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HISTORY OF INDIAN SCHOOLS

The question as regards the establishment of the first schools for Indians in the United States has been asked so often that we give the following facts regarding same:

After the establishment of the United States Government the following Christian bodies either instituted secular day and boarding schools among the Indians or continued those already in existence, and these schools have borne a large part of the Indian education, viz: Roman Catholic and Moravian from Colonial times; Society of Friends, 1795; Baptist, 1807; The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1810; Episcopal, 1815; Methodist Episcopal, 1816; Presbyterian (north), 1833; Old School Presbyterian, 1837; Methodist Episcopal (south), 1844; the Congregational American Missionary Association, 1846; Reformed Dutch, 1857; Presbyterian (south), 1857; United Presbyterian, 1869; Unitarians, 1866. Until 1870 all the Government aid for this object passed through the hands of missionaries.

On July 12, 1775, a committee on Indian affairs was appointed in the Continental Congress with General Schuyler as chairman, and in the following year a standing committee was created. Money was voted to support Indian students at Dartmouth and Princeton colleges. After the War Department was created in 1789, Indian affairs were left in the hands of its Secretary until 1849, when the Department of the Interior was established and the Indian Bureau was transferred thereto. General Knox, Washington's Secretary of War, urged industrial education and the President was of the same mind. In his message of 1801 President Adams advocated introducing among the Indian the implements and practices of husbandry in the household arts.

The first petition of an Indian for schools among his tribe was made by David Folsom, a Choctaw, in 1816. The Ottawas, in their treaty of 1817, and in their address to President Monroe in 1822, stipulated for industrial and literary education. In 1819 the first appropriation of \$10,000 was made by Congress for Indian education, the superintendents and agents to be nominated by the President. In 1823 there were twenty one church schools receiving Government

aid, and the number was increased to thirty-eight in 1825.

The first contract school was established on the Tulalip Reservation, Washington, in 1869, but it was not until 1873 that Government schools proper were provided. In the beginning there were only day schools, later boarding schools, on the reservations, and finally boarding schools remote from them known as "non-reservation schools," of which Carlisle, Pa., in the fall of 1879, and Forest Grove, Oregon, (later Chemawa) in February, 1880, were the first.

Contract or church schools were abandoned June 30, 1900. The religious societies have since taken care of their own schools, and appropriation for Indian education is applied under the law to Government schools.

A CARD OF THANKS

The wee small girls of Winona Hall,
Who keep their dormitory best of all,
Are grateful to Santa for what he has done
To give them such happiness, pleasure and fun.

They're grateful for dollies and 'kerchiefs
and books,
For ribbons and dressess to add to their looks,
For food and for shelter, for kindness and love
And all the good things that come from above.

They'll always remember their school days
so dear,

The seasons of frolic and fun and good cheer,
They'll always speak well of Chemawa I know,
And they'll reap a fine harvest for good seeds
do they sow.

As the wee small girls of Winona Hall
Grow to be women graceful and tall,
They will prove to you, Santa, they are try-
ing to be

The very best children you ever did see.

The Indian appropriation bill which passed the House of representatives carries \$102,200 for support of Chemawa school and \$30,000 for repairs and improvements. Hon. W.C. Hawley, our congressman, made a gallant effort on the floor of the House and succeeded in having the repair fund increased from \$20,000 to \$30,000.