NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received FEB 5 1987
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Haskell Institute 045-3010-0072

and/or common Haskell Indian Junior College

2. Location

street & number 23rd Street and Barker Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town Lawrence ___ vicinity of

state Kansas code 20 county Douglas code 045

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
XX district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	X educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Mr. Wallace E. Galluzzi, President

street & number Haskell Indian Junior College

city, town Lawrence ___ vicinity of state Kansas 66044

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Douglas County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Lawrence state Kansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? X yes ___ no

date X federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Historic Sites Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1100 L St. NW

city, town Washington state D.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Haskell Institute (now Haskell Indian Junior College) is located immediately south of Kansas State Highway 10, in the southeast corner of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. The campus is adjacent to residential sections of Lawrence on the west and north. The east boundary of the campus borders a light industrial development on the eastern edge of the city. The southern portion of the campus is undeveloped and terminates in a general agricultural and undeveloped area.

Due to the limited number of historical structures which have survived and the number of adjacent modern structures, it proved impossible to designate a historic district. Instead, 12 individual historic buildings and structures were identified during an intensive on-site field inspection of the Haskell campus. These 12 discontiguous structures collectively constitute the National Historic Landmark.

New construction on the campus has taken its toll on the historic structures of Haskell Institute. With the exception of the Haskell Institute Cemetery, no structures remain from the earliest period of building and development extending from 1884 to 1894. There are five buildings which date from the secondary period of expansion, between 1895 and 1915, which have been determined to be significantly related to the Indian school. The third period of development at the Institute extended from the 1920s until the mid 1930s. There are six structures which date from this period and are thematically related to the school's historical development.

Historical structures dating from the period of national significance include:

045-3010-
-0091

1. Hiawatha Hall, 1898: constructed of native limestone, the building has two towers, arched windows, radiating voussoirs, and tall, thin windows. The building originally housed the girl's gymnasium and auditorium. It is the oldest structure still standing on the campus.

-0090

2. Kiva Hall, 1900: constructed of native limestone, the structure possesses contrasting segmental arches, radiating voussoirs over the windows, double hung, 6-over-6 sash windows, and broad sloping hipped roof. The building originally housed the laundry and later was used for classrooms. Renovated several times, the exterior retains its historical character.

-0402

3. Old Dairy, 1907: originally used as a warehouse and later as a dairy, it is now used for Plant Management.

-0403

4. Bandstand, 1908: constructed on a stone foundation, the structure has an octagonal roof supported by wood posts and fluted columns.

-0089

5. Tecumseh Hall, 1915: one of the last buildings to be constructed of native limestone, this building features a double arched entrance, central pavilion with stone lintels, hipped roof, and hinged windows. It was used originally as a gymnasium.

-0404 6. Athletic Field, 1926: built by Indian individuals and tribes, the stadium was an important part of the students' life on campus for sporting events.

-0405 7. Archway, 1926: constructed at a cost of $16,000, the arch is of great nostalgic and traditional significance to Haskell alumni.

-0406 8. Powhattan Hall, 1932: constructed of buff brick at a cost of $31,000, it was used for employee housing apartments.

-0407 9. Auditorium, 1933: built of buff brick at a cost of $55,000, this building features a white granite entrance with pilasters and lamps of the Art Deco design. The facade features elements of the Art Deco style.

-0408 10. Pushmataha Hall (Administration Building), 1929: this simple one-story, blonde brick structure features a low hipped roof.

-0409 11. Pocahontas Hall, 1931: this structure is the oldest surviving dormitory. It has been used throughout its history to house women students.

-0410 12. The Indian cemetery is located in the southeastern corner of the campus. It is surrounded by a fence and has approximately four rows of small headstones. The markers show the name, tribal group, date of birth and date of death of each individual. The earliest burial was in 1885 and the last burial occurred in 1913.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	X education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1884–1935 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Founded in 1884, Haskell Institute was one of the first large off-reservation boarding schools for Indian students established by the Federal government. Following the initial apparent success of Richard Henry Pratt's Carlisle Indian School, established in 1879 in Pennsylvania, other industrial boarding schools were created in the late 19th century. Twenty-five such schools had come into existence by 1900. In addition to Carlisle and Haskell, they included such famous institutions as Chemawa (Oregon, 1890), Chilocco (Oklahoma, 1884), Phoenix (Arizona, 1890), and Stewart (earlier Carson, Nevada, 1890).

The off-reservation boarding school played a major role in the overall Federal effort to provide schooling for Indian pupils. However, from the beginning, boarding schools endured severe criticism. They were scored particularly for being expensive as well as being ineffective in altering the life patterns of Indian students. Richard Henry Pratt liked to say that such schools should "kill the Indian and save the man;" a Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the era suggested with unconscious irony that it was about time to make the Indian feel at home in America.

The Indians, nonetheless, tended to retain much of their own culture within American society. Then caught between two ways of life they fit into neither. Skills or trades students had learned at boarding schools were not needed on the reservations they had left behind. On the other hand, Haskell Institute graduates generally were not accepted into white society. The exposure to the dominant white culture was beneficial in one regard, however. Many "educated" Indians exposed to this dominant culture recognized the need to join with the Indians outside their own tribes for cultural solidarity and the conservation of distinctive Indian mores and traditions. It would be graduates of the boarding schools who generally took on important responsibilities in associations which promoted multi-tribal or pan-Indian activities taking participants beyond the confines of the reservation; in the early 20th century, examples of such associations would include the Society of American Indians and the Native American Church.

While Carlisle emerged initially as the most prominent of the off-reservation schools, it would not always enjoy this status. It rose to fame because of the success of its athletes (including the extraordinary Jim Thorpe) and athletic teams. Yet Carlisle also had definite disadvantages. Its location in Pennsylvania increased student transportation costs. In addition, Pratt's style alienated many people, and by 1904 he had been removed as head of the school. With the outbreak of World War I, Carlisle was closed and its facilities turned over to the war effort. It would never reopen its doors to Indian students.

With Pratt's departure and with the maturation of other alternative institutions, Carlisle began to become less attractive to Indian students of the West and Midwest. While some students continued to attend Carlisle, increasingly they turned to large off-reservation schools closer to home. Students from the Northwest thus gravitated toward Chemawa, while students from the southern Plains and upper Midwest chose Haskell. Even before Carlisle's demise, Haskell was emerging as the leading off-reservation boarding school west of the Mississippi River. By the 1920s it had clearly established itself as the leading school of its type in the United States.

The senior class of 1928 was indicative of Haskell's widespread appeal at this time. The class included students from Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Kansas, Nevada, Wyoming, Missouri, New York, Utah, North Carolina, New Mexico, and Arizona. Oklahoma contributed more students than any other state, as might be expected with its large Indian population. South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Dakota also sent larger numbers. Students at the school could select a large number of activities, including choir, glee clubs, band, orchestra, religious societies, business clubs, home economics clubs, agricultural clubs, military troops, and athletic teams. As with Carlisle, the football team competed against colleges and universities; in 1928, opponents included West Virginia, Minnesota, and Tulsa.

Haskell's enrollment peaked in 1931 with 1,240 students. In the following year, Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President and John Collier was named soon thereafter as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Indian New Deal built upon the critical assessment of Indian boarding schools published in the so-called Meriam Report, The Problem of Indian Administration, issued by the Brookings Institute in 1928. The report pinpointed the detrimental aspects of the boarding schools, that isolated Indian youths both from their native cultures and the American mainstream. Collier and his cohorts promoted the construction of new day schools on reservations, while Congress passed the Johnson-O'Malley Act in 1934 to provide Federal assistance to public schools with Indian students. Off-reservation schools were slated for closing and some, such as Mount Pleasant in Michigan, actually were closed. But public outcry saved Haskell and the school remained open, if in altered form. Agricultural courses were eliminated and enrollment had been halved to about 600 and its students limited to 11 designated states. World War II further discouraged enrollment at Haskell and at other off-reservation schools.

The post-war (and post-Collier) era of the late 1940s and 1950s would be marked by a heightened emphasis upon boarding schools, yet particularly under Indian Education director Hildegard Thompson's direction, curricula would be changed to meet more fully the needs of more urban society. Passage of additional Federal legislation in the early 1950s promoted construction and support of public schools on Indian reservations. Competing with newer schools and changing times, Haskell maintained an emphasis on vocational training. Despite

its tradition and loyal alumni, its enrollment faltered. It graduated its final high school class in 1965 and became Haskell Indian Junior College, with full state accreditation received in 1970.

Haskell Indian Junior College remains in existence today. The growth of the community college movement upon reservations within the past generation, however, has restricted Haskell's potential growth. Beginning with Navajo Community College, established on the Navajo reservation in 1969, Indian communities moved to offer post-secondary education to their own tribal members in the 1970s and 1980s. As a Federal institution, Haskell appeared apart from the pressure for self-determination at the local level. Still, it remained as an option for Indian students and it continued to attract people from different regions of the country. By 1985, by contrast, Chemawa and Chilocco, to name but two examples, had ceased to function as Indian schools.

The campus today reflects the different eras that are a part of Haskell's heritage. Haskell remains of vital interest to Indian people and to all who are concerned with the history of Indian education. Most historians today would probably agree that Haskell's period of greatest historical significance ended in the mid-1930s, with the shift away from such heavy reliance on the off-reservation boarding school. Haskell continued to attract students and to command the loyalty of most of its graduates up to the present day. Yet after the mid-1930s, it would not regain the pinnacle it had achieved. With the departure in 1935 of Henry Roe Cloud, a Winnebago who had become its first Indian superintendent just 2 years before, with the advent of the Indian New Deal and the passage of Johnson-O'Malley, and with the start of World War II, Haskell entered a different period in its long history. By 1935, nonetheless, its place had become firmly established in the memories of Indian people and in the history of Indian education. Together with Carlisle, it would remain regarded as the most prominent and important boarding school ever to serve Indian students.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Haskell Institute Writer's Subcommittee, Haskell Institute, USA: 1884-1959, 1959.

Annual Reports of the Commission of Indian Affairs, 1884-1945.

Work Projects Administration, Kansas: A Guide to the Sunflower State, 1939.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Quadrangle name Lawrence East, Kansas

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county		code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen Lissandrello, Cecil McKithen, Sarah J. Pearce, Historians (1975-1983)
Updated by: Julie Corona, Historian, RMRO, Division of Cultural Resources

organization National Park Service
Historic Sites Survey

date Revised 11/20/86

street & number 1100 L Street, NW

telephone (202) 523-5295

city or town Washington

state D.C. 20240

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X national ___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

Individual Boundary Descriptions for Haskell Institute National Historic Landmark

1. Pocahontas Hall
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306840/4312350
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 65 feet south of Creek Drive on the west side of the campus. The boundary comprises an area measuring 145 by 190 feet centered around the rectangular building which is 119 by 163 feet. The building and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

2. Pushmahata Hall
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306720/4312480
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 20 feet south of Indian Avenue and approximately 50 feet west of Barker Avenue. The boundary comprises an area measuring 70 by 90 feet centered around the rectangular building which is 44 by 67 feet. The building and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

3. Bandstand
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM References: 15/306830/4312540
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 110 feet east of Barker Avenue in the center of a grassy open area. The boundary comprises an area measuring 50 by 50 feet centered around the square structure which is 25 by 25 feet. The structure and site date from the school's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

4. Tecumseh Hall
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306800/4312610
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 25 feet west of Choctaw Avenue. The boundary comprises an area measuring 100 by 170 feet centered around the rectangular building which is 75 by 144 feet. The building and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

5. Hiawatha Hall
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306760/4312600
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 38 feet west of Choctaw Avenue and adjacent to Tecumseh Hall and the Auditorium. The boundary comprises an area measuring 80 by 160 feet centered around the rectangular building which is 57 by 132 feet. The building and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

6. Auditorium
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306710/4312600
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 50 feet west of Choctaw Avenue and due north of Hiawatha Hall. The boundary comprises and area measuring 100 by 150 feet centered around the rectangular building which is 75 by 125 feet. The building and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

7. The Arch
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306620/4312600
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 200 feet north of Indian Avenue at the west end of the Haskell Stadium. The boundary comprises an area measuring 50 by 110 feet centered around the rectangular structure which is 25 by 82 feet. The structure and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

8. Haskell Stadium
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7. T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306640/4312700
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: 4.88 acres.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 125 feet north of Indian Avenue and 325 feet west of East Perimeter Road on the north side of the campus. The boundary comprises an area measuring 315 by 675 feet centered around the stadium stands and playing field which measures 288 by 650 feet. The structure and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

9. Indian Cemetery
   Lawrence East Quadrangle
   Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306290/4311870
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: 1.033 acres.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 18 feet south of Kiowa Avenue and 440 east of East Perimeter Road. The boundary comprises an area measuring 150 by 300 feet centered around the cemetery which is 100 by 250 feet. The site and graves date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

10. Old Dairy
Lawrence East Quadrangle
Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306010/4311730
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 44 feet east of East Mills Street and 150 feet north of North Mills Street. The boundary comprises an area measuring 110 by 150 feet centered around the rectangular building which is 82 by 125 feet. The building and site date from the school's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

11. Powhattan Hall
Lawrence East Quadrangle
Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306010/4311510
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 25 feet south of Oneida Avenue and 38 feet east of Barker Avenue. The boundary comprises an area measuring 70 by 125 feet centered around the rectangular building which is 44 by 100 feet. The building and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.

12. Kiva Hall
Lawrence East Quadrangle
Section 7, T13S, R20E

UTM Reference: 15/306910/4312420
Acreage of nominated property is approximately: less than one acre.
Boundary Description and Justification:
Located approximately 10 feet west of Chickasaw Avenue and 400 feet east of Massachusetts Avenue. The boundary comprises an area measuring 75 by 115 feet centered around the building which is 50 by 88 feet. The building and site date from Haskell Institute's period of national importance and retain their physical integrity.