

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Carlisle, Pa.

March 17th., 1915.

Mr. Meyer:

A few days back Newton Robertson was referred to me with the statement that he had the itch. Whereas it is true that the boy did have the scabies, he has not that trouble at the present time. In my opinion he probably made this excuse to gain sympathy and leniency. I have given him the regular itch treatment in order to satisfy the down town authorities. Kindly dispose of the boy as may have been decided upon in the past as there is nothing wrong with him.

respectfully,

Walter Rindloff M.D.

April 2, 1915.

Mr. Axel Johnson,
U. S. Indian Agency,
Macy, Nebr.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Replying to your letter of March 26th, I have to advise that I have secured the indefinite parole of Newton Robinson on condition that he pay the Court costs, which amount to \$17.40. It will also be necessary for Newton's folks to send sufficient money to cover his transportation and other traveling expenses from Carlisle to his home. We still have the boy here at the school in the guard house, and I will hold him here until I hear from you further regarding his disposition.

Very respectfully,

OHL:SR

Supervisor in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Omaha Agency, Macy, Neb.

Mar. 26, 1915.

Supervisor O. H. Lipps,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

I am again writing you relative to the course which I think is best to pursue in the case of Newton Robinson of this reservation. Newton's parents together with Mr. Alfred Blackbird were in to see me today and after duly considering the matter I believe that it would be for the best interest of Newton to have him return to the Omaha reservation. He has a very good record at Genoa and was considered a good boy while on this reservation. In case its possible for you to have him sent home I kindly ask you to take the steps necessary to his being sent home. In case he has no funds to his credit inform me and I will have his parents furnish you transportation.

Hoping that my request will meet with your approval and thanking you for the interest that you maintained in the Omaha children, I remain

Very respectfully,


Superintendent.

J/F

In the Court of Quarter
Sessions of Cumberland
County

vs
Custody

vs
Norton Robinson

And now 1 Apr 1915
The Court Norton Robinson
is hereby ordered until
the further order of
the Court and the Clerk
will issue a discharge
to the Sheriff releasing
him from further custody
The Costs to be paid by
the defendant

By the Court
M. F. Seidley
S/

Cent. 17.40

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF SERVICE

April 14th, 1915.

Mr. Axel Johnson,
Superintendent, The Omaha Agency,
Macy, Nebr.

My dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your favor of April the 12th, with which you transmitted checks in the amounts of \$20.00 and \$31.00, respectively, to be used to pay for costs in the court proceedings which had recently been instituted against Newton Robinson and to provide transportation for his coming home.

The checks have been handed to Mr. Griffiths, the Disciplinarian at this school under whose charge Newton was placed by the Court, in order that the charge for costs can be paid and a ticket can be procured for his passage home. The amounts not required otherwise will be handed to Newton to pay for his incidental traveling expenses enroute home.

Thanking you for your co-operation and assuring you that I am glad such arrangements have been completed, I am,

Very truly yours,

HKM.

Supervisor in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Omaha Agency, Macy, Neb.

April 12, 1915.

Supervisor O. H. Lipps,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of April 2, 1915, relative to the amount of money required for paying the court cost and transportation for Newton Robinson. I am enclosing you one check for \$31.00 and my personal check for \$20.00. As you stated in your letter the court cost is \$17.40 and the transportation is \$28.14. I think the amount (\$51.00) is sufficient ~~amount~~ to meet all the necessary expenses for Newton's court cost and home coming.

Thanking you for the interest you have shown in the case and assuring you that it is heartily appreciated by his parents and myself, I remain

Very respectfully,


Superintendent.

J/F

Ed.-Schools
23252-1915
A V S

Newton Robinson.

April 14th, 1915.

The Honorable,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the Office's letter of March the 3rd, 1914, in which my action resulting in the sentence to the Reform School at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, of Newton Robinson was approved, I respectfully report that when there was some delay about removing the boy from the jail in Carlisle to the Reform School, at the request of the parents of the boy, I had him released on parole and he has been cared for since here at school.

The parents have now provided the amounts necessary to pay the court costs and transportation for his passage home and an indefinite parole has been granted. Upon the recommendation of Superintendent Johnson and with the understanding that he will be responsible for him it is being arranged to have Newton leave here this evening for his home on the Omaha Reservation.

Very respectfully,

HKM.

Supervisor in Charge.

March 3rd, 1915.

Mr. Alfred Blackbird,

Macy, Nebr.

Dear Mr. Blackbird:

I have your letter of March the 1st and very much regret to advise you that Newton Robinson has been sent to the Reform School at Huntington in this state. The copies of the letters enclosed herewith are self-explanatory and contain all that is to be said about the unfortunate matter.

Will you please explain the case to Newton's parents?

Very truly yours,

Supervisor in Charge.

H.K.M.

(Copy to Superintendent Johnson)

son of the Omaha Agency
Copies referred to in the letter above were of letters to Superintendent John and to the Indian Office on February the 20th, relative to the Newton Robinson affair.

H.K.M.

Wacy, Nebr.
Mar 1, 1915.

O. H. Lipps,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear friend;

We got letter from
Newton Robinson last night &
he told us that he was in
the County Jail, and they
told him that he have to go
to the reform school if he
don't pay the fine. He told us
another things about himself that
he is having itches, I wonder if
that is so? Newton is my nephew
and his father & mother came to
me this morning and asked me
to write a letter to you and fine
out. If it is they didn't want ~~the~~
^{boy to} go to the reform school and we

want to see what can be done
about it. and will thank you
to write me at your earliest-con-
venience.

Yours very truly.
Alfred Blackbird.

44-2104

-2- Mr. Axel Johnson, Superintendent.

Febr. 20th, 1915.

Mr. Axel Johnson,
Superintendent, The Omaha Agency,
Macy, Nebraska.

My dear Sir:

I regret very much to report to you that during the week Newton Robinson, who was enrolled here in October, had to be sentenced to the Reform School at Huntingdon in this State. I submit below for your further information a copy of a report that was submitted me yesterday by the Assistant Disciplinarian who is in direct charge of the boys at our Small Boys' Quarters, under whose care Newton has been while at Carlisle.

"Newton Robinson, an Omaha boy from Nebraska, 16 years of age, attempted to burn the shops here by twice setting fire to a bundle of oiled rags which were in the harness shop. He confessed to me that his object in doing this was to get expelled from the school. He was placed in the school guard-house the 16th inst. and remained there until yesterday morning when he was removed to the county jail in the town.

With your orders to have the necessary steps taken to get the boy in a reform school, I reported the case to the proper officials in town and he was tried before the Court yesterday and sentenced by Judge Sadler to serve a term in the Reform School at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania."

Such drastic action is seldom taken in the case of any

-2- Mr. Axel Johnson, Superintendent.

boy, even though much older than Newton, but because the attempted crime was so deliberately planned it was believed that Newton would be as much of a menace if returned to his home, and accordingly the action reported was taken.

Will you please convey the information to Newton's parents, so that they may know exactly why their boy has been sentenced?

Very respectfully,

HKM.

Supervisor in Charge.

(Copy to the Office of Indian Affairs)

March 12, 1915.

Mr. Axel Johnson, Supt.,
Omaha Indian Agency,
Macy, Nebr.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Referring further to the matter of sending Newton Robinson to the reform school for attempting to set fire to the shop building here, I have to advise that I thought until a few days ago that the boy had been sent to the Huntington Reform School some time ago. I learned, however, that he was still held in the Carlisle jail and it was reported to me that he had the itch. He did have the itch when he came to school, but was given treatment and pronounced well by our physician several months ago. However, as there appears to be no facilities in the county jail for giving proper treatment of diseases of this kind, I got permission of the Court to bring the boy to the school and keep him in the guard house here and have our physician give him treatment. This was done yesterday. He was taken to the hospital this morning and the physician failed to find any active signs of the disease on the boy's body, but, nevertheless, he is going to give the boy a short course of treatment. There are a few spots on his body that indicate he has been scratching the skin and it may be that the disease is coming back on him.

Mr. Axel Johnson,....#3.

This boy, from all the information I have been able to get regarding him, appears to be criminally inclined. Our shoemaker, who is a very kind, quiet, man, states that Newton would get mad and take a knife and cut a side of leather into small scraps, thus indicating his malicious tendencies. His language is foul and he appears to be altogether bad. Owing to his youth, being only sixteen years of age, he naturally has enlisted considerable sympathy, especially from the sheriff at the jail, also some attorneys have taken an interest in him, probably, however, for promised consideration.

This is a case that puzzles me. I knew of nothing else to be done with the boy, but to turn him over to the authorities and have him dealt with according to law, as any other boy would have been dealt with under similar circumstances. I could not conscientiously return the boy to you, under the circumstances, as I cannot see what you could do with him. No other school would be willing to take such a boy, and to turn him loose on the reservation would simply mean turning a young criminal loose to develop into a mature criminal later, in all probability. He is, no doubt, a very homesick boy, but the question is how far we should allow our sympathies to control our actions in a matter of this kind.

I believe the Court would parole the boy, provided you are willing to take the responsibility of requesting that he be sent home. If you know of any way that you can handle such a boy, I am perfectly willing to cooperate with you to do what

Mr. Alex Johnson,.....#3.

is best for him, keeping in mind, however, what we owe to society. Simply to expel this boy from Carlisle and allow him to return to his home and there indulge his criminal tendencies would, from my point of view, be entirely wrong. The boy is surely headed for the penitentiary unless something can be done with him to change his present tendencies.

If you have anything to suggest as to what should be done with the boy, I would be very glad to hear from you. We have another Omaha boy here about the same age and size of Newton Robinson, named James Cox, who is almost as vicious as Newton. James appears somewhat mentally defective. Last fall, he broke into the little store room of the Alumni building and stole several articles, and he was also with Newton Robinson when Newton tried to burn the shop building. In fact, Newton states that James lighted the oiled waste the first time, but we were unable to determine definitely that James was implicated in the affair, although we believe he was.

These boys, I believe, were sent to Carlisle before you took charge of the Omaha Agency, and, of course, you probably do not know anything about their character. I have wondered why such boys were sent clear across the continent to Carlisle at such great expense, when there are several smaller non-reservation schools near the Omaha reservation to which they should have been sent, if, in fact, they should have been sent to any Indian School.

I will keep Newton here in the school guard house under the physician's treatment until I hear from you. The Court

Mr. Axel Johnson, /.....#4.

he simply paroled him and allowed me to bring him to the school here for the purpose of medical treatment, and unless he can be convinced that the boy will be properly constrained, he will insist on his going to the reform school. Please let me hear from you regarding the matter at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

OHL:SR

Supervisor in Charge.

Copy to Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

March 26th, 1915.

Mr. Axel Johnson,
Superintendent, The Omaha Agency,
Macy, Nebr.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Referring to your letter of March the 16th, relative to the Newton Robinson case, I respectfully state that the boy was paroled by the Court in order that treatment could be given him here for the skin disease it was claimed Newton had. After being under the observation and care of the School Physician for several days a statement as follows was addressed to me:

"A few days back Newton Robinson was referred to me with the statement that he had the itch. Whereas it is true that the boy did have the scabies, he has not that trouble at the present time. In my opinion he probably made this excuse to gain sympathy and leniency. I have given him the regular itch treatment in order to satisfy the down town authorities. Kindly dispose of the boy as may have been decided upon in the past as there is nothing wrong with him."

As Newton has been sentenced to the State Reform School at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, for the confessed crime to which he pleaded guilty the disposition of his case now rests with the Court, but if you can give assurance that

-2- Mr. Axel Johnson, Superintendent.

his apparent criminal tendencies can be controlled at his home I will do what I can to have him released on parole in your care or in care of those of his relatives who want to assume the responsibility.

I hope I shall hear soon what can be done for the boy at his home.

Very respectfully,

HKM.

Supervisor in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Omaha Agency, Macy, Neb.

Mar. 16, 1915.

Supervisor O. H. Lipps,

Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Mr. Lipps:-

I am in receipt of your letter of Mar. 13, 1915, relative to Newton Robinson. Will you kindly hold him in the guard house until I have had time to communicate with his parents and neighbors in regard to the matter. Newton was sent from here last fall after my taking charge of the Omaha Agency. He comes from a very good family, his father is one of the most thrifty Omahas, and I was greatly surprised to find out that he was so vicious and criminally inclined. Diligent inquiry was made in case of all the students who were sent to Carlisle as to their fitness for attending this school and I find nothing that would disqualify him in any way from attendance at any school. He was reported by his neighbors to be above the average in his general conduct. Regretting that he has given you so much trouble and thanking you for your interest in his case as well as for your interest in the other Omaha children, I remain

Very truly yours,

A. J. Johnson
Superintendent.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL
CARLISLE, PA.

February 19, 1915.

Mr. Lipps, Supervisor in Charge
Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.
Sir:-

Newton Robinson, an Omaha boy from Nebraska, 16 years of age, attempted to burn the shops here by twice setting fire to a bundle of oiled rags which were in the harness shop. He confessed to me that his object in doing this was to get expelled from the school. He was placed in the school guard-house the 16th inst and remained there until yesterday morning when he was removed to the county jail in the town.

With your orders to have the necessary steps taken to get the boy in a reform school, I reported the case to the proper officials in town and he was tried before the Court yesterday and sentenced by Judge Sadler to serve a term in the Reform School at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully

Wallace Denny

Small Boys' Disciplinarian.

Readm. 5-12-15. 2104 CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

No. 5251	NAME.	AGE.	TRIBE.	DEGREE OF INDIAN BLOOD.	NAME OF AGENCY AND RESERVATION, IF ENROLLED; IF NOT, POST OFFICE OF FAMILY.
	Robinson, Newton	16	Omaha	Full	Omaha

[illegible]

Newton Robinson

Read Instructions on this Application Blank carefully

BRIEF.

Application of

Charles Robinson

FOR THE ENROLLMENT OF

Meriton Robinson

IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL AT

Carlisle, Pennsylvania

NAME OF AGENCY FROM WHICH PUPIL CAME:

Omaha

Date of enrollment..... 191.....

Term of enrollment *Three* (*3*) years

Printed by Carlisle Indians.

Important—Only those students who desire to come to Carlisle because they have a definite purpose in view will be admitted. Applications for enrollment must be submitted in all cases for consideration before transportation can be made available. Time will then be taken to find out the records students have made in the schools previously attended, and to secure recommendations as to their *moral character* and their worthiness for further attendance at a Government institution.

Application for Enrollment in a Non-reservation School.

(For a child enrolled at an Agency)

For and in consideration of the Government of the United States assuming the care, education, and maintenance in the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pa

of Nevoton Robinson Male; date of birth Sept. 17, 1898
(Name of Child) (Sex)

(Tribe)

NAME OF FATHER
(Both Indian and English)

Living or
Dead

TRIBE

BAND

DEGREE OF
INDIAN BLOOD

Charles Robinson

Onoka

Full blood

NAME OF MOTHER

Mary Elida Blackford

Young Onoka

Full blood

I, Charles Robinson, do hereby voluntarily consent and agree to

enrollment in said school for a period of three years, and also obligate myself to abide by all the rules and regulations for Indian Schools.
(Not less than 3)

The said child has been enrolled in the following schools:

NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE OF ENROLLMENT	DATE OF DISCHARGE	CAUSE	GRADE
<u>1. Genoa</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1914</u>	<u>Term expired</u>	<u>3rd.</u>
<u>2.</u>				
<u>3.</u>				
<u>4.</u>				

Charles Robinson
(Parent, guardian, or next of kin)

P. O. address:

Mary
Nebraska

Two Witnesses:

Oliver Wood
Axel Johnson

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I have this day carefully examined the above-named child herein proposed for transfer and find him to be in proper physical condition to attend school, and not afflicted with tuberculosis or any disease which would be a menace to the health of other pupils.

This 10 day of September, 1914

W. T. Ream
Physician at Walthill Agency.

CERTIFICATE OF AGENT OR SUPERINTENDENT.

I hereby certify that the statements made in the foregoing application and certificate, to the best of my knowledge and belief, are true, that the consent of Charles Robinson
(Parent, guardian, or next of kin)
was voluntary, and I recommend the transfer of said child.

This 12 day of Sept, 1914

A. F. Johnson
Agent or Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTE.

This form must be executed in duplicate when a child is transferred from a reservation to a non-reservation school. The Superintendent of the nonreservation school will retain the original for his files, and the duplicate shall be deposited in the Agency records. The agent will then send to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs his certificate as provided by law. All the blanks must be properly filled in every case.

NOTE.—Age limits, fourteen to twenty years. Preferably fourteen to eighteen. Students must be at least one-fourth Indian, preferably full Indian. Special cases beyond the age limit will be given consideration. An industrial course only can be taken and the term reduced to three years, in exceptional cases.

Read Instructions on this Application Blank carefully

INDORSEMENTS.

The laws relating to the transfer of Indian children from reservations and schools are as follows:

That hereafter no Indian child shall be sent from any Indian reservation to a school beyond the State or Territory in which said reservation is situated without the voluntary consent of the father or mother of such child if either of them is living, and if neither of them is living without the voluntary consent of the next of kin of such child. Such consent shall be made before the agent of the reservation, and he shall send to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs his certificate that such consent has been voluntarily given before such child shall be removed from such reservation. And it shall be unlawful for any Indian agent or other employee of the Government to induce, or seek to induce, by withholding rations or by other improper means, the parents or next of kin of any Indian to consent to the removal of any Indian child beyond the limits of any reservation. (28 Stats., p. 906.)

Provided, that hereafter no Indian child shall be taken from any school in any State or Territory to a school in any other State against its will or without the written consent of its parents. (29 Stats., p. 348.)

The rules provide that—

A pupil who has been regularly enrolled in a nonreservation school must not be taken to any other nonreservation school without the consent of both Superintendents and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Superintendents will be held to strict accountability for such pupils taken to their schools.

An Indian boy or girl 18 years old and over may, without the consent of parents or others, personally sign the application form on its being changed to suit the case.

This form is to be used only in transfers from reservations, or Indian schools, to nonreservation schools.

Important—Only those students who desire to come to Carlisle because they have a definite purpose in view will be admitted. Applications for enrollment must be submitted in all cases for consideration before transportation can be made available. Time will then be taken to find out the records students have made in the schools previously attended, and to secure recommendations as to their *moral character* and their worthiness for further attendance at a Government institution.

CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL RECORD OF STUDENT

2109

NUMBER 5257	ENGLISH NAME Newton Robinson	AGENCY Omaha	NATION Omaha
BAND	INDIAN NAME	HOME ADDRESS Father - Chas. Robinson, Macy, Neb.	
PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD L	BLOOD full	AGE 16	HEIGHT WEIGHT FORCED INSP. FORCED EXPR. SEX M
FATHER	MOTHER	DATE DISCHARGED {Feb. 18, 1915 Apr. 14, 1915}	
ARRIVED AT SCHOOL Oct. 2, 1914	FOR WHAT PERIOD Three years	CAUSE OF DISCHARGE Home at Supt's request	
TO COUNTRY	PATRON'S NAME AND ADDRESS	FROM COUNTRY	
Readmitted Mar. 12, 1915			
Sentenced, Sent to the Penna. State Reformatory by Judge Sadler for attempting twice in one afternoon to set fire to the shop building.			

BRAW-WALKER, MURKIN, MICHIGAN 47445

Months in school before Carlisle. 3 yrs. . .

Grade entered 1 at Carlisle.

Grade at date of Discharge, . . .

Trade or Industry, . . .

Church, Presbyterian

1 1/2 mi. to public school

2104

June 22nd, 1915,

Superintendent,

Omaha Agency, Macey, Neb.

Dear Sir,

There is enclosed herewith your check No. 4239 in favor of Galbaezha Robinson in the sum of 25.00 with the advice that we cannot locate any one at Carlisle for whom this check is intended. If for Newton Robinson he has returned home.

Respectfully,

W.H.M.

Supervisor in charge,