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Table listing agricultural products and their quantities, such as Beets, bushels (25), Beans, pounds (490), Carrots, bushels (50), etc.

The products the present summer are very promising, and will no doubt be greatly increased. Girls have been regularly detailed in their household duties, and quite a number have attained skill in laundering, cooking, sewing, etc.

Table listing clothing items and quantities, such as Aprons (259), Coats (12), Curtains (6), Caps, girls (44), etc.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school has been good, although we had 3 deaths during the year. One, a Winnebago boy, orphan, father and mother having died from pulmonary consumption within the last year, died after a short sickness of about a week.

Three of the Winnebago demanded their children home when they were taken sick with the measles, claiming their medicine men were superior doctors; but I was agreeably surprised that they returned shortly after and asked for white man's medicine, saying they would admit that white man's medicine was better, and wished the children taken back to school.

The waterworks are now completed and prove very beneficial. A superintendent's dwelling is now under construction, at the completion of which employees will have better accommodations, as room has been rather limited.

Ethical and social.—A Sunday school has been conducted during the year, where all pupils have had a training in the simple duties of brother to brother and to God. Older pupils have been allowed to attend different churches in the village, and regular services almost every Sunday have been conducted in a church near by, where pupils have been allowed to attend.

Socials have been given at intervals during the year, in which all employees have taken part and assisted in making them, what they ought to be, elevating, entertaining, etc. All holidays have been appropriately observed by speechmaking, singing, band music, etc.

Author of Report H. B. Frissell

Note Well

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IN VIRGINIA.

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The brass band, under the leadership of Fred Smith, an Indian boy educated here, has done remarkably well during the past year. The band has brought credit to the institution by its good playing and been much sought by different parties for different celebrations.

REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, Hampton, Va.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the academic and fiscal year ending June 30, 1897: The enrollment of Indians for the past school year stands as follows: Girls, 51; boys, 87; total, 138. Thirteen tribes are represented:

Table listing Indian tribes and their enrollment numbers, such as Sioux (20), Seneca, Indian Territory (3), Oneida (41), Seneca, New York (10), etc.

Our Indian school has had this year less distinct from the rest of the institution, a plan which has had most excellent results. The Indian boys and girls have been able to take and hold their places alongside the colored students in the school rooms and shops.

The success which has attended our work with the New York Indians and the help which they have been able to render, not only in their own tribes, but to many others, as teachers and leaders, makes it seem most desirable that more of them should be allowed to come to Hampton. They have been refused admission on the ground that New York State was well able to take care of its own Indians and that the burden should not be thrown on the General Government.

It is believed that the result of this new departure in the school's history will make it possible to place in our productive industries those who, having received previous instruction in our trade school, will be able to do better work.

Although the trade school is not yet completed generous friends have contributed a sufficient amount to open eight rooms, and classes in mechanical drawing, painting, plastering, bricklaying, manual training, carpentering, blacksmithing, wheel-

Debating society, talks on different topics, singing, and devotional exercises constituted the evening exercises.

Industries.—The boys have been regularly detailed to the different departments in industry. The work in carpentering has progressed nicely, with great benefit to apprentices.

The farm, consisting of about 60 acres, has been ably cared for by a detail of the larger boys, and garden work has been left principally to the younger boys. The products of the farm the last year were as follows:

Beets, bushels.....	25	Onions, bushels.....	116
Beans, pounds.....	490	Ornons, bushels.....	12
Carrots, bushels.....	50	Pumpkins.....	400
Cabbage, heads.....	370	Potatoes, bushels.....	431
Cucumbers, bushels.....	7	Pease, bushels.....	7
Corn, bushels.....	39	Puta-begas, bushels.....	94
Hay, tons.....	2	Squashes.....	100
Melons.....	47	Tomatoes, bushels.....	38
Melons, musk.....	74	Pork of farm, pounds.....	1,538

The products the present summer are very promising, and will no doubt be greatly increased.

Girls have been regularly detailed in their household duties, and quite a number have attained skill in laundering, cooking, sewing, etc. Articles manufactured in sewing room are as follows:

Aprons.....	259	Pants, boys.....	30
Coats.....	12	Shirts.....	46
Curtrains.....	26	Suits, union.....	6
Caps, girls.....	44	Suits, boys.....	10
Cloths, table.....	25	Skirts.....	134
Drawers.....	105	Slips, pillow.....	18
Dresses.....	196	Sheets.....	92
Garters, pairs.....	75	Towels.....	105
Napkins.....	12	Uniforms, girls.....	4
Nightgowns.....	49		

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school has been good, although we had 3 deaths during the year. One, a Winnebago boy, orphan, father and mother having died from pulmonary consumption within the last year, died after a short sickness of about a week. The other 2 deaths, one a Winnebago girl 8 years old, and the other an Oneida girl of 10 years.

Their deaths were brought on indirectly from measles, which unfortunately entered our school in April last, after successfully averting same for a period of seven months, during which time it passed through the whole western and southern part of this country. All naturally healthy children did not suffer, and with the good care given them were well in a week's time, but the delicate and sickly had quite severe attacks. Quite a number of young Indian children living in the camps in this vicinity died, as did also a number of white children. We considered ourselves favored that kind Providence spared us to such an extent.

Three of the Winnebagos demanded their children home when they were taken sick with the measles, claiming their medicine men were superior doctors; but I was agreeably surprised that they returned shortly after and asked for white man's medicine, saying they would admit that white man's medicine was better, and wished the children taken back to school. Fortunately none of those taken away died, but were back to school in a week's time.

Three pupils admitted last fall apparently sound, proved to be consumptive, and were returned to their folks in this vicinity, being pronounced incurable by the physicians.

The waterworks are now completed and prove very beneficial. A superintendent's dwelling is now under construction, at the completion of which employees will have better accommodations, as room has been rather limited.

Ethical and social.—A Sunday school has been conducted during the year, where all pupils have had a training in the simple duties of brother to brother and to God. Older pupils have been allowed to attend different churches in the village, and regular services almost every Sunday have been conducted in a church near by, where pupils have been allowed to attend.

Socials have been given at intervals during the year, in which all employees have taken part and assisted in making them, what they ought to be, elevating, entertaining, etc. All holidays have been appropriately observed by speechmaking, singing, band music, etc.

Author of report
H. B. Fairissell

Note Well

The brass band, under the leadership of Fred Smith, an Indian boy educated here, has done remarkably well during the past year. The band has brought credit to the institution by its good playing and been much sought by different parties for different celebrations. Regular military drills have been conducted, and the different athletic sports, such as baseball, football, etc., have been nourished at the school.

In conclusion, I have the honor of extending you my sincere thanks for prompt attention and kindly support tendered me during the past year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ANSEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, Hampton, Va.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the academic and fiscal year ending June 30, 1897: The enrollment of Indians for the past school year stands as follows: Girls, 51; boys, 87; total, 138. Thirteen tribes are represented:

Sioux.....	30	Seneca, Indian Territory.....	3
Oneida.....	41	Seneca, New York.....	10
Winnebago.....	7	Cayuga.....	1
Omaha.....	3	Tuscarora.....	1
Apache.....	6	Onondaga.....	1
Navajo.....	1	Cherokee.....	30
Sac and Fox.....	2	Stockbridge.....	12

Our Indian school has been this year less distinct from the rest of the institution, a plan which has had most excellent results. The Indian boys and girls have been able to take and hold their places alongside the colored students in the school rooms and shops. This has certainly been one of our most successful years in dealing with the Indians. We have never had as orderly or as interested a company.

The success which has attended our work with the New York Indians and the help which they have been able to render, not only in their own tribes, but to many others, as teachers and leaders, makes it seem most desirable that more of them should be allowed to come to Hampton. They have been refused admission on the ground that New York State was well able to take care of its own Indians and that the burden should not be thrown on the General Government. Unfortunately the State is not doing what it ought. The very fact that their Indians are brought into such close contact with civilization makes the necessity of an industrial education, such as they can not obtain at home, the more important in their case.

Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School Building.—The opening of the Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School Building in November last was a move toward higher training in the mechanic arts for the Indian as well as for the negro. In the school's sixteen shops under the apprentice system good work has been done, but we have long felt that a more thorough and systematic training in the theory and practice of the trades could only be given in a trade school under regular instructors.

It is believed that the result of this new departure in the school's history will make it possible to place in our productive industries those who, having received previous instruction in our trade school, will be able to do better work, thus saving much of the time of the foremen now given to beginners, making it possible to bring our shops on to a better business basis, and sending out into the South and West well-trained industrial leaders. The more systematic instruction of the manual training department and trade school has been of special value to the Indians. They are not so well fitted to pick up a trade, under the rather irregular method which necessarily prevailed under the apprentice system, as white or colored boys.

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Notes Indian Education Policies — Fairissell