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OFFICE OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Rec'd MAR 28

1892

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Hon. H. L. Dawes

Refus letter from Mr
S. Hubbell re. to
taking 20 Ind. pupils
from the New York
Inds to Carlisle. En-
closes newspaper clipping
wrap & inc.

Ans'd Mch. 26/92

File ✓

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Buffalo N. Y.
Mar. 10th. '92

Senator H. S. Dawes

Dear Sir

The enclosed printed slip explains the way in which we availed ourselves of the tacit permission secured at Lake Mohawk to take 20 Indian youths from the New York Indians to Carlisle.

Capt. Pratt's courage about this venture has somewhat declined of late, and he fears that he cannot support these children, on the narrow margin of his savings, as described in the printed enclosure.

For several weeks I have been getting petitions to ~~the~~ Congress from the Chiefs and head-men of the Senecas and Tuscaroras, asking that at least fifty boys and girls from the Six Nations be received at Carlisle on the same basis as other Indians sent there. The Indians

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were so dilatory that I could not forward the petitions, till last week, to Congressman D.C. Lockwood, who promises to try and get in an amendment including these fifty children when the Carlisle Appropriation Bill returns from the Senate.

May I not rely on you to insert such a sentence in the Senate Bill?

I place the number at fifty, because Capt. Pratt indicates his willingness to receive so many. 26 of them are already in his school and are doing well.

Dr. Ellinwood, Mr. James, Judge Draper, Buffalo Presbyterians and everyone else, so far as I know, are agreed in the propriety of this course. Dr. Ellinwood calls it "the first gift in the cloud" for our Western N.Y. Indians. Judge Draper's successor, Supt. of Education Crooker will also approve this expedient.

Yours with sincere regard

Wm. S. Hubbell

Ans 3/26/92

OUR INDIANS AT CARLISLE.

It has been the duty of our Presbytery to defend the Indians in our bounds from many unjust and cruel accusations. Among these was the statement that "the reservations are nests of uncontrolled vice, where wedlock is commonly treated with indifference, and where the English language is not known or spoken by the women and children, and by only a part of the men," and that "there is open indifference or covert opposition to schools." All these charges have been shown to be gross exaggerations. In further disproof of them, we offer the recent transfer of twenty Indian children to Carlisle. The wish for such a favor originated with the pagans at Tonawanda, and when it was known that it could be granted, one hundred children were offered us. The utmost eagerness was shown for the privilege, although it was distinctly understood that the children must be surrendered for a five years' course, and could not spend even their vacations at home.

The limits of this article forbid a description of the noble institution at the old U. S. Barracks in Carlisle, Pa., where, in charge of that Indian expert, Capt. R. H. Pratt, are 800 Indian youths of both sexes, and from forty different tribes. Here our government furnishes a thorough industrial and literary education, under the best of Christian oversight, to the children of such tribes as have treaty stipulations with the United States regarding schools. No such basis exists, however, in case of the Six Nations. Hence it is only by a special permission, tacitly given by the Indian Commissioners and the Superintendent of Indian Education, that our children, after many delays, have at last been received. The government appropriates \$167 for the annual support of each pupil at these schools. But, by the excellent management of Capt. Pratt, and by means of outside gifts from the benevolent, the cost for the last year was less than \$130 each. This gives a small margin on the basis of which Capt. Pratt consented to receive our children as long as they did well and no objection was made.

The difficult task of selecting eight girls and twelve boys out of the numerous applicants was accomplished by Messrs. Trippe, Runciman and McMasters, and on

Tuesday, Nov. 27th, the entire party of parents, children and friends assembled at the chapel of the North Church in Buffalo. There were not less than fifty Indians all told, including several substitutes, who came in hope of some vacant place at the last moment, due to sickness or accident, into which they might fortunately slip. But every candidate was on hand promptly, though some had risen at four in the morning and had ridden eight miles in a snowstorm to reach the nearest cars. There were two children from the Cornplanter, one from Allegany, eight from Tonawanda, five from Tuscarora and three from the Cattaraugus reservations. Their ages ranged from twelve to eighteen years and all could read and write and speak English as well as anybody. They were a pleasing company of children, clean and well clad, alert, intelligent and good natured, with low musical voices and good manners.

Some deficiencies in clothing were made good, while others went to have their pictures taken, and then the entire party sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by the ladies of the North Church and others. Later the children were given a ride about the city for a couple of hours in a large carette, the use of which was donated by the secretary of the company. Twenty lunch baskets were filled from the overflowing tables, and laden with these and their own home supplies, the company rode to the station, where, at 6.20 P. M., they embarked in a special car with Missionary Trippe, whom they all knew, and the writer, with whom by this time they were on familiar terms. Every attention was shown us by Mr. Fraser, the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by all the railway officials. At Rochester we changed to our own through car, and settled ourselves for the journey of nearly five hundred miles. The children were all in high spirits and as full of fun as so many kittens, but showed no rude or ungracious behavior. Gathered from a circuit of over fifty miles, many of them had never seen each other before, but they soon became acquainted and none seemed shy or aloof. Several had copies of the "Gospel Hymns" and began to sing the old revival melodies. Others had harmonicas, and ventured on "Annie Rooney," "Marching Through Georgia," and other ballads. Many of the girls took out their crochet work, or read books or papers brought with them. The humorous boy was on hand in force, calling out Carlisle! at every stopping place, or following the brakeman through the car, with sly mockery from behind. Another insisted on wearing every cap or hat in the company, and even borrowed the girls' headgear amid great applause. As there was plenty of room, each of the twenty had a seat to himself, from which incessant visiting went on throughout the car. All was good humor and excitement, though the fun never became uproarious. At

ten o'clock we gathered the children around us in the middle of our moving house and had family worship, first quieting all by sacred music, then reading a short psalm, and then having a brief prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer. The scene was novel and charming as the children sat clustered on the backs, sides and intervals of the seats, with arms wreathed about each other and their eyes upturned to the two ministers standing among them. Even the conductor and two brakemen came in quietly and took a reverent part in the worship.

Much curiosity was excited everywhere by our little caravan, and many persons made their way to us, to inquire whence the children came and where they were going. No such procession had been seen before on that route. There seemed to be no such thing as sleep or fatigue in the party. After eleven o'clock we enforced a little discipline and stopped the visiting, the music and loud conversation, but otherwise left them free. They took cat-naps by detachments, but at no time were all asleep at once, until five o'clock in the morning. The two ministers kept awake continuously and watched the two doors at every stopping place, for the boys were curious to see everything, and would venture on the platform.

The lunch baskets were the great staple of comfort, to which the children placidly addressed their attention when leisure befell them. But for this handy eating the night would have seemed much longer.

At Harrisburg, which we reached about seven in the morning, a stop of an hour occurred, during which breakfast was completed, and as we crossed the high bridge over the Susquehanna, the lunch baskets were cast from our windows into the broad river and went floating down the stream. It was explained to the children that here was their chance to put away all that was unworthy in their previous life and to take a new start, every way, as they entered the new home. From their laughing gestures as the baskets went adrift, we hope that they disposed of many a fault and folly, at least in their intentions, as they crossed their Rubicon.

At last accounts, all of them are doing well, though many have been homesick at Carlisle. Homesickness does not depend, however, on the quality of one's home. Many of the parents have been more homesick for them, and have come to Buffalo to inquire about their children, and to show us proudly the letters received from these boys and girls, who can write as often as they choose, but must write home once a month. These families should have our sympathy and prayers.

WM. S. HUBBELL.

MISSIONARY CONCERT ITEMS.

Much uneasiness is felt among the friends of missions on account of the recent outbreaks against

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Incls. No.

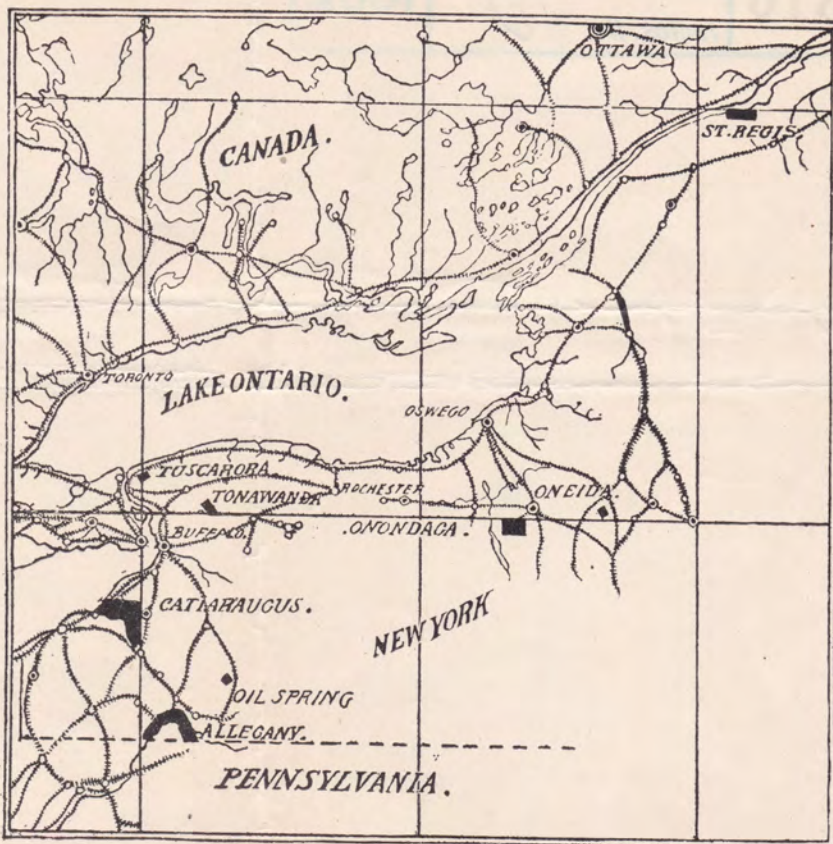
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Be it enacted

That the Indian children of the state of New York, (at least) to the number of fifty boys and girls, be received at Carlisle school on the same basis as other Indians sent there.

(Some such clause as the above is respectfully suggested.)

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MAP SHOWING THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

By the U. S. treaty of 1840, which, however, was not carried into effect, the Indians of New York were to be removed to Kansas, and were to receive three hundred and twenty acres of land for each person. Besides this, \$400,000 was pledged them for expenses of the journey and for tools, dwellings and stock.

At present we find in Western New York:

The Onondaga Reservation, containing	7,300 acres, with	450 Indians.
" Tonawanda	" 7,547 "	" 500 "
" Tuscarora	" 6,249 "	" 439 "
" Cattaraugus	" 21,680 "	" 1,591 "
" Allegany	" 30,469 "	" 834 "

The Onondagas, whose alleged villainy has all along been urged as the chief reason for breaking up the Reservations, are now excepted from the measure pending before the Legislature for that purpose.

The Allegany Reservation, for whose partition the "Whipple Bill" has been specially devised, includes a strip forty miles long and one mile wide bordering on the Allegheny River. Owing to its peculiar shape, it contains, according to the report of the U. S. Indian Commissioners, only 10,000 acres of tillable land. Some 3,500 acres of this choicest land are now settled by whites, and the "Whipple Bill" specifies that these lands may be at once appropriated. There remains, therefore, under the plan proposed, 6,500 acres of farming land, to be divided among 834 persons. A farm of less than eight acres would therefore be the portion of each.

The allotments on the other Reservations mentioned, including all the land, bad and good, rented and unrented, will scarcely furnish fifteen acres to each Indian. The advocates of the "Whipple Bill" predict that all rents or annuities will cease when the tribal relation ends. In such case, the majority of these red men will take the shortest road to the poorhouse. Many whites will cheerfully acquiesce in such a fate for these Indians, if only their coveted lands can be secured.