[May, 1888?]

361

Gen O. O Howard

Dear Sir. By request of Mr D. D. Weeks a student of Pacific Theology Sem. we leave you a complimentary copy of "The Successful Man" with the request that you speak a good word for it if in your judgment it is worthy. Such Semi of the students of the theological school will spend their vacations canvassing for it they feel that some endorsement from yourself

will be of a benefit. Kindly
examine the work. It is of a high
moral nature and speaks for
its self. Dr & Mrs Benton both
highly commend it. I will
call for your answer

Most Respectfully

W. P. Grant

W. P. Grant.

3106½ Cal St.

file

[May, 1888?]

371

Gen O. O. Howard

in yesterday I called at your place of business but you was not in I regret very much that I did not see you we start home in the morning

Yours truly

Wm Osborn

My dear General, 421

[May, 1888?]

The accompanying poem, has been read to twice on Memorial-Day & was enthusiastically applauded, as it deserved to be. Mr Warren is very anxious that it should be read on S. F. at this celebration, so that it may be published in the papers. I do not know the author, but this is very beautiful.

Yours very respectfully

421

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Dear

Poem

Dear General

421

The accompanying Poem has been read here twice on Memorial day + ~~twice~~ was enthusiastically applauded as it deserved to be. Mr Warren is very anxious that it should be read in S. F. at this celebration so that it may be published in the papers. I do not know the author but the lines are very beautiful

Yours
Wm H Hall

Dr. A. Hall

She has surprised me by making it a perfect Froebel school, grounded on the heart education she described in her "lecture exclusively to women", followed by training of the head and hand, which in three years, without a threat or a punishment has actually educated assistants for herself, & several interpreters like herself in spirit & method, as well as earnest & industrious workers in the agricultural work & in the nice housekeeping in the schoolhouse which we provided for her to go into in January 1886.

Industrial school in
Colorado, for two years.
All the money that

May 1888
Jamaica Plain
Massachusetts

453.

My dear Sir,

In reperusing your letter, which expresses so much sympathy with the spirit & appreciation of the character of Sarah Winnemucca, and the "terrible load she has to lift" in the prosecution of her purpose to demonstrate that the solution of the Indian problem is that Indians should actually support themselves with at minimum of the conditions of the white man, and must lead in the education of their own people, by teaching their children English. She is able to do this because she grew up speaking both languages, & in affectionate intercourse with both races & so became civilized herself. I am impelled to write

gratitude & weakness; but
the case is not so bad as you
depict it, for she believes this state of
things is transient and

Industrial school in Colorado, for two years.

All the money that has been put into her hands, by friends, during the whole five years I have been speaking of, has been lent her by me as late as 1886 & 1887, to pay board at 1 dollar a week for each boarding scholar, But she can not get enough to pay for 400 scholars even if she could teach so many with the proper assistants she has already educated. — But we have done enough by helping her thus far, to show that her own practical solution of the Indian problem, justifies her

interruption
~~[illegible]~~ circumstances,
by reason of
~~through~~ the malice of ~~the~~

gratitude & weakness; but the case is not so bad as you depict it, for she believes this state of things is transient & and she has actually lifted the burden during all the three years that she has kept the school with such successful result. For she became, while at the East very much more qualified than she was when she left Vancouver in the Spring of 1883, on her generous errand of getting Congress to restore some of the land of their native Nevada, to which they had Pledge in 1848 welcomed the whites 20 years before, without price, for they held it to be "God's land", as she phrased it, and large enough for both peoples to live in it independently

interruption ~~of her circumstances,~~
~~thus~~ by reason of the malice of ~~her~~
enemies, who have falsely
accused her of appropriating
to her own use ~~advantage~~ the
money sent out ~~to her~~
~~for~~ for boarders, which
was donated, unasked,
~~for that purpose,~~ largely by
leaders of the Christian
Union, all over the Unit-
ed States, ~~for one enterprise~~
~~& which has enabled~~
~~her to make her brother~~
~~a member of the Wooster~~
~~power company~~ whose
Editor endorsed her "new
Departure" as ~~its~~ her own
solution of the Indian
problem. These donations

the school, as it has done

you, and tell you that I think
you can do a great deal
for her, if you will listen
to what I can tell you of what
she has actually done. (What she has accomplished)
is only for the moment obscured
by the misfortunes of the last
year (since July 1887) — that which
have aroused all the super-
stitions of her people for
the nonce, who want to
burn down the schoolhouse
in which she has nursed her
husband & two of her schol-
ars successively, who have
all died of consumption.
She has saved the house
by saying that it is mine
who paid for the build-
ing, but the parents will
not let their children come
to it, though, as late as
June 1887, they were urg-
ing her to take into her
boarding school 400 more
after her three years success in

her 50 1 dollars à mott

...ansey & family
on her own land,
& affording a site for
the school, as it has done
the last three years; and
will again as soon as
Sarah recovers her health
& the present unfortunate
state of things is over
pronounced. If I had the
money I should send
for her at once to
come & board with
me for two months
& be nursed and
properly doctored
and comforted. And
by the way, dear Sir
don't you think you
could get for the asking
— a free pass for her
from Lowell to Boston —
& back again? —

Yours, dear Sir

left your service for which you were paying her 50 dollars a month, & at her own expense came to Boston and hired a hall, & advertised tickets, as she had done with such splendid success in San Francisco when she went there to in 1879 — exposed the conspiracy that superseded Sam Parsons (the only good agent of seventeen that had ever gone out to the Piutes) by the miscreant Rénehan whose brutalities set the good work & school, that were growing, that there was no difficulty in solving the Indian problem (at least among the Piutes) if there was good faith & justice in the agent — (proof of which you can see in the 6th chapter of her "Life

volume; but since I have done so, I will send it, for it is most desirable that the friends of Sarah & her cause, do not act blindly & at cross purposes, from want of exact understanding, by reason of which vast sums are wasted by the several organizations that have been at work since 1879 — failing to accomplish so much as ~~the~~ has been done by us, with the least possible outlay. For our plan was ~~[illegible]~~ not original, but supplementary ~~to his~~

"among the Pirates."
When I had found that
"nobody here had ever
heard of the Pirates, or
knew what the Cali-
-fornians knew of
Rhinehart, & she saw,
at her lecture, there were
not enough in the house
to pay for the room &
the advertisement,
she announced with
tears of disappointment,
that in future her lec-
-tures should be free
& at the corners of the
street; for she felt God had
inspired her to come, and
would sustain her by
means of His people somehow. She went to the
hearts of most of her hearers
& they got for her vestries of
churches, & the delighted audiences
as is usual at free lectures,
always proposed, at the end,
a contribution — which she told

appreciation of Sarah Wh-
memorial, especially as it
was followed the next day
with one from her saying
she was again worse in
health, with limbs full
of pain (probably rheumat-
ic), & one side of her
head so numb she could
not feel it, so that it se-
-ally seemed to her that
she was dying which she
would be glad to do, if
the Spirit further said noth-
ing else for her to do here.
The whole tone of the
letter was gentle and
pious - but depressed -
Yes! I do "realize what
a load she has to lift"
but she has lifted it while
keeping her really model
School roll constant and
increasing success from the
Spring of 1885 to that of
1888, during which time
she was constantly gaining
in

[illegible]
[illegible] 1883
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
lost their old confidence
in her, when they used
to call her mother &
were so lavish in their behalf
when she came East five years
ago (the spring of 1883)
~~when~~ she said "she" did
not wonder or blame
them because she had
been made the mouth-
piece of so many lying
promises" & for the home-
less wandering of all
the years, since they were
driven out of Malteur
by some Parish, wicked
successor (Rhinehart)
they could have no more evenly
[illegible] in [illegible] of their
paternal chief, & the
children could not be
[illegible] over & coaxed
in heart by their mothers
& grandmothers, as they
used to be — [illegible]
[illegible] as she describes in her book.

6 me never came to less than nine dollars or more than thirty six, which above pays for her lodging in an attic & her meals at Restaurants. But that first lecture, in which she told of the exile to Yakima, & the action of Agent Wilbur — offended a Methodist lady, who endeavored afterwards to bribe her never to mention Wilbur again; but Sarah told her that she had nothing to tell but facts — in order to rouse people to sign for petition to Congress, to restore the exiles to their relatives & give each Malheur Res ervation. & ~~and~~ This lady who belonged to the Indian Missionary association of women who had pledged all their funds to Mrs Quenton, suggested to ~~them~~ head quarters ~~of it at~~ Philadelphia that as she had come with a letter from you, she was probably an emissary of the War Department to get the care of the Indians transf-

half their own expenses
amounting to 4000 dollars
in the course of 1885
& 6 for the purchase
of the tools of labour
canvas for tents,
the building of the
School house &c.

Neither she nor we
wanted to furnish more
than the minimum of
conditions, because we
wanted to show how
little help they needed
— & the demoralising
effect of the pauperising
plan of giving supplies
should be superseded by
the chances of supplying
themselves by self respecting
work. While she had been
East getting signatures to
her petition to Congress in
which she so triumphantly
sum "come to himself &

that we thought she
would be able to keep
the homeschool she plan
ned, but really we were
agreeably surprised
at the complete suc
cess with which she
gained the joyous co-
operation of the chil
dren in learning first
to speak & then to read
& write English, to
draw from objects and
patterns & their own
imagination, to calcu
late numbers and
cipher, specimens of
which she sent through
the post office for our
inspection — If you will
read the two reports I
have sent you you will

7 ferred to the War Department, and so made her a suspect — & they jumped to the conclusion that she had come for money, though she only asked for signatures to her petition. This alarm spread to the people who every year collected thousands of dollars in Boston for Gen. Armstrong and Bishop Hare — so all of those turned a cold shoulder to her — & to this day it is a common idea of all the organized friends of Indians, that she came for money. But from the time she came in the spring of '83 to the fall of 1884 — she never asked for nor received any money and supported herself entirely by what she fairly earned at her free lectures & by the book that she wrote that summer & which was published in October, by half a dozen persons who had never before done any thing for Indians, but who were quickened into hopeful work

* In which she told how the

that has brought to
mind to also to be

will of agent Abson's family
have brought about her
present conditions which
as you say has quite made
her desperate. Her heart
is wounded by finding her
people so blind and
ungrateful, & then
she has had to contend
with their superstition
of burning down the
schoolhouse in which the
deaths occurred. That she
could only do by saying
that the house was not
hers but mine whose
money paid for its
building.

But still, dear Sir, I do
not think the present
status quo quite so bad as
it appears to you. In
the terrible nursing of her
husband she did have
the satisfaction of finding
him "come to himself."

humbly going [illegible] more
faltering & as it seems to
her evidently received &
though grieved to be disap
pointed of her never grow
up hope of enjoying with him
the best part of her life on
earth, yet her conviction
that he is in heaven and
at last spiritually united
with him will grow upon
her, and she feels that
her scholars desire to
get back to their delightful
school & work on the farm
& in her house keeping
where they are learning
to become interpreters
like her; which is the
sine qua non in the
matter of their civilization
— which she is all the
more capable of judging
by giving them — because
of the terrible experience
she has had of the vices of
that are to be avoided
By the time she has suffi
ciently recovered from these

in which she told how the Piute parents educated the hearts of their children to reverence for GOD & kindness to each other, and especially the customs by which they kept pure the imagination of the boys & girls with respect to sex. She did this in so delicate & refined a way that it gave her the hearts of all the women present and especially every body who knew any thing of Froebel's kinder garten found that this home education made every home a real kindergarten, and verified Froebel's declaration that his method was the GOD-inspired method of the primitive man, which has been preserved through the ages by the Piutes. After the lecture the whole audience crowded round her to express their delight, & my sister & myself invited her to come & spend the evening with us which

21 This was a disappointment to Sarah, who had grown hopeful of getting a home secured to all her people, where Sam Parish's plan could be carried out, which was virtually to divide the lands in severally & where the school which Pa & Mrs. Parish had made a success, could be renewed by herself, who now felt she could keep it ~~going~~ But she was glad to get even so much & when the Senate passed their bill for this July 6th 1884 & Commissioner Price wrote to Mrs Mann that Sarah should go out & settle down among the Logans ~~people~~ who wished to have

by her lectures, which uniformly made ~~her~~ friends of whoever heard them.

That Spring I moved into Boston and I had attended a meeting of the Indian Society of Boston, at which I discovered that it was working with well intentioned zeal, but deplorable ignorance of the exact needs of the Indians, with which I had become acquainted by a lifetime of ~~the~~ study of ~~the~~ Indian history, so that H H's "Century of Dishonour" told me nothing I did not know before. At this time Sarah had given her first lectures & had quite an enthusiastic following. & I was told that an Indian woman speaking good English was going to give a lecture exclusively ~~to~~ women in Dr. Cullis's room ~~on Boylston~~ opposite 54 ~~Boylston~~ Boylston Street where I resided, and my Sister & I went & heard a most interesting discourse

23 just got heartily indicted
by the grand Jury of Maryland
for getting money from your
~~[illegible]~~ in exchequer persons by pretend-
ing that she needed it
& had fled she knew not
whether! It took almost
all the money she had
earned by her lectures,
to pay up this stolen money when
she immediately died,
though none of them hoped
of recovering it of her. And
she went out to Nevada alone,
& yet all
the rest in doing so, & upon
her brother Nathaniel, whom
~~[illegible]~~ she met on her way to
Wadsworth, who told her
the Reservation was full
of the enemy, & the agent
would not let the people
to whom the senate had
decreed its lands in severally
come in, declaring ~~they~~
had had no orders to do so.

[illegible] last
[illegible] 1884 - when I
way [illegible]
ing in the for[illegible]
the Flows [illegible]
the [illegible]

English but she quarrelled with him all the time saying he altered the meaning with his words — We asked him to go & get the manuscript & let her read what she had written to us, and he did so, & we promptly concluded that she was right & her own wording was the best possible & my sister told her if she would come & read it to her every forenoon she would copy it out for the printer —

and this of course brought her to us every day & we got perfectly acquainted & told all her views and the history of her life & growth in the purpose of her grandfather to civilize her people for which she really got the best education by being brought up in such intimate relations with his white friends, speaking Spanish, & English, as well as Pima, & escaped the routine education of schools

the last
year 1884 - when I be-
way ~~out in Nevada~~, wait-
ing in the forlorn hope that
the House would when it met in December
the act of the Senate complete
~~Congress~~ she still
lived on the scale of her
book - for I send her $50
dollars that I paid for
total I sold, & she sold
some copies she had with her - that
she occasionally sold.
And it was not till
the beginning of the next
year, when Gen Pope found
out how he had been
cheated that he made some
indignant movements
thinking to help her.
What caused the a-
gent to write those letters
charging her with gamb-
ling with & maltreating
a Bannock Indian, with which
he sent a respectably signed
certificate declaring that

found it so in the
thought he
might
on

and getting the superior education always obtained by translating one idiom into another, which teaches real thinking by keeping before the mind things instead of mere words. As I heard her talk about the civilization in which she discriminated what was of worth & what was vicious in comparison with Indian ideas of right & wrong I was myself very much instructed in first principles and true methods, and saw that here was a grand opportunity for that mutual understanding of the two races which would result in a better life than either the Indian or the so called but very much misnamed Christian civilization. This was what she aimed at, & therefore wanted to show that the Indians were not any more savage than the whites, in their ideas and ways, only different. She saw and

articles by means of
Inc. repealed in the council
of the

[illegible] investigation
found it of no consequence
though he supposed it
might be true, and
on looking at the
signed certificate found
that by the omission
of the word "here" it
had been made by ~~the~~
~~associated press~~
whoever sent it to
the associated press
to ~~[illegible]~~ apply to all
the Pinites ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] which was
true only of the 20
self supporting Pinite
families of the city
of Minneapolis — who
showed that if fairly
treated Pinites ~~[illegible]~~
desired to support
themselves without aid
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] their white neighbors

by means of
articles in the Council
Fire repeated the lies
of the Agent Reinhart,
~~which~~ concerning which you wrote to
my father Mrs Mann
that you thought it best
to let them die out of
themselves, & said it
"did no good to a lady's
reputation to have her
character discussed in
the newspapers." ~~but~~
Investigates every
story & evil suggestion
& traced every thing to
him who seemed to
have constituted himself
attorney for Reinhart
and Colburn, with whom
every evil witness only
hated: the never came
out openly or made any
definite charge or attempted
even to contradict
what she always asserted
with names & dates &
defied contradiction. When
he found she was writing
& about to publish a
book he wrote to the
various publishers telling

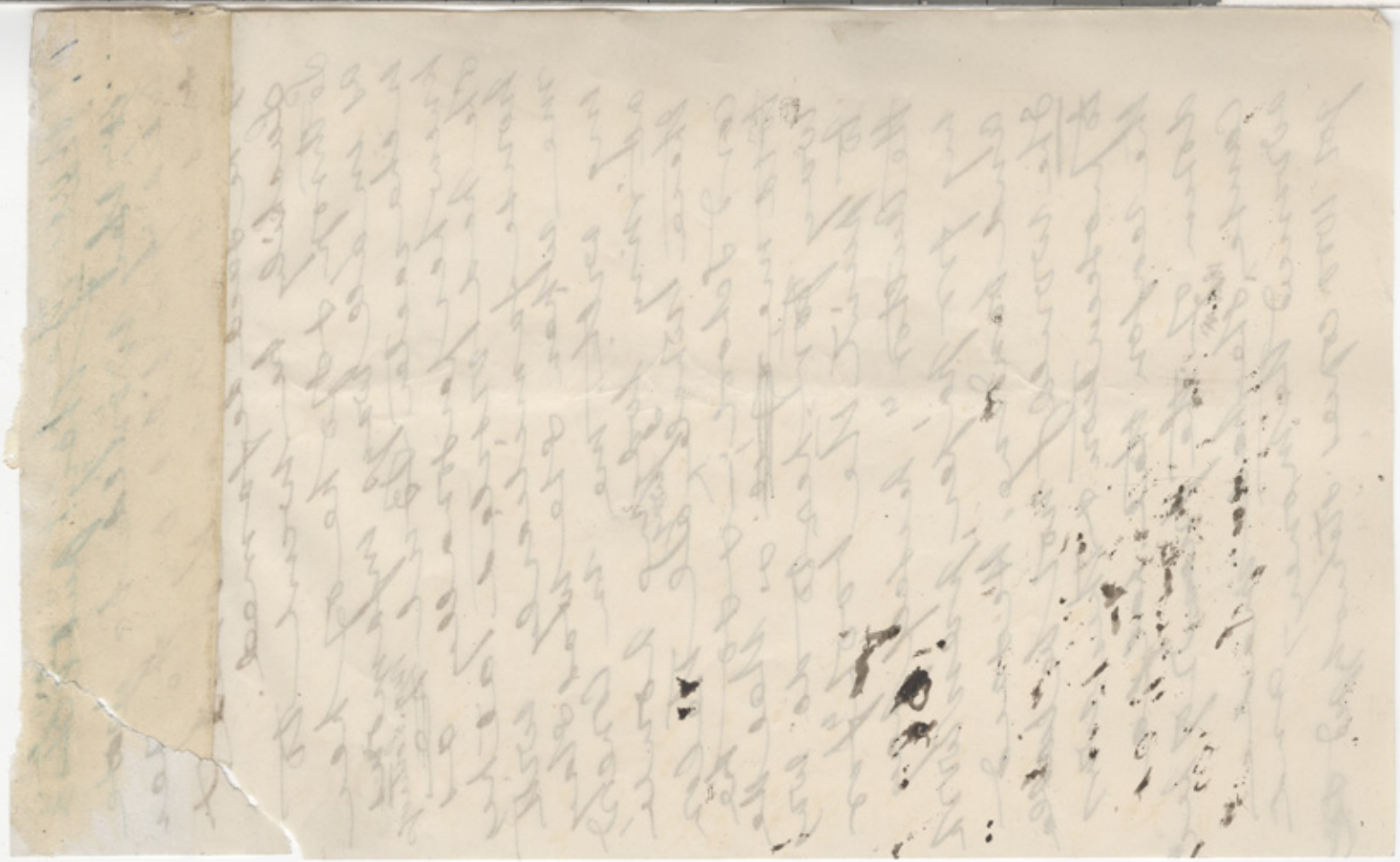
24 ~~the year 1873 or 4~~
~~the year first~~,
which you will observe
had been done at her own
expense entirely. She was now go-
ing to California to lecture
& gain money for her
family to go upon
the 160 acres, & to buy
canvas for tents, agri-
cultural tools, & get
money for fencing,
"or the gift would be
of no use" — but then
she should go upon
it, & take her brother's
six children into a
school, hoping to attract
other Brute children of the
neighbourhood. ~~and~~
~~Thus~~ they ~~would~~ might begin
an independent & self civilization
of self support, ~~and~~ for she
could start a school
such as she had helped

12/ & clearly expressed that it was the communal tenure of land by the tribe that was the root of Indian weakness, & that the individual tenure of land, by developing individual responsibility & self respecting desire to support their own families, & themselves which was the one thing needful. But in thus annihilating the political independence of the tribe, she was very anxious to preserve all the inherited social customs & ideas, which were the fountain of their virtues as husbands & wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters. All this would take care of itself if they were left free like other United States citizens to follow their hearts' instincts.

You know how Bland of the council came to Boston & engineered

swimming sea;
for she had been sick
ever since she arrived
in Wadsworth the previous
August, having caught
a severe cold by sleep-
ing on the ground in
a Cousin's tepee; which
gave her a fit of the
cramps in which she
nearly died, & which
was only relieved
by ~~a fit~~ an hæmor-
rhage from her mouth.
& ever since, every few
weeks, she had had ~~a~~
~~fit~~ this repeated. But
I saw that, if she could
make this new de-
parture independent
of aid from the govern-
ment, giving no
pretext for the agent
to intermeddle, she
would have the requisite
conditions for what
she wanted to demon-
strate; & all her other

that if they published it, they would be prosecuted for libel by the persons she mentioned & as he said defamed.
Luckily he went to Lothrop, & spoke of her as in all ways infamous in character. But Mrs. Lothrop knew her personally as she had visited at her house familiarly with me when she was staying with me in Concord, attending lectures & the Concord School; & so he told me. That the way for her to do was to print the book "for the Author", herself paying for paper, press work and binding. He said she would not be liable to prosecution & this was the reason that half a dozen of the friends of her cause, that she had made advanced the money, and got 1000 copies stereotyped



the things for I would send them out from the head quarters of Indian supplies, at Baltimore where I would purchase them; and her other friends in Baltimore would send out boxes of provisions to feed them, until they could get their food out of the ground.

Unfortunately delay in getting the things there (which also proved unexpectedly expensive) prevented their planteing wheat & barley in season, but they did get their tents up, & planted some vegetables, and she actually began her school one of doors & in a trust arbour, & immediately collected

1838 Indiana Jan 1838
Mrs. Coy Jane

16/ on the sale of wheat
(& a subsequent 1000 copies)
She has lived, this income being all the
money she has had to spend.
In October 1883 she
renewed her lectures
& work to get signatures,
& I went with her
for about six ~~months~~ weeks to
Providence, Hartford &
Pittsfield, New York City
& up the Hudson, & to
Philadelphia, in all of
which places she had
large audiences & got
thousands of signatures.
~~The next winter~~ winter
She passed in Balti-
more where she spoke
by invitation sixty six
times & made very
enthusiastic friends
in all denominations,
and one Presbyterian
lady of wealth and
highest reputation
gave her lessons every
day in reading and
writing.

who had Malkeur in
possession succeeded in
getting Arthur to restore
Malkeur to the public

Reports for 1886 &
1887, (of which I send
you copies) give satisfactory
account of her School as to
its general character & results. It
has only secured the
the entire cooperation
of the children, and by
making them fluent readers
of books, gave them the
means of instructing themselves in future, by reading; but it
concealed the parents,
who were delighted to
learn of their children
(who are the most effective instructors of
the elder generation),
and prepared them to
urge upon her 400
boarding scholars in the
spring of 1887, when
they had been frightened, by
the carrying off from

who had Malheur in
possession succeeded in
getting Arthur to restore
Malheur to the public
domain; on which Gen
Pope (& Adj. Gen Kellogg) the
had been out there
for 20 years & knew
& respected the Piutes
for their faithful friend
ship to the whites —
made a move to
get the Reservation of
Fort McDermitt
given to the Piutes
in severalty, saying it
was not necessary for
military defence — &
they could all have land
enough for grazing &
farming — which they
could do all the better

37 [redacted] Men; and ~~that~~ the
enabled her to show a
school which is not only
a model for ~~the~~ Indian
schools, but for white schools
as well! —

The painful circumstances
of the ~~last~~ last part of the
year 1887, which have sus-
pended her school; and
roused the inherited superstitious
~~feelings~~ of her weak
& ignorant ~~people~~ (but
I think not selfish)
people, who will not
let their children go to
the schoolhouse, where
she has nursed, in suc-
cession, ~~two~~ her husband
& two of her best schol-
ars, who have all died
of consumption; & her
forbidding them to burn
it down, as is their custom
when any body has died
in ~~the~~ house, — because, as
she told them, the house

7. All the help she had
I have two letters of intro-
duction that I gave her,
one to the principal of
the Normal School & one
to the Principal of the
Longwood Street Friends'
School in which I
asked them to give her
the freedom of their rooms
for her to tell her story
& errand. Her triumph
and success grew out
of the eloquence of
her lectures. Meanwhile
her petitions were re-
ceived & referred to
the committees of
both Houses of Con-
gress, & she was
invited to interview
by the chairmen of
both, on whom she
made the most fa-
vorable impression

Dunroot Agents, mas
much as Sa
Natel

without agents, inas
much as Sarah and
Natchez (she with her
English) could mediate
between them & the Gov
ernment. The letter
these gentlemen wrote
to the War Office they
send a copy of to me
for Sarah.
But the settlers became
alarmed & wrote a re
monstrance to the
War Office, saying the
Northern hostile tribes
would come down upon
them - & this decided
the War Office to refuse.
The Gen Sheridan who
was in Washington sent
to Baltimore for Sarah
to come & see him &
she went & he told her
the Congress would answer
her petition by giving the
lands in severalty or by

have been so liberal that besides paying the board of the stockholders they have enabled her to make her brother a partner of the Water Company, & thus secured to him the ~~irrigation~~ irrigation necessary, so that as she said "nothing was lacking to his conditions of independence in this world except harvesting machinery, to take the place of his hiring the reaping done by hand, which, having to be paid for by the day, has obliged him in previous years, to sell his crop at ~~destructive~~ half price beforehand, to the white traders who were only too glad to take advantage of his necessity. But instead of asking us for money, Nellie gave all the leisure

19/ She was happy to do;
and when she came she
told us of her purposes
& the affair of Yakima
& the first meeting of
whites & Piutes in 1848
all of which may be found
in her book; And she told
us she was trying to write a
book because the time of a
lecture was too short, for
her to give an idea of what
she wanted to say — and
she could not have a course
of lectures as she did in San
Francisco in 1879, where
people already knew enough
of the Piutes to attend with enthusiasm
Her husband, Hopkins, who
was with her then said that
as she did not know how
to spell or punctuate no printer
could make any thing of
her manuscript, which he would
to copy off & fill in to good

command from
his agent ~~Sara~~ work
for the first seven months
of 1887 in weaving by his own fingers
of horse hair a bridle
bridle. It is a curiosity
of Indian genius and
industry, which he was
advised to send to the
Mechanics' Fair in Bos-
-ton to be sold. This he
did, & it gained the
Silver medal & a diplo
ma, & was so much
admired that the committee
offered it for sale, & I
am glad to tell you that
yesterday it was bought,
& this entirely completes
his conditions, and supe
sedes all necessity for more
aid to him - private or
public. He is now inde

20/ mid Lake Pedemas,
Duck Valley &c and
if they would go upon
these and commence
their self supporting
life & they succeed in
it something more
would be done for
them - The Exiles to
Yakima had returned
of themselves as far
as Fort Harney just
above the time the
first arrived in Bal
timore, ~~because~~ Agent
Wolbur had ~~had~~ resigned
his office & gone to
live in Oregon on
the ~~money~~ fortune he had
laid up during his
10 years of Agency -
thus proving that he
was right when he said
they would not return &
he had said they wanted
to remain -

4 to her own, to let was
to show how with the very
least assistance, ~~the~~ an Indian
could get into the condition
of self support, and the
best kind of school get
a going! But I will
bring my long yarn
to a close, with a
thousand thanks to you
for your sympathy
& desire to aid, that which
I believe God will
bless. Elizabe P. Peabody

Postscript private
would not the Overland
Monthly print this
letter to you, & if not
would not some other
western periodical?
But it ought to be put
in type-writing for the
printer — which will

hope he will pay money
word of it — and send
bud to me the manufacture

he ~~was ready to~~ was ready to
~~to~~ co-operate with all her de-
mite plans of Education,
and a letter came from

he ~~was ready to~~ was ready to
~~to~~ co-operate with all her dis-
tinct plans of Education,
and a letter came from
Adj. Gen Relton to me
the same day, telling her that
Gen Pope, seeing the Senate
Act & understanding that
it by implication abolished
the Agency, had sent his
Soldiers to warn it off
with the white settlers it
had allowed to take up
all the arable land, &
they had gone off with-
out resistance, and that she must
come right out & lead
her people upon it. — This
decided her to go, though
at the moment her "heart
was all torn to pieces" as
she phrased it, because her
husband, (who was a native
of Virginia you know), had

[illegible] to life, & did lift the load
454 off her "heart way all torn to pieces" as she phrased it by her experience as a faithful wife to the husband. She took "for better or for worse" & loved for his personal faithfulness as a husband & even so many natural talents and traits and who during the whole period she was keeping her school was a fugitive from justice & for the last year of the time "a state prisoner for life" for a new crime committed under another name!

The school she kept was grounded on the interrupted domestic moral & religious education — which she described in her lectures, addressed exclusively to women, insisting that

the fact that if she
could have the opportunity she craved on land of their own, she could demonstrate, would demonstrate that the Piutes, at least, if not all Indians needed nothing but the barest white man's chances & they would support themselves & grow civilized as she had done by help of the English language which she had grown up speaking, & so when Mr Stanford unexpectedly & without their solicitation gave Mateley the 160 acres, for friends under my lead, did enable

that was, though he
hope himself did not
find it out till four
months after, the as

[illegible] was, though Sarah herself did not find it out till four months after, that as soon as his soldiers turned back towards head quarters, the agent & the settlers went back! — Palches & his band were going on their fall hunt for winter stores & a rascal who owed him, trumped up the accusation of a debt as soon as he heard of Sarah's coming, believing that she must have money, and threatened him with jail & as there was no court of justice for an Indian the only thing Sarah could do for him was to pay the debt, which left her hardly a penny when she arrived at Wadsworth.

[illegible] up, being well off
supporting themselves, and
not willing to accept any
aid from others! — These ~~men~~
preposterous

[illegible] in the
summer of 1887, when one
of her friends ~~[illegible]~~ hearing
how worn she was and
how she longed to have a
little textual education
from me unexpectedly sent
her the means to come
just after her people
gave her that expres-
sion of their confidence
by urging upon her
the enlargement of her
boarding school to take
400 more scholars —
The visit to me was
not of the use to her it
would have been if I
had not been sick abed
& if she had not been
sent for in a week or two
to return — when she
found the poor dear weak
husband, her heart had
been yearning to ~~[illegible]~~ try &

old phrase, I have never
given up the hope of dying
before her earthly probation
was over, dying in her bed
in the schoolhouse of Sove-
lochs, the prison having
let him out because he
was manifestly dying —
The ten weeks of her
unshared nursing en-
sued followed ~~by two~~
before she had recovered
her voice & to daily strength
by nursing in succes-
sion two of her
best scholars who both
also died of quick
~~[illegible]~~ consump-
tion, totally preventing
the resumption of her
school, & these unfortu-
nate circumstances, mani-
pulated by the ~~[illegible]~~
white neighbours — who
are

[illegible], being well off
supporting themselves, and
not willing to accept any
aid from others! These ~~was~~
preposterous misrepresen-
tations were flashed thro
the country by the associated
press by some enemy in
the Indian office, & succeeded
in hindering the House from
action, which was their
purpose. — As I was
in daily communication
with ~~her~~ Sarah by letter & knew
there was some trick, I
went to Washington just
about the first of
March, & demanded
to see the despatches
~~which~~ and I found the
letter charging her with
gambling &c. entirely
noncommittal, the
Agent says he heard

(who had not heard yet
of these last attempts to
baffle her purposes. ~~telling~~
This decided me
me that she

present [illegible] and her people's minds being cleared of their present misapprehensions, as they must needs be, so that she can again resume her day school at least. She will find herself with a lighter load to lift than she has had since her husbands gambling fit of July 1883 & which was repeated in July 1884 aggravated by the crime for which he was then indicted. — If I had ~~the money~~ 200 dollars — I would send for her to come to me to be nursed, doctored & comforted this summer & send her back in September to resume her school — the scope of which is quite within her powers & the idea of which she got hold of at Mathews where she & Mrs Parish

Intended to go to Africa in 1870-8 — but the money that has been sent out to her

& above the price of his book on which she has personally subsisted & subsists still. I have collected & disbursed for the above mentioned 1500 dollars given for developing the farm & building the School house I have the receipts given to her which she sent to me. ~~For~~ The thousand I have collected to give board to ~~her~~ some scholars whose parents could not afford them, ~~food~~ lunches & lodging, one paid one dollar a week for each scholar's feeding & lodging and so she has had none of it to spend. — Her dress is regularly supplied to her by a Baltimore friend. She has been greatly comforted by your visit and letter assuring her of your sympathy, appreciation & prayers "it has lifted a great weight from my heart" she says

who had not heard yet
of these last attempts to
baffle her purposes. ~~telling~~
This letter told me
me that Ex Governor Stan-
ford, now Senator, ~~who~~ and
~~had~~ always ~~been~~ a friend
of the Poles, ~~who~~ whose
Reservation he had been
obliged to break with
the Southern Pacific
Railroad, & authorized
to promise them another
who had unexpectedly
to them & unsolicited
by them decided to her
brother Natelee 160
acres of land at
Lovelocks; and as
nothing but mere promises
had come out
of her successful work

not lastly, she did
above this — She wanted
any help
to show that if the
Indians

I ought to apologize for this too long & disorderly letter but I write under the disadvantage of nearly blind eyes & the effects of a very severe influenza that has lasted months — & is just giving way to a little spring that seems to be coming at last —

I am glad I remind you of your mother — who brought you up as mine did me — to believe that GOD is educating us by whatever happens & that whatever is not for our present enjoyment is for our instruction & to open the eyes of our spirits (faith) to what will bring us spiritual enjoyment forever & ever in proportion as we are faithful in the love of our

[illegible] neighbour who [illegible]
have seen which lead
to the love of God whom
we have not seen.

I will end by begging
you to read my two
Reports so as to be able
to testify, as occasion
offers, to Sarah's good
work of which she
seems herself to be quite
unconscious. She does
not think she has made
her scholars so good
& industrious but
that they are good
of themselves because
first their mothers &
then she have taught them
that the Heavenly Father
loves them, & gives them
opportunity to grow, as
they will only co-operate
which is the distinction of
men to do. — Yours truly
Elizabeth P. Peabody.

not ask for any help
about this – She wanted
to show that if the
Indians threw them-
selves on their own
inborn energies
they could – with the
minimum of "condi-
tions for successful
labour," come up from
themselves" which Mr.
Dawes had well said
was the only way to
become effectually civilized –
as she knew by her own experience
and this she undertook
to do at least up to the point
to which she was herself civil-
ized. This brave &
plucky letter was written
however when she was
very sick & with all her
brothers' family in a
miserable tepee at

[illegible] happened
by Divine Providence
which I believe
-ward [illegible]

[illegible] happened
by Divine Providence
which I believe is al-
-ways special as well, one
of her friends has at that
moment received a be-
quest of $1000, which was
wholly unexpected; we
determined to supply
this "minimum of
conditions": canvas for
two tents, a plough,
wagon, harness & tools
for agriculture. And
I wrote to her that they would
be done, & she must
not attempt the lec-
-turing, whose results
would be long in
coming, while no
time was to be lost.
and I was the agent
to disburse money for
this, & she must

She has surprised me
by making it a pers

Jamaica Plain, Mass., May 1888.

My dear Sir:-

In re-perusing your letter, which expressed so much sympathy with the spirit and appreciation of the character of Sarah Winnemucca, and the "terrible load she has had to lift" in the prosecution of her purpose to demonstrate that the solution of the Indian problem, is, that Indians shall actually support themselves with a minimum of the conditions of the white man, and must lead in the education of their own people, by teaching their children English. She is able to do this because she grew up speaking both languages, and in affectionate intercourse with both races and so become civilized herself. I am impelled to write you and tell you that I think you can do a great deal for her, if you will listen to what I can tell you of what she has actually done.

What she has accomplished is only for the moment obscured by the misfortunes of the last year (since July 1887.) which have aroused all the superstitions of her people for the nonce, who want to burn down the school-house in which she has nursed her husband and two of her schollars successively, who have all died of consumption. She has saved the house by saying that it is mine, as I paid for its building, but the parents will not let their children come to it though as late as June 1887, they were urging her to take into her boarding school 400 more. After her three years success of course she is all but in perfect despair at their ingratitude and

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weakness;but the case is not so bad as you depict it,for she believes this state of things is transient and she has actually lifted the burden during all the three years that she has kept the School with such successful results. For she became while at the East very much more qualified than she was when she left Vancouver in the Spring of 1883,on her generous errand of getting Congress to restore some of the land of their native Nevada -,to which the Piutes welcomed the whites in 1848 without price,for they held it to be"God's land"as she phrased it,and large enough for both people's to live on it independantly.

As you know,she then left your service for which you were paying her $50. a month,and at her own expense came to Boston and hired a hall and advertised tickets as she had done with such splendid success in San Francisco in 1879,when she went there to expose the conspiracy that superseded Sam.Parish(the only good Agent of seventeen that had ever gone out to the Piutes) by the miscreant Rhinehart,whose brutality upset the good work and school,that were showing that there was no difficulty in solving the Indian problem (at least among the Piutes) if there was good faith and justice in the Agent. Proof of which you can see in the 6th chapter of her "Life among the Piutes". But when she found that nobody here had ever heard of the Piutes,or knew what the Californians knew of Rhinehart,and she saw at her lectures there were not enough in the

weakness;but the case is not so bad as you depict it,for she believes this state of things is transient and she has actually lifted the burden during all the three years that she has kept the School with such successful results. For she became while at the East very much more qualified than she was when she left Vancouver in the Spring of 1883,on her generous errand of getting Congress to restore some of the land of their native Nevada -,to which the Pintes welcomed the whites in 1848 without price,for they held it to be"God's land"as she phrased it,and large enough for both people's to live on it independantly.

As you know,she then left your service for which you were paying her $30. a month,and at her own expense came to Boston and hired a hall and advertised tickets as she had done with such splendid success in San Francisco in 1879,when she went there to expose the conspiracy that superseded Sam.Parish(the only good Agent of seventeen that had ever gone out to the Pintes) by the miscreant Rhinehart,whose brutality upset the good work and school,that were showing that there was no difficulty in solving the Indian problem (at least among the Pintes) if there was good faith and justice in the Agent. Proof of which you can see in the 6th chapter of her "life among the Pintes". But when she found that nobody here had ever heard of the Pintes,or knew what the Californians knew of Rhinehart,and she saw at her lectures there were not enough in the

house to pay for the room & advertisement.

She announced with tears of disappointment that in future her lectures should be free & at the corner of the street; for she felt God inspired her to come, and would sustain her by means of His people somehow. This went to the hearts of most of her hearers & they got for her Vestries of Churches and the delighted audiences as is usual at free lectures always proposed at the end, a contribution, which she told me never came to less than nine dollars or more than thirty-six, which about paid for her lodging in an attic and her meals at Restaurants. But that first lecture, in which she told of the Exile to Yakima and the action of the Agent. Wilbur offended a Methodist lady, who endeavored afterwards to bribe her never to mention Wilbur again; but Sarah told her that she had nothing to tell but facts in order to rouse people to sign her petition to Congress, to restore the exiles to their relatives and give back Malheur Reservation. This lady who belonged to the Indian Missionary Association of women who pledged all their funds to Mrs. Quenton, suggested to the Headquarters at Philadelphia that as she had come with a letter from you, she was probably an emissary of the War Department to get the care of the Indians transferred to the War Department, and so made her a suspect, and they jumped to the conclusion that she had come for money, though she only asked for signatures to her petition. This alarm spread to the people

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who every year collected thousands of dollars in Boston for Gen'l Armstrong & Bishop Hare, so all of these turned a cold shoulder to her and to this day it is a common idea of all the organized friends of the Indians, that she came for money. But from the time she came in the Spring of '83 to the fall of 1884 she never asked for nor received any money, and supported herself entirely by what she fairly earned at her free lectures and by the book that she wrote that summer and which was published in October, by a half dozen persons who had never before done anything for the Indians, but who were quickened into hopeful work by her lectures, which uniformly made friends of whoever heard them.

That Spring I moved into Boston and had attended a meeting of the Indian Society of Boston, at which I discovered that it was working with well intentioned zeal, but deplorable ignorance of the exact needs of the Indians, with which I had become acquainted by a lifetime of study of Indian History; so that H H's "Century of Dishonor" told me nothing I did not know before. At this time Sarah had given her first lectures & had quite an enthusiastic following and I was told that an Indian woman speaking good English was going to give a lecture exclusively to women in Dr. Cullies's room opposite 54 Bowdoin St. where I resided, and my sister and I went and heard a most interesting discourse, in which she told how the Piute parents educated the hearts of their children to reverence for God

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and kindness to each other, and especially the customs by which they kept pure the imagination of the boys & girls with respect to sex.

She did this in so delicate and refined a way that it gave her the hearts of all the women present; and especially everybody who knew anything of Froebel's Kindergarten, found that this home education made every home a real kindergarten, and verified Froebel's declaration that his method was the God-inspired method of the primitive man, which had been preserved through the ages by the Piutes.

After the lecture, the whole audience crowded around her to express their delight, and my sister & myself invited her to come & spend the evening with us, which she was happy to do; and when she came she told us of her purposes, and the affair of Yakima and the first meeting of whites and Piutes in 1848, all of which may be found in her book; and she told us she was trying to write a book because the time of a lecture was too short for her to give an idea of what she wanted to say, and she could not have a course of lectures as she did in San Francisco in 1879, where people already knew enough of the Piutes & their wrongs to attend with enthusiasm.

Her husband, Hopkins, who was with her, then said that as she did not know how to spell or punctuate, no printer could make anything of her manuscript, which he wanted to copy off & put into good English, but she quarreled with him all the time, saying he altered the meaning with his words. We asked him to & get the manuscript &

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let her read what she had written to us,and he did so,and we promptly concluded that she was right,and her own wording was the best possible,and my sister told her if she would come and read it to her every forenoon,she would copy it out for the printer. And this of course brought her to us every day and we got perfectly acquainted with all her views and the history of her life and growth in the purpose of her grandfather to civilize her people,for which she really got the best education by being brought up in such intimate relations with his white friends,-speaking Spanish & English as well as Piute,and escaping the the routine education of schools,and getting the superior education always obtained by translating one idiom into another,which teaches real thinking,by keeping before the mind,things instead of mere words. As I heard her talk about the civilization in which she discriminated what was of worth and what was vicious in comparison with Indian ideas of right and wrong,I was myself very much instructed in first principles and true methods,and saw that here was a grand opportunity for that mutual understanding of the two races,which would resuly in a better life than either the Indian or the so-called but very much misnamed Christian civilization. That was what she aimed at and therefore wanted to show that the Indians were not any more savage than the whites in their ideas and ways,only different. She saw and clearly expressed that it was the communal tenure of land by

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the tribe that was the root of Indian weakness,and that the individual tenure of land by developing individual responsibility and self respecting desire to support their own families and themselves was the one thing needful. But in thus annihilating the political independence of the tribe,she was very anxious to preserve all the inherited social customs and ideas,which were the fountain of their virtues-as husbands and wives,parents & children,brothers and sisters. All this would take care of itself if they were left free like other Unites States citizens,to follow their hearts' instincts. You know how Bland of the Council Fire came to Boston and engineered a persecution against her,and by means of articles in the Council Fire,repeated the lies of the Agent Rhinehart concerning which you wrote to my sister Mrs.Mann,that you thought best to let them die out of themselves,and said it "did no good to a lady's reputation to have her character discussed in the newspapers." I investigated every story and evil suggestion,and traced everything to him who seemed to have constituted himself attorney for Rhinehart and Wilbur,with whom every evil surmise originated. He never came out openly or made any definite charge or attempted to contradict what she always defined with names & dates and defied contradiction. When he found she was writing and about to publish a book,he went to the various publishers,telling them that if they published it they would be prosecuted for libel by the per-

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sons she mentioned, and as he said defamed.

Luckily he went to Lothrop and spoke of her as in all ways infamous in character. But Mr. Lothrop knew her personally as she had visited at his house familiarly with me, when she was staying with me in Concord at my lodging house there while I was at the Concord School; and so he told me, that the way for her to do was to print the book "for the Author", herself paying for paper, press-work and binding. He said she would not be liable to prosecution, and this was the reason that half a dozen of the friends of her Cause that she had made, advanced the money-, and got 1000 copies stereotyped &c. On the sale of which (and a subsequent 1000 copies) she has lived; this income being all the money she has had to spend.

In October 1883, she renewed her lectures and work to get signatures, and I went with her for about six weeks to Providence, Hartford, Pittsfield, New York City and up the Hudson, to Philadelphia. In all of which places she had large audiences and got thousands of signatures. The ensuing Winter she passed in Baltimore, where she spoke by invitation sixty-six times, and made very enthusiastic friends in all denominations; and one Presbyterian lady of wealth and highest reputation gave her lessons every day in reading and writing. All the help she had were two letters of introduction that I gave her. One to the Principal of the Normal School and one to the Principal of the Lombard Street Friends School, in which I asked them to give her the freedom of their rooms

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Luckily he went to Lothrop and spoke of her as in all ways infamous in character. But Mr.Lothrop knew her personally as she had visited at his house familiarly with me,when she was staying with me in Concord at my lodging house there while I was at the Concord School;and so he told me,that the way for her to do was to print the book"for the Author",herself paying for paper,press-work and binding. He said she would not be liable to prosecution,and this was the reason that half a dozen of the friends of her Cause that she had made,advanced the money-, andgot 1000 copies stereotyped &c. On the sale of which(and a subsequent 1000 copies) she has lived;this income being all the money she has had to spend.

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for her to tell her story and errand. Her triumph and success grew out of the eloquence &c of her lectures. Meanwhile her petitions were accepted and referred to the Committees of both Houses of Congress, and she was invited to interviews by the Chairmen of both, on whom she made the most favorable impression, as I learned from Members of Congress present. But that Winter, the enemy who had Malheur in possession, succeeded in getting Arthur to restore Malheur to the Public Domain; on which General Pope (and Adjutant General Kelton, who had been out there for 20 years, who knew and respected the Piutes for their faithful friendship to the whites) made a move to get the Reservation of Fort McDermit given to the Piutes in severalty, saying it was not necessary for Military defense, and they could have land enough for grazing & farming, which they could do all the better without Agents, inasmuch as Sarah and Natches-she with her English- could mediate between them & the Government. The letter these gentlemen wrote to the War Office, they sent a copy of to me for Sarah. But the settlers became alarmed and wrote a remonstrance to the War Office, saying the Northern hostile tribes would come down upon them, and this decided the War Office to refuse. But General Sheridan, who was in Washington, sent to Baltimore for Sarah to come & see him. She went, and he told her that Congress would answer her petition by giving the lands in severalty of Pyramid Lake Reservation, Duck Valley &c, and

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if they would go upon these and commence their self supporting life, and succeed in it something more would be done for them. The exiles to Yakima had returned of themselves as far as Fort Harney just about the time that she arrived in Baltimore; Agent Wilbur having resigned his office and gone to live in Oregon on the fortune he had laid up during his 18 years of Agency, thus proving that she was right when she said they would return, and he had said they wanted to remain.

This was a disappointment to Sarah, who had grown hopeful of getting a home secured to all her people, where Sam. Parish's plan could be carried out, which was virtually to divide the lands in severalty, and where the school which he & Mrs. Parish had made a success could be renewed by herself, who now felt she could keep it.

But she was glad to get even so much, and when the Senate passed their bill for this, July 6th, 1884 and Commissioner Price wrote to Mrs. Mann that Sarah should go out and settle down among Leggin's band, who were to have Pyramid Lake Reservation, for he was ready to co-operate with all her definite plans of education. And a letter came from Adjutant General Kelton to me the same day, telling her that General Pope, seeing the Senate Act and understanding that it by implication abolished the Agency, had sent his soldiers to warn it off with the white settlers, i.e., had allowed to take up all the arable land, and they had gone off without resistance, and that she

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must come right out and lead her people upon it. This decided her to go, though at the moment her "Heart was all torn to pieces", as she phrased it, because her husband (who was a native of Virginia you know), had just got himself indicted by the Grand Jury of Maryland for getting money from four persons by pretending in each case that she needed it, and had fled she knew not whither! It took almost all the money she had earned by her 66 lectures to pay up this stolen money, which she immediately did, though none of them thought of requiring it of her, and she went out to Nevada at once and spent all the rest in doing so, and upon her brother Natches, whom she met on her way to Wadsworth, and who told her the reservation was full of the enemy and the Agent would not let the people to whom the Senate had decreed its lands in severalty, come in-declaring he had no orders to do so. The truth was, though General Pope himself did not find it out till four months after, that as soon as his soldiers turned back towards Headquarters, the Agent & the settlers went back!

Natches & his band were going on their fall hunt for winter stores, and a rascal who owed him, trumped up the accusation of a debt as soon as he heard of Sarah's coming, believing that she might have money, and threatened him with jail, and as there was no court of justice for an Indian, the only thing Sarah could do for him was to pay the debt, which left her hardly a penny when she arrived at

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Wadsworth. During the last half year 1884, when she was waiting in the forlorn hope that the House would, when it met in December, complete the Act of the Senate, she still lived on the sale of her book; for I sent her $50., that I had for what I sold, and she had some copies with her, that she occasionally sold. And it was not till the beginning of the next year, when General Pope found out how he had been cheated, that he made some indignant movements, thinking to help her, which caused the Agent to write those letters charging her with gambling with & maltreating a Bannock Indian, with which he sent a respectably signed certificate declaring that the Piutes needed no help, being well off, supporting themselves and not willing to accept any aid from others. These preposterous misrepresentations were flashed through the country by the Associated Press, by some enemy in the Indian office, and succeeded in hindering the House from action, which was their purpose. As I was in daily communication with Sarah by letter I knew there was some trick, and went to Washington just about the first of March and demanded to see the despatch, and I found the latter charging her with gambling &c, entirely non-committal; the Agent saying he heard the story, and on investigation found it of no consequence, though he supposed it might be true, and on looking at the signed certificate, I found that by the omission of the word "here", it had been made by whoever sent it to the Associated Press, to apply to all the Piutes that

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which was true only of the 20 self-supporting Piute families of the city of Winnemucca-who showed that if fairly treated, Piutes desired to support themselves without aid from their white neighbors.

While in Washington, I received a letter from Sarah, who had not heard yet of these base attempts to baffle her purposes. This letter told me that Ex Governor Leland Stanford, now Senator, and who had always been a friend of the Piutes had unexpectedly to them & unsolicited by them, deeded to her brother Natches, 160 acres of land at Lovelocks; and as nothing but mere promises had come out of her successful work of the years 1883-4, which you will observe had been done at her own expense entirely, she was now going to California to lecture & gain money for her family to go upon the 160 acres and to but canvas for tents, agricultural tools and get money for fencing, "or the gift would be of no use"; but then she should go upon it & take her brother's six children into a school, hoping to attract other Piute children of the neighborhood. Thus there might be begun an independent life of self support and self civilization and she could start a school such as she had helped Mrs. Parish to teach at Malheur in 1876-7. She did not ask for any help about this. She wanted to show that if the Indians threw themselves on their own inward energies they could with the minimum of "conditions for successful labor", come up from themselves, which Mr. Dawes had well said was the only way to become effectually civil-

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-ized as she knew by her own experience, and this she undertook to do at least to the point to which she was herself civilized. This brave & plucky letter was written however when she was very sick, and with all her brother's sick family in a miserable tepee at Winnemucca; for she had been sick ever since she arrived in Wadsworth the previous August, having caught a terrible cold by sleeping on the ground in a cousin's tepee; which gave her a fit of the cramps, in which she nearly died, and which was only relieved by a haemorrhage from her mouth. And ever since, every few weeks she had had this repeated. But I saw that if she could make this new departure, independent of aid from the Government, giving no pretext for the Agent to intermeddle, she would have the requisite conditions for what she wanted to demonstrate, and all her other friends agreed with me; and as it happened by Divine Providence, which I believe is always special as well, one of her friends had at the moment received a bequest of $1000., which was wholly unexpected; we determined to supply this "minimum of conditions". Canvas for two tents, a plough, wagon, harness and tools for agriculture. And I wrote to her that they would be done, & she must not attempt to lecture, the results of which would be long in coming, while no time was to be lost; that I was the agent to disburse money for this, and she must meet the things, for I should send them out from the Headquarters of Indian Supplies at Baltimore, where I should purchase them; and

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her other friends in Baltimore would send out boxes of provisions to feed them, until they could get their food out of the ground.

Unfortunately, delay in getting the things there (which also proved unexpectedly expensive) prevented their planting wheat & barley in season, but they did get their tents up, and planted some vegetables, and she actually began her school out of doors, and in a brush arbour, - and immediately collected an enthusiastic little company, for her Home School in which she has surprised me by making it a perfect Froebel School, grounded on the heart education she described in the "lecture exclusively to women", followed by training of the head and hand, & which in three years, without a threat or punishment has actually educated Assistants for herself, and several interpreters like herself in spirit and method, as well as industrious workers in the agricultural work and in the nice house-keeping in the School-house which we provided for her to go into in January 1886.

My Reports for 1886 and 1887 (of which I sent you copies), give satisfactory account of her school as to its general character and results. It not only secured the entire co-operation of the children, and by making them fluent readers of books, gave them the means of instructing themselves in future by reading; but it conciliated the parents who were delighted to learn of their children (who are the most effective instructors of the elder generation), and pre-

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pared them to urge upon her 400 boarding scholars in the Spring of 1887, when they had been frightened by the carrying off from Pyramid Lake Reservation of more than a dozen children against the protests of their parents, to an industrial school in Colorado for two years.

All the money that has been put into her hands by friends during the whole 5 years I have been speaking of, has been sent her by me as late as 1886 & 1887, to pay board at one dollar a week for each boarding scholar. But we cannot get money enough to pay for 400 schollars, even if she could teach so many with the pupil assistants she has already educated. But we have done enough by helping her thus far, to show that her own practical solution of the Indian problem has justified her plan; and has enabled her to show a school which is not only a model for the Indian schools but for White schools as well.

The painful circumstances of the last part of the year 1887, which have suspended her school and roused the inherited superstitions of her weak & ignorant (but I think not selfish) people, who will not let their children go to the school-house, where she has nursed in succession her husband and two of her best scholars, who have all died of consumption; and her forbidding them to burn it down, as is their custom when anybody has died in a house, - because as she told them, the house "belonged to Miss. Peabody, who built it for her to live in and keep the School"; these circumstances, I say

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supersedes all necessity for more aid to him-private or public.

He is now independantly supporting himself and family on his own land, and affording a site for the School, as it has for the last three years, and will again as soon as Sarah recovers her health, and the present unfortunate state of things is outgrown.

If I had the money I should send for her at once to come and board with me for two months and be nursed and properly doctored & comforted. And by the way dear Sir, dont you think you could get for the asking, a free pass for her from Lovelocks to Boston and back again?

When I began this letter dear Sir, I had no idea of writing this volume; but since I have done so, I will send it, for it is most desirable that the friends of Sarah and her Cause do not act blindly and at cross purposes for want of exact understanding, by reason of which vast sums are wasted by the several organizations that have been at work since 1879-failing to accomplish so much as has been done by her, by us, with the least possible outlay. For our plan was not original, but supplementary to her own, which was to show how with the very least assistance, an Indian could get into the conditions of self support, and the best kind of school get a-going. But I will bring my long yarn to a close, with a thousand thanks to you for your sympathy and desire to aid that which I believe God will bless.

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