

FEBRUARY · 1881

rately, the bit, throat latch, head band, reins &c., they are made to understand. They are told that the whole building is called a barn, then which the stable, stalls &c., are. They are shown how to cut and mix different kinds of food, and how to make beds for horses and cows. Harnessing and unharnessing horses is gone through with. At the proper season they will be taught about the cultivation of the ground. They are of course ignorant at first of the names and uses of tools &c.”

Their teacher reports them as doing well and willing to learn.

B. T. W.

Southern Workman, 10 (Jan. 1881), 7.

¹ Rowland Ebenezer Trowbridge (1821-81), U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs from February 1880 until his death. He previously served in the U.S. House of Representatives from Michigan (1861-63, 1865-69).

² Sheldon Jackson (1834-1909), a Presbyterian minister and missionary, brought fourteen Indians from Arizona Territory to Hampton Institute in February 1881. A graduate of Union College and Princeton Theological Seminary, Jackson served for many years as a missionary to the western Indians from Minnesota and Iowa to Alaska. As a special U.S. agent he gathered and brought to Hampton and Carlisle young Indians of the Pueblo, Pima, Papago, and Apache tribes in New Mexico and Arizona. Spending most of his later years in Alaska, he organized there the first canoe mail service in 1883 and reindeer mail service in 1898. He introduced public schools to Alaska in 1885. His numerous books and official reports on Alaska form a valuable commentary on the region's social and ethnic history.

³ J. H. McDowell served from 1880 to 1890 as head of the Indian training shops and technical school at Hampton Institute. In 1890 he moved to Tennessee to pursue a career in the building industry.

The Alabama Statute Establishing Tuskegee Normal School¹

[Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 10, 1881]

An Act to establish a Normal School for colored teachers at Tuskegee.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama*, There shall be established, at Tuskegee, in this State, a normal school for the education of colored teachers. Pupils shall be admitted free of charge for tuition in the school, on giving an obligation in writing to teach in the free public schools in this State for two years after they become qualified. The school shall not be begun or continued with a