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Washington D.C. May 26 - 1884

Hon. A. Price

U.S. Com<sup>r</sup>: Indian Affairs,  
Dear Sir -

Allow me to restate the  
advantages of retaining the U.S. Industrial  
Indian School at Forest Grove - Oregon.

First. That place was chosen by the Government  
because Gualatin Academy & Pacific University  
had been established & had grown up there  
making the Village an Educational  
Center.

Second. Whiskey Saloons have always been  
prohibited there, under forfeiture of lots  
in case of any sale of intoxicating drinks there.

Third - The Citizens and the Trustees of the  
University welcomed the Indian School  
and the latter granted four acres of  
ground for the site of the school. the  
dormitories & Shops, which site they  
will lease or deed in perpetuity to the

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W. S. Government for this object free of charge x

Fourth x This site and the buildings thereon are convenient to the Academy & University, to three churches, & to all the stores & shops in the town, being in fact an integral part of the Village

Fifth x This site & its buildings can very properly become the special home and female training school for the Institution, as its farming & other departments of manual labor shall extend & employ the boys & young men in cultivating the soil, and working in mills, and clearing forests x

Sixth x This Industrial School has been a success in every respect at Forest Grove. Four or five of its advanced pupils have entered Sualatin Academy & have maintained a respectable standing, & they are on equality with white students in all their classes x

Seventh, in their Industrial training the Indian pupils are taking the lead. They are good carpenters, able to plan and build and complete a house, or shop from its foundations: — as painters they can do all this finishing work —

As Shoe-makers, they can cut leather properly and make boots and shoes & mend the same for all the pupils and for public sale.

As Blacksmiths they can do many kinds of work in iron independently.

As Wagon makers, they have already made on orders several farm wagons and family <sup>passenger</sup> Carriages or road wagons.

As Cabinet makers, they show skill & taste in making tables, bedsteads, bureaus, clothes to which chair manufacturing can soon be added.

Some of them have learned to print. They

Have bought a press & type, and erected a strong room for working it. They have issued one or two numbers of a paper, which they have edited.

As farmers & gardeners they are learning to raise all varieties of grain & vegetables.

All these industries are daily conducted in the presence of the village people & of many strangers who visit & inspect their work, whose respect & commendation they have won.

In the sports of the base ball & other athletic games they excel in strength & agility. In trial games the company which enlists them usually wins.

In military drill they are manly, teachable and orderly.

They are forming habits of neatness in person, in clothing, in dormitories, in school room & in grounds. They now do their own washing instead of hiring Chinamen. In studies they learn the English quickly, speak & read & write it correctly though with a limited

Vocabulary,

The girls are learning all domestic work including cooking, the care of tables rooms, dormitories, & clothing. They mend & make their clothing and portions of that worn by the boys.

In studies they are on equality in all the classes. In singing & playing the organ some of these excel while all join in singing.

They are docile, & while their former life in the wigwams depressed their minds & energies, they now become self respecting and earnest in self improvement.

Some of both sexes give evidence of faith in Christ and a purpose to follow his teachings.

Eight,

Their parents & friends from the various tribes often visit them, and invariably

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express confidence in their teachers  
and gratification for the great  
improvement made by their chil-  
ren & a purpose to have them remain  
in the Institution.

Ninth - These children and youth have  
become while at school hostages  
of peace & good will between all  
their tribes & the white people scat-  
tered over the country.

Tenth - Special care has been taken to guard  
their morals, by their teachers, for which  
their life in wigwags, gave very little  
safety.

Eleventh - In the growth of this Indus-  
trial training school, from its experi-  
mental to its permanent growth  
Forest Grove, furnishes special  
advantages.

The citizens have bought  
a new site of sixty acres, a half  
mile distant from the present site,

Which was chosen by Dr. McIntosh, the Superintendent, for the value of its wood & timber, and ultimate farm into garden uses, & for site of new buildings & this land is deeded to the U.S.A. on condition of its use for the School.

Besides this tract, a large farm with buildings, orchard & improvements within a mile of the School can be rented for a series of years by payment of rent in kind, or part of the annual crop, as the Superintendent has stated & it is a very important factor in the manual training & support of the School.

In addition to this farm & about four miles beyond - the U.S. Government has large tracts of unsurveyed timber & hill land of great value for

lumber + alternate clearing for farms  
 + pasture, which could be set  
 apart by the President for  
 the Indians as a reserve in  
 connection with the school, +  
 finally for allotments to pupils  
 who might choose to settle at  
 families there on x

This great chance to provide for their  
 future home life as citizens - near their  
 school, holds out a brighter prospect  
 for their future, than a return to their tribal  
 home can afford x

Twelfth x

It is desirable to retain + cherish the  
 home feeling which they now have at  
 Forest Grove - which any change to an  
 other location would very much disturb x  
 + especially as no other place offers  
 equal advantages x but many disad-  
 vantages x

Yours very respectfully G. H. Atkinson  
 Secy. + Com. of Ind. + Pacific Territory