

Name Natalish, Vincent

5377

Age

Deg. Ind. blood

Address 104, E 55, street, New York, N.Y.

Information from

Date May 27, 1914

State

Agency

Tribe

POSITIONS FOR WHICH LISTED. SUITABILITY IN ORDER NAMED.

1. Is on Ft. Apache reservation making lists of names of  
3. inhabitants, taking census. May 27, 1914.  
4.

Remarks:

Natalish, V. 5377

Ex-student

4076

Correspondence

~~4076~~

## Many Indians in the City; Adopt White Man's Ways

**Red Men in Fight for a Living Enter Into Successful Competition in Many Forms of Industry Against Paleface Workers—A Visit to a Peace Pow-wow in an Uptown Flat.**

The strains of mandolin music came floating over the transom of a flat on the upper West Side of Manhattan and here was the quaver of an old man's voice as he sang with feeling, "Silver threads Among the Gold." As the applause within at the conclusion of the last stanza died away, The Eagle man pushed the electric bell and in response to this summons, so typical of the white man's civilization, a handsome Indian patron opened the door and welcomed the visitor. Her husband, Frank Kennedy, added his greeting, his splendid figure streaming almost out of proportion to the dimensions of the flat and belonging to its vigor and sturdiness rather to the forest trails of Western New York as fathers once trod.

For this was an Indian of the re-

are Indians who are thus making their way. Ezra Jacobs, a Seneca from the Allegany reservation, lives in the Williamsburg section, and Angus Jacobs, also a Seneca, and a Carlisle graduate, holds an important post in a candy factory on West Broadway, Manhattan. Joe Delle, of Iroquois descent and from the St. Regis reservation in northern New York, is a structural iron worker in this city, and Walter Deer of the Caughnawagas is also winning his way here. He is a nephew of Running Deer, who died recently and who long kept a hotel on the St. Lawrence frequented by tourists. Alfred Standing Bear, a Sioux, lives in the Bronx and is a representative of the Cherokees, is J. M. Oskinson, who holds a responsible post with Collier's weekly.

**Smoke the Peace Pipe in a City Flat Parlor.**

Frank Kennedy and his brother, Leroy, occupy adjoining flats in an apartment overlooking the Hudson River, and their red brothers of this big city often drop in to smoke the pipe of peace, or more likely the modern cigar in a cramped parlor. The first named Kennedy studied at Hampton Institute, and his wife at Carlisle, and both are intelligent, keen-witted and ambitious. His family was prominent among the Senecas in the older days, and he is a nephew of Moses Shongo, now connected with the Buffalo Historical Society, sometime instructor at Carlisle, and an accomplished musician and long U. S. bandmaster. Their ancestor was Captain Shongo of Revolutionary fame, who possessed the secrets of Indian medicine and handed them down to his posterity after the manner of his race. Mr. Kennedy's physique indicates that he has benefited from them, though he says the confinement of New York life is mighty hard on even an Indian's digestion and he has to fight that foe of American happiness, dyspepsia.

He received a mechanical training, took up automobile construction, was for a time with a well-known motorcar concern and now is a member of an automobile repair firm.

Students of Indian problems believe that the red man has a natural bent for work involving skillful use of hands and brain in mechanical or industrial occupation, and Mr. Kennedy agrees with this idea though he told The Eagle representative that Indians differ in their tastes and abilities just as men of other races do, and are not all adapted to the same type of work. He has traveled a good deal, has observed the ways of the world, and is of a philosophic turn. Like most of his race, but says motor cars take so much of his time now he does not have much left to think about the problems of the future.

**Carlisle Graduate Helps His Fellow Indians in Their Troubles.**

One of the Carlisle graduates who has been making a fine record in New York is Vincent Natalish, who deserves especial credit for the work he has been doing to protect his own people in their rights. Mr. Natalish, who studied engineering at Carlisle and has been successful in work on such lines since leaving the institution about two years ago, is an Apache and his grandfather was Chief Victorio of the Warm Spring clan of that noted tribe. The late Chief Geronimo headed the Chiricahua clan of the Apaches and between the two divisions of the tribe

there were, about thirty years ago, frequent hostilities.

There was also fighting between them and the United States troops and in one of the battles in which his grandfather participated Mr. Natalish, who was then but an infant, had his nose broken. The Warm Spring Apaches lived in New Mexico and the Chiricahuas in Arizona and Mexico and the remnants of the two clans

Pennsylvania line from the Allegany Reservation, in New York State. He has been in many parts of the world as a member of the regular army, having seen service in the Philippines, in Company No. 1, First United States Infantry. This service covered twenty-one months. Then he enlisted a second time and served three years, most of this time at Vancouver Barracks, Washington State. He went to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal and can talk interestingly of the scenes in the foreign countries he has visited.



**Ezra L. Jacobs of Brooklyn,**  
A Seneca Indian and Descendant of Chief Cornplanter, Who Has Served in the Regular Army and Seen Philippine Service.

are now to be found on a reservation at Fort Sill, in Oklahoma. How they came to be there makes rather a long story, but it is full of illustrations of the injustice the whites have so often shown toward the Indians in their relations with them.

Ezra L. Jacobs, the Williamsburg Seneca, is a soldier, traveler, and lineal descendant of the great Chief Cornplanter, Gye-ant-Wa-Ka, friend of Washington. Mr. Jacobs, who now lives with his family in a flat on Engert avenue, is from the Cornplanter reservation just over the



**Frank A. Kennedy,**  
Seneca, Who Has Become an Automobile Expert.

owned Seneca nation, who kept the Western door of the Iroquois Long house, as they were wont to refer metaphorically to their famous league. And at his side propped on a couch, though this was a New York flat, was a fat papoose trapped in an Indian cradle and placed bright against the wall. The fastenings were beaded and ornamented in the customary Indian fashion. In the company were Caughnawagas and Shoshones and Indians of the once warlike Mohawk tribe from the St. Regis reservation, and others representing different nations of the red race. The musician was Seneca, a Seneca, noted in days gone by on the Cattaraugus reservation in Western New York for his melody, but now making his living as a musician in the metropolis.

**How the Indians Are Adapting Themselves to Civilization.**

Here were Indians who are actually living right in the heart of the most complex civilization in the world, where competition between individuals and nationalities is fiercest, prices highest, expenses greatest, and conditions of living generally as far removed as possible from those simple ways of existence habitual to their forefathers. And yet these Indians are adapting themselves to the conditions they find about them, making an honest and good living and winning the respect of neighbors and friends on their merits as members of the community, irrespective of their descent from the original possessors of the land.

Brooklyn as well as in the borough of Manhattan and the Bronx there



#110 E. 54 St.,  
New York, N. Y.  
March 18-07.

Maj. H. A. Mercer,  
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 8<sup>th</sup>  
inst. at hand and in reply  
to your letter, would say I do  
not know of any other  
graduates in New York  
except S. St. Paul, whom you  
have heard from and the  
other is Henry Standing Bear  
#226 St. 34 St. New York, N. Y. he  
is here with the SiouX Indians  
who take part in the Exposition.

This is all the graduates '63.  
who are in New York that  
I know of.

Yours very truly,

V. Natalish



# 165. The Open Forum

## The Apache Situation

FORT APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,  
Whiteriver, Ariz., Sept. 22, 1914.

TO THE SECRETARY-TREASURER,  
The Society of American Indians,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am very glad to have your communication of September 1, and note contents. I am sorry that I shall be unable to attend the Conference. You ask for the "situation in Arizona." I am very glad to have this opportunity to submit the following to the Society for careful consideration:

### *Condition of the Apache Indians off the Reservation.*

At Globe, Ariz., the Apache Indians live in teepees on the desert lands outside of the city limits. They have no farms there, and simply live there waiting for some work to turn up in the vicinity. The same condition exists at Miami.

At Wheatfields the Indians live in the teepees on the hilltops. They have no farms there and a number of them work for Chinese farmers. The white community there is prejudiced against the Indians and do not want them to live there.

At Green Back Valley the Indians live in teepees and have no lands of their own. Mr. Packard, who owns most of the valley

## SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS

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at this place, told the Indians that if they would clear the land and irrigate they could raise as many crops as they wished. They cleared the land, and after three crops he told them he wanted the land for himself.

At Sallymay there are 30 families living in teepees in a canyon. They have some small patches of corn. They are 25 miles from the nearest store.

At Gisela there are about 25 families living in teepees. Some of them have small farms. The white people in this vicinity don't want them. When the cow-boys have their cattle round up they tear down the Indians' fences and turn their cattle into the Indians' corn fields. When the Indians are out hunting their ponies, the cow-boys would draw guns on them even when they are out on the road with their families. They have appealed to the civil authorities, but have received no protection from the cow-boys.

At Angora the Indians had small farms in good condition, but they were driven away by the white men and appealed to the civil authorities, but nothing was done to help them to hold their homes.

At San Pedro Valley, 18 families live in teepees on small farms which the white men have not been able to take away from them. Formerly the Apaches owned the whole valley and used it. The white men have gained possession of about nine-tenths of the land, and continually annoy the Indians by tearing down fences and turning their cattle and horses into the Indians' corn fields.

The old Indians told me that General Crook, in rounding up all the Apaches, told them that if they would help him to get rid of the troublesome Apaches and after settling the troubles they would be allowed to return to their various homes, and live in peace, and that they would not be in need. They said that they did their part and nothing has been done by the Government to carry out the promises made to them by General Crook. They have gone back to their various homes and found the white people occupying their old farms, and the only thing left for the Indians to do was to pitch their teepees on hilltops and look at the white men in the valleys deriving the benefits from the farms that were at one time their own.

I was informed by the Indians off the reservation that four Indians were killed by white men, but nothing was done by the civil authorities to punish the murderers. A white man was



but few exceptions nearly every white man who went to the frontier as a scout, miner, trader, hunter or explorer, exhibited the worst side of his character when among Indians. The Indian became acquainted with all that was bad and saw but little of the real good of civilization. He heard more oaths than prayers, saw more saloons than churches or schools. The men he met were not calculated to inspire him with any confidence or respect for the white race. If the plains tribes had associated with a better class of citizens before they learned the vices of civilization, I am satisfied that the historian would not be compelled to write so dark and tragic a narrative . . ."

"Between 1840 and 1849 there were but few attacks against whites on the plains, and most of these occurred to the south, in Texas, or along the old Santa Fe trail. It was not until and during 1849 that extensive emigration set in towards California. As the wagon-trains increased, the hunting of the Indians was seriously interfered with. Expeditions, not only of United States troops but of adventures, buffalo hunters, and miners, penetrated to various parts of the great West. Among these travelers were men who regarded an Indian no higher than a dog, and fired upon peaceful parties of hunting Indians without the slightest provocation. Wagon-trains were often in charge of men from the East who knew nothing whatever of Indians or their habits, and becoming insanely frightened at the approach of either friendly or hostile red man, opened fire without the slightest thought of consequences. The white people introduced whisky and smallpox. It is therefore not surprising that all the plains

killed and an Indian was sent to the penitentiary. The Indians claimed that the white men were killed by a Mexican.

At one instance a white man killed an Indian at Globe. The white man fled. An Indian was blamed for the murder and was sent to the penitentiary for life. The white man, who committed the murder, was in California and while he was under the influence of liquor confessed that he killed the Indian at Globe and that an innocent Indian was serving a life term for it. The white man was brought back to Globe, tried, and was released. The innocent Indian was also released.

There ought to be something done to help these Apache Indians off the reservation. They ought to have some protection.

I am informed by the Indian Office that the Government has no jurisdiction over these Indians off the reservation and the they are amenable to the laws of the State. I think this would be true if those Apaches owned farms and lived in houses and citizens, but when they have nothing and simply exist in teepees, I think the Government still has jurisdiction over them.

Thanking you for offering this opportunity to me to present this case to your good offices, I am

Very respectfully,  
VINCENT NATALISH.

Several weeks ago we noticed that Vincent Natailish "New York's only Apache chief" was on his way to Washington to plead before Congress for justice toward his people. The writer recalls the time when "Chief Natalish" was one of a party of bright-eyed little Apache boys just brought to Carlisle by Lieutenant, now General R. H. Pratt, from the old Spanish Fort, San Marco, in St. Augustine, Fla. where his people were prisoners of war.

There were 110 boys and girls in the party that came. With their fathers and mothers they had experienced the cruelties of warfare, such as exasperated whites and revengeful Apaches knew how to wage. These young people did not at first take kindly to the shoes and hats of civilization which the escorts furnished, so when they

walked across the school campus for the first time on a snowy November day, some were shoeless and hatless for they had thrown them away. Very soon however they appreciated the shelter to which they had come and were a happy lot. The "good eat and good bed" seemed to appeal very strongly to them.

Mr. Natailish is one of many of the 110 who have made good use of the education received at Carlisle. He is a civil engineer with courses in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Columbia University to his credit.

The Apache prisoners, with the famous Geronimo, after several years confinement at San Marco St. Augustine, and afterwards at Mt. Vernon Barracks thirty miles from Mobile, Ala., were sent to Fort Sill, Okla. where they still are occupying land ceded to them by the Comanches.

1923



LUCE'S  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

NEW YORK

BOSTON

66 PARK PLACE

68 DEVONSHIRE

ALSO WITH OFFICES IN CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS

DENVER SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON

CABLE ADDRESS

CLIPPING

CLIPPING FROM

MARCH 9, 1912.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) TIMES-UNION

14  
SON OF APACHE CHIEF STUDIES PAINTING.



VINCENT V. NATALISH, INDIAN BOY PAINTER.

In New York is a real native American artist destined to make his mark. He is Master Vincent V. Natalish, son of an Apache chief. Although only nine years old, he has begun to paint in oils, and so well that artists are noticing his work and asserting that there is no question that he has artistic impulses. He has already painted a landscape, good and large, and he is even carrying his interest in the cause of art into the realm of sculpture.

Among the things which the young Apache has fashioned is a bear—a todinesque bear—which is on a roughly modelled pedestal.

## CHIEF WILL PLEAD TO FREE APACHES.

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New York's only Apache chief, Vincent Natalish, will go to Washington in a few days to plead the cause of his people before members of Congress and endeavor to have lifted from them the load of injustice which he says they bear.

Mr. Natalish is a graduate of the Carlisle School and has also been at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a civil engineer and is taking a special course at Columbia University.

He does not wish to return to his Warm Spring tribe until they are released as prisoners of war. Although they acted as scouts for the United States in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Geronimo, Mr. Natalish declares they were themselves taken prisoners. The tribe is at Fort Sill, Okla., where they have the use of the lands which were ceded by the Comanches. There has been an effort lately to transfer them from this country, which has good farming land, to a reservation which is largely a desert.

Mr. Natalish was chosen chief for the purpose of presenting the case of the tribe to the Washington authorities. He says that his people prefer to stay near Fort Still after they have been formally released by the Government. — *New York Herald*.

PNB



## Department of the Interior.

Mr. M. FriedmanSupt. U. S. Indian SchoolCarlislePennsylvania

6-330E

✓  
 5-165  
January 31, 1914  
 Name Vincent Natalish  
 (Please give name by which enrolled and also present or married name.)  
 Tribe Apache  
 Present Address { 104 E. 55 St. New York N.Y.  
San Carlos, Arizona.  
 Former Address 110 E. 54 St. New York N.Y.  
 (Address from which we heard from you last.)  
 Present Occupation Supervisor of Indian  
 Remarks: Schools.

5377

# CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

## DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL RECORD OF STUDENT.

NUMBER 5792	ENGLISH NAME Vincent Nah. tail. eh	AGENCY San Carlos	NATION Apache						
BAND	INDIAN NAME Nah. tail. eh	HOME ADDRESS							
PARENTS LIVING OR DEAD		BLOOD	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	FORCED INSP.	FORCED EXPR.	SEX.	
FATHER, Dead		MOTHER, Living	Full	9	4 <sup>5</sup>	80	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	M.
ARRIVED AT SCHOOL		FOR WHAT PERIOD		DATE DISCHARGED		CAUSE OF DISCHARGE			
April 30, 1887		5 years.		Mar. 11, 1899		Graduate '99			
TO COUNTRY	PATRONS NAME AND ADDRESS						FROM COUNTRY		
Jul. 22, 90	R. Balderston Dolington Bucks Pa						Transf.		
Sep. 10, 91	W. Evans Jr. Tullytown " "						"		
Apr. 3, 92	H. Paxson Solebury " "						Sep. 14, 93		
June 6, 94	E. Titus Lambertville N. J.						" 15, 94		
Apr. 30, 95	B. Bennett Belle Mead. "						" 14, 95		
June 30, 98	Mrs. J. Crawford Point Pleasant "						" 4, 98		
DRAWN BY MUSKOGON 5478									

Months in school before Carlisle, .....

Grade entered at Carlisle, .....

Grade at date of Discharge, .....

Trade or Industry, .....

Church, .....



RECORD OF GRADUATES AND RETURNED STUDENTS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Name Vincent Natalish '99

1. Are you married and if so to whom? Johanna Lukeman,

2. What is your present address? 110 East 54th St. N.Y. City.

3. Did you attend or graduate from any other schools after leaving Carlisle? Give names of school and dates if possible. No.

4. What is your present occupation? Salary? Civil Engineering.

5. Do you own your home? Yes

6. What kind of a house is it? Number of rooms? 2

7. How much property do you possess?

Stock None

Land None

Real Estate

8. Do you have money in the bank? How much?

9. Have you been in the Indian Service? In what positions? How long in each?

no

10. What other positions have you held since leaving Carlisle?

Engineering  
work since I came to New York.

11. Have you done anything for the betterment of your people? Write fully.

and still trying  
I have  
tried to have the U. S. Gov't. to  
give my people the Apache Indian  
"prisoners of war" a permanent home  
who are now confined on the military  
reservation at Fort Sill, Okla.



12. Tell me anything else of interest connected with your life.

My people at Fort Sill, Okla. last winter <sup>Jan. 1908</sup> appointed me their representative to have the dark shadow of prisoners of war <sup>removed</sup> from them and given a home. And not be sent from place to another.

The true facts concerning my people, how they fought against their own people for the U. S. Gov't and then were made prisoners of war and how the Peace Commission, composed of the friendly Apaches, who went to Washington D. C. at the request of President Grover Cleveland and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on their way home, they were made prisoners of war. I am trying to have things straighten for my people the Apache Indians.

This statement is written by me and it is now in President Roosevelt's hands for justice.

Real Estate

8. Do you have money in the bank?

9. Have you been in the Indian Service? If so, where and for how long?

10. Tell me anything else of interest connected with your life that you would mention.





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

January 21, 1907

*Vincent Natalish*  
*110 E. 54th St.*  
*New York City.*

Dear friend;-

Please oblige by answering the questions below accurately and promptly and return this paper to me in the enclosed envelope, which requires no postage.

Are you married and if so to whom?

*Leannah Rubeman*

What is your Post Office address?

*110 E. 54th St. New York, N. Y.*

What is your occupation?

*Engineering.*

Have you been in the Indian Service, in what positions and how long in each? *No.*

Have you lived in the East any part of the time since your graduation and if so, where, how long and what positions did you fill?

*all the time, with exception of one winter.*

Your friend

*W. A. Mercer*

Major 11th Cavalry,  
Superintendent.

October 11, 1912.

Mr. V. Natalish,  
110 E. 54th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:-

I have your letter of September ninth, and was very glad, indeed, to hear from you. It is a pleasure to know that you have been making good since you left Carlisle.

I am also interested in hearing of the progress of Kandell Paul. I met Mr. Oskison recently at the meeting of the Society of American Indians at Columbus, and he spoke very highly of you.

I wish you continued happiness and prosperity.

Sincerely your friend,

MF:SR

Superintendent.



New York City,  
Sept. 9-1912.

Mr. M. Friedman,  
Supt. Carlisle Indian School,  
Carlisle, Pa.  
Dear Sir:

I have your letter in reference to proposed students for Carlisle and in reply to same you will please find three names. I also enclose a letter from S. Sandell Paul Class 99 who is Secretary to Congressman Martin W. Littleton of N.Y. Sam. has made "good" since leaving Carlisle. It is useless for me to try to say something as Sam's letter to me explains all.

Sincerely yours,

V. Natalish

110 E. 54th St.,

New York City

# Proposed Students for Carlisle.

(5)

1. Name John Allen Address Fort Sill Okla.  
Tribe Apache Reservation Fort Sill Age 18
2. Name Maurice Chatto Address Fort Sill Okla  
Tribe Apache Reservation Fort Sill Age 17
3. Name Anna White Address 167 W. 60 St. N.Y. City  
Tribe Hogovis Reservation Hogansburg Age 17
4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribe \_\_\_\_\_ Reservation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribe \_\_\_\_\_ Reservation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_
6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribe \_\_\_\_\_ Reservation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_
7. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribe \_\_\_\_\_ Reservation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_
8. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribe \_\_\_\_\_ Reservation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_
9. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribe \_\_\_\_\_ Reservation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_
10. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tribe \_\_\_\_\_ Reservation \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Date Sept 5/12

Signature V. Natalish  
Address N.Y. City



165-  
Dec. 17th, 1915.

Mr. Vincent Natalish,

68 W. 56th St., New York City.

My dear Mr. Natalish:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 14th instant in regard to the enrolment at Carlisle or Chilocco of your thirteen year old boy. In reply thereto I must first call attention to the fact that schools like Carlisle and Chilocco are no longer allowed to enroll children less than fourteen years of age and then only when they are accompanied by an older child from the same family. It is likely, however, that special authority would be granted by the Office at Washington to effect the enrolment you desire at either of the schools named.

As to the selection of a school I must state that your own location for the next year or two should govern that to a great extent. If you intend to locate in Oklahoma it is my advice that you take your boy with you and that you try to enter him in the Chilocco School. It will mean much to him to be near you and where there will

-2- Mr. Vincent Natalish.

be afforded the opportunity to visit him from time to time while he is in school.

Will you let me know in what other way I can be of assistance to you in the matter of placing your boy in school?

Very truly yours,

HKM.

Superintendent.



68 West 56<sup>th</sup> Street,  
New York, N. Y.  
Dec. 14/15.

Supt. Oscar Tippe,  
Indian School,  
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Mr. Tippe:

I do not know  
whether or not you remember meeting  
me in Washington last fall.

I have a boy age thirteen (13)  
years and is going to Public  
school here in the city and does  
not seem to progress very rapidly.

II Owing to illness he did not start to go to school until he was eight (8) years old.

My wife died suddenly Oct. 1913 while I was in Arizona for the Bureau and my son has been handicap ever since.

I would like to know from you which would be better for him to attend Carlisle or Lehighocco you being familiar with the schools.

I have stayed here in the city on account of the boy. I helped him with his lessons since I came back to the city and



III have neglected my affairs in  
Oklahoma.

Hoping to hear from you soon  
in the premises.

I've planned to leave New York  
on January 3/16.

Very respectfully.

Vincent Natolish!

O.S.

Vincent Jr. is 13 years old - 5ft - 4 inches  
tall.  
M.

165-

January 10, 1918.

Mr. Vincent Natallish  
68 W. 56th St., New York City

Dear Sir::

It is my purpose before long to issue an  
outing number of the Arrow and Red Man. Among other facts con-  
cerning the outing, I want very much to publish some  
expression of the graduates and ex-students as to what the  
Carlisle outing has meant to them.

I understand you had some outing experience  
while a pupil here. Would you be willing to write me  
a letter telling of your outing experience and naming  
some ways in which the Carlisle outing has been beneficial  
to you.

If you can do this, I will be glad to hear  
from you soon.

With my good wishes, I am

Very truly yours

Superintendent.

NRD



May 20, 1918

Mr. V. Natalish,  
68 West 56th St.,  
New York City

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter asking to enroll your sixteen year old son here. I do not know what better school advantages we could give your son than he can get in New York City, but I shall be glad to take him if you want to send him here. Could you not make it convenient to come to Carlisle and see for yourself what we are doing here now? There may be many changes since you were a pupil and I think you would be better satisfied if you could see the school yourself before arranging to send your boy here.

Our Commencement this year takes place from June 2d to the 6th. This might be a good time for you to make your visit.

Very truly yours,

D-E

Superintendent

New York, N.Y.  
68 West 56<sup>th</sup> St.,

May 13/18.

Supt. John Francis,  
Carlisle Indian School,  
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Mr. Francis:

I would  
like very much for my boy  
Vincent Jr, who is going to  
16 years old to enter Carlisle  
soon. What are the present  
requirements?

Hoping to hear from you  
soon. Respy  
Wataerish.



Vincent Natalish

163-

PRESENT NAME

DATE	INFORMATION THROUGH	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	ITEMS OF INTEREST	GRADE
1907	Self.	110 E. 54th St. N. Y. City.	Engineering	Married Hanna Lukeman.	
1909	"	"	Civil "		
1911	"	"	"		
1914	"	104 E. 55th St., New York City	Supervisor of Indian schools.		