheming by outside Institutions to obtain Pupils to the detriment of the Government Schools be prohibited.

Sanitary.

With the exception of a number of Chronic Cases of Scrofula and Consumption, which came to us from the Apache Prisoners of war in Florida, the sanitary condition of the School has been good. During the year few cases of acute disease occurred. There were eighteen deaths; of these fourteen were Apaches who arrived here tainted with hereditary Consumption.

The location of the School is healthy; it has always been remarkably free from epidemics; the air is pure, and no disease peculiar to the neighborhood is known. The diet is varied; the food abundant, excellent and always well and carefully prepared; the clothing is ample and of good quality. Our dormitories are new, clean, spacious, well ventilated and well drained. In winter they are kept at proper temperatures by steam. I know of no place where the hygienic

11.

surroundings are better than here.

Public Interest.

The continued interest of the public and Charitable people is shown in many ways, especially by the fact that, during the year ending June 30, 1889, without any effort or solicitation on our part, we received donations amounting to \$6078.71

The religious interest of the different churches of the town continues unabated. Our students are welcomed in the Sabbath Schools and Churches in increasing numbers. The best of feeling has prevailed between the school and the community throughout the year.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt.

R. H. Pratt

Sept. 10th Cay.

Sept.