

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

*In response to Senate resolution of January 31, papers relative to the education of the Apaches in Florida.*

FEBRUARY 3, 1887.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, February 2, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate of the 21st ultimo, viz:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of any and all contracts made for educating the children of the Apaches now confined at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Fla., and to communicate what proposals or offers of gratuitous aid in educating said children have been made to the Department or any official having said Indians in charge, and all correspondence in the Department touching the same. Also, the number of Apaches confined at Fort Marion and the dimensions of the building or buildings in which they are held in custody.

In reply thereto I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 1st instant, with copies of the papers therein referred to. Copies of correspondence from the records of the Department are also inclosed, all of which show the action taken by the Department to provide proper educational facilities for the youth and children among those Indians.

By these papers it will be seen that all of the youth among those Indians between the ages of twelve and twenty-two years, numbering, it is believed, 44 Indians in all, have been transferred to and placed under educational and industrial training at the Carlisle Indian Training School in Pennsylvania; and that upon recommendation of the officers of the Army having the custody of the Indians at Fort Marion, provision has been made for educational training of the younger children to the number of 60, by the Sisters of Charity at Saint Augustine, Fla., at the rate of \$7.50 per quarter each, as shown by the copy of contract (herewith) between the Indian Bureau and the Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, commencing January 1, 1887.

As the Apaches "now confined at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Fla.," are in the custody of the military branch of the Government, the information desired as to "the number of Apaches confined at Fort Marion, and the dimensions of the building or buildings in which they are held in custody," can be more definitely furnished by the War Department.

It will be seen by these papers that the latest report in possession of this Department as to the number of these Indians is that of October 1, 1886, when 469 were confined at Fort Marion. Since that date 44 have been removed to Carlisle.

The copies of papers herewith contain all the information in possession of this Department relating to any proposals or offers of gratuitous aid in educating said children "made to this Department or any official having said Indians in charge."

The letter of Dr. C. R. Agnew, dated 15th December, 1886, to the Secretary of War on this subject, was returned to the War Department with letter to the Secretary of War of January 21, 1887, copy of which is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
*Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, February 1, 1887.*

SIR: Referring to the Senate resolution of January 31, 1887, calling for information regarding contract for educating the children at Fort Marion, Florida, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies, from the files of this office, of the contract and correspondence on the subject.

Very respectfully,

J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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This agreement, made and entered into this first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, by and between J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for and on behalf of the United States of America, party of the first part, and The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, of Washington, District of Columbia, party of the second part, witnesseth: That the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The party of the second part, for and in consideration of the compensation hereinafter named, agrees:

1. To equip, maintain, and manage, a day school at St. Augustine, Florida, during six (6) months, commencing January 1, 1887, the school-buildings of said school to have a capacity and the necessary appliances for the accommodation of sixty-eight (68) pupils.

2. To educate, under this contract, at said day school, during the six (6) months above-mentioned, in a manner satisfactory to the party of the first part, at least fifteen (15) and not more than an average of sixty (60) Indian pupils, none of said pupils, at the time of their reception into said school, under this contract, to be under six or more than eighteen years of age, and none of them after attaining the age of twenty three years to be retained in said school as pupils under this contract, it being provided, however, that any of the pupils of said school over eighteen years of age and under twenty-three years of age on June 30, 1886, may be continued in said school, as pupils, under this contract, until they are twenty-three years of age. The pupils to be procured under this contract by the party of the second part are to be obtained from the Apache Indians now prisoners of war at Fort Marion, Florida.

3. To supply to said school a sufficient number of properly qualified employes to conduct it to the satisfaction of the party of the first part; and to teach the pupils in the ordinary branches of an English education, and to comply with the provisions of "An act to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks," &c., approved May 20, 1885.

4. To supply the pupils of said school with school books, stationery, and school appliances.

5. To report concerning said school as required, and upon blank forms to be furnished, by the party of the first part.

6. To have school-room exercises on five days in the week, legal holidays excepted.

7. To not transfer this contract or any interest therein, as provided by section 3737 of the U. S. Revised Statutes, to any other party or parties, it being understood that if this contract or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party of the second part, by that act the party of the first part will be relieved from all obligations under the contract, but all rights of action for breach of the contract by the party of the second part will be reserved to the party of the first part.

ARTICLE 2. The party of the first part, in consideration of the faithful performance by the party of the second part of the aforesaid agreements and stipulations, agrees:

1. To pay said party of the second part at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50) per quarter as compensation for every pupil taught under this contract, by said party of the second part, payment to be computed upon the average attendance of pupils in each quarter, it being agreed, however, that there shall not be paid to the party of the second part, under this contract, as compensation, a sum aggregating more than nine hundred dollars (\$900).

2. To make payments, under this contract, to the party of the second part at the end of every quarter, upon vouchers in duplicate duly subscribed and sworn to by the superintendent of the school that the day school hereinabove mentioned has been maintained and managed according to the true intent and meaning of this contract.

ARTICLE 3. The party of the first part reserves the right:

1. To abrogate this contract in the following manner and for the following reasons: (a) On a notice of fifteen days, given in writing to the party of the second part, provided that the party of the second part has failed to comply with the agreements and stipulations of this contract, the fifteen days' notice to be counted from and to include the day on which the notice is served personally by a duly authorized officer of the United States Government on the party of the second part, or is left by such officer at the school-house of the day-school above mentioned. (b) On a notice of sixty days, given in writing to the party of the second part, and for any reason satisfactory to the party of the first part, the sixty days' notice to be counted from and to include the day on which the notice is served personally upon, or is left at the school-house of, the party of the second part, in the manner provided above for serving notice of the abrogation of this contract for failure of the party of the second part to comply with the agreements and stipulations thereof.

2. To make inspections of the said school, and to require the party of the second part at any time to immediately dismiss from the service of the school all school employes who may be considered by the party of the first part not qualified for the respective positions occupied by them in school.

ARTICLE 4. It is expressly agreed and stipulated between the parties to this contract:

1. That, upon agreement between them, this contract may be changed, altered, modified, or abrogated, in whole or in part; but no such change, alteration, or modification shall entitle the party of the second part to receive a greater compensation for the service hereinbefore provided for than the compensation hereinbefore specified.

2. That no member of, or delegate to, Congress, officer, agent, or other employe of the Government, shall be admitted to any share or part in this contract, or derive any pecuniary benefit therefrom.

ARTICLE 5. This agreement is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*  
JOSEPH A. STEPHAN,  
*Director Bureau C. I. M.*

[SEAL.]

Witnesses:

JOHN A. BECKWITH,  
S. E. SLATER,  
*For the party of the first part.*  
GEORGE S. WILLARD,  
CHAS. L. LUSK,  
*For the party of the second part.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, Jan'y 19, 1887.*

The within contract is approved.

H. L. MULDROW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

I hereby certify that this is a true copy.

JOHN A. GORMAN,  
*Chief of Ed. Div., Indian Office.*

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1886.

SIR: General Clinton B. Fisk writes to me from Hampton, Va., as follows:

"\* \* \* Here I have met Miss Eustis, formerly of the Hampton teaching corps, just on her way home from Florida, where she saw much of the imprisoned Apaches recently from Arizona. There are about 15 warriors and 60 women and children. Among the youths are a dozen or more very bright Indian boys and girls who ought to be brought to Hampton forthwith, to take the places of Indian students who will go home at close of this school year. Can you not bring this about? Please see the Secretaries of War and Interior and recommend the former to transport to Hampton and then transfer to the Interior Department 12 or 15 of the captives for instruction. I think you can accomplish that. I shall appeal to the Woman's Association to send a missionary teacher to Saint Augustine to undertake work among those who remain there. I will be glad if you will at once confer with the Secretaries as to transfer of the youth to Hampton."

I respectfully refer this matter to you for such action as you may think wise.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,  
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
Carlisle, Pa., May 29, 1886.

SIR: A few days ago I received a letter from Lieutenant Richards, in charge of the Apache prisoners at Fort Marion, suggesting that I send young Bonito, one of our Chiricahua students, to Fort Marion for a few weeks, that he might explain to the Indians about school, and induce them to give up their suitable children for education. Bonito had written to Chihuahua, one of the chiefs, whom he knows. A number of persons in Saint Augustine have written me about the children, suggesting that they ought to be sent here. If the Department thinks well of it I would receive and take care of all that are of suitable age, and I have ample funds for the purpose. Lieutenant Richards's suggestion that Bonito go down and inform the parents is good. He is only fourteen years old, and an older boy might serve better.

Captain Burke, now in Washington, who has been here, and is so well acquainted with the Apaches, would, I think, be a most effective agent in overcoming the prejudices of the Indians. I would go down if thought best. Two would not be necessary. Miss Mather, now in Saint Augustine, who you will remember as one of my most faithful assistants when I was there in charge of Indian prisoners, writes me she would be glad to receive an order to bring them up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,  
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

General R. C. DRUM,  
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, June 2, 1886.

SIR: I am in receipt by reference of the Department of a communication from W. Whittlesey, secretary Board Indian Commissioners, wherein he quotes an extract from a letter of General Clinton B. Fisk, chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, wherein he recommends that a dozen or more very bright Indian boys and girls now in Florida, children of the imprisoned Apaches recently from Arizona, be brought to Hampton forthwith to take the places of Indian students who will go home at close of this school year.

You will please inform this office if you can accommodate the number stated or not.

Very respectfully,

A. B. UPSHAW,  
Acting Commissioner.

S. C. ARMSTRONG,  
Principal Hampton Normal School, Hampton, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, June 19, 1886.*

SIR: On the 29th of May I wrote to the Adjutant-General of the Army, saying you could take all the Apache prisoner children now held at Saint Augustine, Fla., who are of suitable age for school. From letters I have received from the officer in charge and others at Saint Augustine, it will be a matter of some management to get the parents of the children to consent, and I would recommend that I be allowed to take one of our Chiricahua boys and proceed to Saint Augustine and co-operate with the officer in charge in presenting the matter to the Indians. I have found in such cases that a proper and full presentation of the intentions of the Government and the power to act at once when they have made up their minds, is very important to success. I make this suggestion, presuming that they would not be required to give up their children against their will.

Authority covering transportation and expenses of myself and the Indian boy, and transportation for the youth and their expenses from Saint Augustine to Carlisle, would be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. PRATT,  
*Captain and Superintendent.*

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, July 22, 1886.*

SIR: It has been suggested to this office that the children of the Apaches under your charge be sent to the Government Training School at Carlisle, Pa. Before taking action in the matter, information on the following points is desired:

- (1) The number of such children between the ages of five and twenty-one years.
- (2) The number of such children between the ages of six and eighteen.
- (3) Whether or not any portion of the buildings under Government control is suitable for day-school purposes. If repairs or changes are necessary, what would be the probable cost?
- (4) At what salary can the services of a thoroughly competent teacher for these children be secured?
- (5) Your views fully as to best means of providing for the education of these children.

Very respectfully,

A. B. UPSHAW,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

Lieutenant MILLS,  
*Saint Augustine, Fla.*

SAINT FRANCIS BARRACKS,  
*Saint Augustine, Fla., August 20, 1886.*

SIR: Pursuant to the instructions contained in the letter from headquarters Division of the Atlantic, dated April 23, 1886, I have the honor to make the following monthly report relative to Indian prisoners, the Chiricahua Apaches, now under my charge.

During the past month these Indians have been quartered in Fort Marion. They have "the run of the place" there, being allowed full liberty within the walls. They sleep in comfortable tents on the terrepleins of the bastions. I am having substantial tent floors constructed for such of the tents as have not been already provided for in this respect. In the day-time the Indians are allowed to pass in and out unrestrained, not going further, however, than the crest of the covered way. There and in the dry ditch of the fort they have their games of ball. Occasionally small parties of them, under charge of Lieut. S. A. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, are permitted to visit the stores in the town for the purpose of making little purchases of articles not supplied by the Government. On these as well as on all other occasions a watchful care is exercised to prevent any friction between evil-disposed people and the Indians.

The general health of these prisoners is good. There have been, however, two deaths among them since my last report. One a female child about four years old, the daughter of the Indian woman No. 22, one of the wives of the fugitive Chief Geronimo. The child died July 31. A male infant about fifteen months old, No. 25, died on the 17th of August. Both of these children were very feeble when they were

brought here, and have required constant and particular care to keep them alive. It is hardly necessary to say that everything was done for them that could be done. They had the best of medical attendance in the person of Dr. De Witt Webb, a humane, skillful, and conscientious surgeon. They were supplied with all the medicines needed, and, from the first, milk and other food suitable for children, but not included in the regular ration, has been procured for them.

Since my last report I have been enabled, with the kindly offered services of "the sisters of the Roman Catholic Church" here, to establish a school for the Indian children. The exercises are held every day from 9 to 10.30 a. m. in the fort. At that hour no visitors are allowed in the fort, and the children's attention is not diverted. The older Indians have not been asked to join the class. I feared they would soon become disgusted, and when the novelty wore off they would absent themselves, and their example would be followed by the children. The older ones look on, however, and it is hoped as their curiosity and pride are aroused they will be attracted sufficiently to ask instruction as a favor.

The Indians appear contented and cheerful, and they thoroughly understand that they are being well treated. They are orderly and docile, and improving in their habits as regards cleanliness.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOOMIS L. LANGDON,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment U. S. Artillery, Commanding Post.*

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

*Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, New York City.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,  
*Governor's Island, New York, August 23, 1886.*

Respectfully forwarded for the information of superior authority.

The Indians at Fort Marion seem to be well and humanely cared for by the military authorities having them in immediate charge.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

*Major-General, Commanding.*

SAINT FRANCIS BARRACKS,

*Saint Augustine, Fla., August 23, 1886.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following special report relative to the Indian prisoners, the Chiricahua Apaches, under my charge, and respectfully beg leave to submit, for the consideration of the major-general commanding the division, certain recommendations as to their disposition and future care.

These Indians were brought here on the 13th of April last. Since then four of them have died, three children and one adult male. There now remains of the original number a total of seventy-three, made up as follows:

Number of men married .....	10
Number of men unmarried .....	4
Number of women married whose husbands are with them here .....	*12
Number of women unmarried, or whose husbands are in the West .....	20
Number of male children who are apparently under fourteen years of age .....	17
Number of female children who are apparently under fourteen years of age .....	8
Number of half-grown youths .....	2
Total number of men, women, and children .....	73

These people have been confined here long enough to be accustomed to the idea of restraint by superior authority. They have become as docile as Indians can become. They thoroughly understand that they must hereafter conduct themselves in a proper manner, and be cheerfully submissive to constitutional authority. Moreover, they appear now to have a perfect confidence in the Government and its officers as their best friends.

So far as the imprisonment of these Indians may have been designed to impress upon them, for the rest of their lives, the power of the Government, that object has certainly been attained. If it were originally intended to confine them here until arrangements could be perfected to place them amid more suitable surroundings, where

\*An apparent discrepancy in the number of this last class is accounted for by the fact that some of the men have two wives.

the adults could be taught how to earn a living, and the children brought up to do the same thing at a proper age, then they have all been kept here quite long enough for their own good; and this because they have far less to do here than they had when roaming in freedom over the plains. Consequently they are rapidly acquiring habits of laziness and dependence on the white man.

The women perform the light labor of cooking their simple meals, and are occasionally engaged, only, however, as the impulse seizes them, in making garments for themselves and children. In this last they are more or less assisted by several charitable ladies of Saint Augustine. All the children old enough to be instructed are daily taught for an hour by two of the sisters of the nunnery of Saint Joseph, of this town. But as for the men, they do absolutely nothing, as a rule, beyond the necessary police of the old fort. They have no work; they cannot hunt, and will not fish, as they seem to have a religious objection to fish as an article of food.

But, in justice to the men, it must be said it is the unanimous verdict of all those who have anything to do with them that every man of them would willingly work if he had any work given him to do and was shown how to do it.

It really seems, then, that the time has come to consider the question: "What is to be done with these prisoners?" In the nature of things they cannot remain prisoners here till they all die. This is as good a time as any to make a permanent disposition of them; or if not a permanent one, then at least one having a more definite purpose in view than their mere confinement here as prisoners. Nor can they very well always remain at Fort Marion without necessitating the constant retention, at this post, of a battalion of troops, not so much to guard them from escaping as to prevent bad white men's introducing liquor amongst them or bringing them into collision with the disorderly and provoking elements of the contiguous population.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

Therefore, I respectfully recommend that the *whole* party of prisoners be sent as soon as possible to Carlisle, Pa. There are in the party, as will be seen by reference to the above table, twenty-seven children and youths. The proper place for most of them is the Indian school at Carlisle, and even the youngest will, in a few years, be old enough to attend the school.

I have been told often when these Indians surrendered they were promised by the Government officers that they should not be separated from their children. At all events, these people assert that such a promise was made. A breach of faith in this respect—a separation—is what they constantly dread. Even a present of clothing to their more than half-naked children excites their mistrust and makes them very restless, because it looks to them like preparing them for a journey, a separation from their parents.

I have not consulted Captain Pratt in regard to the practicability of removing the whole party to Carlisle, but if the objection is made that there is no means of guarding them there, I will say that the fourteen adult Indians of the party will be enough guard under the command of Chihnahua, the chief, as the only object of having a guard is to keep the white people away from the Indians, and if there is a reserve of any size at Carlisle, that will be more easily accomplished there than it can be here.

But, and in conclusion, I desire to say that if the whole party cannot go, or at least all of those whose children are with them here, I would not recommend the transfer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOOMIS L. LANGDON,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Artillery, Commanding Post.*

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

*Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, New York City.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,  
*Governor's Island, New York, August 28, 1886.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, recommending that as early as practicable the whole number of Indians referred to be removed to some place where they can be given an opportunity to earn their living by their own industry.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

*Major-General, Commanding.*



WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington City, September 6, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for such action as may be deemed proper, a copy of a report of the 28th ultimo from Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, Second Artillery, commanding at Saint Francis Barracks, Saint Augustine, Fla., relative to the seventy-three Indian prisoners (Chiricahua Apaches) under his charge, with the indorsement of the commanding general Division of the Atlantic, recommending that the whole number of these Indians be removed to some place where they can be given an opportunity to earn their living by their own industry.

The Lieutenant-General, in submitting this report, states that Colonel Langdon has been informed that the final disposition of these Indians will doubtless be determined by your Department, and that in the mean time all that is expected of him is to hold them as prisoners of war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,  
Acting Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SAINT FRANCIS BARRACKS,  
Saint Augustine, Fla., October 1, 1886.

SIR: Pursuant to the instructions from the Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, dated April 23, 1886, I have the honor to make the following monthly report of the condition of the Chiricahua-Apache Indians now confined in Fort Marion under my charge.

There are at present confined in Fort Marion four hundred and sixty-nine Indians, including adults and children, also including fourteen paid Indian scouts. There are also two interpreters with them, not full-blooded Indians and not prisoners. One of these interpreters is employed by the Quartermaster's Department; the other has hitherto been mustered and paid as a sergeant of scouts.

The condition of the fort, though the place is excessively crowded, is excellent as regards sanitary police. The fort, its grounds, the tents, and their surroundings are kept scrupulously clean, and the discipline of the prisoners is good. Not a single disturbance of any kind has occurred, nor has any Indian failed to comply in any instance with any special or general instructions given by me or the officer on duty with them.

Much improvement has been made by the Indians in habits of cleanliness, and the two bath-tubs provided for them are in constant use. The rations issued to the Indians are of good quality. While the attending surgeon reports the quantity sufficient, I desire to express the opinion the ration should be larger. Seventy-six cases of sickness were treated during the month, sixty of which were of intermittent fever, contracted by the patients before leaving Arizona. One birth occurred on the 13th of September. The child is a female, and daughter of Geronimo. One death occurred on the 25th ultimo, that of an aged female said to be over ninety years old.

So far as I can learn, the Indians are harmonious in their relations with each other, and have confidence in the Government's intention to deal justly by them.

I have permitted these Indians to take exercise daily outside the fort, and to stroll in parties of fifteen or twenty through the town; one party being out at a time, and always attended by one of the guards. This last is a precaution against any accidental collision between evilly disposed whites and the Indians.

The Indians seem indisposed even to come in contact with the whites unless an officer or soldier is present to take care of them, being apparently more afraid of the whites than the whites are afraid of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Artillery, Commanding Post.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,  
Headquarters Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, New York City.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,  
Governor's Island, New York, October 5, 1886.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,  
Major-General, Commanding.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 13, 1886.

CAPTAIN: There are among the Apache Indians now held by the military at Fort Marion, Florida, a number of children of school age. It is desired that these children should be placed in some industrial training school as soon as practicable.

I will thank you to inform me at once how many of them can be accommodated in your school.

There are among them also some young Indians who are past the school age, but who are young enough to be educated and trained to useful employments.

I will be glad to have from you any suggestions as to the best disposition to be made of them, and whether any of them, and, if any, how many, can be properly trained and cared for at the Carlisle school?

An early reply is requested.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
Secretary.

Capt. R. H. PRATT,  
Superintendent Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 13, 1886.

GENERAL: There are among the Apache Indians now held by the military at Fort Marion, Florida, a number of children of school age. It is desirable that these children should be placed in some industrial training school as soon as practicable.

I will thank you to inform me whether you have now at your school or have made arrangements for receiving all the children for which provision is made by law. If your quota is not full, please let me know how many you lack, and how many you can accommodate.

There are among those Indians also a number of young Indians, who are past the school age, but who are young enough to be educated and trained to useful employment.

I will be glad to have from you any suggestions as to the best disposition to be made of such, and whether any of them, and if any, how many, can be properly trained and cared for at your school.

An early reply is requested.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
Secretary.

General S. C. ARMSTRONG,  
Superintendent Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 13, 1886.

SIR: There are a number of children of school age among the Apache Indians now held by the military at Fort Marion, Florida. It is desirable that these children should be placed in some industrial training-school as soon as possible, and I will thank you to inform me how many, if any, can be accommodated in your school without exceeding the limit of your present contract.

An early reply is requested.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
Secretary.

Mr. P. H. BRIDENBAUGH,  
Martinsburg, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 16, 1886.

CAPTAIN: Inclosed herewith for your information is a copy of letter of this date addressed by this Department to the honorable Secretary of War on the subject of providing school accommodations for a portion of the Indian children among the Apaches now at Fort Marion, Florida.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,  
Acting Secretary.

Capt. R. H. PRATT,  
Superintendent Carlisle Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE, INDIAN DEPARTMENT,  
Philadelphia, October 14, 1886.

SIR: In reply to your letter of October 13, addressed to Mrs. Cox (who is now attending the Indian conference at Lake Mohonk), wherein you ask how many Apache children we can accommodate, &c.:

Our appropriation is for 200 pupils. Our superintendent reports to-day "only 198 children now on the roll."

We are expecting (but not sure of getting) five more from Dakota.

We shall be glad to have as many of the Apaches as you are willing to send us. We have only one of that tribe, and she has forgotten her native language.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN BELLANGEE COX,  
Solicitor.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C.

JUNIATA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,  
Martinsburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1886.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 13th instant, I am glad to say that I can receive thirteen Indian pupils to fill out the limit of my present contract. We have at the present time sixty-seven pupils, and my contract calls for eighty. I am exceedingly anxious to take charge of the Apache Indian children now held by the military at Fort Marion, Florida. If the number of Indian children now held at said fort exceeds thirteen, we could easily arrange for any number from thirteen up to thirty-five. We have ample school accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

If the Apache Indian pupils are given to my school, we will put forth every effort to advance them in the ways of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP H. BRIDENBAUGH.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 13, 1886.

MADAM: I desire to place as soon as practicable in some Indian training school the Indian children of school age among the Apaches now held by the military at Fort Marion, Florida, and I will thank you to inform me how many, if any, can be accommodated in the Lincoln Institute without exceeding the limit of the appropriation made by Congress for that school.

An early reply is respectfully requested.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
Secretary.

Mrs. JOHN BELLANGEE COX,  
Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 15, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference of the 9th instant, of a copy of a report of Lieut. Col. Loomis L. Langdon, commanding Saint Francis Barracks, Saint Augustine, Fla., dated October 1, 1886, on the condition of the Apache Indians, 469 in number, now confined at Fort Marion. Colonel Langdon states that the fort "is excessively crowded."

This Department is now making inquiries looking to the accommodation of the children of school age among those Apache prisoners in some of the Indian industrial training schools, and it is quite probable that accommodations will be found for all of them at Carlisle and other schools in Pennsylvania, and at Hampton, Va. I furnish this information in advance of completion of definite arrangements as to the number of children that can be accommodated at the respective schools, in order that preparations may be made under instructions of your Department, by the officer hav-

ing charge of the Indians, for delivering the children of school age, and, perhaps some of the young Indians who may have passed the school age, at such schools and in such numbers as may be hereafter designated, and the children will be considered as turned over to this Department when so delivered.

This course is pursued for the present and future benefit of those children and youths, and it will at the same time unburden your Department of the expense of providing and caring for them, and will also relieve the fort of its present crowded condition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
*Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, October 16, 1886.*

SIR: In connection with Department letter of the 15th instant on the subject of providing school accommodations for the children among the Apaches held by the military at Fort Marion, Florida, in order to relieve the crowded condition of the fort and for other reasons stated, I now have the honor to inform you that it has been ascertained that Captain Pratt, superintendent of the Indian Industrial Training School at Carlisle, Pa., can provide for about one hundred and twenty-five more pupils than are now at that school. He, however, states that their system of training and education is not suited to pupils under twelve years of age, and suggests that only those Apaches between the ages of twelve and twenty-two be sent there. While this limit of age should be observed as a general guide, it should not be too rigidly followed. The general condition and fitness of the pupil should also be considered.

This Department has no definite information as to the ages of the children and youths among those Apaches, but from general information it is believed that not less than seventy-five will be found of suitable age, &c., to be sent to the Carlisle school.

It is therefore suggested that the War Department cause all of the Apache youths now at Fort Marion, Florida, that shall be found, after proper examination by the post surgeon, to be of proper age and physical condition, to be sent to Carlisle, Pa., there to be turned over to this Department for education and training in the school at that place.

In this connection I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of letter of the 15th instant from Captain Pratt, suggesting that the ocean route, via Savannah and Philadelphia, to the school, be used, and giving what appear to be good reasons therefor. This is, however, a matter for the discretion of the War Department, whose control over the Indians will continue until they are delivered at the school.

The disposition to be made of the younger children who are of school age is under consideration, and will be made the subject of subsequent correspondence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
*Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*October 16, 1886.*

SIR: I inclose herewith copy of a letter this day sent to the honorable Secretary of War on the subject of providing school accommodations for the Indian youths among the Apache Indians, now held at Fort Marion, Florida, wherein it is suggested that those of suitable age and proper physical condition will be received by this Department and cared for at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania if delivered there by the military.

There will still remain quite a number of the younger children, who are, however, old enough to be sent to school, and some provision should be made as speedily as practicable for proper school accommodations for them.

In a report made August 23 last, by Colonel Langdon, commanding the post, he states that "all the children old enough to be instructed are daily taught for an hour by two of the sisters of the nunnery of Saint Joseph" at Saint Augustine.

This suggests the idea that some arrangements might be perfected whereby these younger children of school age may be afforded school facilities at or near their present locality.

You will please give this matter your attention and prompt action.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 18, 1886.

MADAM: In acknowledging receipt of your letter of this date, I respectfully inform you that arrangements have been made to receive the Apache children now at Fort Marion, Florida of ages from twelve to twenty-two, at the Carlisle Indian Training School, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been instructed to provide school accommodations for the younger children of school age.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Mrs. M. MCHENRY COX,  
*Lincoln Institution, 324 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 18, 1886.

SIR: In acknowledging receipt of your letter of — instant, I respectfully inform you that arrangements have been made to receive the Apache children now at Fort Marion, Florida, of ages from twelve to twenty-two, at the Carlisle Indian Training School, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been instructed to provide school accommodations for the younger children of school age.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

General S. C. ARMSTRONG,  
*Superintendent Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 19, 1886.

SIR: In acknowledging receipt of your letter of this date, I respectfully inform you that arrangements have been made to receive the Apache children now at Fort Marion, Florida, of ages from twelve to twenty-two, at the Carlisle Indian Training School, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been instructed to provide school accommodations for the younger children of school age.

Your letter has been this day referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

P. H. BRIDENBAUGH, Esq.,  
*Indian Training School, Martinsburg, Pa.*

LINCOLN INSTITUTION, INDIAN DEPARTMENT,  
No. 324 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,  
*Philadelphia, October 20, 1886.*

DEAR SIR: We received a communication from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated October 13, asking if we could receive some of the Apache children now at Fort Marion, Florida. We replied that we had but two vacancies, but would take more than that, and keep them free of expense to the Department until vacancies occurred. To-day we are in receipt of another letter from the honorable Secretary, saying that arrangements have been made with the Carlisle school to receive all the Apache children at Fort Marion from twelve to twenty-two years of age, and that you had been instructed to provide schools for the younger children. I write to say we will be glad to receive six or eight boys (as we have more room for them than girls) on the conditions above named, viz, without remuneration until vacancies occur in our allotted number.

Very respectfully,

MARY MCHENRY COX,  
*Principal Lincoln Institution.*

Hon. JOHN D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 21, 1886.*

SIR: Correspondence had upon the subject has led to an arrangement by which Captain Pratt, of the Carlisle Indian Training School, Pennsylvania, has agreed to provide for the education of the Apache children over twelve years of age who are now under your charge. This provision excludes from the benefit of educational facilities a number of children who will remain under your charge. It is the wish of this Office to provide some means by which these children can be taught at least the rudiments of an English education.

I would esteem it as a favor if you would examine into the matter and inform me how many pupils could be obtained among these under twelve years of age; whether a boarding or day school would be preferable; what number of employes would be required, and what compensation would be proper for competent teachers. If you will kindly give me the benefit of your knowledge of the situation, and any views you have as to the best means of providing for the education of these children, the matter of opening a school will be promptly considered.

Very respectfully,

A. B. UPSHAW,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

Colonel LANGDON,  
*Commander Fort Marion, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington City, October 22, 1886.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a telegram of the 20th instant from the Adjutant-General to the commanding officer at Saint Augustine, Fla., directing the latter to report the number of Indian youths at Fort Marion between the ages of twelve and twenty-two years, stating their sex and physical condition, for attendance at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.; and also a copy of the reply of the commanding officer at Saint Augustine, dated the 21st instant, reporting that there are twenty-four boys and fifteen girls between the ages of twelve and twenty-two in good physical condition, and forty boys and sixteen girls below the age of twelve years physically and otherwise suitable to be sent to the Indian school.

Will you please advise me as early as practicable when it will be convenient to receive these youths at the Indian school?

Very respectfully,

W. C. ENDICOTT,  
*Secretary of War.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*October 23, 1886.*

Respectfully referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing copy of Department letter of this date on the subject to the War Department.

The arrangements for school facilities for the Apache children under the age of 12 years at Fort Mason, Florida, should be pushed to completion as early as practicable.

H. L. MULDROW,  
*First Assistant Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, October 20, 1886.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, SAN FRANCIS BARRACKS,  
*Saint Augustine, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War directs you to ascertain through the medical officer of the post, and to report by telegraph, as to the number of Indian youths at Fort Marion between the ages of twelve and twenty-two, stating their sex and physical condition, for attendance at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., also the number of children below the age of thirteen who are physically and otherwise suitable to be sent to the Indian schools.

R. C. DRUM,  
*Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLA., *October 21, 1886.*TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.:*

There are twenty-four boys and fifteen girls between the ages of twelve and twenty-two in good physical condition, and forty boys and sixteen girls below the age of twelve physically and otherwise suitable to be sent to the Indian school.

AYRES,  
*Commanding.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 22, 1886.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your information, copy of letter to Colonel Langdon, on the subject of the educational facilities for the Apache children, under twelve years of age, now at Fort Marion, Florida.

Very respectfully,

A. B. UPSHAW,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 22, 1886.*

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 18th instant, wherein you state that you would be glad to take charge of the Apache Indian children now held by the military at Fort Marion, Fla., you are advised that arrangements have been made to send the said children to the Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.

Very respectfully,

A. B. UPSHAW,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

PHILIP H. BRIDENBAUGH,  
*Superintendent Juniata College Institute, Martinsburg, Pa.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 22, 1886.*

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 14th instant, wherein you state that the Lincoln Institute Indian Department will be glad to take as many of the Apache Indian children, now held by the military at Fort Marion, Florida, as this office may be able to send you, you are advised that all necessary arrangements have been made to send the said children to Carlisle Training-school, Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully,

A. B. UPSHAW,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

JOHN BELLANGER COX,  
*No. 524 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, October 23, 1886.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant with information that there are thirty-nine Indian youths at Fort Marion, Florida, between the ages of twelve and twenty-two years, and fifty-six below the age of twelve years, all physically and otherwise suitable to be sent to the Indian schools, and requesting to be advised when it will be convenient to receive these youths at the Indian schools.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that instructions have already been given to Captain Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, to receive at that school such of these Apache youths, between the ages of twelve and twenty-two

years, as may be delivered there by the War Department, and he is ready to receive them as soon as the War Department will deliver them there.

The Indian Bureau is now endeavoring to perfect arrangements for school accommodations for the remainder of these Apache children at or in the vicinity of their present locality. As soon as these arrangements are completed your Department will be notified.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
*Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, November 1, 1886.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th ultimo, on the subject of educational and industrial training of the children among the Apache Indians now at Fort Marion, Florida.

In reply I have to state that arrangements have already been made for taking twenty-four boys and fifteen girls, between the ages of twelve and twenty-two years, to the Industrial Training School at Carlisle, Pa., and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been instructed to provide school accommodations for the younger children of school age in or near their present locality, if practicable. Your letter has been this day referred to him.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

MR. ALBERT F. BOYCE,  
*Jacksonville, Fla.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, November 12, 1886.*

MADAM: I am in receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, wherein you ask if the Interior Department has any plan for work among the women and children of the Apaches now in Florida. In reply you are advised that this office has provided for the education of the older children and a number have already reached Carlisle. As to the younger children, it is expected that this office will furnish them school facilities at an early date.

As the Indian women to which you refer are prisoners of war, I would suggest that you place yourself in correspondence with Col. F. Langdon, Fort Marion, Florida.

Very respectfully,

A. B. UPSHAW,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

Mrs. A. S. QUINTON,  
*Philadelphia, Pa.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington City, December 2, 1886.*

SIR: Referring to the letter of the 21st of October last, from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the commanding officer at Fort Marion, requesting information relative to the education of Apache children under twelve years of age now at that post, I have the honor to inclose a copy of a report, of the 11th instant, on this subject from Lieut. S. C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, together with copies of indorsements from the commanding officer at Saint Francis Barracks and the Lieutenant-General, which will, it is believed, afford the desired information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,  
*Secretary of War.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SAINT FRANCIS BARRACKS, FLORIDA, *October 24, 1886.*

Respectfully referred to First Lieut. S. C. Mills, in charge of Indian prisoners, for remarks, and for such information as he may be able to give concerning the matter referred to within.

By order of Colonel Ayres.

ELI D. HALL,  
*First Lieutenant and Adjutant Second Artillery, Post Adjutant.*



SAINT FRANCIS BARRACKS, FLORIDA, *November 17, 1886.*

Respectfully returned to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. (through headquarters Department of the East), inviting attention to the inclosed communication of First Lieut. S. C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, in charge of Indian prisoners at Fort Marion.

The views of Lieutenant Mills are concurred in. The Sisters of the Convent of Saint Joseph in this city bear an excellent reputation as teachers. The convent has plenty of room in which to teach the Indian children, and it is conveniently near Fort Marion, so that the children could go daily to and fro. It has been ascertained that the convent *cannot* take the Indian children to board. There is no other respectable organization at this place to which I think the Indian children could be intrusted.

R. B. AYRES,

*Colonel Second Artillery, Brevet Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,  
*Governor's Island, New York, November 20, 1886.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,  
*Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, November 26, 1886.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, concurring fully in the recommendations of Lieutenant Mills and Colonel Ayres.

I have directed that the seven children eligible for Carlisle be sent there under the authority already granted.

P. H. SHERIDAN,  
*Lieutenant-General, Commanding.*

FORT MARION, FLA., *November 11, 1886.*

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to a school for the Indian children under twelve years of age.

A careful count shows sixty-eight children whom I judge to be over five years of age—twenty-six girls and forty-two boys. Seven of these are, in my opinion, old enough to go to Carlisle; being made up of four who were unable to travel when the first party went, one who was kept in hiding by the Indians at that time, and two who have arrived since.

In regard to the school, there is, in my opinion, no suitable place in the fort to conduct such a school, nor do I know of any building near the fort which could be rented.

The Sisters of Charity have a school in Saint Augustine, and are not only willing but anxious to teach these children, the mother superior having told me they would gladly take charge of them.

They have a vacant lot near the convent, which they offer rent free to the Government in case it is desired to put up a building for school purposes. They (the Sisters) are not willing at present to attempt a boarding-school.

The matter of compensation they leave open, the mother superior telling me that they would be satisfied with whatever allowance was made, though they would like the same rates as are paid other teachers here.

The rates paid by the city in the public schools vary from \$20 to \$40 a month, depending on the grade.

If these children are to be put in school, I would respectfully recommend that they be placed under the charge of the Sisters, as they not only have their organization now, but they also seem to succeed better with the Indians than any one else.

Many of these Apaches have seen Sisterhoods in Mexico, and understand that their object is to help others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN C. MILLS,

*First Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, in Charge of Indian prisoners.*

POST ADJUTANT,  
*Saint Francis Barracks, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, December 9, 1886.

MADAM: This office is in receipt of a letter by Lieutenant Mills, Twelfth Infantry, in charge of the Apache Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, in which he states that there are twenty-six girls and forty-two boys over five years of age under his charge, and that you have informed him that you were willing to take these children for the purpose of educating them at your school as day scholars, and recommending that they be placed under your charge. The views of Lieutenant Mills are concurred in by Lieutenant-General Sheridan and Colonel Ayres.

This office is willing to enter into contract with you at the same rates as are given to other day schools, *i. e.*, \$7.50 per capita per quarter for each pupil taught. If you wish to enter into such a contract you will please inform me, stating what number you can accommodate. Upon receipt of your answer a contract will be made, if desired, and forwarded to you for signature.

Very respectfully,

J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner.*

MOTHER SUPERIOR,  
*Convent of Saint Joseph, Saint Augustine, Fla.*

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SAINT JOSEPH'S CONVENT,  
*Saint Augustine, Fla., December 15, 1886.*

DEAR SIR: Your proposition (Education 32117, 1886) concerning the Apache children was accepted by telegram of this date.

Lieutenant Mills gave me to understand that the Government would provide a building and furnish it for the Indian school; for this purpose I placed a suitable lot at his disposal.

Very respectfully, yours,

SR. M. LAZARUS,  
*Superintendent.*

J. D. C. ATKINS, Esq.,  
*Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

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ENTERPRISE, FLA., December 24, 1886.

DEAR SIR: When I telegraphed you *en route* from Washington to Florida I promised to write to you. On reaching Saint Augustine I examined the situation through the kindness of Brevet Major-General Ayres, commanding the post.

The Indians, technically prisoners of war, are under excellent discipline, and their physical condition as good as the resources at the disposal of the authorities would permit. The War Department, having no appliances for education, is restrained from any continuous or adequate effort to do any work in that direction. The people of the town are kindly disposed towards the Indians. Finding that to be the case, I set myself to work to organize them. Two public meetings were held, pursuant to call read in the churches, the bishop of the Catholic Church also having been notified. Maj. A. Anderson presided at the meetings, and much was said showing intelligent consideration of the needs of the proposed beneficiaries. The "Saint Augustine Indian Aid Society" was organized, with the major as its president. Four vice-presidents, selected from public-spirited citizens, were chosen, including the trustee, Dr. J. K. Barney, of the public schools. Intelligent and humane women were also enlisted, and some money raised. The Secretary of War has been asked to start a school of instruction. Teachers may easily be found among the ladies, many of whom have taught Indians before, and are prepared and ready to work continuously. A thousand dollars spent in erecting and equipping a building are needed, and possibly a thousand more to employ two competent teachers to form the heads of the school. The Indians should be gathered daily for two hours, and reading and writing and simple industries regularly taught. I feel sure that the society would do the work better and cheaper than the sisters there, and in a manner not to awaken any prejudices. I think that any attempt to move the Indians to "an island" or elsewhere to an isolated reservation would be most objectionable. As they go out on a parole, accompanied by their interpreters, they multiply points of contact with civilized people, and insensibly acquire knowledge of the manners and customs of civilized life. May I urge you to co-operate with the Saint Augustine Indian Aid Society, through its president, Major Anderson. I am sure that your good purpose to lift the Indians out of barbarism will be thus easily furthered. I shall go from here to Winter Park Hotel, Winter

Park, Florida, and would be pleased to hear from you. I hope that no contract may be made with the sisters when an organization so well prepared and numbering already a large membership of all denominations is prepared to co-operate with you.

I am, respectfully, yours,

C. B. AGNEW.

Hon. JOHN B. RILEY,  
*Superintendent of Indian Schools.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, December 29, 1886.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt, through Col. D. S. Lamont, of your favor of the 24th instant, in the matter of the education of the Apache children at Fort Marion.

You are probably aware that I have no authority to act in this matter, but I have referred your letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and have advised that your suggestions receive consideration.

I also talked the matter over with the Assistant Commissioner, and from such conversation I am led to doubt the possibility of inducing the Secretary of the Interior to authorize the expenditure suggested for school building, under the uncertainty in regard to the time that the Indians will be detained at Fort Marion.

The Indian Office will also be embarrassed in carrying out your suggestions, owing to the fact that the children are under control of the War Department, and have asked those in charge for suggestions, and received the reply, which I showed you when at my office.

I have this day written Major Anderson, president of Indian Aid Society, as suggested.

I fully appreciated your efforts in behalf of Indian civilization, and shall be glad to co-operate with you in the work.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RILEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Schools.*

Dr. C. R. AGNEW,  
*Winter Park, Fla.*

This letter did not reach Dr. Agnew, as it was returned to this office to-day, February 2, 1887.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C., December 29, 1886.*

DEAR SIR: Dr. C. R. Agnew has written me informing of the organization of the society of which you are president.

He is especially interested in the education of the Indian children at Fort Marion, and I understand that your society was organized for the purpose of assisting in this work.

As I shall be absent for several weeks visiting Indian schools in the Southwest, I suggest that you write Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating fully the condition of matters connected with the subject, and submitting the plans perfected by your society.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. RILEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Schools.*

Major ANDERSON,  
*President Indian Aid Society, Saint Augustine, Fla.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, January 10, 1887.*

SIR: I am in receipt, by reference, of the letter of the 6th instant, from the honorable Secretary of War, inclosing communication of Rev. E. K. Mitchell, of Saint Augustine, Fla., asking aid in educating the Apache children there, and, referring thereto, I have the honor to state that on the 4th of December last a letter from the honorable Secretary

of War was received in this office, inclosing letter from Lieutenant Mills, in charge of prisoners at Fort Marion, in which he recommends that the children not old enough to go to Carlisle be put under the care of the Sisters of Charity, on the ground that they seemed to have better success with the Indians than any one else, and that they had their organizations, and were willing and anxious to educate these children. The proposition of Lieutenant Mills is fully concurred in and indorsed by Lieutenant-General Sheridan and Major-General Ayres.

The larger children having been sent to Carlisle, this office, basing its action on the recommendations above referred to, entered into correspondence with a view of carrying out the suggestions of Lieutenant Mills, and a contract has been entered into with the bureau of Catholic Indian Missions to educate sixty pupils at a day school for six months, commencing January 1, 1887.

I respectfully request that you inform the honorable Secretary of War of the action of this office in the matter, and ask him to transmit the information to the officer in command of the Apache prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida.

The letter of January 6, 1887, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, January 11, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th instant, inclosing a communication from Rev. Edwin K. Mitchell, secretary of the Saint Augustine Indian Aid Society, upon the subject of aid in the education of Indians quartered at that point.

The correspondence having been referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I inclose herewith copy of his reply of 10th instant, reporting the action taken by his office relative to the education of the Indians in question.

The letter of Rev. E. K. Mitchell is herewith respectfully returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

H. L. MULDROW,  
*Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, January 21, 1887.*

SIR: I have read the inclosed letter of December 15, 1886, from Dr. C. R. Agnew to you, urging that a school of instruction be opened immediately under the orders of the commander of the post at or near Fort Marion for the Apache Indians located there, and making suggestions as to the manner of conducting the same, which he thinks can be done for \$1,000 for plant and \$1,000 for annual maintenance, stating that most of the teaching can be provided gratuitously from among the ladies of Saint Augustine ready and willing to do the work. He also states that "there is a strong feeling against relegating these people to any sect at public expense."

In this matter I have to state that accommodation has already been provided and provision made for educational and industrial training at the Carlisle school for all of the youth among those Indians between the ages of twelve and twenty-two years, reported, it is believed, as forty-two in number, and that recently a contract has been entered into between the Indian Bureau and the bureau of Catholic Missions for conducting a day school for the educational training of those children of school age remaining at the post, at \$7.50 per quarter each. This arrangement was made in accordance with suggestions contained in the reports of officers of the post which accompanied your letter of December 2, 1886, on the subject.

The matter of furnishing facilities for the educational and industrial training of Indians over the school age, held at the post, has been considered. I find that there is no appropriation under control of this Department specially applicable to that purpose, nor are there any funds available which can be set apart by this Department to be used in that direction. The demands upon this Department for educational and industrial training, coming from the Indians under its control and management, greatly exceed the appropriations provided therefor. Under these circumstances I do not see how it is possible for this Department to do more than has already been done by it for the improvement of the condition and welfare of the Apache Indians now at Fort Marion, Florida.

Dr. Agnew's letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
*Secretary.*