United States Indian School,

Stewart, Nevada.

November 15 th, 1913.

Volume 1. No. 1.

#### INTRODUCTION.

but we have lately purchased some new the new school or the humiliation of demomaterial, and have now a force of apprentices tion. I would not be misunderstood: I am not attempt and return to Reno. Although we which we think will enable us to get out a saying that our teachers should take one maweekly paper. The usual difficulties attend- gazine throughout the district, and only one.

school term, that is about ten months in the cellent school journals published that I hesiyear. It will be devoted, primarily, to the tate to recommend any particular one, but and we are of the opinion it does not matter education of Indian boys and girls.

The subscription price is fifty cents a year, and money secured through subscriptions lieve we could not do better than to consider and advertising will be used to enlarge the equipment, and so enable us to do better

We solicit the good will and patronage of all persons who are interested in the advancement of the Indians. Items of interest from various localities in the Indian service will be gladly received. We will also publish local happenings of interest concerning the school and vicinity.

As we have no record of the previous publications we will begin with Volume 1, Number 1.

## Deputy Supt. E. E. Winfrey, of this district, in a circular letter to teachers says:

primary journal, and every grammar grade Sam furnishes Mr. Asbury, any furthur up was discontinued. The last effort was made importance if, we are doing what the state year, Mr. Young was promoted to Super- children under our care to render them able visor, and left the school for his work in to enter a school in another part of the South Dakota, and but one issue was print- district, should their parents move, without The equipment has been very limited, the embarrassment of being out of touch with ing the launching of a papper will have to be on the contrary, take as many journals as met, but we hope to improve as we gain your desires and your purse will permit, correspondence course with a view toward adding all the inspiration and help that This paper will be assued during the you can possibly get. There are so many exafter consulting with many of our teachers anyway as the "Nevada American" will wish who have proved values by years' of use, I be- him the best of success in either attempt

> Primary Plans, Normal Instructor, published by F. A Pub. Co. Dansville N. Y. ( The National Geographic Magazine, for upper grades. Nevada School Journal, for official Announcements.

Special Indian Agent C. H. Asbury, and his clerk Mr. W. C. VanEmon, called at the by the United States Government, and used school one day last week while enroute to a solely for the purpose of educating Indian point about thirty-five miles southeast from boys and girls. The school was first eshere to investigate some Indian allot-tablished in 1890, and at that time and for ments on which it is said a mine has been some years afterward it was known as the located recently. They returned a couple "Stewart Institute", probably in honor of of days later stopping here again for a few moments, and reported that they had been unable to complete the journey to the mine owing to the fact that a snow storm overtook. Gibson receipted for the property, and asthem before arriving at the summit of the sumed charged on May 15, 1890, but as con-"I believe we would grow more in unity of mountain where the mine is located, which siderable work was necessary in getting the purpose and definite results if every primary made the road so slippery that they were un-buildings ready for occupancy, even though teacher in our district should use the same ble to drive the Ford car, which our Uncle

teacher the same grammar grade journal, the steep grade. Mr. Asbury says, that the Naturally, we would heed the same sugges- Ford has always responded to his will and At various times in the past a paper has tions, follow largely the same plans, cover that while it was impossible to climb the been issued by the Indian apprentices of the about the same ground, and thus keep the steep ascent with the machine, he was confid-Carson Indian Training School, but in each children of the various parts of our district ent that had he or Mr. Van Emon possessed case, for various reasons, the publication about equally developed, which is of vital a license to operate a flying machine they by Supt. S. A. M. Young in October of last course of study requires. We owe it to the top in the machine, but after careful considcould have finished the trip by flying to the eration of the matter it was the unanimous decision of the party that the risk of proscution for operating a flying machine without an aviator's license was too great to be taken and it was therefore necessary to abandon the cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, it is said that Mr. Van Emon who is learning to operate the car is planning on taking a securing a sky pilot's license, or was it a license to appear before a skypilot with a pas senger. We have forgotten which is correct,

#### HISTORY OF CARSON INDIAN SCHOOL.

About three and one half miles south from Carson City, Nevada, is located what is known as the Carson Indian School.

A school built, equipped, and maintained the late Senator Stewart of Nevada who was instrumental in having it first established.

The first Superintendent, Mr. W. D. C.

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View of the Campus.

Continued from page 1.

most of them were new, regular school work did not commence until December 17th of that year, the enrollment increased from thirty-seven, to one hundred five pupils. Superintendent Gibson remained in charge until May 16th, 1893, when he resigned, being succeeded by Superintendent Eugene Mead, who remained in charge for nearly six years during which time the capacity was increased to one hundred fifty.

Mr. James K. Allen succeeded Mr. Mead as Superintendent, and continued in that capacity until June 10, 1903, when he was relieved by Superintendent C. H. Asbury. Mr. Asbury continued as Superintendent until February 22, 1912, and during this time a large number of buildings were added to the school plant, until today the total number of buildings is forty-nine. The more Carson City, important ones are as follows: large boys dormitory, large girls' dormitory, main building which contains diningroom, kitchen, bakery, kindergarten, primary school room, and small boys' and girls' dormitories, there being sufficient dormitory space in all to accommodate one hundred forty-eight boys, and one hundred thirty-eight girls, industrial building containing domestic science and sewing department school building with four commodious class rooms and chapel having a seating capacity of over three hund-

red, hospital which accommodates fourteen THE patients, shop building containing carpenter, manual training, and shoe and harness departments, blacksmith shop, steam laundry, and various other buildings u sed for purposes, besides ten buildings which are used exclusively as employees quarters.

Continued next week

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