

Document 1



The student body of Carlisle Indian School, 1892.

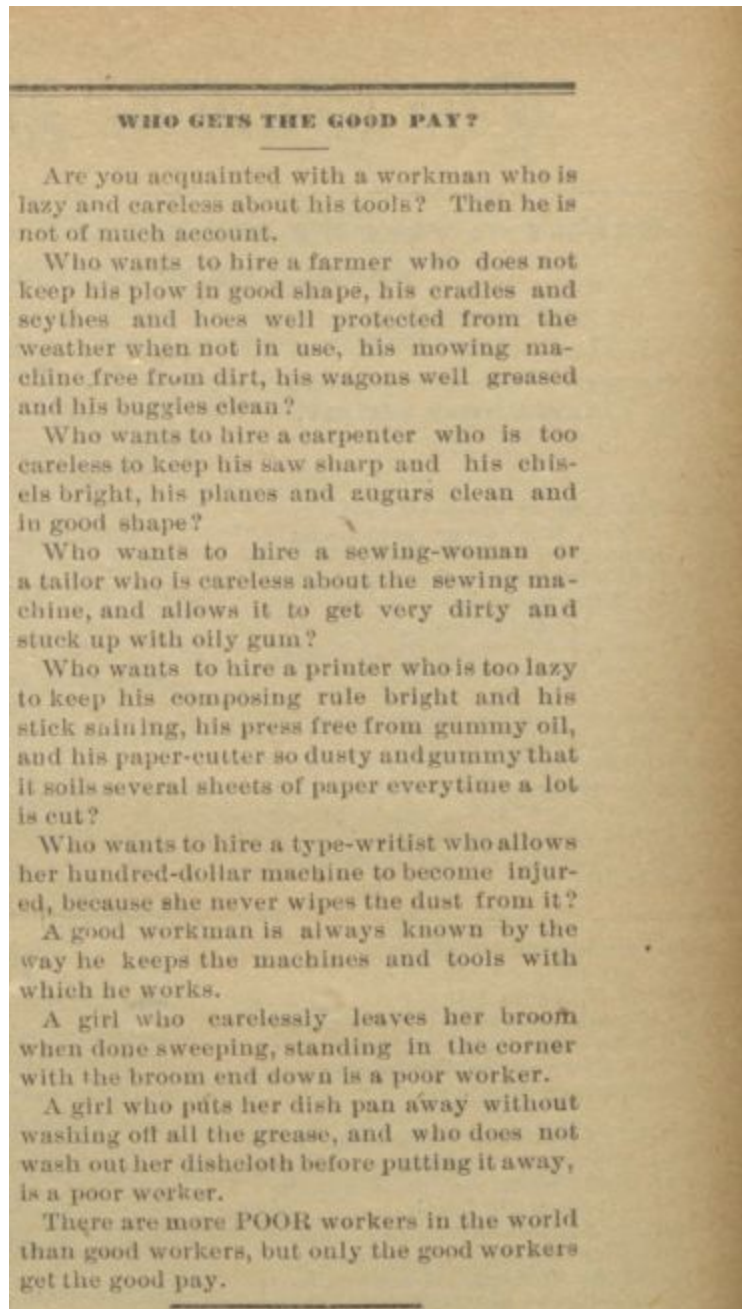
Source: Carlisle Indian School Digital Resource Center, Dickinson College

Comprehension Questions for Document 1

1) What do you see in this image?

2) How is the group of students in the image divided, and what differences between them can you perceive?

Document 2



“Who gets the good pay?” *The Indian Helper*, Carlisle Indian School, Oct. 24, 1890

Comprehension Questions for Document 2

- 3) **Analyze** the use of pronouns in this article. How does it delineate between male economic roles and female economic roles being promoted at Carlisle?
- 4) Does this differ from your knowledge of economic roles within a Native American society?

The Indian Helper.

FOR THE CARLISLE INDIAN BOYS AND GIRLS.

VOLUME I.

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1886.

NUMBER 31.

A boy should learn;

- A trade.
- To be grateful.
- To be on time.
- To respect the old.
- To respect woman.
- To be gentlemanly.
- To save the pennies.
- To work fast and well.
- To wear his hat straight.
- To take care of his best suit.
- To keep his elbows off the table.
- To keep his mouth and teeth clean.
- To not carry his hands in his pockets.
- To keep bad thoughts from his mind.
- To never drink wine, beer, ale, or whiskey.

A Girl Should Learn;

- To sew.
- To cook.
- To mend.
- To be gentle.
- To value time.
- To dress neatly.
- To keep a secret.
- To be self-reliant.
- To avoid idleness.
- To darn stockings.
- To respect old age.
- To make good bread.
- To keep a house tidy.
- To make home happy.
- To control her temper.
- To be above gossiping.
- To take care of the sick.
- To sweep down cob-webs.
- To take plenty of active exercise.
- To see a mouse without screaming.
- To wear shoes that won't cramp her feet.
- To be a womanly woman under all circumstances.

To say "No thank you, sir. I do not smoke."

To blacken the heels of his boots as well as the toes.

To never forget the person who was kind to him.

To give the best piece of meat to the next boy at table.

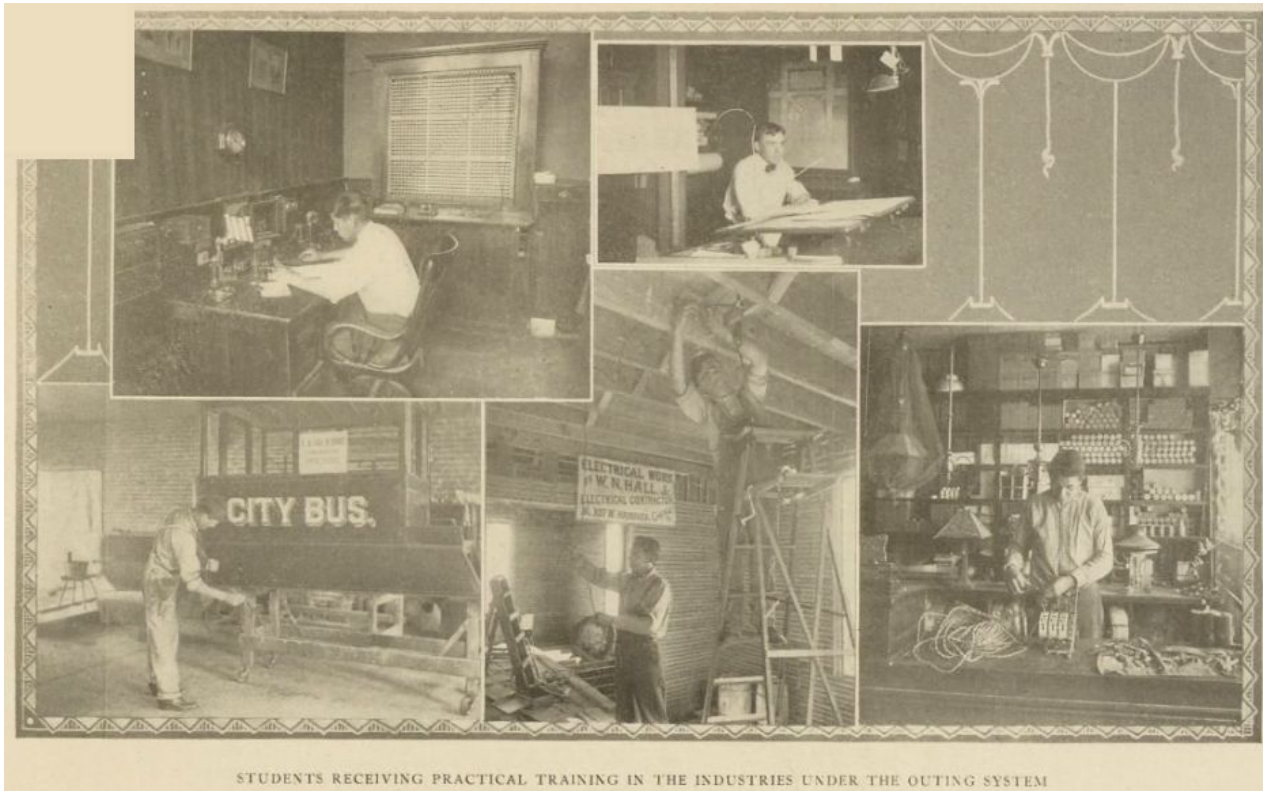
To walk and move as though he had BUSINESS on his brain.

To use a handkerchief for what it was made, Not wear it on his neck.

To be a gentlemanly gentleman under all circumstances.

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Historical Department.

Document 4



STUDENTS RECEIVING PRACTICAL TRAINING IN THE INDUSTRIES UNDER THE OUTING SYSTEM

Caption: Students receiving practical training in the industries under the outing system
Red Man (a magazine published at Carlisle), vol. 4, no. 9 (May 1912): 382

Document 5



GIRL STUDENTS OF CARLISLE IN PENNSYLVANIA HOUSEHOLDS UNDER THE SCHOOL'S OUTING SYSTEM

Caption: Girl students of Carlisle in Pennsylvania households under the school's outing system
Red Man (a magazine published at Carlisle), vol. 4, no. 1 (September 1911): 11.

Document 6

“Room details were changed on Tuesday. How proud each girl who is given the privilege of taking charge of a teacher’s room feels when entrusted with the care of the mantel ornaments, the pictures and the room bric-abrac, some of which are precious to the owners on account of the associations they have. A room-girl ought to feel that the room is her very own for a month, and she ought to try her best to keep it tidy, imagining all the while that the teacher is her visitor (except when giving necessary instructions.) This room detail is especially valuable in that it gives the girl an opportunity to handle with care delicate articles and to develop through individual instruction a taste for tidiness. A girl shows in a teacher’s room how she is going to keep her own home when she gets one. A woman who neglects her home and allows cob-webs to grow and dust to collect on the furniture or under it and in the hard places to reach, is a LA ZY woman, and if she has children and allows them to go even a little while with dirty hands and faces and wearing soiled clothing she is WORSE than a lazy woman, she is a disgrace to her sex, unless she be out of health, when there is some little excuse for such neglect.”

Source: *The Indian Helper*, Dec. 4, 1891 (Vol. VII, No .13)

Document 6

12) What arguments does the above excerpt make as to the value of having girls at the Carlisle school take on the responsibility of cleaning the teacher’s rooms?

13) How would this further the white goal of assimilating Native women into American society?

Document 9

“You have every chance where you are at to learn what Mr. Lipps [*the Carlisle superintendent*] wants the Oklahoma girls to learn especially, that is to keep house, learn to take care of property and to learn to keep yourself neat and clean. With Mrs. Robinson, you also have an opportunity of learning how to care for little children. Yet with all these advantages, you show no interest and go around doing your work in a ‘don’t care’ sort of way. . . . Our girls here just now are working hard and trying to make their grades in school and in their vocational work and they do not want any lazy, indifferent girls like you here.”

Letter dated Jan. 24, 1917, from Mrs. Nellie R. Denny, Chief Clerk in Charge of outings, to Louisa Beartail, a Carlisle student of the Creek nation.

Document 9

18) How does it show the expectations placed upon girls in the outing system?

19) How does the admonishment of Louis Beartail connect with what is shown in Document 6 and Document 7?

Document 10



Top: A photograph of a group of Yankton and Pueblo girls arriving at Carlisle, 1884.

Bottom: The same group of students six months later.

Source: Carlisle Indian School Digital Resource Center, Dickinson College

Comprehension Questions for Document 10

20) Compare the presentation of the girls in the first picture to the presentation of the same girls in the second picture.

21) What do you think was the *purpose* of publishing these two images, which were published by the Carlisle Indian School?