

# **Albert Henderson**

**Date of Death: September 15, 1880**

Documents compiled here recording information about the death and burial of Albert Henderson:

1. Card from Student Information Cards Series, NARA, RG 75, Entry 1329, box 5.
2. Card from Student Record Cards Series, NARA, RG 75, Entry 1328, box 2.
3. *Eadle Keatah Toh*, volume 1, Carlisle Barracks, PA, September 1880, page 3.

Name Albert Henderson File No. En.  
" " G.  
" " D.

Indian name

Tribe Sac and Fox Age 12 Blood 7

Agency Great Neheema

Father

Arrived 2-25-'80 Departed 9-15-'80 Cause Dried

Class entered

Class left

Trade

Outing

Character

Married

Deceased unknown

Remarks





# ADLER KEATWAH TOH.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA., SEPTEMBER 1880.

MASON D. PRATT - - - - - Publisher  
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## HOME ITEMS.

—Look out for a full account of our exhibit at the Cumberland Co. Fair, in our next issue.

—The boy's quarters are to have a heating system that will give far more comfort than the old fashioned stoves of last winter.

—Our good friends, Miss Mather and Miss Perit, are with us for a month before they return to their southern home for the winter.

—The two debating societies are becoming fixed features. Some of the boys can give good reasons why the hands are more useful than the feet, and vice versa.

—During the past month the whole of the tin roofing of the Barracks, about 180,000 ft. has been painted. In this as in other work, Indian boys proved competent and steady workers.

—The sojourn of the scholars in the woods during the months of July and August was made more enjoyable by the donation of half a dozen hammocks by H. S. Sternberger of Philadelphia.

We sent, by order of the Indian Office, FIFTEEN sets of double harness made by our Indian boys, to the Lemhi agency Idaho, for the use of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians. We have thirty-five sets more ready for shipment.

—Over seventy-five of our largest and roughest boys were in camp for over a month, under no more restriction than was absolutely necessary. They were allowed to roam at will a greater part of the time, and it would not have been strange if thus turned loose in a farming country we had heard some serious complaint of damage done to crops, fences, or trees, but so far, only one claim has been sent in, the damage to trees estimated at \$5.00 by the owner, at 25 cents by a competent viewer.

—During the visit of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe chiefs with agent Miles, one evening was very pleasantly spent in witnessing some of the wonders of electricity as exhibited by Professor Himes for their entertainment. The professor seemed to grade his experiments so that new and more beautiful results were set before them continually, he was often rewarded with tokens of delight and approbation from his dusky auditors, who were really interested in what they saw. Each produced a knife to be magnetized.

—One feature of our apprentice system is to pay the boys a trifle per day as an incentive to best endeavors, and also to instruct them in money value; a point on which the Indian needs education very much. This arrangement did not include the farm boys, so one field of potatoes was set apart to be worked in shares, two long rows to each one and the cultivation left to the boys. The crop has now been stored and measured, and last pay day some 63 boys received sums varying from one to two dollars, their proportion of the returns.

—On the 6th of September Agent Miles accompanied by his daughters, Misses Lena and Joe Miles, arrived at Carlisle bringing forty-one Indian children from the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and the Comanche agencies, to be placed in school. These children average younger, and a greater proportion are girls than in any previous company. These are both encouraging facts. The younger the child, the easier he is taught, and the less danger is there that the change from barbarism to civilization will prove fatal. The willingness of the Indians to spare the girls, who, in the lodges, are the slaves and the toilers, shows that at least they are beginning to be actuated by less selfish motives.

With Agent Miles came Robert Bent as interpreter, and the chiefs Little Raven, Left Hand, and Yellow Bear of the Arapahoes, and Mad Wolf, Bob Tail, Big Horse and Man-on-

the-Cloud, Cheyennes. All are great men among their people. With these tribes there is "no royal road to fortune." He who would achieve greatness must do it by long years of faithful effort, by valor on the war-path, and eloquence and wisdom in the councils. They have no constitution to stand by, but with them all young men are free and equal, and to the most worthy, honors are awarded. And so these seven came as representatives of their people.

These men spent some days in examining the school at Carlisle. With keen jealous eyes they watched the instruction given in the school-room and work-shop, and the food and clothing provided, and have studied the faces and expressions of all the employes, to satisfy themselves that their children would be well and kindly treated. They are pleased. All is good, they say, and they will go back and tell the anxious parents on the plains, how well their children are cared for.

Besides visiting the school, opportunities have been offered them of seeing various manufacturing establishments in and about Carlisle. Paper Mills, Iron Works, Boot and Shoe factory &c. They went from Carlisle to Philadelphia, where they were taken through the mint and public schools, visited the State Fair and the Zoological Gardens, saw the shipping and attended meetings. From the Friends they received much hospitality. Many little presents were given them to take home as proofs of the friendly feeling of the whites. Ex-Mayor Fox, Prest. Steel, and the board of school directors were also especially kind.

They went to Washington, and had a satisfactory talk with the Secretary of the Interior. Being delayed some days there, they were invited to visit the Martinsburg, Va. Agricultural Fair. This gave them a pleasant ride up the B. & O. Railroad. They have returned to their western homes evidently much pleased with all they have seen and heard in the east.

Sept. 10th—Matches, one of the Cheyenne Florida prisoners, left to day for his home in the Indian Territory, having been absent about five and a half years. In company with him went two others, who return home after a like absence, Koba and John Wicks.

They left the Territory savages, and manacled for safe keeping. They return examples to teach their people civilization.

Sept. 15th—To day Albert Henderson of the Sac & Fox agency, Neb., died of heart disease. Albert had been at times in the hospital for some months, but nothing serious was apprehended, and his death took place very suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sept. 16th—In compliance with an invitation from the managers of the Berkeley Co. W. Va., Fair Association, a company of thirty boys and twenty girls with Mrs. Pratt and two teachers left in the morning train for Martinsburg, and Agent Miles with his chiefs also left Washington for the same point, on arriving at the Fair they were surprised and delighted to meet their children. Similar opportunities have been extended by the Dauphin Co. Fair Association, Cumberland Co., Horticultural Society and the Odd-fellows Association. To all these associations we return our thanks for the pleasure and instruction these excursions and exhibitions afforded the children. They prove beneficial in many ways, and are valuable object lessons.

## Indian Labor.

Mr. McNeal, of the Cresset, in writing up the sights that he saw at the Agency, after speaking of the Indians lounging about the store, makes this remark: "The Agency has at least one Indian blacksmith, one carpenter, and several that were working in the capacity of hod carriers and tenders at the commissary building now being erected." The above statement, while not in itself untrue, is decidedly equivocal and calculated to convey the idea that these are about all the Indians we have who will work, which is a long way from the truth. Had the Cresset man made inquiry he would have found that all the brick, about 190,000, that have gone into the commissary were made by Indians, that all the lime used in that structure was burned by

Indians, and that all the hauling of lumber, hardware, sand, brick and lime for the whole work was done by Indians. A large amount of hay has been put up for Government use by Indians, and all who can get work are chopping on a Government contract for cord wood. Quite a number are regularly employed by the Agent, and these especially are steady, efficient and reliable workmen. The truth is that a large number of Indians apply for work to every one who can be accommodated. And again, had our friend been here on the morning of the 9th inst. and had he seen the consolidated trains of seventy-six four horse teams come in, with the heaviest load and on the best time ever made by whites or Indians, and had he seen this vast bulk of freight all unloaded and snugly stored away all inside of six hours, we think he would take a different view of the case.

While we do not pretend to say that all the Indians of this agency have risen above their native dirt, laziness and superstition, yet we cannot help observing the tendency of most white people to stand on their heads when the Indian is to be considered. Most persons who have visited and who have written it up, have dwelt with great force and effort on what they term the natural depravity of the race, while they have studiously avoided saying anything about the progress the Indian is making. Such a course toward a people who are making a commendable effort to elevate their condition is, to use the mildest expression, very uncharitable and calculated to do the Indian serious injury.—Cheyenne Transporter.

The Cheyenne Transporter, published semi-monthly in the interests of Indian civilization and progress, at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency Indian Territory, has been enlarged to a 11 by 15 eight-page, thirty-two column paper. For Indian news right from the field, where the battle is hottest, we know no better exponent of the situation. Those who want to hear about the Indians will not be sorry if they invest a dollar in a years subscription.

The article on "Indian Labor" above is a very modest claim for what is being accomplished. Between 1867 and 1875, as an army officer serving in the Ind. Ter., and Texas, we helped to chase and fight these Indians, and can therefore the more fully appreciate their advancement.

Mr. Transporter, we should like to see a full account of the beginning and progress of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe transportation work, with dates, terms and integrity of it, and don't forget to mention what Agent Miles stated in one of his Philadelphia speeches about the honest delivery of the millions of pounds of freight hauled by his Indians in all these years. We know from the stacks of Boards of survey proceedings we used to write up out there, fixing losses and damages, that an honest delivery of freights by contractors trains were the exception. If Agent Miles' experience is so favorable, would it not be a wise plan for the Government to give all its transportation of supplies on the plains to Indian freighters?

## The Teeth of Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 11th 1880.

CAPT. R. H. PRATT,

DEAR SIR:—I called at the Bingham this morning and examined the teeth of all the chiefs and their children.

The age of each is as follows: Yellow Bear 49 and daughter Minnie 14; Big Horse 39 and son Hubble 14; Little Raven 69 and daughter Annie 15; Left Hand 42 and son Grant 16; Bob Tail 45 and son Joseph 13; Man-on-the-Cloud 33; Mad Wolf 50 and Dan Tucker 19. I also examined Mr. Bent the interpreter's teeth. I found them all very clean. Not one had ever lost a tooth, never had the tooth ache, and never cleaned their teeth. Little Raven who is 69, said to me through the interpreter, the pale faces clean their teeth too much.

If I had an opportunity of examining five thousand people's teeth to day, I would not find as many perfect sets of teeth as I saw in fourteen Indian's mouths this morning.

Yours very respectfully,

WARREN R. WILLARD, Dentist.