

The Redman & Helper.

PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY BY APPRENTICES AT THE
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

THE REDMAN
Vol. XVI. No. 37.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1901.

Consolidated Redman & Helper
First year or Vol. I, Number 33

What Everybody Wants to Know About Carlisle.

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The above picture shows the north end of our school grounds after a good snow. Several of the largest buildings are not in view. Go with us from the front of the picture down the center walk, and the first building on the left is the Girls' Quarters. This is one of the largest buildings on the grounds. In it our 437 girls have their sleeping apartments, and there are also

an Assembly Hall, music room, a society room, a large play-room for the small girls, besides quarters for the person in charge and the matrons.

On down the walk, just back of the Girls' Quarters, but out of sight in the picture, is the spacious gymnasium in which the Commencement Exercises are held. This is one of the most useful buildings at the school. It is 60 by 150 feet and built wholly from contributed funds. In addition to its regular use for gymnastic purposes and drills, it is the place for the general social gatherings of the school. It is supplied with apparatus in the use of which, under the direction of an instructor, both girls and boys each day drill with great benefit to health and deportment. The front part of the building is three story, the 2nd story being used as a Y. M. C. A. Hall, and the 3rd for Society Halls.

The building at the end of the grounds is the Large Boys' Quarters.

Turn here to the right, and at the end if we should turn to the left and go behind the Large Boys' Quarters, we would come to the shops. We will not turn here, but stand and look for a moment at the small building, seen in the distance in the picture, which is the stable.

Now cross over to the large building in the right corner of the picture and we are at the Hospital.

Coming again toward the front of the picture the first small building in front of the Hospital is the Disciplinarian's quarters, and the next is the Small Boys' quarters, where a hundred of the smaller boys of the school are domiciled under the care of two matrons.

Passing on around the entire rectangle, we will next come to the Assistant-Superintendent's house, shut out of the picture, then Colonel Pratt's residence, then the Administration building, the old Guard House, and turning to the right, pass a hundred yards to the Academic building, then down the center walk to the Teach-

ers' Quarters' and we will arrive at front edge of the picture again.

Here if we turn to the left we will be on the way to Professor Bakeless' house, the engineer's residence, the large Dining Hall and the Laundry, where we may take the trolley car and pass out of the grounds if we wish.

The buildings throughout are well lighted by electricity and heated by steam, which is generated in a building entirely separated from the other buildings, and thus the danger from fire is reduced to a minimum, and the light and heat are equable and of the best quality.

There is ample water supply throughout the buildings and grounds, coming from the reservoir which supplies the town.

How old is this school? Just twenty-one last October.

Numbers.

On roll during the past year	1,218
Number who had experiences in country homes the past year	893
Number of outings in the 21 years	8,332
Number of students now on roll	987
Of these the girls number	437
Number of tribes represented	76
Number of students Carlisle has handled since its beginning	4,134

How many students do you have out in country homes at any one time?

In the neighborhood of 700 during the summer, and about 300 stay out all winter attending public schools.

Are the students allowed to keep their own country earnings?

Yes, but must put most of their money in bank.

In the past year they earned \$27,255.52 and saved \$15,518.39.

The aggregate earnings in the past 11 years has been \$226,255.54.

What wages do they generally receive?

The same wages as others, who perform the same kind of work—boys from five to twenty dollars a month, and girls from four to twelve dollars.



THE OLD GUARD HOUSE.

Are your boys and girls naturally saving?

Quite the opposite. The training of the Indian in the past has been towards dependence. He has learned to look to the Government for his rations, his cash annuity, or his lease money. These dribs are doled out to him at regular intervals, and have robbed him of his former habits of saving and providing for the future.

Are they forced at Carlisle to go out on farms?

By no means. More students ask every year to go out than the school can allow. Had we thousands of Indian youth, all could be placed for as long a time as they chose in good families.

THE AIM OF THE SCHOOL

has been to lead the Indians into the national life through associating them with that life, and teaching them English and giving a primary education and a knowl-

edge of some common and practical industry and means of self-support among civilized people. To this end there are shops where the principal trades are taught the boys, and two farms for their instruction in farming, and suitable rooms and appliances where the girls are taught cooking, sewing, laundry and housework. **BUT THE CROWNING INFLUENCE** in the accomplishment of these purposes is our extensive and effective Outing System.

How do your pupils use their education when they pass out from the school?

We have the information from different agencies, territories and widely scattered sections in which our students have made their homes since leaving Carlisle, indicating that by far the greater number are leading useful lives. Others whose habits and manners have been necessarily modified by returning to demoralizing

conditions and influences, are by direct reports from agents and superintendents doing fairly well. A very few can be classed as bad, and they only correspond to a like element in our own race upon whom efforts often seem wasted.

Origin.

How did the Carlisle Indian School originate?

These Barracks in 1775 was an outpost against the Indians. The old Guard House at the south entrance to the grounds, (see picture elsewhere) was one of several buildings that was here during the Revolutionary War, and that particular building was erected by the Hessian prisoners.

In 1836 the old buildings that had been destroyed were rebuilt.

In 1863 these were burned by the Confederates, under General Fitz Hugh Lee, on the night of July 1st, just before the battle of Gettysburg.

Three years ago General Lee was one of the most interested visitors at our Commencement Exercises.

In 1865 and 6, these Barracks were occupied by the cavalry school for recruits, until 1872, when the soldiers were transferred to St. Louis, and the place was practically unoccupied until turned over to the Interior Department.

The transfer was brought about in this way:

Colonel Pratt, our Superintendent had served eight years in the cavalry service from 1867 to 1875 against the Indians.

In the convictions that grew out of this service the Carlisle Indian School had its origin.

During the Indian War of 1874-75 he had charge of hundreds of Indian prisoners at Ft. Sill, Indian Territory.

Seventy-four of the worst of these were selected and sent in care of Capt. Pratt to the old Spanish Fort in St. Augustine, Florida, in April, 1875.

They remained there three years dur-

ing which time through the many kindly influences brought to bear upon them they were greatly advanced in the knowledge of the English language and the habits and thought of civilization.

Most of the younger ones were continually under school influences.

When they were released twenty-two of the young men had gained such a desire for more education that they offered to remain east three years longer if they could go to school.

The Government refused to provide the means, and their wants were made known to friends of the Indian, and one by one their expenses were provided.

Bishop Whipple undertook five and Mrs. Larocque of New York two, others one each. Seventeen were sent to Hampton Institute, Virginia, four were placed in care of Rev. Mr. Wicks of the Episcopal Church near Utica, New York, and one with Mrs. Dr. Carruthers at Tarrytown, New York,

When the seventeen arrived at Hampton and Gen. Armstrong discovered their adaptability he at once asked the Interior Department for forty more, both boys and girls.

Col. (then Capt.) and Mrs. Pratt went to Dakota and brought to Hampton forty-nine from the Sioux tribe.

Col. Pratt was detailed at Hampton.

Not being satisfied with the meagreness of the effort being carried on at Hampton and not being in entire sympathy with the uniting of the Indian and Negro problems, Col. Pratt suggested to Secretary Schurz that if he was to remain in the Indian educational work he be given Carlisle Barracks and 250 or 300 young Indians, that he might work out in his own way, plans which had been growing in his mind during all the years of his Indian contact.

His request was granted, and in September 1879, the Carlisle school was authorized.

Col. Pratt accompanied by Miss Mather, who had helped in the work at St. Augus-

tine, went to Dakota and brought from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, 82 boys and girls, arriving at Carlisle the 5th of October.

Leaving these in the charge of responsible care takers he immediately went to the Indian Territory and brought 57 Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapahoe children; and the school opened the first of November, 1879.

The school has steadily increased in numbers and reached out into the various tribes until now it has nearly 1000 students coming from about 75 different tribes.

The school graduates its students at the Grammar Grade of the public schools.



Colonel Pratt.

Colonel Pratt continues to improve in strength under the enforced rest and treatment at Hot Springs, Arkansas. It is hard, very hard for the Colonel to submit to the decision that it is best for him to continue on there awhile longer, when now we are having our Graduating Exercises. He writes: "I care more because of the class than for any other reason."

A FEW FOUNDATION STONES UPON WHICH CARLISLE IS BUILT.

Gathered from Colonel Pratt's Writings and Public Addresses.

Do not feed America to the Indian, which is a Tribalizing and not an Americanizing process; but feed the Indian to America, and America will do the assimilating and annihilate the problem.

The courage of civilization, like the courage of battle or the courage of any other phase of life for that matter, is best, and perhaps only to be acquired by experience.

For the Indian, the language of civilization is quickest and best gained, the industry and skill of civilization is quickest and best gained, and the courage of civilization is quickest and best gained by his being immersed in these influences.

The Indian must become individual. The tribes and all tribalizers and tribalizing influences are enemies of the individual, for immersed in the tribe how is the individual to take on successfully anything foreign to the tribe?

In justice to itself the Government can have but one aim in all it may do for the Indians, and that is to transform them into worthy, productive, American citizens.

We have tried the reservation principle from the beginning; we have tried the

processes of building up and developing our Indians as a separate and a peculiar people. And what is the result? We have in this, our own free and Christian America to-day, in almost all of our large tribes a condition of ignorance and savagery pitiful, disgraceful, shameful to look upon.

We are made to blush with shame at many of the wrongs we have as a nation, committed against the Indians. Many of these wrongs could never have been committed but for the ignorance of the Indian. To continue him in a state of ignorance invites further wrong.

If we can fairly and honestly show to the Indian that his greatest advantage lies in losing his identity as a Sioux, a Ute, or a Creek, and becoming an American citizen, he is sensible enough to do it, and that is the end.

It is a great mistake to think that the Indian is born an inevitable savage. He is born a blank like all the rest of us.

Transfer the infant white to savage surroundings, he will grow to possess a savage language, superstition and habit. Transfer the savage born infant to the surrounding of civilization and he will grow to possess a civilized language and habit.

Carlisle has always planted treason to the tribe and loyalty to the nation at large.

Carlisle fills young Indians with loyalty to the stars and stripes, and then moves them out into our communities to show by their conduct and ability that the Indian is no different from the white or the colored; that he has the inalienable right to liberty and opportunity that the white and the negro have.

ECHOES FROM WASHINGTON AND THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Since returning from the Washington trip, these comments have come to me by letter and word of mouth:

"The Indians held third place in the parade—West Point, Annapolis, Carlisle."

"In my opinion the Indians made an equally good showing with Annapolis."

"They showed great self-control and spirit in marching so well after having waited from noon till nearly five o'clock for their turn to fall in."

"The Indian Band played remarkably well; it compared favorably with the best bands in the parade."

"I was told that the President acknowledged the Indian cadets repeatedly as they passed the reviewing stand."

"General O. O. Howard called out: 'Here comes my Indians. Give my love to Colonel Pratt.'"

"The Indian boys set a good example to other visiting companies. They were gentlemen from start to finish.

JESSIE W. COOK.

The Standards Held A Good Meeting.

The Standard Literary Society presented an unusually full and good program last Friday evening.

Almost every number was given with spirit and showed good preparation.

The society was visited by the young ladies of the Senior class, who responded readily and gracefully when called upon for speeches.

On Wednesday afternoon the floor of the gymnasium was in use by the gymnastic class. After the exercises were over, under Mr. Thompson's directions 1,100 chairs were placed, they having to be carried from quarters; three large platforms were erected for the speakers, band and choir; decorations were put up and the seating for 600 students—all in thirty minutes.



LIEUT. JOEL BERNICE ETTINGER

Lieut. Ettinger, the present able instructor of our Band, is also director of the First Brigade Band National Guard of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and of the Philharmonic Band, Wilmington, Delaware.

INDIANS AS ATHLETES.

Indian boys take naturally to athletics, and even with the limited time that the students at Carlisle have to devote to athletic sports it has been proved that they can compete successfully with our college students notwithstanding the fact that college athletes by reason of superior advantages are much farther advanced in education, and can therefore put more brains into their sports.

Football is about the only branch of sport that has been given any attention and encouragement at the school, and the reputation which the football teams of past years have earned is an indication of what could be done in baseball and track athletics, if the same attention and encouragement had been given those branches of sport.

One reason why our students have not had much chance in the latter sports is because of the "Outing System" which takes the larger part of the students away from the school during the Spring and Summer months, just the time of the year when baseball and track teams are naturally developed.

Last Spring Carlisle had a regular track team for the 1st time, and with the limited time the boys had to practice, the team did remarkably well, defeating Dickinson in an invitation meet, tying Bucknell and losing to the crack Mercersburg team by a very narrow margin. There will be contests with these teams again this year, and although the Carlisle team will be limited to those who will naturally be left at the school, after the others go to the country, yet the track boys will no doubt make a good record.

Last year the baseball team was bold enough to arrange games with Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Lafayette, and Cornell, winning from the three latter teams, and making such a good record that a more elaborate schedule of games has been arranged this year, which takes in Yale, Harvard, Princeton and nearly all the best college teams.

The indications are that Carlisle will have a stronger baseball team this season than ever before.

Not only has it been proved that Indian boys have the necessary grit, pluck and endurance to make good athletes, but it has also been proved to nearly all at the school that athletics have been a great help to those who have taken part in them, and in a lesser degree to the whole school, to say nothing of the good that

has come to the Indian cause by reason of the gentlemanly conduct and bearing that our athletes have exhibited on their trips to all the important cities of the East.

With the regular routine of school work, study and shop work, it is necessary that there should be some time for relaxation and play, and athletics provide something that the whole school can be interested in, in one way or another.

To those who are on the teams, athletics is but another form of the Outing System, which has proved so successful. The football, baseball and track teams visit the larger cities and college towns, and are brought into contact with college men and the busy world, and in this way their ambitions are aroused and they are stimulated to rise in the world, and especially to secure a higher education.

Frank Cayou, class '96, Edward Rogers, '97, Caleb Sickles, '98, and John Warren, 1900, are examples of successful college students who might never have had the desire or the opportunity to secure a college education if they had not taken part in athletics while at Carlisle.

We can point to but very few of our athletes who have left the school, who are not good citizens and workers.

GLENN S. WARNER.

Man-on-the-band-stand's Corner.

Class colors—Light blue and crimson.

March promises to be unpleasant; then, foward, March! Double time.

The names of all visitors will appear in next week's issue, the Commencement Number of the REDMAN and HELPER.

Rev. Kirk, of the State of Washington, stopped off on Friday on his way home from Washington, D. C. He took one of his sons home with him.

The Man-on-the-band-stand had it from an Indian this week that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. William A.

Jones, is the most popular Commissioner, among the Indians, that has ever filled that responsible chair in Washington. The Indians have absolute confidence in him, and even in his adverse decisions, they see that he is sincere, and means what he says, and they respect him in his earnestness for their welfare.

If you are interested in the work, why not order some extra copies of the REDMAN AND HELPER? The Commencement Number, (out next Friday,) and this number will be a complete history of the week and of the origin of Carlisle. This and next week's issue—the two copies, five cents. Single copies three cents; five copies ten cents. Order of the boys wearing badges, or order by mail, addressing REDMAN AND HELPER, Indian School, Carlisle.

THE REDMAN AND HELPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE
INTERESTS OF THE RISING INDIAN.

The Mechanical Work on this Paper is
Done by Indian Apprentices.

TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

Address all Correspondence:

Miss M. Burgess, Supt. of Printing,
Carlisle, Pa.

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