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OFFICE OF
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Capt. R. H. Pratt.
Carlisle School.

Report on the
needs of the Carlisle
School.

File
SPECIAL

Tr. to F. | Dec. 30/91

Letter to Pratt Dec. 30/91. "F"

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W. A.

CARLISLE ANSWERS.

with numbers.

FIRST, -

Carlisle needs, -

The pupil who reads fairly in a 3rd reader should

1. More land contiguous to the school, but this cannot be done to do simple reasoning in the four rules of arithmetic not be arranged for at present owing to the obstinacy of those owning the lands adjoining. Later exchange or purchase may be accomplished.

2. Cottages, so that ~~all~~^{more} employes could live on the grounds.

3. - A new fence, in part stone wall.

4. Society halls. "Properly conducted literary societies are worth as much as any one study in the curriculum" says an old college Professor.

5. Electric Light system put in and operated by the Town Company.

6. Drainage system made complete.

7. A natatorium.

THIRD, -

SECOND, -

We find that now the course of study can be pushed on, that is, text books introduced sooner, and more difficult work done through the second, third and fourth years. This is owing to the greater number of pupils who on entering are able to speak English. Pupils examined for admittance often show a lack of previous drill in reasoning and abstract work in numbers. This is most noticeable in the English speaking pupils who ^{might} have been held lower in their grade in reading

(5)

Of the trades we have, -

BLACKSMITHING, - which is both practical and popular but is not financially profitable, for the reason that after we have shod our own horses and repaired our own tools and machines, and have made a few articles, we are at the end of our string, except to make a light spring wagon for use at the agencies. These altogether give occupation and fair opportunity for instruction. A wood working shop for making the wooden parts of wagons, machines, etc., is carried on in connection with the blacksmith shop.

CARPENTERING, - We have employment for a large class of boys desiring this instruction in the erection of buildings, repairs, and the manufacture of furniture, and these so far have furnished us a wide range of opportunity.

SHOEMAKING, - We make and repair our own shoes, and have practically done this from the beginning.

TAILORING, - Our Tailor shop has largely made the outer garments for the boys. There have been times when we have been compelled, on account of the late receipt of supplies or special pressure caused by a large addition of numbers, to call in some assistance from the town, but this has not been frequent or extensive.

HARNESS-MAKING, Is very popular and productive. Only hand work is allowed and the articles manufactured are taken

by the Department. In this branch of our school training there is a small financial profit over and above all expenses.

TINSMITHING,- The tinsmithing department finds work on our own roofs, water spouts, utensils, etc., and the manufacture of a limited quantity of articles for the Agency use.

PAINTING,- Is taught through the work found necessary on wagons and other articles manufactured and all buildings, etc. This department also attends to the glazing, of which there is considerable.

PRINTING,- Printing is one of the most successful departments. In the several lines of type-setting, correcting proof and printing the papers, we are able to give thorough and successful instruction to the extent of equipping quite a large number of boys for practical work in an ordinary printing office. This department is well equipped with power presses run by steam. We publish a paper called "The Red Man" with a monthly circulation of about 3000, and a small paper called "The Indian Helper" with an average circulation of 9000 weekly. For the former we charge 50 cents, for the latter 10 cents per annum and pay postage. This department also prints the many blank forms required for school details, programmes, etc. etc.

BAKING,- Baking is entirely in the hands of Indian boys. The consumption of flour amounts to about three barrels per day. Three young men are able to get out good wholesome bread sufficient for the school every forenoon and attend school in the afternoon.

ENGINEERING,- The fitting and management of steam

and girls, separated from each other, go individually into farmers families and assist in these lines regularly and practically.

As a result of twelve years of experience in these ~~xxxxxxx~~ various industries I appreciate them all as valuable adjuncts in making the man, but generally the period and opportunities are too limited to make the complete mechanic and workman. Agriculture and its accessories offer by far the best outlook. There is no Trades Union interference with the fullest opportunities in this direction.

FOURTH, -

We began at Carlisle by going after the children ourselves. In most of the reservations we had the assistance and cooperation of the agent and his employes, including the school management. The blank now in use requiring the names and identification with some physical measurements, and the examination by the agency physician, was ruled out and made by me for the first party of students brought to Carlisle in 1879, and has been used ever since. The suggestion of a party usually comes to us from the Agency, either from the agent or some of the school people, when we send a person to arrange and conduct the transfer. Parents have to be consulted, and in some cases many opposing influences overcome. Argument, the presentation of Carlisle through pictures or statement has accomplished the purpose. When going myself I have always required the sharpest and most careful

examination by the physician at the Agency covering nearly the same ground adopted for the examination of men enlisting in the army. When this is thoroughly done, and the youth rejected who are not fitted, the health results are most satisfactory throughout the school experiences of such students.

In 1883 I brought a party of 62 students from Rosebud Agency, S. D., and in the examinations rejected upwards of 90. This particular party passed through their school period with exceptional success.

The greatest opposition we have met has been that of foreign catholic priests located among the Indians in the interests of their Church. I have personally, and through different employes, found them not only full of opposition to children going away to school, but willing to adopt the most questionable methods of interference and opposition. Where they have schools of their own, they uniformly make use of the advent of an agent from Carlisle to scare the parents into sending the children to the catholic school. It was one of our experiences at a certain agency that by this method a priest succeeded in raising his school from 60 to 147 inside of a week, and some of the statements he made were most outrageous falsehoods.

We have also had some difficulty in securing proper students through the opposition of those engaged in school work at the agencies, principally, those just beginning their experiences among Indians, and who have not yet grasped the situation. I think the plan of securing pupils outlined in circulars and orders by the present administration quite

sufficient to secure proper pupils and an ample supply of them, so far as mere orders and regulations are concerned. In any event, success will ^{always} depend upon the zeal, intelligence and fidelity of those charged with the execution of these orders. Without any such orders or regulations, as far back as 1879 and 1880, I was able to get more pupils than we could take care of.

The system of transferring from boarding and other reservation schools is right. The difficulty of ^{visiting} an agent seeing the different families and obtaining consent of parents, grandmothers, older brothers and prospective purchasers is too great an undertaking. I would suggest that with incoming parties now and then, ^{there be allowed to come} individual Indians or small delegations of parents, both fathers and mothers, or of the responsible leaders, who would act as educational visiting committee or school board for the tribe or agency. I trust that under no circumstances will any new methods permit of indifference to rigid examinations and fail to lead to the rejecting of incompetents and incorrigibles.

FIFTH, -

In regard to school discipline, Carlisle has, for the most part, depended upon a court made up in each case and generally from the pupils themselves, though in some extreme cases trials have been committed to the employes of the school, and also to a mixed court composed of employes and

pupils. Where committed to the pupils alone, the tendency has been to run to extremes, - to overdo, but the reviewing authority has always reserved the right to mitigate. In the whole history of the school, there have been very few punishments of any severity inflicted without this Court. The sentences have been confinement, labor without pay, fines and deprivation of social privileges, and in a very few cases, not to exceed a dozen in as many years, whipping has been the sentence, walking on the band stand, and, where the offence has been particularly aggravated, the carrying of a stick of wood has been added to this, and in a very few cases expulsion. In regard to the results, I may say that they have been most satisfactory. Quite a number of the students who have required discipline have turned out well, and in some cases have maintained correspondence with the school management and thanked us for the disciplining.

In general, the students of the Carlisle school are contented and happy. I may say, from large observation, exceptionally so, and were it not for the ignorant appeals from home there would be little or no difficulty in carrying almost every student through to graduation, without reference to the length of time necessary.

The rules at Carlisle are not many, - mostly unwritten, but generally understood.

Comparatively speaking, runaways have been infrequent. During the period beginning with April 1886 to the date of this report we have had 36 runaways, or an average of about six a year. Six of these were recaptured and others could have been recaptured had we not thought it best, on

account of the worthlessness of the pupils, to let them go. Probably one half of these runaways had money sent to them surreptitiously from home, and almost all were led to run away by influences from home.

In over twelve years, with a total of more than 2000 pupils, we have had only one student before the Courts and only one before a Justice of the Peace.

Considering the numbers dealt with, there is very little trouble in maintaining good behavior. In the class rooms, if the teacher fails, or her authority is not sufficient, she sends to the principal, and the principal in turn appeals to the superintendent, if necessary. While training the intellect, we try to cultivate conscience and heart, so that there may be no need of physical punishment.

SIXTH,-

In the main, the health of the students at Carlisle has been good, and had it not been for careless examinations at the Agencies and failure always forward healthy youth the health conditions would have been far better. The sanitary conditions are under the care of the school physician and are carefully looked after. He is required to visit all points where disease might germinate and keep the superintendent informed, and his recommendations are always carefully attended to. Ventilation is maintained easily by windows and doors in the dormitories. The transoms are left out and an inch space is left at the bottom of each door. The heat is all placed in the halls, not in the rooms. In

the school building proper, fire places are built in each room and transoms are so arranged as to admit the air and throw it towards the ceiling. The drainage is carried off into the creek through underground pipes. All buildings of the school are now heated by steam furnished by a bank of boilers centrally located.

The food consists of the army ration as near as may be, except that beef only is used. A liberal allowance of potatoes, turnips, ^{and} onions throughout the year, and other vegetables and fruits in their season are provided, also dried fruits.

Our hospital accommodations consist of a two story hospital building with high ceilings and ample to accommodate fifty patients. We have been afflicted in turn by all diseases common to childhood, scarlet fever, chicken pox, measles, whooping cough, mumps, etc. Fevers are rare. Scrofula and consumption, the bane of the race, prevails more or less. I do not agree that location forms a material element in the generating of ~~diseases~~ certain diseases. Almost every case of consumption in the history of the school was detected by the school physician on his examination of the students as they entered. The medical corps consists of ^a physician, trained nurse, cook and several Indian girls as assistants who look to becoming nurses as a calling. There is a special diet for the inmates of the hospital and a complete kitchen establishment.

SIXTH, #2., -

We have a teacher for vocal and also a teacher for instrumental music. One hour of each week is devoted to vocal instruction and in addition the large choir practices about one and a half hours per week. Those girls who show a talent for music, (about 20 at present,) are given lessons on the piano and organ. We have a regular choir, a brass band and an amateur orchestra, also an additional choir for Sunday school.

All dormitory quarters are equipped with reading rooms, and a fair selection of library books. The students themselves, from funds raised in various ways, make additions from time to time to these libraries. From other sources large lists of papers are subscribed. These are of proper varieties and come from different sections.

It is not, in my judgment, desirable to ^{publish} ~~formixx~~ a paper at every school, but I think it is desirable to have news from all schools printed in some one paper. In the past I have often offered the columns of our Red Man for different schools and Agency reports, etc., but have met with little success in securing correspondence.

SEVENTH, -

Carlisle has a fairly well equipped gymnasium, 150 x 60 feet with a running gallery. Every pupil in the school has class instruction in calisthenics and gymnastics, the girls four times per week and the boys five times, 20 * 30 minute lessons. A record of the development of the boys is

kept. Base ball, foot ball and all athletic sports and outdoor amusements are encouraged, and the school has come into competition with a few of the (local noted) organizations, both of the college and surrounding towns.

EIGHTH, -

We follow, as far as possible, natural methods, such as obtain in the best primary and Grammar schools. Our school appliances are very good.

NINTH, -

In regard to relations between non-reservation and the reservation schools, this has been somewhat answered under previous heads. In some cases, superintendents of reservation schools do cooperate in the transfer of pupils cheerfully, but in many they do not. Relations are better now than heretofore.

TENTH, -

We get no students direct from contract schools. We never think of going there for them. As their profits depend on numbers they do not favor transfer. The relations have always been antagonistic.

ELEVENTH, -

9 School supplies should always reach us before the beginning of September. Not only great inconvenience but serious loss occurs yearly because of the delay in receiving supplies. I make the following criticism:

4 BLANKETS, - The scarlet blanket is much more desirable than the dark blue or black, wears better, looks better and saves the use of bed spreads.

9 FLANNEL, - There should be two grades, a lighter for dresses and a heavier grade for circulars, which would also serve for boys summer coats. A good quality is always the cheapest. Having established a proper grade, it would be well to always hold to that grade. No two years purchase since I have been at Carlisle have been alike either in grade or color.

7 Most of the girls dress goods we have received, both calico and gingham, have not been worth making up. A good blue seersucker we have found serviceable and desirable. Prodigy check is the best goods for shirts and aprons. Handkerchiefs should be of two sizes, one for boys, one for girls, of good quality. Kentucky Jeans I have latterly quite omitted from our estimate because of failure to get a good article. Kersey, I think, might hereafter come one third dark blue and two thirds sky blue. The quality we have received the past two years is excellent. Overcoats have been of the same style for twenty years. Change is desirable. Satinette is better than Jeans.

9 HATS, Quality furnished on contract not as good as

should be furnished for Training schools.

9 MATTRESSES, - Husk is much better material than Excelsior
Excelsior breeds bugs.

7 PILLOWS, should be of good hair or moss. Good hair is
most economical, for it can be taken out and renovated and
used over many times

LEATHER, calfskin and kip nearly always too heavy.

7 White lead is frequently of poor quality. The delivery
of 1890 was mixed with cotton seed oil instead of linseed
and would not harden. Tools throughout are frequently of
a poor grade, nothing certain as to quality. We always hesi-
7 tate to ask for what we want because of our uncertainty as
to quality.

TWELFTH, - Yes; non reservation schools should be establish-
ed in the best localities in States east of the Mississippi,
where pupils can be sent out as we do from Carlisle. *Through these*
properly managed, the prejudice existing among the whites
against the Indians and amongst the Indians against the
whites may be broken down, and the Indian, by association
with and participation in civilization, may ^{make} ~~see~~ himself so
competent to live in civilization as to be allowed the very
desirable privilege of breaking up his tribe and becoming an
American citizen, outside the jurisdiction of government or
other special espionage.

THIRTEENTH, - Few, if any.

FOURTEENTH, -

A daily Morning Report such as is kept in each command in the army; a careful record of all students entered, giving the English and Indian names of the students, the band to which the student belongs, the tribe, the father's name and rank, whether the student is of full or mixed blood, whether the father and mother are living or dead, the height, weight and chest inflations of each student. A careful record of all students sent out, time, place, ^tmonthly earnings of each, health and conduct conditions each month, together with expenditures. A Quarterly Report is made to the Indian Office which gives the name of each student, tribe, date of birth, date of entry at Carlisle, months of schooling before entering Carlisle, grade at which entered, grade at date of report, the number of days in school during the quarter, and the trade or industry at which the student labored during the quarter. A careful record is kept of all returning to agencies, with dates, all runaways, and all deaths. Daily records of all special cases are kept showing the disease and condition of each pupil. The usual regular returns are made of property. Individual money accounts, with bank books for each in possession of students, which show all earnings and all expenditures. Rosters of all details for every purpose whatsoever. Assignments to shops and all work in school so that it can be known ~~five~~ years afterwards just what any pupil was doing any half day. Careful shop reports which show pupils at work and the articles manufactured, etc., etc. Careful records of all punishments, together with the pro-

ceedings of all trials. In the school room work, the usual school records and monthly reports are filed for each section showing the progress and standing of each student at a glance.

Records are also kept of stock, giving names and description of horses, mules and cattle, also naming quantity of milk, butter, eggs, etc. etc. *produced daily.*

FIFTEENTH, -

As detailed in my annual report, we have made the outing system a special feature of Carlisle from the beginning. Last year out of a total in the school of 984 during the year, 413 boys and 249 girls enjoyed an outing privilege, some for the whole year, others for only a short time, principally in vacation.

It is practicable to increase the outing system from Carlisle to almost any extent.

SIXTEENTH, -

Carlisle can present at the World's Columbian Exposition a full showing of all its work in school room, shop and elsewhere. It can also furnish shops and school rooms and pupils with instructors at work. It can also furnish a good band. To make a full exhibition of its work in these several lines, and to keep up a proper presentation during the progress of the Exposition, it should have \$8000.

In regard to a general exhibit, I would suggest that this should be as full as possible, because there will be elaborate displays of all that belongs to the original Indian, and as this class of illustration is popular, it behoves the Department all the more to give the hopeful side, - the very best that the race is now doing should be shown, not only for the credit of the nation and the race but for the information of our neighbors who have Indians to deal with. This exhibit should show location and condition of tribes, their progress in civilized arts, the location and growth of schools of all classes, and fully illustrate methods and results of training, as far as possible, by actual work of the shops, school rooms, etc., aided by the best possible Indian band.. Carlisle made an exhibit of its school work at New Orleans, which proved a noticeable feature of the general educational exhibit and was favorably commended and awarded a diploma. Carlisle also made a small display at the recent Exposition in Paris and received a medal and diploma.

To do all that might and ought to be done in the way of a general exhibit of the whole field, \$250,000 would not be an exorbitant sum to spend, and it would be money well spent. A good display of school work alone could be made for \$75,000. It would be a great wrong if visitors to the Chicago Exposition, at all interested in the welfare of mankind, should be allowed, from what they see there, to go away with the thought that we have dispossessed the Indian of a continent and left him poor and helpless, without any effort to elevate and civilize him.

