

Alice Springer

Date of Death: November 12, 1883

Documents compiled here recording information about the death and burial of Alice Springer:

1. Card from Student Information Cards Series, NARA, RG 75, Entry 1329, box 4.
2. Descriptive and Historical Record of Student from Student File of Alice Springer, NARA, RG 75, Entry 1327, box 94, folder 4173.
3. *The Morning Star*, volume 4, Carlisle Barracks, PA, November 1883, page 3.

Name

Alice Springer

File No. En.

" " G.
" " D.

Indian name

Tribes

Omaha

Age

13

Blood

Agency

Omaha

Father

James Springer

Arrived

9-19-82

Departed

11-12-83

Cause

Class entered

Class left

Trade

Outing

Character

Married

Deceased

1883

Remarks

BRIEFS.

SEGREGATION and isolation is what hinders Indian progress.

SUPERINTENDENTS have been appointed for the new Indian schools, as follows:

For Lawrence, Kan., Rev. Dr. James Marvin, recently Chancellor of the University of Kansas. For Genoa, Neb., Col. S. F. Tappan, well known in Indian management during the last twenty years. He was a member of the very large commission which made treaties with most of our nomadic tribes east of the Rocky mountains in 1868.

For the Chiloece, at Arkansas City, Kan., Mr. W. J. Hadley, recently superintendent of the Cheyenne Manual Labor school, at Cheyenne Agency.

NOTWITHSTANDING our own needs, which are very great owing to the largeness of our work, and notwithstanding the needs of Indian schools everywhere, we commend Dr. Minthorn's appeal to those interested in furthering the aims of Indian school work. We know that Dr. Minthorn, properly supported, can do noble work for the cause. His statement of the conditions under which he labors ought to make the cheek of every American blush with shame. Every city, town, village and country neighborhood provides school houses and accommodations to carry forward the education of its children, while the great nation, father of all these, having the sole guardianship of the Indian children, withholds millions of dollars due the Indians by treaty agreements for education, and so perpetuates the slavery of ignorance among them.

SCHOOL ITEMS.

About twenty cases of mumps have interfered with school work, somewhat, for the past two weeks.

Chicken pot-pie, pumpkin-pie and a treat of apples made the children thankful, on Thursday, the 29th.

In asking to have P. O. address changed, subscribers should state the former address.

Miss J. E. Remington brought three Onondaga and two Oneida pupils from the Onondaga reserve, N. Y., on the 13th.

Mrs. E. G. Platt, for three years one of our able assistants at Carlisle, has accepted the position of matron at the Indian school, Genoa, Neb.

The new boiler at the laundry has been put in position and does its work well. The old one serves a good purpose in furnishing heat for the shops.

A brand-new calendar clock graces the office, the gift of Mr. L. L. Mason of Jamestown, N. Y., a memento of his recent trip to Dakota with Capt. Pratt. Thank you, sir.

Dr. Craig, representing Miss Harriet E. Brooks of Churchville, N. Y., visited us on the 20th. The Dr. is a wide awake man and was much pleased with what he saw.

Our good friend, Susan Longstreth, of Philadelphia, in company with her cousin, Mrs. Ellen Collins, of New York, made us all happy by giving us a day's visit. No friend is more welcomed by teachers and pupils than she.

Alice Springer, an Omaha girl, died of Consumption on the morning of the 12th. She was a member of the Presbyterian church,

and while she was anxious to get well, was not afraid to die. Dr. Norcross, of Carlisle, officiated at her funeral.

We read that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Instead of receiving gifts the coming Christmas the school will send gifts to all our return pupils, about 140 in number. The children will also be given a chance to send presents to their friends at home. Quite a large amount of money has been raised by the officers and teachers for this purpose. The pupils have contributed over \$50.00 towards the general fund, and about the same amount for sending presents to their friends.

Wedding Bells

This is only the second time they have rung in our history as a school. Robert Stewart and Antoinette Williams were married by Dr. Norcross, assisted by Dr. Brown, at half past 11 o'clock on the 1st inst., and left the same afternoon for New Mexico where they will be employed in the school at the Navajo Agency. The ceremony, which was an impressive one, took place in the chapel in the presence of the whole school. Robert is a Creek, and was one of our most advanced pupils. He entered the school in Jan., 1881, coming from Dr. Robertson's Tullahassee mission school, which was destroyed by fire at that date. Antoinette is a Navajo, and came to Carlisle school from Blairstown Academy, N. J., in December, 1881. She has qualifications that fit her for many positions in an Agency school. They received quite a number of nice presents from their friends and teachers. Among others we noticed a handsome shawl, table-cloths, napkins, bed-spread, work-baskets, silver knives and forks, tea and table spoons, pictures, a handsome family bible, other books, etc. We are informed that they received a number of articles of furniture from their friends upon their arrival at their destination. An enjoyable dinner was served by Miss Noble at the teachers parlor for them and their friends. We hope they will succeed as they deserve in their new field.

Henry Kendall, aged fifteen, one of our Pueblo students from Isleta, named for Dr. Kendall of the Presbyterian church missionary work, after being with us three years, left us recently for a brief visit home, in company with Harvey Townsend, another Pueblo from the village of San Felipe. Both boys determined to return to Carlisle if their parents will let them. These two boys are so well known at Carlisle, that we think the following letter will be interesting to many of our readers.

ISLETA, NEW MEXICO,
Nov. 27th, 1883.

DEAR FRIEND CAPT. PRATT:—I have arrived home anyhow and the old people were just getting home from the place called Gallo, and they were very glad to see me because they did not know that I was coming. Last night I have been talking to my father and he seem to let me go back for he seem to be surprise with what I told him. He told me of a people that are now at a spring and they cannot drive them out and I told him if they only had the knowledge of the whites they could drive any man from there; but I told them they had eyes but not see and had ears and don't hear. Now the Agent is very willingly coming to speak to my father of my going back and try to get some other children. He passed to Zuni; he came with me from Santa Fe; and Harvey we could not stop at his place, so they had to pass about two or three miles from his place and had to walk back.

Now, there the great temptation is drinking wine, but I haven't taken yet and I hope I will never, and I have not smoken. When the officers gather here they smoke and I just get out.

Capt. I have found my old parents in a better condition than I left them when I went away. I will tell you when I get a letter from you. My love to all the teachers and pupils. Your school son
HENRY J. KENDALL

From Forest Grove School.

We gladly give space to the following, from Dr. Minthorn, Supt. of Forest Grove Indian school, and hope that none of our readers will omit to give it a careful perusal:

ED. MORNING STAR:—Seeing a little piece in your paper that I wrote some time ago for a Boston paper about some of our children going home on a visit, I thought you might like to hear something about the school. Some one at the Indian office called Forest Grove school the Carlisle of the Pacific coast. But I do not think it is much like Carlisle; we only have 156 children here. We could get more but that is all that Government allows us to take. There are 24,000 Indian children nearer to this school than to any other school of this kind. So that if only one child out of each one hundred children wanted to come here to school we could not take all of them, and if we could take 240 children instead of 150 we would then only be educating one Indian out of every 500 on the coast. I do not know how many Indian children would like to come here, but I think that more than one half of all the children would like to go to school if they had a chance. A short time since I was in Portland, and having some business at dock where the Alaska steamer, Idaho, was lying, the Porter came to me and said "I have two Indian boys on board that got on the steamer at Fort Wrangle, Alaska, and hid, and I did not find them until we were away out at sea, and they said they wanted to go to Forest Grove School. I put them ashore at Victoria, in British Columbia, and left them there, but they came by the first steamer, the North Pacific, to Port Townsend in Washington, Leonton, where the Idaho was discharging freight, and got on board again, and if you do not want them I will take them back to Alaska again." He then went down into the steerage and brought them up and they were nice, smart, healthy looking boys, full blood Indians and could not talk English, so that I could only wonder what was in their minds and what there was at Forest Grove so desirable as to induce them to come 700 miles in the steerage of a steamer, on short rations. I could not help wondering too, if here was not a good chance for some one to do some good in the world by giving these boys a chance to get an education, but there are not many people in this country looking for chances to spend their money that way, and there are so many such cases that it does not seem as though it was any use to begin. And Government does not seem any more ready to make provision for the work than private individuals. No money has ever been appropriated to provide buildings for this school. Such buildings as are here constructed by the Indian boys, the lumber and other material being bought out of the money appropriated for the support and education of the children. The lot upon which the buildings stand is very small (only four acres) and does not belong to the Government. What improvements have been made will probably be lost to the Government. We have no lease or other claim to the land and consequently do not feel as though we had many rights. We want Congress to appropriate more money for the support of the school so that we can take more children, and also to appropriate some money to build a suitable building for the accommodation of the school; and we want the good people of the country to give us money enough to buy us a farm, and we hope to get them. I like to see the letters written by the Indian children, and I enclose you a copy of a card written by one of our boys to a boy that had gone home. It was written with copying ink and the copy shows his hand writing as well as what he says. The subject of the card is a very difficult one to handle but Johnnie did his best to make himself understood.

H. J. MINTHORN;

September 14th, 1883.

DEAREST FRIEND:—I address the opportunity of writing you a few lines to informing you that I am well at present. Now dearest benevolent friend I will request you what is the reason that you neglect what you have promise that time you was here about the money that you had borrow from us. You stating dear friend that you will sent it as haste as possible can, so I hope that you will sent it now.

Your affectionate friend,
Capt. Johnnie Alexie.

An X marked on the outside wrapper or on the paper itself shows that the time of subscription has expired.