

**Appendix A: National Historic Landmark and  
National Register of Historic Places Forms**

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

24958

1. State <u>Kansas</u>	2. Theme(s). If archaeological site, write "Arch" before theme No. <u>XV, "Westward Expansion, 1830-1898" (Military and Indian Affairs)</u>	4. Approx. acreage
3. Name(s) of site <u>Haskell Institute</u>		
5. Exact location (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) <u>Lawrence, Kansas</u>		
6. Name and address of present owner (Also administrator if different from owner) <u>U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs</u>		
7. Importance and description (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)		

Significance: Established in 1884 as the Indian Training School, Haskell Institute has continued to be one of the leaders in Indian education. Of the non-reservation schools established in the late 19th century, Haskell is one of the few which has survived. Within a few years after its establishment it was rivalling Carlisle and Hampton institutes in importance.

The basic purpose of the Haskell program has been to prepare the Indian men and women to participate in the modern and economic life of the nation. The training has been designed to prepare the student who returns to Indian community life to improve his social and economic condition as well as that of his people. In implementing this purpose the school has had as its objectives: (1) to provide terminal vocational training which will prepare young Indian men and women to earn their own living; (2) to provide pre-professional training which will prepare Indian youth to pursue college training or some other type of higher education; (3) to provide a broad general educational program which will prepare students to live happy and useful lives in major culture or in Indian community life.

When classes were opened at Haskell in 1884, only 22 students were enrolled. However, enrollment increased rapidly. At the end of the second year it had reached 200 representing 31 tribes. By 1906 there were 921 pupils enrolled representing 60 tribes living in almost every state and territory in which there were Indians.

During the early period of the school the training at Haskell was both elementary and vocational in character. Many of the children who came from the reservations had to be taught to speak as well as write English.

By 1906 academic courses given were comparable to that of a standard elementary school and junior high school. Courses were given the boys in farming and handicrafts and the girls were given home economics. Later the academic course was enlarged and made equal to that of a standard four-year high school.

8. Bibliographical references (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1884-1945; Catalog (1956) Haskell Institute; Work Projects Administration, Kansas: A Guide to the Sunflower State (New York 1939), 228-230.

9. Reports and studies (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

10. Photographs* Attached: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11. Condition <u>Good</u>	12. Present use (Museum, farm, etc.) <u>Boarding School</u>	13. Date of visit <u>z</u> <u>May 1951</u>
14. Name of recorder (Signature) <u>Ray H. Matthews</u>	15. Title <u>Historian</u>	16. Date <u>Sept. 13, 1961</u>	

\* Dry mount on an 8 x 10 1/4 sheet of fairly heavy paper. Identify by view and name of the site, date of photograph and name of photographer. Give location of negative. If attached, enclose in proper negative envelopes.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS  
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Kansas	Haskell Institute

In 1931 the enrollment at Haskell reached its peak of 1,240. It currently has about 800 students with some 80 tribes and 30 states represented.

As a result of a new educational policy, the elementary academic training was eliminated. Haskell currently offers a four-year high school course which is supplemented by both vocational and some pre-professional training.

Present Appearance: Haskell Institute has about every appearance of a modern college. Most of the buildings now standing were erected after 1910. Among the more noteworthy early structures are: (1) Keokuk Hall, a boy's dormitory, built in 1884; (2) Hospital, erected in 1886, which now serves as employees quarters; (3) Winona Hall, a girl's dormitory, constructed in 1899; (4) Hiawatha Hall, now a girl's gymnasium, erected in 1898; (5) Tecumseh Hall, a boys' gymnasium, constructed in 1915.