

# List of Federal Indian Boarding Schools

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The initial work of the Department of the Interior (DOI) Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative has focused on the creation of a comprehensive list of Federal Indian Boarding Schools (FIBS). The research conducted has resulted in the identification of hundreds of boarding schools that have been considered against four criteria. All four criteria must be met for an institution to be considered a FIBS.

The four criteria are described below:

1. Housing – Institution ever described as providing housing or overnight lodging to attendees on site.
  2. Education - Institution ever described as providing formal academic or vocational training or instruction.
  3. Federal Support – Institution ever described as having federal government funds or other support provided to the institution.
  4. Timeframe - Institution operational at any time prior to 1969.
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## Column Descriptions for the List of Federal Indian Boarding Schools

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Name - A primary name used to identify the institution.

\*An asterisk on the name indicates that this is a name that is currently being used for the institution.

Other Names - Other names that the institution may have been identified by.

\*An asterisk on the name indicates that this is a name that is currently being used for the institution.

City - The nearest city identified that represents where the institution is physically located.

State - The state identified that represents where the institution is physically located.

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| Name                                      | Other Names   | City          | State   |
|---|---|---------------|---------|
| Asbury Manual Labor School and Mission    | Fort Mitchell   | Fort Mitchell | Alabama |
| Anvik Mission                             | Christ Church Mission   | Anvik         | Alaska  |
| Copper Valley Boarding School             |   | Glennallen    | Alaska  |
| Douglas Island Friends Mission School     |   | Juneau        | Alaska  |
| Eklutna Industrial School                 | Eklutna Orphanage; Eklutna Indian Vocational Industrial School; Eklutna Native School; Eklutna Vocational School                | Eklutna       | Alaska  |
| First Mission House                       | Bethel Indian School  | Bethel        | Alaska  |
| Fort Wrangell Tlingit Industrial School   | Fort Wrangel Thlinkit Academy; Fort Wrangle Training School; Tlingit Training Academy   | Wrangell      | Alaska  |
| Friends High School                       | Kotzebue Friends High School; Kotzebue Friends School   | Kotzebue      | Alaska  |
| Holy Cross Boarding School                | Kosoreffsky; Anilukhtapak; Askhomute; Koserefsky; Holy Cross Mission; Holy Cross Boarding and Day School and Orphanage          | Holy Cross    | Alaska  |
| Jesse Lee Home for Children - Anchorage   | Alaska Children's Services  | Anchorage     | Alaska  |
| Jesse Lee Home for Children - Seward      |   | Seward        | Alaska  |
| Jesse Lee Home for Children - Unalaska    |   | Unalaska      | Alaska  |
| Kanakanak Hospital, Orphanage, and School |   | Kanakanak     | Alaska  |
| Kodiak Aleutian Regional High School      | Kodiak Aleutian Regional School   | Kodiak        | Alaska  |
| Longwood School                           | Woody Island Mission and Orphanage  | Kodiak        | Alaska  |
| Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School             | Mount Edgecumbe; Mt. Edgecumbe High School*   | Sitka         | Alaska  |
| Nunapitsinghak Moravian Children's Home   |   | Kwethluk      | Alaska  |
| Seward Sanitarium                         |   | Seward        | Alaska  |
| Sitka Industrial Training School          | Sitka Mission; Industrial Home for Boys; Sheldon Jackson Institute; Sheldon Jackson School; Sheldon Jackson College; Sitka No 2 | Sitka         | Alaska  |
| St. Mark's Episcopal Mission School       | St. Mark's Church; Skagway  | Nenana        | Alaska  |

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| St. Mary Mission School - Akulurak    | St. Mary Mission, School and Church of the Nativity;<br>St. Joseph's Mission   | Akulurak       | Alaska  |
| St. Mary Mission School - Andreasfsky | St. Mary Mission, School and Church of the Nativity;<br>St. Joseph's Mission   | Andreasfsky    | Alaska  |
| White Mountain Boarding School        | White Mountain Industrial School   | White Mountain | Alaska  |
| William E. Beltz Boarding School      | Nome Beltz   | Nome           | Alaska  |
| Woody Island Mission and Orphanage    | Longwood School  | Aleksashkina   | Alaska  |
| Wrangell Institute                    | Shoemaker Bay Industrial School  | Wrangell       | Alaska  |
| Blue Canyon School                    | Blue Cañon School; Blue Canyon Day School; Blue Canyon Boarding School; Western Navajo or Navaho Training School; Western Navajo or Navaho Boarding School   | Blue Canyon    | Arizona |
| Chinle Boarding School                | Chinle School; Chin Lee  | Chinle         | Arizona |
| Chinle Boarding School                | Chinle School; Chin Lee; Many Farms Elementary School Facility   | Many Farms     | Arizona |
| Colorado River Boarding School        | Colorado River School; Colorado River Agency Boarding School   | Parker         | Arizona |
| Dennehotso Boarding School            | Dennehotso Boarding School*  | Dennehotso     | Arizona |
| Dilcon Boarding School                | Dilcon Community School*   | Winslow        | Arizona |
| Fort Apache Boarding School           | White Mountain Apache Boarding School; Whiteriver School; Fort Apache Training School  | Whiteriver     | Arizona |
| Fort Defiance Boarding School         | Navajo Indian Boarding School; Navajo Agency Boarding School; Navajo Industrial School; Navajo Training School; Navajo Agency School; Southern Navajo School | Fort Defiance  | Arizona |
| Fort Mojave Industrial School         | Fort Mojave Boarding School; Fort Mojave Training School; Fort Mohave; Fort Mojave School; Herbert Welsh Institute   | Mohave Valley  | Arizona |

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| Ganado Navajo Presbyterian Mission School | Kirkwook Memorial Training School; Ganado Mission School; Ganado Boarding School; Ganado Mission High School; Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing; College of Ganado  | Ganado       | Arizona |
| Greasewood Boarding School                | Greasewood School; Greasewood Toyei Consolidated Boarding School; Greasewood Springs Boarding and Day School; Greasewood Springs Community School*   | Ganado       | Arizona |
| Havasupai Boarding and Day School         | Havasupai Indian School; Havasupai Elementary School*  | Supai        | Arizona |
| Hunters Point Boarding School*            | Hunter's Point Indian School   | St. Michaels | Arizona |
| Kaibeto Boarding School*                  | Kaibeto Day School   | Kaibeto      | Arizona |
| Kayenta Indian School                     | Kayenta Day School; Kayenta Community School*  | Kayenta      | Arizona |
| Keams Canyon Boarding School              | Moquis Indian School; Moqui Industrial School; Moquis Boarding School; Keam's Canyon (Moqui Boarding); Keam's Cañon; Keam's Canyon (Hopi); Hopi Boarding School; Hopi (Moqui) Training School; Keams Canyon Elementary School* | Keams Canyon | Arizona |
| Kinlichee Indian School                   | Kinlichee Day School; Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta'*   | Kinlichee    | Arizona |
| Klagetoh Boarding and Day School          |  | Klagetoh     | Arizona |
| Leupp Boarding and Day School             | Leupp Schools, Inc.*   | Leupp        | Arizona |
| Low Mountain Boarding School              | Low Mountain Boarding School; Low Mountain Day School  | Low Mountain | Arizona |
| Lukachukai Boarding and Day School        | Luki Chuki Day School; Lukachukai Community School*  | Lukachukai   | Arizona |
| Many Farms Community School*              |  | Many Farms   | Arizona |
| Many Farms High School*                   |  | Many Farms   | Arizona |

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| Marsh Pass School                           | Marsh Pass Indian Boarding School; Kayenta Tuberculosis Sanatorium; Kayenta TB Sanatorium; Kayenta Sanatorium | Kayenta    | Arizona |
| Navajo Mountain Boarding and Day School, AZ | Navajo Mountain Community School; Naa Tsis' Ana Community School*   | Tonalea    | Arizona |
| Nazlini Boarding School                     | Nazlini Community School, Inc.*   | Ganado     | Arizona |
| Phoenix Indian School                       | Phoenix Training School; Phoenix Training and Industrial School; Peel Institute; Phoenix School               | Phoenix    | Arizona |
| Pima Boarding School                        | Pima Agency Boarding School; Pima Central Day School; Sacaton Boarding School; Sacaton Central School         | Sacaton    | Arizona |
| Pine Springs Boarding School                | Pine Springs Day School   | Houck      | Arizona |
| Pinon Boarding School                       | Pinon Dormitory; Pinon Day School; Pinon Community School*  | Pinon      | Arizona |
| Red Rock Boarding School                    | Red Rock Day School*  | Red Valley | Arizona |
| Rice Station Boarding and Day School        | Rice Indian School; Rice Station Day School   | Rice       | Arizona |
| Rock Point Boarding and Day School          | Tsé Nitsaa Deez'áhi Diné Bi'ólta'; Rock Point Community School*   | Rock Point | Arizona |
| Rocky Ridge Boarding School                 | Rocky Ridge Day and Boarding School   | Kykotsmovi | Arizona |
| Rough Rock Demonstration School             | Rough Rock Day School; Rough Rock Community School*   | Chinle     | Arizona |
| San Carlos Boarding and Day School          | San Carlos Agency Boarding School; San Carlos Day School  | San Carlos | Arizona |
| Santa Rosa Boarding School                  | Santa Rosa Day School*  | Sells      | Arizona |
| Seba Dalkai Boarding School*                | Seba Dalkai Day School; Seba Dalkai School  | Winslow    | Arizona |
| Shonto Boarding School                      | Shonto Indian School; Shonto Day School; Shonto Preparatory School*   | Shonto     | Arizona |
| Steamboat Canyon Boarding and Day School    |   | Ganado     | Arizona |

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| Teec Nos Pos Boarding School                 | Teecnospos; Teec Nos Pos Day School; T'iis Nasbas Community School*  | Teec Nos Pos | Arizona    |
| Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School    | Theodore Roosevelt Boarding School; Fort Apache School; Theodore Roosevelt School*   | Fort Apache  | Arizona    |
| Tolani Lake School                           |  | Tolani Lake  | Arizona    |
| Toyei Boarding School                        | Toyei Navajo School; Greasewood/Toyei Consolidated Boarding School   | Toyei        | Arizona    |
| Truxton Canyon School                        | Valentine Indian School; Truxton Canyon Boarding School  | Valentine    | Arizona    |
| Tuba City Boarding School*                   | Western Navajo Indian School; Tuba Vocational Boarding and Day School  | Tuba City    | Arizona    |
| Tucson Indian Training School                | Tucson Industrial Boarding School; Tucson Training and Industrial School; Tucson Presbyterian School                           | Tucson       | Arizona    |
| Wide Ruins Boarding School                   | Kinteel Olta'; Wide Ruins Community School*  | Wide Ruins   | Arizona    |
| Dwight Presbyterian Mission School           |  | Russellville | Arkansas   |
| Anaheim Boarding School                      |  | Anaheim      | California |
| Fort Bidwell Indian Boarding School          | Fort Bidwell Training School; Fort Bidwell Boarding School   | Fort Bidwell | California |
| Fort Yuma Indian Boarding School             |  | Winterhaven  | California |
| Greenville Indian Industrial Boarding School | Greenville Training School; Greenville Day School  | Greenville   | California |
| Hoop Valley Boarding School                  | Hupa Valley Boarding   | Valley       | California |
| Middletown Training School                   |  | Middletown   | California |
| Perris Indian School                         |  | Perris       | California |
| Round Valley Boarding School                 |  | Covelo       | California |
| Sherman Institute                            | Riverside; Sherman Indian High School*   | Riverside    | California |
| St. Anthony's Industrial School for Indians  | San Diego: Industrial Training School; San Diego: Industrial Boarding School; San Diego, St. Anthony's Mission Boarding School | San Diego    | California |

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| St. Boniface Indian School                              | St. Boniface Industrial; Saint Boniface Mission Boarding School   | Banning                   | California |
| St. Turibius Mission Boarding and Day School            | Kelseyville: St. Turbius Boarding School  | Kelseyville               | California |
| Fort Lewis Indian Boarding School                       | Fort Lewis High School; Fort Lewis A&M College; Old Fort; Fort Lewis College*   | Hesperus                  | Colorado   |
| Good Shepherd Industrial School                         | Home of the Good Shepherd for Homeless Girls; E. M. Byers Home for Boys; Good Shepherd School   | Denver                    | Colorado   |
| Grand Junction Indian School                            | Grand Junction School; Grand Junction Training; Teller Indian School; Teller Institute  | Grand Junction            | Colorado   |
| Southern Ute Boarding School (Ignacio)                  | Ignacio Indian Boarding School; Consolidated Ute - Ignacio; Ignacia; Ute Vocational; Southern Ute School; Southern Ute Agency Boarding School | Ignacio                   | Colorado   |
| Ute Mountain Boarding School                            | Ute Mountain Indian School; Ute Mountain Day School; Colorado - Ute Mountain; Ute Mountain 1; Colorado Ute - Ute Mountain                     | Towaoc                    | Colorado   |
| St. Augustine School for Apache Children at Fort Marian | St. Augustine Day School; Fort Marion; Castillo de San Marcos   | Augustine                 | Florida    |
| High Tower Mission School                               | Etowah Mission School; Etonee School  | Cartersville              | Georgia    |
| Spring Place Mission School                             | Springplace Moravian Mission School; Spring-place   | Spring Place              | Georgia    |
| Hilo Boarding School                                    |   | Hilo                      | Hawaii     |
| Industrial and Reformatory School (Kawailou)            | Koolau Boys' Home (Kawailou); Waialeale Training School for Boys; Olomana School; Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility*                         | Kawailou, O'ahu           | Hawaii     |
| Industrial and Reformatory School (Keoneula, Kapalama)  | Waialeale Training School for Boys; Olomana School; Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility  | Kapālama, O'ahu           | Hawaii     |
| Industrial and Reformatory School (Waialeale, Waialua)  | Waialeale Training School for Boys; Olomana School; Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility  | Waialeale, Waialua, O'ahu | Hawaii     |

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| Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls<br>(Keoneula, Kapalama)     | Maunawili Training Schools for Girls; Kawaihoa Training School for Girls; Olomana School; Kawaihoa Girls' Home; Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility  | Keoneula,<br>Kapalama, O'ahu        | Hawaii   |
| Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls<br>(Maunawili, Ko'olaupoko) | Maunawili Training Schools for Girls; Kawaihoa Training School for Girls; Olomana School; Kawaihoa Girls' Home; Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility* | Maunawili,<br>Ko'olaupoko,<br>O'ahu | Hawaii   |
| Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls<br>(Mo'ili'ili, Honolulu)   | Maunawili Training Schools for Girls; Kawaihoa Training School for Girls; Olomana School; Kawaihoa Girls' Home; Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility  | Mo'ili'ili,<br>Honolulu, O'ahu      | Hawaii   |
| Kamehameha Schools*   | Bishop School   | Honolulu                            | Hawaii   |
| Lahainaluna Seminary  | Lahainaluna High School*; Lahainaluna Trade School  | Lahania, Maui                       | Hawaii   |
| Mauna Loa Forestry Camp School  |   | Mountain View                       | Hawaii   |
| Molokai Forestry Camp School  |   | Kaunakakai,<br>Molokai              | Hawaii   |
| Fort Hall Boarding School   | Lincoln Creek Boarding School   | Fort Hall                           | Idaho    |
| Fort Lapwai Training School   | Fort Lapwai Sanatorium and Hospital; Fort Lapwai Industrial School  | Fort Lapwai                         | Idaho    |
| Lemhi Boarding School   | Lemhi Boarding School Girls Dormitory   | Lemhi                               | Idaho    |
| Mary Immaculate School at the Mission of the Sacred Heart of DeSmet     | Sisters Building; De Smet   | De smet                             | Idaho    |
| Nez Perce Boarding School   |   | Lapwai                              | Idaho    |
| St. Joseph's Mission School   | Slickpoo (St. Joseph)   | Culdesac                            | Idaho    |
| Homewood Boarding School  | Jubilee College   | Brimfield                           | Illinois |
| St. Mary's Training School for Boys                                     | Feehanville School; Maryville Academy*  | Feehanville                         | Illinois |
| St. Joseph's Indian Normal School                                       | Saint Joseph's College*   | Rensselaer                          | Indiana  |
| White Manual Labor Institute, Indiana                                   | White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute  | Wabash                              | Indiana  |
| Toledo Industrial Boarding School                                       | Toledo Sanatorium; Sac & Fox Indian Boarding and Mission School; Sac & Fox Sanatorium; Tama School; Tama Sanatorium                                 | Toledo                              | Iowa     |



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| White's Manual Labor Institute - Iowa                         | Iowa Boys Training School; Iowa Girls Training School; Indian Boarding School; Home and School for Boys and Girls     | Houghton         | Iowa   |
| Winnebago Mission School                                      | Yellow River School   | Allamakee County | Iowa   |
| American Indian Institute                                     | Roe Indian Institute  | Wichita          | Kansas |
| Halstead Mennonite Mission Boarding School                    | Halstead Indian Industrial School; Mennonite Orphan Home  | Halstead         | Kansas |
| Halstead Seminary   | Halstead Fortbildungs-Schule  | Halstead         | Kansas |
| Haskell Indian Industrial Training School                     | Haskell Junior College; Haskell Institute; Haskell Indian Nations University*   | Lawrence         | Kansas |
| Iowa and Sac and Fox Indian Mission School - KS               | Iowa and Sac Mission; Orphan Indian Institute; Iowa, Sac, and Fox Presbyterian Mission; Highland Presbyterian Mission | Highland         | Kansas |
| Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Boarding School              | Great Nemaha Boarding and Day School; Great Nemaha Industrial Orphan's Home; Great Nemaha Indian School               | White Cloud      | Kansas |
| Kaw Methodist Mission School                                  | Kaw Manual Labor School   | Council Grove    | Kansas |
| Kickapoo Boarding School                                      | Kickapoo Industrial School; Kickapoo Training School; Kickapoo Rising Mission School                                  | Horton           | Kansas |
| Osage Manual Labor School for Boys and Osage School for Girls | Osage Catholic Mission and Schools; St. Francis Institute; St. Ann's Academy; St. Paul                                | St. Paul         | Kansas |
| Pottawatomie Boarding School                                  | Potawatomi Boarding School  | Hoyt             | Kansas |
| Pottawatomie Mission Boarding School                          | Potawatomi Baptist Manual Labor School; Pottawatomie Training School; Baptist Mission School                          | Topeka           | Kansas |
| Shawnee Methodist Indian Mission                              |   | Kansas City      | Kansas |
| Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School      |   | Fairway          | Kansas |
| St. Mary Mission and School                                   | St. Mary's College; Immaculate Conception Church  | St. Mary         | Kansas |

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| Choctaw Indian Academy                           |   | Georgetown         | Kentucky  |
| Baraga Chippewa Boarding and Day School          | Chippewa Mission; Holy Name Boarding and Day School   | Baraga             | Michigan  |
| Catholic Otchippewa Boarding School              | Otchippewa Day and Orphan Boarding  | Schoolcraft County | Michigan  |
| Mackinac Mission School                          | Mission House; Michilimackic or Michillimackinac School; Mackinaw Mission School for Native American and Metis Children               | Mackinac Island    | Michigan  |
| Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School | Michigan Indian Industrial Boarding School; Mount Pleasant Indian School; Mount Pleasant Training                                     | Mt. Pleasant       | Michigan  |
| New L'Arbre Croche Mission School                | Holy Childhood of Jesus Catholic Church and Indian School; Holy Child Harbor Springs Boarding School; Holy Childhood of Jesus Church* | Harbor Springs     | Michigan  |
| Ah-Gwah-Ching Sanatorium and School              | Consolidated Chippewa Sanatorium; USPHS Minnesota State Indian Sanatorium; Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives                      | Onigum             | Minnesota |
| Bena Boarding School                             |   | Bena               | Minnesota |
| Cass Lake Boarding School                        |   | Cass Lake          | Minnesota |
| Covenant of our Lady of the Lake                 | Graceville School   | Graceville         | Minnesota |
| Cross Lake Indian Residential School             | Ponemah Boarding School; Crosslake Boarding School  | Ponemah            | Minnesota |
| Holy Child Academy                               | Academy of St. Rose; St. Bernard's Hall   | Avoca              | Minnesota |
| Leech Lake Indian Boarding School                |   | Walker             | Minnesota |
| Morris Industrial School for Indians             | The School at Morris; University of Minnesota Morris*   | Morris             | Minnesota |
| Nett Lake Boarding and Day School                |   | Nett Lake          | Minnesota |
| Pine Point Boarding and Day School               | Pine Point Experimental School  | Ponsford           | Minnesota |
| Pipestone Indian School                          |   | Pipestone          | Minnesota |
| Red Lake Boarding and Day School                 |   | Red Lake           | Minnesota |

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| St. Benedict's Academy at Saint Joseph     | Saint Benedict's Monastery; St. Benedict Mission and School; College of Saint Benedict*                  | St. Joseph    | Minnesota   |
| St. Benedict's at White Earth Mission      | White Earth Mission Boarding School; St. Benedict's Mission Boarding School; St. Benedicts Orphan School | White Earth   | Minnesota   |
| St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School     | St. Francis Xavier's Academy; St. Francis Xavier's School  | Avoca         | Minnesota   |
| St. John's Indian Industrial School        | St. John Abbey; College of St. John's; Saint John's University*  | Collegeville  | Minnesota   |
| St. Mary's Mission Boarding and Day School | Red Lake Mission Boarding School   | Red Lake      | Minnesota   |
| St. Paul's Industrial School               | Clontarf Industrial School   | Clontarf      | Minnesota   |
| Vermillion Lake Indian School              | Lake Vermillion Boarding School  | Tower         | Minnesota   |
| White Earth Boarding School                |  | White Earth   | Minnesota   |
| Wild Rice River Boarding and Day School    | Rice River Boarding and Day School   | Beaulieu      | Minnesota   |
| Bethel Mission School                      |  | McCool        | Mississippi |
| Charity Hall Mission School                |  | Amory         | Mississippi |
| Choctaw Central Indian School              | Choctaw Central Middle and High School*  | Choctaw       | Mississippi |
| Eliot School                               | Elliot, Elliott, or Elliott Mission School   | Holcomb       | Mississippi |
| Emmaus Mission School                      | Emmaus Station School  | Quitman       | Mississippi |
| Martyn Mission School                      |  | Holly Springs | Mississippi |
| Mayhew School                              | Mayhew Mission School; Mayhew Station School   | Starkville    | Mississippi |
| Harmony Mission School                     | Osage Indian School and Trading Post<br>Osage Mission  | Papinville    | Missouri    |
| St. Regis Seminary                         | St. Ferdinand de Florissant; Florissant Mission School;<br>St. Stanislaus Seminary                       | Florissant    | Missouri    |
| Blackfeet Agency Boarding and Day School   |  | Browning      | Montana     |
| Crow Agency Boarding School                | Crow Agency Public School; Crow Boarding School  | Crow Agency   | Montana     |
| Crow Agency Boarding School - Absarokee    |  | Absarokee     | Montana     |

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|---|--|--------------|----------|
| Cut Bank Creek Boarding School                | Cut Bank Boarding School; Cut Bank Creek Boarding and Day School; Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory and School; Blackfeet Dormitory*              | Browning     | Montana  |
| Fort Belknap Boarding and Day School          | Ft Belknap Industrial School   | Harlem       | Montana  |
| Fort Peck Agency Boarding School              | Poplar Creek Boarding School   | Poplar       | Montana  |
| Fort Shaw Government Industrial Indian School | Fort Shaw Training School; Fort Shaw Boarding School   | Fort Shaw    | Montana  |
| Holy Family Mission and School                | Holy Family Catholic; Blackfeet Mission School; Holy Family Industrial School; Holy Family Boarding  | Browning     | Montana  |
| Montana Industrial School for Indians         | Bond's Mission School  | Custer       | Montana  |
| Pryor Creek Boarding School                   | Pryor Boarding School  | Pryor        | Montana  |
| St. Ignatius Mission and School               | St. Ignatius Industrial School; Academy of the Holy Family for Young Ladies; Flathead Agency Boy's Boarding; Flathead Agency Girls' Boarding | St. Ignatius | Montana  |
| St. Labre Indian Mission Boarding School      | St. Labre at Busby; St. Labre Indian School*   | Ashland      | Montana  |
| St. Paul Mission and Boarding School          | St. Paul Mission Grade School  | Hays         | Montana  |
| St. Peter Mission School                      |  | Cascade      | Montana  |
| St. Xavier Mission School                     | Pretty Eagle Catholic Academy*   | St. Xavier   | Montana  |
| Tongue River Boarding School                  | Government School at Busby; Busby Indian School  | Busby        | Montana  |
| Willow Creek Boarding School                  | Old Willow Creek Indian School   | Browning     | Montana  |
| Wolf Point Mission Boarding and Day School    |  | Wolf Point   | Montana  |
| Genoa Indian Industrial School                | Genoa Manual Training; Genoa Day School  | Genoa        | Nebraska |
| Iowa Industrial School                        | Orphans Industrial Home; Iowa Industrial Home  | Nohart       | Nebraska |
| Omaha Indian School                           | Omaha Boarding School; Omaha Industrial School   | Macy         | Nebraska |
| Omaha Mission Boarding                        |  | Omaha        | Nebraska |
| Otoe Missouri Indian Mission School           |  | Barneston    | Nebraska |
| Santee Industrial School                      | Santee and Flandreau Boarding School; Santee Agency Boarding School  | Niobrara     | Nebraska |

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|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|------------|
| Santee Normal Training School        | Congregational Church and Manse; Santee Training School; Pilgrim Congregational Church*  | Santee       | Nebraska   |
| Silver Ridge Seminary                |  | Silver Ridge | Nebraska   |
| Winnebago Boarding                   |  | Winnebago    | Nebraska   |
| Pyramid Lake Boarding and Day School | Pyramid Lake Sanatorium; Nevada Day School; Pyramid Lake High School*  | Nixon        | Nevada     |
| Stewart Indian Boarding School       | Stewart Institute; Carson School; Carson Industrial School   | Carson City  | Nevada     |
| Western Shoshone Boarding School     | Western Shoshoni School  | Owyhee       | Nevada     |
| Alamo Navajo School                  | Alamo Boarding School; Alamo Navajo Day School; Alamo Navajo Community School; Alamo Navajo School Board, Inc.*  | Alamo        | New Mexico |
| Albuquerque Indian School            | Indian Pueblo Training School; Fisk Institute; Fiske Institute; Albuquerque Industrial Boarding School; Albuquerque Training School; Albuquerque Boarding School | Albuquerque  | New Mexico |
| Baca Boarding and Day School         | Baca Community School; Baca/Thoreau (Dlo'Ay Azhi) Community School; Baca/Dlo'Ay Azhi Consolidated Community School; Baca/Dlo'Ay Azhi Community School*           | Prewitt      | New Mexico |
| Beclabito Boarding School            | Beclabito Day School*  | Shiprock     | New Mexico |
| Canoncito Boarding School            | Canoncito School; TóHajiilee Community School*   | To'Hajiilee  | New Mexico |
| Charles H. Burke Indian School       | Fort Wingate Boarding School; Wingate Indian School  | Fort Wingate | New Mexico |
| Cheechilgeetho Boarding School       | Cheechilgeetho Day School; Chi Chil Tah Community School; Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School; Chi chil tah/Jones Ranch Community School*                    | Vanderwagen  | New Mexico |

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| Chuska Boarding School                | Choshgai Boarding School; Ch'ooshgai (Chuska) Community School; Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School<br>Ch'Ooshgai Community School*  | Tohatchi        | New Mexico |
| Coyote Canyon Boarding and Day School |  | Brimhall        | New Mexico |
| Crownpoint Boarding School            | T'iis Ts'ozi Bi'Olta'; Crownpoint Community School   | Crownpoint      | New Mexico |
| Crystal Boarding School               |  | Navajo          | New Mexico |
| Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School  | Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community Grant School*  | Bloomfield      | New Mexico |
| Huerfano Dormitory                    | Hanáádli Community School/Dormitory, Inc.*;<br>Huerfano Dormitory Day School; Huerfano Day School; Huerfano Boarding School  | Bloomfield      | New Mexico |
| Indian Pueblo Training School         | Pueblo Industrial School   | Duranes         | New Mexico |
| Institute of American Indian Arts     |  | Santa Fe        | New Mexico |
| Iyanbito Boarding School              | Iyanbito Day School  | Fort Wingate    | New Mexico |
| Jicarilla Apache Boarding School      | Jicarilla Apache Indian Boarding School; Jicarilla Indian School; Jicarilla Boarding School; Jicarilla Training School; Jicarilla (Southern Mountain) Sanatorium; Jicarilla Dormitory* | Dulce           | New Mexico |
| Laguna Sanatorium                     |  | Laguna          | New Mexico |
| Lake Valley Navajo School*            | Lake Valley  | Lake Valley     | New Mexico |
| Mariano Lake Boarding School          | Mariano Lake Community School*   | Crownpoint      | New Mexico |
| Mescalero Boarding School             | Mescalero Apache School*   | Mescalero       | New Mexico |
| Mexican Springs Boarding School       | Mexican Springs Day School; Mexican Springs Dormitory  | Mexican Springs | New Mexico |
| Naschitti Boarding School             | Naschiti Day School; Naschiti Dormitory; Naschitti Elementary School*  | Tohatchi        | New Mexico |
| Nava Boarding and Day School          |  | Newcomb         | New Mexico |

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|---------------------------------|--|------------|------------|
| Navajo Jewett Mission School    | Navajo Methodist Mission School; Navajo Presbyterian Mission School; Liberty (Jewett); Liberty Indians Boarding School; Navaho Mission School  | Waterflow  | New Mexico |
| Nenahnezad Boarding School      | Nenah-Nezad School; Nenannezed School; Fruitland Day School; Nenahnezad Community School*  | Fruitland  | New Mexico |
| Pinedale Boarding School        | Pinedale School; Pinedale Day School   | Pinedale   | New Mexico |
| Pueblo Bonito School            | Crownpoint Community School; Pueblo Bonito Boarding School; Eastern Navajo   | Crownpoint | New Mexico |
| Pueblo Pintado Boarding School  | Pueblo Pintado School; Pueblo Pintado Day School; Pueblo Pintado Community School*   | Cuba       | New Mexico |
| Ramona Indian School            | Ramona Indian Girls School; Ramona Industrial School for Indian Girls; Ramona Boarding School; Ramona School; University of New Mexico   | Santa Fe   | New Mexico |
| San Juan Training School        | San Juan Boarding School; San Juan Indian School   | Shiprock   | New Mexico |
| Sanostee Boarding School        | Saynostee Day School; Sanostee Day School*   | Sanostee   | New Mexico |
| Santa Fe Indian School*         | Dawes Institute; Santa Fe Industrial Training School; Santa Fe Indian Industrial School; Santa Fe Training School  | Santa Fe   | New Mexico |
| Shiprock Indian Boarding School | Shiprock Agricultural School; Shiprock Agricultural High School  | Shiprock   | New Mexico |
| Sisters of Loretto School       | Bernalillo Boys' Boarding School; Bernalillo Girls' Boarding School; Sisters of Loretta; Loretto Indian School; Bernalillo Boarding School; Sisters of Loretto School at Bernalillo; Bernalillo; Loretto | Bernalillo | New Mexico |
| St. Catherine Indian School*    | St. Catherine's Indian School; St. Catherine Industrial School; St. Catherine's Boarding School; St. Catharine's Boarding School; St. Catherine's Mission Boarding School; Santa Fe Boarding School      | Santa Fe   | New Mexico |

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|---|--|---------------|----------------|
| Standing Rock Boarding School                               | Standing Rock Community School; Tse'ii'ahi' Community School*  | Standing Rock | New Mexico     |
| Thoreau Boarding School                                     |  | Thoreau       | New Mexico     |
| Toadlena Boarding School                                    | Toadlena Day School; Toadlena Hospital; To'haali' Community School*                                    | Toadlena      | New Mexico     |
| Tohatchi Boarding and Day School                            | Little Water School; Little Water Day School;  | Tohatchi      | New Mexico     |
| Torreon Community School                                    | Torreon Day School; Torreon School; Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta*  | Torreon       | New Mexico     |
| Twin Lakes Boarding School                                  | Twin Lakes Elementary School*  | Yah-Ta-Hey    | New Mexico     |
| White Horse Lake Boarding School                            | White Horse; Whitehorse Lake   | Cuba          | New Mexico     |
| Wingate High School*  | Fort Wingate Vocational High School; Wingate Vocational High School; Wingate Vocational School         | Fort Wingate  | New Mexico     |
| Zuni Boarding School  | Zuni Training School; Zuni Indian School; Zuni Sanatorium; Blackrock Sanatorium School                 | Blackrock     | New Mexico     |
| Seneca Mission and School                                   | Buffalo Creek School; Buffalo Creek Mission  | Buffalo       | New York       |
| Thomas Indian School  | Gowanda School; Thomas Asylum of Orphan and Destitute Indian Children                                  | Irving        | New York       |
| Tonawanda Mission School                                    |  | Tonawanda     | New York       |
| Cherokee Boarding School                                    | Eastern Cherokee School; Eastern Cherokee Training School; Cherokee Central                            | Cherokee      | North Carolina |
| Judson College  |  | Henderson     | North Carolina |
| Trinity College Industrial Indian Boarding School           | Trinity College; Duke University*  | Durham        | North Carolina |
| Valley Towns Baptist Mission School                         | Valley-towns Mission School  | Valley Towns  | North Carolina |
| Bismarck Indian School                                      | Mandan Indian School; Bismarck Boarding School; Blamarck School  | Bismarck      | North Dakota   |
| C. L. Halls' Congregational Mission Home School - Elbowoods | Charles Lemon Hall; Fort Berthold Mission Boarding and Day School; Fort Berthold Indian Mission School | Elbowoods     | North Dakota   |
| C. L. Halls' Congregational Mission Home School - Village   | Charles Lemon Hall; Fort Berthold Mission Boarding and Day School; Fort Berthold Indian Mission School | White Shield  | North Dakota   |



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| Fort Berthold Agency Boarding School     | Fort Berthold Browning School; Fort Berthold Industrial School; Elbowoods Community School; Elbowoods High School                          | Elbowoods   | North Dakota |
| Fort Stevenson Boarding School           | Fort Stephenson Industrial School  | Garrison    | North Dakota |
| Fort Totten Indian Industrial School     | Whipple Institute; Fort Totten Bonded Industrial School; Tuberculosis Preventorium; Fort Totten Community School                           | Fort Totten | North Dakota |
| Fort Totten Indian School                |  | Fort Totten | North Dakota |
| Fort Yates Government School             | St. Peter Catholic Mission School; Fort Yates Industrial Boarding School   | Fort Yates  | North Dakota |
| Maddock Agricultural and Training School | Benson County Agricultural and Training School; Maddock Public School*   | Maddock     | North Dakota |
| St. Mary's Indian Industrial School      | St. Mary School at Turtle Mountain; St. Mary's (Turtle Mountain); Devil's Lake - Turtle Mountain (St. Mary's); St. Mary's Mission Boarding | Belcourt    | North Dakota |
| St. Michael's Manual Labor School        | St. Michael's Mission School   | St. Michael | North Dakota |
| St. Michael's Mission School             | Our Lady of Sorrows Chapel and School; Seven Dolours Mission   | Fort Totten | North Dakota |
| Standing Rock Agency Boarding School     | Standing Rock Indian Industrial School; Standing Rock Industrial Boarding School; Standing Rock Community School*                          | Fort Yates  | North Dakota |
| Wahpeton Indian School                   | Wahpeton School; Wahpeton Indian School; Circle of Nations *   | Wahpeton    | North Dakota |
| Absentee Shawnee Boarding School         |  | Shawnee     | Oklahoma     |
| Arapaho Manual Labor and Boarding School | Arapaho Industrial Boarding School; Arapaho Boarding School  | El Reno     | Oklahoma     |
| Armstrong Academy                        | Armstrong Male Orphan Academy; Armstrong Male Academy  | Bokchito    | Oklahoma     |
| Asbury Manual Labor School               |  | Eufala      | Oklahoma     |

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|---|--|---------------|----------|
| Bloomfield Female Academy                 | Bloomfield Female Seminary; Bloomfield Academy for Girls   | Achille       | Oklahoma |
| Burney Institute                          | Lebanon Orphan School; Chickasaw Orphan Home and Manual Labor School   | Lebanon       | Oklahoma |
| Cache Creek Mission School                | Cache Creek Boarding   | Apache        | Oklahoma |
| Cantonment Boarding School                | Mennonite Boarding; Mennonite Manual Labor and Boarding School at Cantonment   | Canton        | Oklahoma |
| Carter Seminary                           | Bloomfield Female Seminary; Carter Seminary Ardmore  | Ardmore       | Oklahoma |
| Cherokee Colored Boarding School          | Cherokee Colored High School   | Tahlequah     | Oklahoma |
| Cherokee Female Seminary - Park Hill      | Cherokee Academy   | Park Hill     | Oklahoma |
| Cherokee Female Seminary - Tahlequah      | Cherokee Academy   | Tahlequah     | Oklahoma |
| Cherokee Male Seminary                    |  | Tahlequah     | Oklahoma |
| Cherokee Orphan Training School           | Cherokee Indian Orphan Asylum and School; Cherokee Orphan Asylum; Cherokee Orphan Academy  | Tahlequah     | Oklahoma |
| Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School      | Concho Indian Boarding School  | Concho        | Oklahoma |
| Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School | Cheyenne Industrial School; Cheyenne Boarding School   | Caddo Springs | Oklahoma |
| Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy            | Chickasaw Male Academy; Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy; McKendree Academy; Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy for Boys; Harley Academy   | Tishomingo    | Oklahoma |
| Chilocco Indian Agricultural School       | Haworth Institute; Chilocco Indian Industrial School; Chilocco Indian Agricultural School; Chilocco Indian School; Chilocco:Training | Newkirk       | Oklahoma |
| Chishoktak Boarding and Day School        |  | Bennington    | Oklahoma |
| Colbert Institute                         |  | Perryville    | Oklahoma |
| Collins Institute                         | Colbert Institute  | Frisco        | Oklahoma |

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|--|---|-------------|----------|
| Coweta Boarding School                 | Kowetah Mission; Kowetah Manual Labor Boarding School   | Coweta      | Oklahoma |
| Creek Orphan Home                      | Creek Orphan Asylum   | Okmulgee    | Oklahoma |
| Darlington Mission School              | Mennonite Boarding (Agency); Mennonite Manual Labor and Boarding School (Agency)  | El Reno     | Oklahoma |
| El Meta Bond College                   | El Meta Christian College   | Minco       | Oklahoma |
| Emahaka Academy                        | Emahaka Mission   | Wewoka      | Oklahoma |
| Euchee Boarding School                 | Yuchi Boarding School   | Sapulpa     | Oklahoma |
| Eufaula Boarding School                | Eufaula Dormitory; National High School at Eufaula; Eufaula High School   | Eufaula     | Oklahoma |
| Fort Coffee Academy                    |   | Fort Coffee | Oklahoma |
| Fort Sill Indian School                | Josiah Missionary School  | Lawton      | Oklahoma |
| Haloche Indian Mission School          | Haloche Industrial Institute; Haloche Industrial Institute; The Industrial Institute for the Deaf; Blind and Orphans of the Colored Race; The Negro Institution at Taft | Taft        | Oklahoma |
| Harley Institute                       | Harley Academy; Robinson Academy  | Tishomingo  | Oklahoma |
| Harrell International Institute        | Spaulding Female College; Spaulding Institute   | Muskogee    | Oklahoma |
| International School of Blind and Deaf | International School of Blind and Deaf; Lura A. Lowrey School for the Blind; Oklahoma School for the Blind  | Fort Gibson | Oklahoma |
| Jones Male Academy                     | Jones Academy   | Hartshorne  | Oklahoma |
| Kaw Boarding School                    | Kaw Training  | Washunga    | Oklahoma |
| Mary Gregory Memorial Mission School   | Mary Gregory Memorial   | Anadarko    | Oklahoma |
| McCabe Boarding                        | Pawhuska Boarding   | Pawhuska    | Oklahoma |
| Mekusukey Academy                      |   | Seminole    | Oklahoma |
| Murray State School of Agriculture     |   | Tishomingo  | Oklahoma |
| Murrow Orphan Home                     | Murrow Indian Orphanage   | Muskogee    | Oklahoma |

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|---|---|--------------|----------|
| Nazareth Institute                      | Nazareth College; Nazareth Institute and Academy for Girls  | Muskogee     | Oklahoma |
| Norwalk Academy for Boys                |   | Fort Coffee  | Oklahoma |
| Nuyaka School and Orphanage             | Nuyaka Boarding School; Nuyaka Mission School   | Nuyaka       | Oklahoma |
| Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls | Calvin Institute; Durant Presbyterian College   | Durant       | Oklahoma |
| Old Goodland Indian Orphanage           | Old Goodland Indian Orphanage; Goodland Academy and Indian Orphanage; Old Goodland Indian Orphan Industrial School; Old Goodland Boarding School            | Hugo         | Oklahoma |
| Osage Boarding School                   |   | Pawhuska     | Oklahoma |
| Otoe Boarding School                    | Oto Boarding School; Otoe Missouri Indian Mission School  | Red Rock     | Oklahoma |
| Pawnee Boarding and Training School     | Pawnee Indian Agency; Pawnee Indian School and Pawnee Indian Boarding School  | Pawnee       | Oklahoma |
| Pecan Creek Mission School              | Pecan Creek Boarding School   | Muskogee     | Oklahoma |
| Ponca Boarding School                   | Ponca Industrial Boarding School  | White Eagle  | Oklahoma |
| Presbyterian School for Indian Girls    | Henry Kendall College; Minerva Home   | Muskogee     | Oklahoma |
| Quapaw Boarding School                  | Quapaw; Ottawa Industrial Boarding School; Quapaw Mission School; Quapaw Manual Labor School  | Quapaw       | Oklahoma |
| Rainy Mountain Boarding School          |   | Gotebo       | Oklahoma |
| Red Moon Boarding School                | Red Moon Day School   | Hammon       | Oklahoma |
| Riverside Indian School                 | Riverside Boarding; Wichita Caddo School  | Anadarko     | Oklahoma |
| Sac and Fox Indian Boarding School      | San and Fox Mission School; Sac and Fox Manual Labor School; Sac and Fox Industrial and Boarding; Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Government Boarding School | Stroud       | Oklahoma |
| Sacred Heart Mission (St. Benedict's)   | St. Benedict's Industrial School; Sacred Heart Mission Boarding; St. Benedict's College; Sacred Heart College   | Sacred Heart | Oklahoma |

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| Sacred Heart Mission (St. Mary's)         | St. Mary's Academy; St. Mary's Boarding; Sacred Heart Mission Boarding; St. Mary's Convent  | Sacred Heart  | Oklahoma |
| Seger Indian Training School              | Seger Colony Boarding   | Colony        | Oklahoma |
| Seneca Boarding School                    | Seneca Indian School; Wyandotte Mission; Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Industrial Boarding School; Seneca Industrial Boarding School; Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding; Seneca (Quapaw) | Wyandotte     | Oklahoma |
| Sequoyah Orphan Training School           | Sequoyah Vocational School; Sequoyah Indian High School; Sequoyah Training  | Tahlequah     | Oklahoma |
| Shawnee Boarding School                   |   | Shawnee       | Oklahoma |
| Spencer Academy                           | National School of the Choctaw Nation; Choctaw Academy  | Fort Townsend | Oklahoma |
| St. Agnes Academy                         | St. Agnes Academy and Boarding School; St. Agnes Boarding School for Boys   | Ardmore       | Oklahoma |
| St. Agnes Mission                         | St. Agnes Academy for Girls   | Antlers       | Oklahoma |
| St. Elizabeth's Boarding School           | St. Elizabeth's Convent; St. Elisabeth's Academy  | Purcell       | Oklahoma |
| St. John's School for Osage Indian Boys   | St. John's Boarding   | Blackburn     | Oklahoma |
| St. Joseph's School                       | St. Joseph's Catholic Boarding School; St. Joseph Orphan School; St. Joseph Convent and Academy; St. Joseph's Academy   | Chickasha     | Oklahoma |
| St. Louis School for Osage Indian Girls   | St. Louis Academy; St. Louis Boarding; St. Louis's; St. Louis Mission boarding  | Pawhuska      | Oklahoma |
| St. Mary's Mission School                 | St. Mary's of the Quapaw; St. Mary's Mission and School in Oklahoma; St. Mary's School for Indians  | Quapaw        | Oklahoma |
| St. Patrick's Mission and Boarding School | Anadarko Boarding School  | Anadarko      | Oklahoma |
| Tulahassee Boarding School                | Tulahassee Mission School; Tullahassee Manual Labor School; Tallahassee Mission Boarding  | Tulahassee    | Oklahoma |

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| Tuskahoma Female Academy               | Tuskahoma Institute; Tushkahoma Female Institute; Tushkahoma Female Academy   | Lyceum       | Oklahoma |
| Wapanucka Institute                    | Wapanucka Academy; Allen Academy; Wahpanucka Institute; Chickasaw Rock Academy; Wapanucka Female Manual Labour School   | Bromide      | Oklahoma |
| Wealaka Boarding School                |   | Leonard      | Oklahoma |
| Wetumka Boarding School                | Creek National Boarding School; Levering Manual Labor Boarding  | Wetmuka      | Oklahoma |
| Wewoka Mission School                  | Ramsey Mission School   | Wewoka       | Oklahoma |
| Wheelock Academy                       | Wheelock Female Academy; Wheelock Orphan Academy; Wheelock Female Indian Academy; Wheelock Orphan School (Boys and Girls)                                     | Millerton    | Oklahoma |
| Chemawa Indian Training School         | Salem Indian School; United States Indian Training and Normal School; Salem Indian Industrial and Training School; Harrison Institute; Chemawa Indian School* | Salem        | Oregon   |
| Forest Grove Indian Training School    | Forest Grove Manual Training School   | Forest Grove | Oregon   |
| Grand Ronde Boarding School            | Manual Training School at Grand Ronde; Grand Ronde Agency Schoolhouse   | Grand Ronde  | Oregon   |
| Kate Drexel Industrial Boarding School | Kate Drexel Boarding School; Kate Drexel Industrial School; Kate Drexel Mission Boarding  | Pendleton    | Oregon   |
| Klamath Agency Boarding School         | Klamath Indian School   | Chiloquin    | Oregon   |
| Siletz Boarding School                 | Liberty Industrial School; Siletz Industrial Boarding School  | Siletz       | Oregon   |
| Simnasho Boarding and Day School       | Sin-e-ma-sho Boarding School  | Simnasho     | Oregon   |
| Umatilla Boarding and Day School       |   | Pendleton    | Oregon   |
| Warm Springs Boarding and Day School   |   | Warm Springs | Oregon   |
| Yainax Indian Boarding School          | Yaimax Indian Boarding School for Girls; Yainax Industrial and Day School; Yainax Training School   | Beatty       | Oregon   |

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| Carlisle Indian Industrial School          | Carlisle Training School   | Carlisle      | Pennsylvania |
| Lincoln Institution for Boys               | Boys' Home of the Lincoln Institute; Educational Home for Boys   | Philadelphia  | Pennsylvania |
| Lincoln Institution for Girls              | Girls' Home of the Lincoln Institute; Lincoln Institute  | Philadelphia  | Pennsylvania |
| Martinsburg School                         | Juniata Institute  | Martinsburg   | Pennsylvania |
| Ascension Girls Boarding School            | Indian School at Iyakaptope; Indian School at Iyakaptapi   | Spring Grove  | South Dakota |
| Chamberlain Indian School                  |  | Chamberlain   | South Dakota |
| Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School      | Forest City Boarding School  | Forest City   | South Dakota |
| Cheyenne-Eagle Butte Boarding School       | Cheyenne River Community School; Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School*  | Eagle Butte   | South Dakota |
| Crow Creek Agency Boarding School          | Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School; Fort Thompson Community School; Fort Thompson Indian School; Fort Thompson Vocational Day School; Fort Thompson Vocational Boarding and Day School; Victory No. 8 School District | Fort Thompson | South Dakota |
| Flandreau Indian School*                   | Flandreau Training; Riggs Institute  | Flandreau     | South Dakota |
| Fort Bennett Boarding School               | Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School for Indian Boys  | North Stanley | South Dakota |
| Good Will Mission Boarding School          | Goodwill Mission Boarding School; Good-Will Mission School   | Goodwill      | South Dakota |
| Grace Mission Home Boarding and Day School | Grace Howard Mission Boarding and Day School; Grace Howard Boarding and Day School; Grace School   | Crow Creek    | South Dakota |
| Grand River Boarding School                |  | Little Eagle  | South Dakota |
| Hare Industrial School                     | Bishop Hare Industrial School; Bishop Hare Mission Home  | Mission       | South Dakota |
| Hope Indian Boarding School                | Springfield Indian School  | Springfield   | South Dakota |
| Immaculate Conception Mission School       | Stephan Mission School   | Stephan       | South Dakota |

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| Name                                    | Other Names   | City          | State        |
|---|---|---------------|--------------|
| Lower Brule Boarding and Day School     | Lower Brule Day School; Lower Brule Schools; Lower Brule Elementary School; Lower Brule Jr. High; Lower Brule High School*            | Lower Brule   | South Dakota |
| Lower Brule Industrial Boarding School  |   | Oacoma        | South Dakota |
| Oahe Boarding School                    | Oahe Industrial School; Oahe Indian Mission School  | Peoria Flats  | South Dakota |
| Pierre Indian School                    | Pierre Indian School Learning Center; Pierre Indian Learning Center; Pierre Indian Learning Center*                                   | Pierre        | South Dakota |
| Pine Ridge Boarding School              | Oglala Pine Ridge Boarding School; Oglala Indian Training School; Oglala Community School; Pine Ridge School*                         | Pine Ridge    | South Dakota |
| Plum Creek Boarding School              |   | Plum Creek    | South Dakota |
| Rapid City Indian School                | Rapid City Indian School and Sanatorium; Rapid City Training; Sioux Sanatorium; Sioux San Hospital*                                   | Rapid City    | South Dakota |
| Red Cloud Indian School*                | Holy Rosary Mission; Holy Rosary Mission Boarding School; Holy Rosary Mission School  | Pine Ridge    | South Dakota |
| Rosebud Agency Boarding and Day School  | Rosebud Community   | Mission       | South Dakota |
| Sisseton Agency Boarding and Day School | Sisseton Training School; Sisseton Industrial School  | Sisseton      | South Dakota |
| St. Benedict Mission School             | Indian Farm School; St. Benedict Mission Farm School; Martin Kenel Boarding School; Standing Rock Agricultural Boarding School; Kenel | Kenel         | South Dakota |
| St. Elizabeth's School                  | St. Elizabeth's Mission School  | Wakpala       | South Dakota |
| St. Francis Indian Mission School       | St. Francis Indian School*  | St. Francis   | South Dakota |
| St. John's School for Girls             | St. John's William Welsh Memorial School; St. John's Boarding School; St. John's Mission  | North Stanley | South Dakota |
| St. Joseph's Indian School*             |   | Chamberlain   | South Dakota |
| St. Mary's School for Girls             | St. Mary's Episcopal School for Indian Girls; St. Mary's Mission Boarding; Ascension Girls Boarding School                            | Springfield   | South Dakota |



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| Name                                     | Other Names  | City            | State        |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------|
| St. Paul's Indian Mission School         | St. Paul's Mission boarding; St. Paul's Boarding School; Episcopal Mission School; Marty Indian School*                                      | Marty           | South Dakota |
| Yankton Industrial Boarding School       | Yankton Agency Boarding School   | Yankton         | South Dakota |
| Brainerd Mission School                  | Brainard Mission School; Chickamauga Mission   | Chattanooga     | Tennessee    |
| Aneth Boarding and Day School            | Aneth Community School*  | Montezuma Creek | Utah         |
| Intermountain Indian School              | Bushnell Hospital; Intermountain Inter-Tribal School   | Brigham         | Utah         |
| Navajo Faith Mission                     | Navajo Mission Boarding; Aneth (Navaho Mission)  | Aneth           | Utah         |
| Ouray Indian School                      | Ouray Boarding School; Uncompahgre Boarding School   | Randlett        | Utah         |
| Panguitch Boarding School                | Southern Utah (Panguitch) Boarding School; Orton, Panguitch Boarding   | Panguitch       | Utah         |
| St. George Southern Utah Boarding School | Shebit School; Southern Utah Boarding School   | St. George      | Utah         |
| Uintah Boarding and Day School           | White Rocks Boarding School; Ute Indian Boarding School  | Whiterocks      | Utah         |
| Castleton Academy                        | Castleton University*  | Castleton       | Vermont      |
| Hampton Institute                        | Butler School for Negro Children; Hampton Agricultural and Industrial School; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute; Hampton University* | Hampton         | Virginia     |
| Chehalis Boarding and Day School         | Chehalis School; Puyallup-Chehalis School  | Oakville        | Washington   |
| Colville Mission School                  | Colville Boys' School; Colville Girls School; Colville Sanitarium  | Kettle Falls    | Washington   |
| Cushman Indian School                    | Cushman Indian Trades School; Puyallup Indian School; Puyallup Boarding School   | Tacoma          | Washington   |
| Fort Simcoe Indian Boarding School       | Yakama; Yakima Indian Boarding School; Yakima Agency Boarding School; Yakima Reservation School; Yakima School                               | White Swan      | Washington   |
| Fort Spokane Boarding School             | Spokane School; Fort Spokane Indian School   | Davenport       | Washington   |
| Neah Bay Boarding and Day School         | Neah Bay Industrial Boarding School  | Neah Bay        | Washington   |

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| Name   | Other Names  | City            | State      |
|--|--|-----------------|------------|
| Puyallup Indian School                       | Puyallup Industrial School; Cushman Indian Trades School; Puyallup Indian School; Puyallup Boarding School                       | Squaxin Island  | Washington |
| Quinaielt Boarding and Day School            | Quinailt School; Taholah (Quinaielt) Day School; Taholah Day School; Tahola Day School   | Taholah         | Washington |
| S'Kokomish Boarding and Day School           | Skokomish School   | Olympia         | Washington |
| St. George Indian Residential School         | St. George's Mission School; St. George's Industrial School; St. George's Boarding School; St. George's Catholic Boarding School | Federal Way     | Washington |
| St. Joseph's Boarding School                 | North Yakima: St. Joseph's Boarding School   | Federal Way     | Washington |
| St. Mary's Mission School                    | Paschal Sherman Indian School*   | Omak            | Washington |
| Tonasket Boarding School                     | Okanagan Boarding School   | Tonasket        | Washington |
| Tulalip Indian Industrial School             | Tulalip Training School; Tulalip Industrial Boarding School; Tulalip Agency, Male and Female School                              | Tulalip Bay     | Washington |
| Tulalip Mission School                       | St. Anne's Catholic Mission School; Tulalip Mission School of Our Lady of Seven Dolors; Tulalip Boarding School                  | Priest's Point  | Washington |
| Bayfield Mission Boarding and Day School     | Holy Family Mission School   | Bayfield        | Wisconsin  |
| Good Shepherd Industrial School              | House of the Good Shepherd   | Wauwatosa       | Wisconsin  |
| Hayward Boarding School                      | Hayward Indian School  | Hayward         | Wisconsin  |
| Lac du Flambeau Boarding School              |  | Lac du Flambeau | Wisconsin  |
| Menominee Boarding School                    | Green Bay Boarding School; Keshena School; Keshema; Menomonee Industrial School; Menominee Tribal School*                        | Keshena         | Wisconsin  |
| Oneida Boarding and Day School               |  | Oneida          | Wisconsin  |
| Saint Mary's Catholic Indian Boarding School | Odanah St. Mary's Mission Boarding School; Odanah Boarding and Day School; St. Mary Catholic Church*                             | New Odanah      | Wisconsin  |

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| Name                                       | Other Names   | City                  | State     |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| St. Joseph Industrial School               | Menominee (St. Joseph's); St. Joseph's Boarding; Green Bay  | Keshena               | Wisconsin |
| Tomah Indian Industrial School             | Tomah VA Medical Center*  | Tomah                 | Wisconsin |
| Wittenberg Indian School                   | Bethany Indian Mission and Industrial School; Eland Junction; Wittenberg Academy  | Wittenberg            | Wisconsin |
| Zoar Mission Boarding School               | Menominee (Zoar Mission) School   | Green Bay Reservation | Wisconsin |
| Arapaho Boarding and Day School            | Northern Arapahoe Boarding School   | Fort Washakie         | Wyoming   |
| Shoshone Boarding and Day School           | Shoshone and Bannock Boarding and Day School  | Fort Washakie         | Wyoming   |
| Shoshone-Episcopal Mission Boarding School | Shoshone-Episcopal Mission Boarding School; Shoshone School for Indian Girls; Robert's School; Shoshoni Mission School                                | Fort Washakie         | Wyoming   |
| St. Michael's Mission                      | The Church of Our Father's House  | Ethete                | Wyoming   |
| St. Stephen's Mission Industrial School    | St. Stephens Indian School*   | Saint Stephens        | Wyoming   |
| Wind River Boarding School                 | Wind River Industrial Boarding School; Fort Washakie Boarding School; Shoshone Agency Boarding School; Gravy High; Fort Washakie School District #21* | Fort Washakie         | Wyoming   |

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## Absentee Shawnee Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Absentee Shawnee Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Shawnee, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1871  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1917  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Absentee Shawnee Boarding school is documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Reports) for the years of 1891, 1896-1905, as a government reservation boarding school and listed as supported "By Government" in the 1891 IA Report. The school name is listed in several ways within the IA Reports, such as Arapaho, Arapahoe, Arapaho, Oklahoma, and Arapaho Boarding. This school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Shawnee and classified as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1871-1917. |     |

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## Ah-Gwah-Ching Sanatorium and School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Ah-Gwah-Ching Sanatorium and School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Consolidated Chippewa Sanatorium, USPHS Minnesota State Indian Sanatorium, Minnesota Sanatorium for Consumptives   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Onigum, Minnesota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1907   |     |
| End Date:                           | 2008   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Sanatorium, Jail  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>A former boarding school for Indian boys at Onigum in Shingobee Township on Leech Lake was subsequently remodeled by the Indian Medical Service. It opened in 1924 as an 85-bed tuberculosis sanatorium.</p> <p>In 1933, the State of Minnesota deeded land at the Ah-Gwah-Ching Sanatorium near Walker to the United States government for the purpose of adding a wing specifically for tuberculous Indians. On January 29, 1935, the wooden sanatorium at Onigum burned. All patients were successfully evacuated and transported on sleds across the frozen Leech Lake to Ah-Gwah-Ching. They were temporarily housed in summer camp cottages until the "E" building, also known as the Indian or Eagle building, was completed that spring.</p> <p>In addition to 117 patient beds, it had a diet kitchen, dental office, washrooms, and utility rooms. On one floor a jail was built to house federal prison system inmates in Minnesota who had tuberculosis. A classroom was added in 1946, and all patient-students took classes there. Ownership of the land transferred back to the state in 1961.</p> |     |

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## Alamo Navajo School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Alamo Navajo School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Alamo Boarding School, Alamo Navajo Day School, Alamo Navajo Community School, Alamo Navajo School Board, Inc.  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Alamo, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1930  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The original Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school at Alamo was built in the 1930s, but closed in 1941. Children from Alamo were sent to boarding schools off the reservation in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and other distant places. In 1957, the BIA dormitory was put into operation in Magdalena and children were boarded there and attended the Magdalena public school. In 1968, the BIA placed Alamo under the administration of the Navajo Nation, transferring it from the Southern Pueblos Agency, Albuquerque Area Office, to Eastern Navajo Agency in Crownpoint, New Mexico, and the Navajo Area Office in Gallup, New Mexico. The Alamo Navajo Community School opened its doors on October 1, 1979 as a K-8 school in four portable buildings. On December 15, 1980, the contract scope was amended, making it a K-12 school with six additional trailers and 317 students. In 1982, the planning, coordination, and construction for a permanent facility began, culminating in a 54,000 square foot structure, which includes classrooms, labs, library/media center, gymnasium, cafeteria, agriculture/greenhouse lab, and shops for industrial arts. The Alamo Navajo School Board, Inc., under the Navajo Nation, currently operates the K-12 schools as well as an Indian Health Clinic, Early Childhood Center, Adult Education Program, Roads Department, Technology Department, &amp; Wellness Center. The Alamo Boarding school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) and the 1960, U.S. Dept of Health Education and Welfare report titled Indians on Federal Reservations in the U.S. as a reservation boarding school at Alamo maintained by BIA; it is also listed in the 1958 Dept. of Interior Report as receiving funding for school facilities.</p> |     |

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## Albuquerque Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Albuquerque Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Indian Pueblo Training School, Fisk Institute, Fiske Institute, Albuquerque Industrial Boarding School, Albuquerque Training School, Albuquerque Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Indian Pueblo Training School   |     |
| School Address                      | Albuquerque, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | circa 1882  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1981  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1881 states that "[a] boarding and industrial school was opened for the Pueblos at Albuquerque under contract" and that "the school is conducted in a house which was built for a residence." The 1882 IA Report states that the school continued in the temporary quarters in which it was commenced and that land for a new school was purchased in June of 1880 for the purposes of erecting a new school. The new school, known as Albuquerque Indian School (AIS) is reported in the 1892-1921 IA Reports as Albuquerque Boarding School and listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school that opened in 1886. The AIS was operated and managed by the Presbyterian church (through a contract with the federal government) until October 1886, when the federal government took full control of the school until the 1980s. The BIA closed AIS in 1981 for safety reasons and moved all of its students to the Santa Fe Indian School. |     |

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## American Indian Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | American Indian Institute  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Roe Indian Institute   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Wichita, Kansas  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1915   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1939   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>A 1937 document titled American Indian Institute published by the Board of National Missions describes this institution as receiving its charter on September 8, 1915. The school is described as covering 100 acres of land (15 acres for the campus and the remainder for farming and vocational training) in Wichita, Kansas. The school was founded by the adopted son of Dr. Walter C. Roe, Henry Roe Cloud, as a state accredited high school. Students from 15-20 Tribes were present at the school and they performed a variety of manual work on campus to cover their room and board. The school administration was turned over to the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in 1927. Reference materials state that in 1933-1934 a new policy was adopted at the Institute in which the students "were enrolled in the public high schools of Wichita where their tuition was paid for by the Federal Government." A 1936 document published by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) of Topeka, Kansas titled Federal Project No. 1 "The American Guide" states that the American Indian Institute is a dormitory and work project for Indian boys, under management of the Presbyterian Church and "a vehicle through which federal government aid toward education is supplied to Indian youth." The school was named the Roe Indian Institute before being renamed American Indian Institute (AII) in 1920. The document further states that admission is gained on recommendations from the Indian agents. This document describes the student body as 43 boys aged 15-26 from the Cherokee, Chippewa, Choctaw, Commanche, Creek, Euchee, Delaware, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Navajo, Omaha, Oneida, Wyandotte, Ponca, Pottawatomi, Shawnee, Sioux, Winnebago, and Yakama Tribes. It is reported that the downfall of the AII was the result of changing policies in the 1930s that made this school no longer necessary and it officially closed its doors in 1939.</p> |     |



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## Anaheim Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Anaheim Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Anaheim, California   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1885   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885 at page CXCXIV and pages 118-145 describe the Anaheim Boarding School in Anaheim, Los Angeles County with 5 pupils "paid from schools in states," \$167 per annum. The report of the agent in California states that for the Mission Indians at the Mission Agency there is one contract boarding school that was begun during the year at Anaheim for 5-6 girls, but no provisions for boys. There is mention of this contract being a failure at Anaheim as it was a failure with a similar school in San Diego. Plans are made for a boarding school to be erected near Banning, California (page 8). Anaheim does not appear again in the 1886 IA Report and no other mentions were identified. |     |

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## Aneth Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Aneth Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Aneth Community School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Montezuma Creek, Utah   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Aneth School is occasionally documented in New Mexico, but the school is physically located in Utah. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) documents the school under Navajo Agency, New Mexico, and as open in 1935 as a boarding school. Aneth Community School is presently a Bureau Operated School that serves grades K-6 and may still operate a dormitory. The Region for this school is Navajo Schools and the Education Resource Center is Shiprock. |     |

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## Anvik Mission

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Anvik Mission   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Christ Church Mission   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Anvik, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1892  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1960s   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The original mission site has no remains and may not have had a school. Then the mission was moved to the right bank of the Anvik river and is seen as Hawk Bluff on USGS maps. The large dorm and school was built in 1932. Reports indicate government paid for teacher salaries. |     |

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## Arapaho Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Arapaho Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Northern Arapahoe Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Shoshone Boarding and Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Washakie, Wyoming   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1878   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1881   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | In the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1878, the Wyoming agent states that preparations are being made to open a boarding and industrial school (page 153). The 1879 IA Report states that the Shoshone and Bannock Agency has two boarding schools, one for each tribe, the Shoshone and Bannocks, and the Northern Arapahos. The schools are reported to be sustained entirely by the government, except a portion of one of the teacher salaries that is paid by the church. The Arapaho Boarding School is reported to be under the direction of Mr. Combs (page 166-167). Mr. Combs report indicates six boys arrived in January, but since the quarters assigned were very small it was thought best to instruct these boys through the winter and use them for assistants when more commodious buildings could be secured. The report further states that more students arrived that were either turned away or stayed in wagons and tents. In the 1880 IA Report, there are very limited details from the Wyoming agent; the Agency statistics table reports no boarding schools and 2 day schools for the Tribes (page 255). In the 1881 IA Report there is limited information again and the Agency statistics table only reports 1 day school for both Tribes (page 289). The lack of documentation for another school continues throughout the IA Reports for the 1880s. An end date of 1881 is used for this school to reflect when reports stop discussing a second school. |     |

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## Arapaho Manual Labor and Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Arapaho Manual Labor and Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Arapaho Industrial Boarding School, Arapaho Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Concho Indian Boarding School, Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | El Reno, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1872  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1909  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Arapaho Boarding school is documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Years of 1891, 1896, 1896-1908, as a government, reservation, boarding school. This school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Arapaho and classified as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1872-1908. The school name is listed in several ways within IA Reports, such as Arapaho, Arapahoe, Arapaho, Oklahoma, and Arapaho Boarding. The school is also listed in the 1884 IA Report as Arapaho Boarding (separate from Cheyenne Boarding) and having received federal funds for the costs associated with maintaining the school. Initially two manual labor boarding schools (Cheyenne Boarding School and Arapaho Boarding School) were established as government reservation boarding schools for the Cheyenne and Arapaho. These schools are listed in the 1882 and 1903 IA Reports separately but are often listed as Cheyenne and Arapaho School from 1900-1907, even though were still separate institutions. Based on the IA Reports it is believed these two schools were consolidated into one school in 1909 forming the Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School.</p> <p>The first school was opened at the Darlington Agency on the Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation in 1871 by the Hicksite (Liberal) Friends and Orthodox Quakers and was called the Cheyenne-Arapaho Boarding School. In 1872, the facility was built with federal funds, but operated by the Quakers. In 1879 the facility was renamed as the Arapaho Manual Labor and Boarding School. The Cheyenne students moved to a new facility in Caddo Springs, OK (Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School). In 1909 the students were moved to the Concho Indian Boarding school and the facility was closed.</p> |     |

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## Armstrong Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Armstrong Academy  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Armstrong Male Orphan Academy, Armstrong Male Academy  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Bokchito, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1844   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1921   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Armstrong Academy was established near present Bokchito in Bryan County, Oklahoma. The Rev. Ramsay D. Potts was in charge and the school was named after William Armstrong, the popular agent of the Choctaws; average attendance was 65. In 1855, it was turned over to the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions, under whose auspices it continued until the outbreak of war in 1861. In 1859 this school had about 100 pupils. Armstrong Academy served as the Choctaw capital for 20 years beginning in 1863. In 1884, Armstrong Academy was reopened as a school for orphan boys aged six to twelve. It is classified in a 1906 Report of the Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory as an "academy" under superintendent Gabe E. Parker with 119 male students and an average attendance of 113. Armstrong Academy was destroyed (fire) in 1921.</p> <p>The Armstrong Academy is documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1907 with notes by an Indian Inspector for Indian Territory, as Armstrong Academy (male orphan) and received federal funding for tribal boarding schools. The school is listed in the IA Reports for the years of 1899-1919, as a tribal boarding school and listed in several ways within the IA Reports, such as, Armstrong Orphan Academy (male) Armstrong Orphan Academy (female) and Armstrong Academy. This school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> |     |

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## Asbury Manual Labor School and Mission

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Asbury Manual Labor School and Mission   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Mitchell  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Eufaula Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Mitchell, Alabama   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1822   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1830-02-03   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Mission, Contract   |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1822, the Asbury Manual Labor School was established with Rev. Isaac Smith, Superintendent, and operated by the United Methodist Missions. Throughout its history, the school had on average 35 to 50 students, several buildings, and a farm of about 25 acres. It is believed to have been established under agreement between Creek Nations and Rev. William Capers. Requests were made for federal funding and it's believed that mentions of Asbury Mission in the 1820s are associated with the Alabama location. |     |

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## Asbury Manual Labor School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Asbury Manual Labor School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Eufaula Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Eufaula, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1847  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1887  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Asbury Manual Labor Mission School is mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1884 as Asbury Manual Labor Boarding and having received funding from the federal government to maintain the school. In the 1881 Enactments of the National Council of the Muskogee Nation, the school building is mentioned as possibly being converted into a Female Academy. The school is mentioned under Article IV, Mission Boarding Schools, in the Constitution and Laws of the Muskogee Nation, published by the Authority of the Nation Council, as operating under agreement by the Tribe and Board of Foreign Missions (p. 44-46). The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>Some sources indicated this school opened as a mission school by the Presbyterian church in 1849 in the Creek town of North Fork Town, Oklahoma. This school is a continuation of the Asbury Manual Labor School and Mission in Alabama, operated by the United Methodist Missions. The U.S. Government paid \$5,000 from the funds appropriated for the Creeks under a Treaty in 1845, and the balance of the total cost of \$9,169 was paid by the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South. The building contained 21 rooms, large halls and would accommodate 100 students and the faculty. In 1868, the main building was destroyed by fire. Rev. Harrell had new buildings built and the school reopened in 1870. The school burned in 1881 and again for the final time in 1887, never to reopen. The original school site was flooded to create Lake Eufaula.</p> |     |



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## Ascension Girls Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Ascension Girls Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Indian School at Iyakaptope, Indian School at Iyakaptapi   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Spring Grove, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1880   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1887  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Ascension Girls Boarding School is documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885 at pages CXCII -CCXIX and also on page 49 as having small girls kept in the house of the principal. The 1884 IA Report describes the school on the Sisseton Agency as being held in the house of Rev. John B. Renville and being located 6 miles south of the agency (page 50). Documented with a total boarding capacity of 14 and a cost to the government of \$1,234 (stats table). The 1886 IA Report shows the school as still being under Sisseton Agency by the government. The 1887 IA Report documents that the "Indian School at Iyakaptope (Ascension) Church was discontinued" (page 46). The 1882 IA Report calls it the Ascension School at Iyakaptapi (page 42). The 1880 IA Report calls Ascension only a day school (page 50). The Tribes history documents the district as Iyakaptapi but is also referred to as Big Coulee. Imagery identifies a church and cemetery called the Ascension Presbyterian being 1 mile southwest from the Big Coulee District in an area referred to as Spring Grove. |     |

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## Baca Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Baca Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Baca Community School, Baca/Thoreau (Dlo'Ay Azhi) Community School, Baca/Dlo'Ay Azhi Consolidated Community School, Baca/Dlo'Ay Azhi Community School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Thoreau Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Prewitt, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The school was built around 1934 and opened in 1935. Baca started out as a day school and was converted to a partial boarding school around 1950. It is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school as of June 1951. The report "Statistics Concerning Indian Education" for FY 1960-1979 indicate that Baca was both a boarding and a day school and was operated by the BIA. It was a primary school that served grades K-2. Enrollment statistics for 1979 show there were 90 boarding students and 30 day students. The current Baca/Dlo'Ay Azhi Community School, which was opened on August 28, 2003, is a replacement facility for the original Baca Day School and also absorbed students from the Thoreau Boarding School. The current school serves 419 students in grades K-6 from the Prewitt, Haystack and Thoreau communities on the Navajo reservation. The two original K-6 schools were constructed from sandstone around the 1930s and costly to maintain. Funds for a new consolidated Baca/Thoreau construction project were allocated in FY2001. |     |

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## Baraga Chippewa Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Baraga Chippewa Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Chippewa Mission, Holy Name Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Baraga, Michigan   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1902   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Baraga Chippewa Boarding and Day School is documented as a contract boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1893 at pages 614 and 626 with 50 boarders and federal funds of \$4,833.</p> <p>There was a day school and a boarding school next door to each other. The day school was closed for want of proper support and irregular attendance according to the 1902 IA Report at pg.36.</p> |     |

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## Bayfield Mission Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Bayfield Mission Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Holy Family Mission School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Bayfield, Wisconsin  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1999   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Bayfield Boarding is shown to be operated by a government contract in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895. Data from the 1902 IA Report shows as only supported by the church moving forward. The Holy Family Church is still in operation and their website history page states that the school closed in 1999. |     |

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## Beclabito Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Beclabito Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Beclabito Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Beclabito, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Beclabito started out as a day school and was converted to a boarding school around 1950. It is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school as of June 1951. The Navajo Yearbook Report for 1958 states that the Beclabito boarding school was converted to a day school during the 1957-1958 school year. |     |

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## Bena Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Bena Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Bena, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1901  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1911  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Bena, Cass Lake, and Leech Lake Boarding schools are separate schools that were located in the same general area. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1904 lists them as separate schools. The Bena school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a closed Boarding School open from 1901-1911. |     |

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## Bethel Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Bethel Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | McCool, Mississippi   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1822  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1827  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | A report entitled "1827 Documents from the War Department Accompanying the President's Message to Congress, Part II," describes this school as operated by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) and receiving \$1,000 from the government. Michael Pasquier's book "Gods of the Mississippi" states that Choctaw children were mostly boarding at the mission. Circa 1827, it appears the mission was closed or near closure. |     |

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## Bismarck Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Bismarck Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mandan Indian School, Bismarck Boarding School, Blamarck School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Bismarck, North Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1908   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1937   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Nonreservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Bismarck Indian School, also known as Mandan Indian School, was authorized in 1901 and opened in 1908 as a nonreservation co-ed boarding school. The school is listed in some of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Years 1911 through 1932, where it is at times referred to as a government, nonreservation, boarding school. The school became an all-girls school in 1922 until it was closed in 1937. Upon closure, students were transferred to Standing Rock. In 1945, the Title to the grounds, known as Fraine Barracks at the time, was transferred to the North Dakota National Guard for use as a military reservation. |     |



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## Blackfeet Agency Boarding and Day School and Cut Bank Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Blackfeet Agency Boarding and Day School  |     | Cut Bank Creek Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     | Cut Bank Boarding School, Cut Bank Creek Boarding and Day School, Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory and School, Blackfeet Dormitory*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Cut Bank Creek Boarding School  |     | Blackfeet Agency Boarding and Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | Browning, Montana   |     | Browning, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | January, 1883   |     | 1902   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1902  |     | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School   |     | Government, Boarding School, Dormitory   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1882 Annual Report documents that arrangements are being made to open a boarding school at the agency (page 99). The school was confirmed to be open in 1883 IA Report.</p> <p>"[A] boarding school commenced in January with 17 pupils" (page 97). The agent for the area reported in the 1884 IA Report that no boarding schools are operating as they require supplies, a new superintendent and matron. Once staffing and supplies were secured, the school would reopen (page 108). The 1885 IA Report states that the girls and boys government, boarding school at Blackfeet Agency is operational again as of October with some Blackfeet children attending the area Catholic schools at St. Ignatius and St. Peters (page 117-118). In the 1886 IA Report, the agency is reported to be situated on the south band of the Badger Creek with a boarding school with an average attendance of 17 (page 171). The 1902 IA Report describes the Blackfeet Boarding school with 60 boarders. It further states that the "new school plant" was in mind and this was located near Cut Bank. The 1902 IA Report, Part I, describes that the Blackfeet Boarding School was removed from its location at the agency. A new school was been constructed 4 miles north east of the agency.</p> |     | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1902, Part I, describes that the Blackfeet Boarding School was removed from its location at the agency. A new school was been constructed 4 miles north east of the agency (page 442).</p> |     |

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## Bloomfield Female Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Bloomfield Female Academy  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bloomfield Female Seminary, Bloomfield Academy for Girls, Hargrove College   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Carter Seminary, Chickasaw Children's Village  |     |
| School Address                      | Achille, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1853   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1914   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Tribal, Contract, Mission, Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Bloomfield Female Academy is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Years 1857-1931, as a reservation tribal boarding school. The school is listed in the IA Reports and other congressional reports as Bloomfield Seminary for the years of 1857-1914. The school was established by the Chickasaw tribal government as a boarding school for Chickasaw girls and was supported by a joint appropriation of the tribal government and the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The school is also listed in the 1907 IA Report, in the school funding table, as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Chickasaw Nation. The 1911 IA Report notes the school as being located in Hendrix, Oklahoma. In 1914, fire destroyed the school buildings in Achille, Oklahoma. Hargrove College at Ardmore, Oklahoma, was purchased and Bloomfield Seminary reopened in 1917 at its new location.</p> <p>The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists a Carter Seminary, location, Ardmore (Mission, 1853) as a boarding school with an open date of 1868, which may be a reference to the school's former name of Bloomfield Academy. The Investigation Report also lists the school names and associated dates as Bloomfield Seminary, Ardmore Oklahoma, 1917-1930, and Carter Seminary, Ardmore Oklahoma 1930-1934. Name chronologically believed to be Bloomfield Seminary, Bloomfield Academy for Girls, Bloomfield Female Academy (1853-1914). Moved to Ardmore in 1914 then renamed. Notes also as Carter Seminary (Ardmore, OK) (1934-2002), Chickasaw Childrens Village (2002-Present).</p> |     |

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## Blue Canyon School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Blue Canyon School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Blue Cañon School, Blue Canyon Day School, Blue Canyon Boarding School, Western Navajo or Navaho Training School, Western Navajo or Navaho Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Tuba City Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Blue Canyon, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1897   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1903   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Blue Canyon School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1897 and as late as 1905. The school was established as a day school and referred to as Blue Canyon Day School, however the IA Reports indicate that the school provided boarding to students as early as 1899 through 1903. The original school was located in Blue Canyon, Arizona, 90 miles north of Winslow, Arizona. The 1905 IA Report indicates the Government purchased Tuba and the surrounding territory from Mormon settlers and moved this school from Blue Canyon in 1903 to Tuba, Arizona. Prior to moving to Tuba, the school was referred to as the Western Navaho Training school at Blue Canyon and continued as the Western Navajo School. |     |

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## Brainerd Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Brainerd Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Brainard Mission School, Chickamauga Mission   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Chattanooga, Tennessee   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1817   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1838   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The 1820 Report to the Secretary of War of the United States on Indian Affairs describes the establishment of Brainerd around January 1817, in which about 100 Cherokee youth and children of both sexes, are lodged, fed, and instructed at the expense of the establishment (page 163). The 1827 Department of War Indian Schools table shows Brainerd Mission, Cherokees, East Mississippi, as receiving federal support for a school. Supplemental research indicates that the Brainerd Mission was established in 1817 by Cyrus Kingsbury, working on behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM). The site was a tract on South Chickamauga Creek, near present-day Chattanooga. It is believed the mission complex had thirty to forty buildings at one time. These included cabins for the children, the mission house, barns, a sawmill, and the graveyard. It was common practice for the students to work to defray their expenses. Thus, Brainerd is believed to be one of the first self-help schools to be established in America. Also, to provide the students with practical knowledge, the school is believed to be the first in America to teach scientific agriculture and domestic arts. After the Indian Removal in 1838, known as the infamous Trail of Tears, the mission was abandoned. At that time, most of the missionaries accompanied the Indians to their new home in Oklahoma.</p> |     |

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## Burney Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Burney Institute  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Lebanon Orphan School, Chickasaw Orphan Home and Manual Labor School, Burney Institute for Girls  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Lebanon, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1854  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1910  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Burney Institute (Lebanon Orphan Home, Chickasaw Orphan Home) is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1860 and as late as 1911 as a tribal boarding school. The IA Reports indicate that the operation of the school of was under contract between the Chickasaw Nation and the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions. It is unclear when the school changed names from Burney Institute to Lebanon Orphan School but it is indicated in 1887 that the Lebanon Orphan Home shall be known as the Chickasaw Orphan Home and Manual Labor School. This is reflected in the 1899-1911 IA Reports where the school is listed as Chickasaw Orphan Home and as a Tribal boarding school.</p> <p>The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report with sums expended for tribal boarding schools table, as Chickasaw Orphan Home, having received Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Chickasaw Nation. The school may also be listed in the 1884 IA Report as Orphan Home (under the Union Agency: Chickasaw) and having received federal funds for the costs associated with maintaining the school. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>Chickasaw Council authorized the Burney Institute, a high school for girls, in 1854 with the cooperation of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The name was changed to Lebanon Orphan School in 1868, then to Chickasaw Orphan Home and Manual Labor School in 1887. The Burney Institute finally closed in 1910.</p> |     |

### C. L. Halls' Congregational Mission Home School - Village and Elbowoods

#### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |  |                 |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-----|
| Name:                               | C. L. Halls' Congregational Mission Home School - Village  | C. L. Halls' Congregational Mission Home School - Elbowoods  |                 |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Charles Lemon Hall, Fort Berthold Mission Boarding and Day School, Fort Berthold Indian Mission School   | Charles Lemon Hall, Fort Berthold Mission Boarding and Day School, Fort Berthold Indian Mission School   |                 |     |
| Associated School(s):               | C. L. Halls' Congregational Mission Home School - Elbowoods  | C. L. Halls' Congregational Mission Home School - Village  |                 |     |
| School Address                      | White Shield, North Dakota   | Elbowoods, North Dakota  |                 |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1876   | 1892   |                 |     |
| End Date:                           | 1892   | 1940s  |                 |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |  |                 |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes  | Housing         | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes  | Education       | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes  | Federal Support | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes  | Timeframe       | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Contract, Boarding School   | Mission, Contract, Boarding School   |                 |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Fort Bethold Agency portions of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1875-1883 revealed that the agency only ever maintained a day school and Rev. C.L. Hall maintained a mission day school in the village. Charles and Emma Hall were commissioned by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions as missionaries to Fort Berthold. Land which the Congregational Church could use for the Mission's buildings was provided by the Three Tribes of the Like-a-Fishhook bend, the Arikara, Hidatsa, and Mandan. Construction of a Mission house, which initially served the combined purpose of dwelling, church, and school, began almost immediately and was located outside the stockaded fort on the outskirts of Like-a-Fishhook Village. Then the 1885 IA Report documented that the agency and the mission were operating two separate boarding schools (page CCXX). The mission is documented as operating a day school and "home school for girls at the mission" (page 31). The 1886 IA Report again refers to the mission as maintaining a boarding school and a table of contract schools shows this school is operating by means of religious society and federal support from general appropriations (page LXVI). 1887 IA Report stated this school is under contract (page 37). 1901 IA Report (pg. 302) stated the Government provided rations and clothing to the students. A history website on North American forts describes a post on the north bank of the Missouri River at Fishhook Bend, near the Hidatsa/Mandan village called Like-A-Fishhook. Additional research describes the locations as near White Shield, ND.</p> | <p>Diaries of the missionary document that the school and mission were relocated to Elbowoods circa 1892. It is believed there was flooding in the old agency/village that likely resulted in the move to Elbowoods. The mission was reported to operate through the 1940s. Unclear if the new location of the school had federal support, but the initial school location was confirmed to have been supported.</p> |                 |     |

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## Cache Creek Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Cache Creek Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Cache Creek Boarding  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Apache, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885  |     |
| End Date:                           | at least 1910   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Mission, Boarding   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Cache Creek Mission School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1885, 1897, 1899-1916 as Cache Creek. The 1885 IA Report lists the school as a boarding school receiving federal funds (pg. 509). The school is listed in the 1897 IA Report as supported by government and a religious society. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils. Various dates for operation are listed. Open as early as 1885 and in existence to at least 1910. |     |

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## Canoncito Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Canoncito Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Canoncito School, TóHajiilee Community School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | To'Hajiilee, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Canoncito Boarding school was built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 1935 as a K-3 dormitory school. The dorm closed in 1975 and it became a day school, expanding the grade levels to K-12 (see school's "About" webpage). The school is listed as Canoncito in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) and classified as a boarding school with an opened date of 1935. However, the school is listed as being a day school since its establishment in 1935 through 1959 (see annual "Statistics Concerning Indian Education" for 1935-1959) and was a boarding and day school as late as 1968. By 1979 it was operating as a day school (see Statistics Concerning Indian Education for 1968, 1979). The school's name changed to TóHajiilee Community School and is currently operated as a Tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation.</p> |     |



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## Cantonment Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Cantonment Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mennonite Boarding, Mennonite Manual Labor and Boarding School at Cantonment   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Canton, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1889   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1927   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding school   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Cantonment Boarding school is documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1890, 1897-1908, as a government reservation boarding school and then listed as a reservation boarding school in the 1911-1928 IA Reports. This school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Cantonment and classified as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1899-1927.</p> <p>The Interior Department maintained a school at Cantonment beginning in 1898 and in 1903 designated the facility a subagency of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency at Darlington. Also known as "New Cantonment" and "Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River," the site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 70000527). Per the 1898 IA Report at pages I-II, Cantonment Boarding was listed as a boarding school and received federal support and support from religious groups.</p> |     |

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## Carlisle Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Carlisle Indian Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Carlisle Training School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Carlisle, Pennsylvania   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1879-11-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1918   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Nonreservation, Training, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, opened in 1879 as the first government-run boarding school for Native American children. The Army transferred Carlisle Barracks, a military post not in regular use, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for use as a boarding school. Children from over 100 Tribes attended, and the facility closed in 1918. Carlisle Indian School or Carlisle Indian Industrial School was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 10/15/1966 and as a National Historic Landmark on 7/4/1961. |     |

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## Carter Seminary

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Carter Seminary   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bloomfield Female Seminary, Carter Seminary Ardmore   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Bloomfield Female Academy, Chickasaw Children's Village   |     |
| School Address                      | Ardmore, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1917  |     |
| End Date:                           | 2000  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Tribal, Contract, Mission Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Bloomfield Academy was established near Achilles, Oklahoma before being destroyed by fire in 1914. Hargrove College at Ardmore, Oklahoma was purchased and Bloomfield Seminary reopened in 1917. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1857-1931 with the school name Bloomfield Seminary and then as Carter Seminary in the 1931 IA Report. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) also lists the school names and associated dates as Bloomfield Seminary, Ardmore Oklahoma, 1917-1930, and Carter Seminary, Ardmore Oklahoma 1930-1934. Names chronologically believed to be Bloomfield Seminary, Bloomfield Academy for Girls, Bloomfield Female Academy, (1853 - 1914), moved to Ardmore in 1914, then renamed Carter Seminary, (Ardmore, OK), (1934 - 2002), Chickasaw Childrens Village, (2002 - Present). In 1949, Carter Seminary became co-educational and boarded Native American children from all over the United States. In 2002, plans were made to relocate the Seminary to 160 acres of land on Lake Texoma, near Kingston, Oklahoma creating a Chickasaw Children's Village.</p> |     |

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## Cass Lake Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Cass Lake Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Cass Lake, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1901   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1936   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Appears in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1901-1916 and additionally shows up in an 1919 Indian Appropriation Bill as having an enrollment of 54, attendance of 34. Listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a closed boarding school with dates 1901-1936. |     |

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## Castleton Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Castleton Academy   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Castleton University  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Castleton, Vermont  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1828  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1831   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Castleton Academy appears in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1828 on page 84, the 1830 IA Report (page 166-168) and in the 1831 IA Report (178-179) as being contracted for Indian pupils through the Civilization Fund. The United States Congressional Serial Set, Volume 423, also documents "allowances granted for two Indian youth" to attend this school. The present-day Castleton University tracing its history to the Rutland County Grammar School, chartered by the Vermont General Assembly on October 15, 1787. The Grammar School was a regional school, preparing young men for college. At various times it was known as Castleton Academy, Castleton Academy and Female Seminary, Vermont Classical High School, and Castleton Seminary. In 1823, instruction in "the solid branches of female education" began for "young Ladies and Misses". The school began its transition to a college in 1867, when the State Normal School at Castleton was founded as one of three state normal schools chartered by Vermont. |     |

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## Catholic Otchippewa Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Catholic Otchippewa Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Otchippewa Day and Orphan Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Schoolcraft County, Michigan   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1883   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1888   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Otchippewa day and orphan boarding is documented as a contract mission boarding and day school receiving funding from the government and religious organization in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1883 (pg. 250). The school was established for the L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa and was federally funded until 1885, then became day school, privately funded in Schoolcraft County, Upper Peninsula. |     |

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## Chamberlain Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Chamberlain Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | St. Joseph's Indian School   |     |
| School Address                      | Chamberlain, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1898   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1909   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Boarding School, Training School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Some of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1900 to 1908 show Chamberlain as a Government funded off-reservation boarding school. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) shows Chamberlain as operational from 1898 to 1909. A text on the Rapid City Indian School describes how a number of the students from Chamberlain transferred to Rapid City after Chamberlain in 1908 (page 26). Janice Brozik Cerney's, "Lakota Sioux Missions, South Dakota," p. 119, documented that the land and buildings of the Chamberlain Indian School were eventually sold to the Catholic Church and thereafter evolved into the St. Joseph's Indian School. |     |

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## Charity Hall Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Charity Hall Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Amory, Mississippi   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1820   |     |
| End Date:                           | circa 1830   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | A report entitled "1827 Documents from the War Department Accompanying the President's Message to Congress, Part II," describes this school as operated by the Cumberland Missionary Board and receiving \$250 from the government. A Florida Museum site describing this school notes the mission existed about 10 years prior to the Chickasaw being forced to move to Oklahoma. It is reported that the school opened in 1820; educational and trade subjects were taught, Federal funding was regularly received from the Civilization Fund, and students were housed in cabins. |     |



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## Charles H. Burke Indian School and Wingate High School

### Summary Elements

|                                     |  | <b>Element</b> |   |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| Name:                               | Charles H. Burke Indian School   |                | Wingate High School   |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Wingate Boarding School, Wingate Indian School  |                | Fort Wingate Vocational High School, Wingate Vocational High School, Wingate Vocational School  |
| Associated School(s):               | Manuelito Dormitory, Wingate High School, Wingate Elementary School  |                | Charles H. Burke Indian School  |
| School Address                      | Fort Wingate, New Mexico   |                | Fort Wingate, New Mexico  |
| Start Date:                         | 1925   |                | 1965  |
| End Date:                           | Open   |                | Open  |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated School  |                |   |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes            | Yes   |
|                                     | Education  | Yes            | Yes   |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes            | Yes   |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes            | Yes   |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Boarding School, Day School  |                | Nonreservation, Boarding School, Day School   |
| General Notes                       | <p>Charles H. Burke Indian School was taken over from the War Department, June 6, 1925. In 1925, the grounds containing the old fort were transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for utilization as an boarding school for Zuni and Navajo children. It was transferred to the Navajo on July 1, 1935. Charles H. Burke is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1929 as a nonreservation boarding school. Though the BIA demolished many of the fort's historic buildings in the late 1950s to build the still-active Wingate Elementary School, the first school's barn and silos, power house, and maintenance building remain. The National Park Service listed the Fort Wingate Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Wingate Elementary School is still open.</p> |                | <p>Wingate High School is listed in the IA Reports as a reservation school. In 1959, a \$1.2 million construction contract was awarded to the Wingate School at Ft. Wingate for the expansion of its existing school plant. It involved the construction of a new school building containing 17 classrooms, the construction of 3 new dorms and the rehabilitation of a 4th, and the remodeling of a kitchen, dining room, and student recreation room. This allowed Wingate High School to move into what would become its new school building about a mile away from the original Ft. Wingate Boarding school location. Construction of Wingate High School was completed in 1965. "A short distance to the northwest of the fort stands the newly constructed Fort Wingate Senior High School. Completed in 1965, at a cost of \$6 million the modern campus-style school boards and educates nearly 1000 Indian students on the secondary level. In 1965, when Wingate High School moved to its present location, the subject site became Wingate Elementary School." In 1973, the BIA closed Manuelito Hall, a dormitory in Gallup, New Mexico which housed Native American students attending public schools; it planned to send the 110 high school students to Wingate. In 2003 the Bureau of Indian Education selected Wingate HS as one of several schools to have replacement buildings.</p> |

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## Cheechilgeetho Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Cheechilgeetho Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Cheechilgeetho Day School, Chi Chil Tah Community School, Chichiltah-Jones Ranch Community School, Chi chil tah/Jones Ranch Community School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Jones Ranch Day School  |     |
| School Address                      | Vanderwagen, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Cheechilgeetho Boarding School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1935, various other years, and as late as the 1951 IA Report. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as a boarding and day school with an opened date of 1935. The 1936, 34 Survey of Conditions of the Indians in the United States, lists Cheechilgeetho as a day school and community school for school year 1935-1936. The 1969, Indian Education: A National Tragedy – A National Challenge Reports the school under Boarding Schools Operated by the BIA for Fiscal Year 1968. Jones Ranch day school was to be closed when the Chi Chil'tah school opened in 1987. As part of the Navajo Day School expansion program, Jones Ranch was consolidated with the remodeled and expanded Chi Chil Tah School. A 1971 Navajo Education Newsletter reported "The community's Cheechilgeetho Boarding School will hereafter be known as Chi chil tah Community School." By 1987, the Chichiltah/Jones Ranch Community School is a K-8 boarding and day school serving 206 students and is located on the Navajo Reservation in northwestern New Mexico. Listed as a boarding school by Bureau of Indian Education. |     |

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## Chehalis Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Chehalis Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Chehalis School, Puyallup-Chehalis School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Oakville, Washington  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1891  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Chehalis Boarding and Day School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891-1919. The IA Reports list the school as a Government Reservation Boarding for the dates of 1891-1896, then changes to a Government Day School for the dates of 1897-1919. Addendum III, Table 4 of the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), lists Chehalis as a Day school with open and closed dates of 1896-1920 (p.1576). |     |

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## Cherokee Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Cherokee Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Eastern Cherokee School, Eastern Cherokee Training School, Cherokee Central   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Cherokee, North Carolina  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1881  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1954  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission Boarding School, Day School, Training School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886, Page XCIV-XCV, shows the Cherokee School in Swain County, NC, under government contract with the Eastern Cherokee Agency for 40 boarding students, but earlier IA Reports show it as a day school. The Western Carolina University archives digital repository contains a photograph of the school and states a school for the Eastern Band was instituted as a boarding and day school in 1884 and was operated for its first twelve years by the Society of Friends (Quakers). The school provided academic classes, like English and arithmetic, in the morning. The arts, crafts, and vocational training were taught in the afternoons. Domestic skills such as cooking, baking, sewing, and needlework were taught to girls. Boys received training in agriculture, livestock management, industrial arts, smithing, and carpentry. In 1896, the school came under the direct supervision of the federal government. The Oconaluftee River is in the foreground of the picture. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) describes the school Cherokee Central as a boarding and day school that opened in 1893 and is still operating as of 1951.</p> <p>The History of the Cherokee Central School describes that during the 1800s a school was operated by the Quakers through a contract. In 1890 until 1954, the U.S. Indian Service operated the Cherokee Boarding Schools at Cherokee. The Boarding School was closed in June of 1954. The Cherokee Central Schools now operates an elementary, middle, and high schools as Tribally controlled Bureau of Indian Education schools in Cherokee, NC.</p> |     |

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## Cherokee Colored Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Cherokee Colored Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Cherokee Colored High School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Tahlequah, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1879   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1910   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Cherokee Colored Boarding School is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1899-1906, as a Tribal boarding school. The 1906 IA Report classified this school under boarding schools as a "Colored High School" and as a Boarding School in the 1910 IA Report there were enrolled 57 Cherokee freedman, average attendance of 42. The school is listed as Cherokee Orphan Academy in the 1907 IA Report as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Cherokee Nation. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). |     |

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## Cherokee Female Seminary - Park Hill and Tahlequah

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--|
| Name:                               | Cherokee Female Seminary - Park Hill   |     | Cherokee Female Seminary - Tahlequah   |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Cherokee Academy   |     | Cherokee Academy   |
| Associated School(s):               | Cherokee Female Seminary - Tahlequah   |     | Cherokee Female Seminary - Park Hill   |
| School Address                      | Park Hill, Oklahoma  |     | Tahlequah, Oklahoma  |
| Start Date:                         | 1851   |     | 1889   |
| End Date:                           | 1889   |     | 1910   |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |  |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes | Yes  |
|                                     | Education  | Yes | Yes  |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes | Yes  |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes | Yes  |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School  |     | Tribal, Boarding School  |
| General Notes                       | <p>Cherokee Female Seminary is mentioned in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1852 through 1903. There is mention of a Cherokee Female Seminary in the 1845 IA Report (p. 592) within the Going Snake District. It is unclear if this is the same school as this information is included in the Indian Territory section of the IA Report. However, the seminary is mentioned in the 1934 book by Grant Foreman, Five Civilized Tribes, as opening in 1851. The seminary is also described in the 1969 Hearing before the Special Subcommittee on Indian Education as originally established near historic Park Hill and is reported in the 1884 IA Report as receiving federal funds for the costs associated with maintaining the school. Reported that the original location in Park Hill is now the Cherokee Heritage Center and the second location is now Seminary Hall located on the campus of Northeastern State University in downtown Tahlequah.</p> |     | <p>Reported that the original location of the Cherokee Female Seminary, a girls boarding school that received federal funding was first located in Park Hill and moved to Tahlequah in 1889. The school is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1907 as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal school for the benefit of Cherokee Nation.</p> |

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## Cherokee Male Seminary

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Cherokee Male Seminary  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Tahlequah, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1851  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1910  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Cherokee Male Seminary is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1907 as receiving federal funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Cherokee Nation. In the 1852 IA Report, Cherokee Male Seminary is reported on by Cherokee Agent, George Butler, as first opening in May of 1951 and indicates the school had boarding pupils (p. 409). The school is reported in the 1884 IA Report as receiving federal funds for the costs associated with maintaining the school. It is also briefly summarized in the 1854-1855 IA Reports with general information about the school. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). The building burned in 1910 and was never rebuilt. |     |

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## Cherokee Orphan Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Cherokee Orphan Training School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Cherokee Indian Orphan Asylum and School, Cherokee Orphan Asylum, Cherokee Orphan Academy  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Salina, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1871   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1923   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The school is reported in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1884 as Cherokee Orphan Asylum, having received federal funds for the costs associated with maintaining the school. In 1903, the Cherokee Orphan Asylum burned down, and the children were sent to the Sequoyah Orphan Training School, which eventually became what is today's Sequoyah High School in Tahlequah. The 1906 IA Report listed as a "Tribal Boarding school" with 95 orphans enrolled, and average attendance of 68. Cherokee Orphan Training School is listed as Cherokee Orphan Academy in the 1907 IA Report as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Cherokee Nation and is listed or mentioned in the IA Reports for the years 1911-1923, as a Tribal Boarding School. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). |     |



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## Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Concho Indian Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Arapaho Manual Labor and Boarding School, Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | El Reno, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1909  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1983  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1909 and as late as 1936. Initially, two manual labor boarding schools (Cheyenne Boarding School and Arapaho Boarding School) were established as a government reservation boarding schools. Based on the IA Reports, it is believed these two schools were consolidated in 1909, forming a school named Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School, later known as Concho Indian Boarding School or Concho Indian School. Per the 1910 IA Report, two schools are described as having been conducted for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians near Darlington, Oklahoma, the Arapaho Boarding School (established in 1872) and the Cheyenne Boarding School (established 1880). This report also indicates the Arapaho Boarding school was recently sold. In the 1936 Emergency Conservation Work, Indians at Work, Issue 21, the school is listed under the Oklahoma Government Boarding schools as "Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School, Concho." The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists Arapaho (post office in Darlington) with opened and closed dates of 1872-1908 and Cheyenne-Arapaho (post office in Concho) opened in 1908. The 1910 and 1912 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports (RIA) list the school as Cheyenne and Arapaho Consolidated School, with the Post Office in Darlington, Oklahoma and the 1920 RIA lists the school as Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and School with a Post Office of Concho, Oklahoma. The Cheyenne-Arapaho Boarding school, which became Arapaho Manual Labor, and the Cheyenne Manual Labor students were both moved to the Concho Indian Boarding School in 1909. Concho's closest city is registered as El Reno, Oklahoma.</p> |     |

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## Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Cheyenne Industrial School, Cheyenne Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Concho Indian Boarding School, Arapaho Manual Labor and Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Caddo Springs, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1879   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1909   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1891-1908, as a government reservation boarding school. The school is also listed in the 1884 IA Report as Cheyenne Boarding (separate from Arapaho Boarding) and had received federal funds for the costs associated with maintaining the school. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). Initially, two manual labor boarding schools (Cheyenne Boarding School and Arapaho Boarding School) were established as government reservation boarding schools for the Cheyenne and Arapaho. These schools are listed in the 1882 and 1903 IA Reports separately but are listed as Cheyenne and Arapaho Schools in IA Reports from 1900-1907, even though they were still separate institutions. Based on the IA Reports, it is believed these two schools were consolidated into one school in 1909, forming the Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School. It is reported that the Cheyenne students were separated into the Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School in 1879. The Cheyenne students moved to a new facility in Caddo Springs, OK (Cheyenne Manual Labor and Boarding School). In 1908, Cheyenne Boarding School was closed, and the government sold these facilities. The school was moved to the Cheyenne and Arapaho or Concho Indian Boarding School.</p> |     |

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## Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Forest City Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Cheyenne-Eagle Butte Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Forest City, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893-04-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1959   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Fort Bennett/Cheyenne River Agency moved to Forest City, SD where a new boarding school called Forest City Boarding School for boys and girls was opened on April 1, 1893. The Indian Agent at Forest City Agency was Peter Couchman and the school superintendent was John Frazier. Frazier describes that with the Fort Bennett school closing, the Forest City Boarding School is to be expanded to house additional students from Fort Bennett. The post office for Forest City Agency is listed as the nearby Gettysburg, SD which is a few miles from the city of Forest City, SD. In 1895, the agency changed names to Cheyenne River Agency under the same Indian Agent, Peter Couchman. There is no mention of Forest City any longer and a new superintendent of the Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School - William H. Smith appears. In the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1896, Superintendent Smith states that the Cheyenne River School opened September 2, 1895. The IA Reports 1905-1908, 1929, and 1932 all confirm the operations of a reservation boarding school funded by the government and operated by Cheyenne River Agency located near Gettysburg, SD. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists a school under the name "Cheyenne River Community" as a boarding and day school that is still in operation (no open date listed). A 1996 thesis from the University of Montana describes the transition of Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School into the Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School in 1959.</p> |     |

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## Cheyenne-Eagle Butte Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name                                | Cheyenne-Eagle Butte Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s)              | Cheyenne River Community School, Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School*   |     |
| Associated School(s)                | Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Eagle Butte, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date                          | 1959  |     |
| End Date                            | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Prior to 1893, the first Cheyenne River School was a government boarding school for boys, located near the mouth of the Missouri River and the Cheyenne River in an area known as Fort Bennett. Between 1893 to 1959, another Cheyenne River School operated at the Forest City Agency or Cheyenne River Agency near Forest City, SD. The present site of the BIA Cheyenne River Agency is near Eagle Butte, SD. A 1996 thesis from the University of Montana states that the "Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School has been in existence since 1959. It was created through the combination of the Cheyenne River Boarding School and the Eagle Butte Public School." The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) describes the school name as Cheyenne River Community School with no open date, but as still being in operation. The Cheyenne-Eagle Butte school is currently a BIE-operated school with dormitories and education. |     |

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## Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy and Harley Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Chickasaw Male Academy, Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, McKendree Academy, Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy for Boys, Harley Academy   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Harley Institute   |     |
| School Address                      | Tishomingo, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1850   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1888   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1852 and as late as 1888 and then listed as Harley Institute/Harley Academy in the IA Reports beginning in 1892 through 1911. The school originally operated under the Chickasaw Nation and under the patronage of the Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church south. The boarding school began as Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy in 1850 and was renamed and relocated around 1889 as Harley Institute. The 1907 IA Report lists the school as Harley Academy, a Tribal boarding school having received federal funding for the benefit of Chickasaw Nation and the costs associated with maintaining the school. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>Harley Institute, later renamed as Harley Academy, is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1892 through 1911. The school is classified as a Tribal School under the Chickasaw Nation. In the 1892 IA Report, the school is reported to be located near Tishomingo. The 1907 IA Report of the Department of Interior, "Sums Expended for Tribal Boarding Schools" table, lists the school as a Tribal Boarding school having received Federal Funding for the benefit of Chickasaw Nation. In the 1934 work, Five Civilized Tribes, by Grant Foremen, there is a description that the school was authorized by the Chickasaw legislature and constructed in 1885 and became known as Harley Institute. Another source notes the boarding school formerly known as Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy was renamed and relocated around 1889 as Harley Institute. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>The school was formerly known as the Chickasaw Male Academy, but had to change locations and be rebuilt in 1885.</p> |     |

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## Chilocco Indian Agricultural School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Chilocco Indian Agricultural School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Haworth Institute, Chilocco Indian Industrial School, Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco Training  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Newkirk, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1980  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Nonreservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Chilocco Indian Agricultural school is documented in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1890-1908, as a government nonreservation school and then listed as a nonreservation boarding school for the years of 1911-1932. This school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Chilocco Agricultural with an opened date of 1884 and listed as an Indian School operating as of June 1951. The school had an estimated 18,000 students from many different tribes (Cheyenne, Arapaho, Wichita, Comanche, Pawnee, Cherokee, Navajo, etc.). From 1884 until the early 1930s, Chilocco operated according to a template devised by U.S. Army officer Richard H. Pratt at Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, using rigorous military discipline and instruction in trades and manual and domestic labor. Currently the facility is being used for a Federal police training ground and it is not open to the public. The School Campus closed in 1980 and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2006. |     |

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## Chinle Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Chinle Boarding School   |     | Chinle Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Chinle School, Chin Lee  |     | Chinle School, Chin Lee, Many Farms Elementary School Facility   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Many Farms Community School  |     | Many Farms Community School  |     |
| School Address                      | Chinle, Arizona  |     | Many Farms, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1910   |     | 1976   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1975   |     | 2012   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School   |     | Government, Reservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Chinle Boarding School is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1904 – 1936 and Chin Lee Boarding School under the Navajo Superintendency and Southern Navajo Agency. The school plant was constructed in 1908-1909 and is indicated in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school that opened in 1910. Other federal reports continue to list the school through 2016 but do not indicate if students were still in attendance. The 1976, Navajo Education Newsletter, reports that Chinle Boarding School, although still known as Chinle Boarding School, is now physically located at Many Farms. The facilities at the former Chinle Boarding School location were then used by the BIA Chinle Agency and Chinle Public Schools.</p> |     | <p>The 1976 Navajo Education Newsletter reports that Chinle Boarding School, although still known as Chinle Boarding School, is now physically located at Many Farms. The facilities at the former Chinle Boarding School location were then used by the BIA Chinle Agency and Chinle Public Schools. By 2012 the Navajo Nation had renamed the K-8 school as the Many Farms Community School.</p> |     |

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## Chishoktak Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Chishoktak Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Bennington, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1904  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1911   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Contract, Boarding, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Chishoktak Boarding and Day School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1905-1910 as a tribal boarding school. The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report of the Department of Interior as a small boarding school under the Choctaw Nation but is not one of the schools listed under the "Sums Expended for Tribal Boarding Schools" table, as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal school for the benefit of Chickasaw Nation. The 1910 IA Report lists the school as a contract boarding school. The school is not listed or mentioned in the IA Reports post 1910.</p> <p>Classified in 1906 Report of the Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory as a "small boarding school" under superintendent M.W. Leflore with 50 students and an average attendance of 34. The school is documented in the 1910 IA Report as a contract school. Federal Funding was provided to the school in 1908.</p> |     |



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## Choctaw Central Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Choctaw Central Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Choctaw Central Middle and High School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Choctaw, Mississippi   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1963   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Choctaw Central Indian School is described in Fredrick L. Hickmon's 2017 dissertation entitled, "The Creation Of Choctaw Central High School And Its Transition to a Bureau of Indian Affairs Contract School: An Oral History" as hosting its first graduating class in 1964, although the oral histories of student graduates during that time describe the evolution into a boarding school as "grade-by-grade" up to a full boarding school up to grade 12 for that graduation. A 1964 appropriations hearing document lists that Central High School was awarded over \$1.1 million in 1961 to build a new school and this dissertation describes the opening of that new boarding school in 1963 and eventual transition to more tribal control under a contract in the 1970s. The school is still open today. |     |

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## Choctaw Indian Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Choctaw Indian Academy   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Georgetown, Kentucky   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1825   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1845   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| NABS List Information               |  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1828-1837 and 1839-1845 shows funding for the school. The 1840 IA Report states that they believe the Choctaw Academy may close in the next year, so the Indian Agency is reviewing new locations (page 244). Supplemental research indicates in 1845 the Government provided \$4,000 for education of Creek to send 14 boy to Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. Some sources show the school as open in 1825.</p> <p>Supplemental research states the school was founded in 1818 by Richard M. Johnson (Baptist Missionary). Then, the school reopened in 1821 under William Ward, Johnson's brother-in-law and a U.S. government agent for the Choctaw in Mississippi.</p> |     |

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## Chuska Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Chuska Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Choshgai Boarding School, Ch'ooshgai (Chuska) Community School, Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School<br>Ch'Ooshgai Community School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Tohatchi Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Tohatchi, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1965   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Chuska Boarding School is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1968 and as late as 1992. The school was established as a boarding school and, in 1985, the school was consolidated with Tohatchi Boarding School to become Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School. It is reported in the 1985 Hearing before the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, that the boarding schools at Tohatchi and Chuska have consolidated. The consolidated school is located at the Chuska campus, where a major renovation and addition to the facility was completed. The Tohatchi campus has been turned over to A School for Me, a special school for handicapped children. In approximately 1999, Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated school converted to a Tribally operated grant school under the Navajo Nation, and renamed Ch'ooshgai (Chuska) Community School. The tribally operated grant school is currently in operation. Formerly Chuska Boarding School, Ch'ooshgai Community School is a grant school of the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) that offers kindergarten through 8th grade. It has a boarding facility. Reported as a boarding school for FY 1967 with enrollment of 597 and an average daily attendance of 520. |     |

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## Colbert Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Colbert Institute   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Collins Institute   |     |
| School Address                      | Perryville, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1854  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1856  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Colbert Institute is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1854. The school was first established as the Colbert Institute and was supported by the Chickasaw Nation and the Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The school is reported in the 1856 IA Report as planning to move from its current location at the settlement of Perryville to near the head waters of Clear Boggy. This is reported to be near Frisco or Stonewall, Oklahoma. The 1857 IA report confirms this move to the new location. In the 1934, Five Civilized Tribes, by Grant Foremen, the school is described as having opened in 1854, in the settlement called Perryville, and continued there until 1856, when it was removed west on the headwaters of Clear Boggy (p.126) to what may have been known as Frisco, OK according to the 1911 IA Report. The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 20, No. 2 published by the Oklahoma Historical Society (page 49 of 107) describes the Collins Institute, a Chickasaw Indian School operated from about 1885 to 1905 and is sometimes confused in identity with the Chickasaw National Academy heretofore mentioned, two separate and distinct institutions, the first mentioned being abandoned some ten or twelve years before the latter was established. Judson D. Collins piloted the Chickasaw legislature to create a manual labor school for Chickasaw boys named "Collins Institute" in his honor. The manual labor feature was abolished shortly after its establishment, and it was then operated as a Chickasaw school for girls. C. M. Coppege, a Methodist minister, was its first superintendent and a Mr. Wilson the last superintendent.</p> |     |

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## Collins Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Collins Institute   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Colbert Institute   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Colbert Institute   |     |
| School Address                      | Frisco, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1856  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1917   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Colbert Institute is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1854 and as late as 1917. The Colbert Institute is reported in the 1856 IA Report as planning to move from its current location at the settlement of Perryville to "near the head waters of Clear Boggy." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 20, No. 2 published by the Oklahoma Historical Society (page 49 of 107) describes the Collins Institute, a Chickasaw Indian School operated from about 1885 to 1905 and is sometimes confused in identity with the Chickasaw National Academy, but the schools are two separate and distinct institutions, the first mentioned being abandoned some ten or twelve years before the latter was established. Judson D. Collins piloted the Chickasaw legislature to create a manual labor school for Chickasaw boys named "Collins Institute" in his honor. The manual labor feature was abolished shortly after its establishment, and it was then operated as a Chickasaw school for girls. C. M. Coppege, a Methodist minister, was its first superintendent and a Mr. Wilson the last superintendent. The 1857 IA Report confirms this move to the new location. The school, renamed in 1887 to Collins Institute, is reflected in the 1892 IA Report, as Collins' Institute and that name is used through the 1911 IA Report. The 1892 IA Report lists Collins' Institute, for females, at Stonewall. The school is listed as Collins Institute (female) in the 1907 IA Report as a Tribal Boarding school that received federal funding for the benefit of Chickasaw Nation. In the 1934, Five Civilized Tribes, by Grant Foremen, the school is described as having opened in 1854, in the settlement called Perryville, and continued there until 1856, when it was removed west on the headwaters of Clear Boggy, to what may have been known as Frisco, OK according to the 1911 IA Report. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). 1917 is used as a close date to report last instance of school.</p> |     |

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## Colorado River Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Colorado River Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Colorado River School, Colorado River Agency Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Parker, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1879   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1934   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Colorado River Boarding School is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1879 and as late as 1934. The school was originally established as a government reservation boarding school in 1879. The 1934 IA Report, where the school is listed, classifies the school as a day school. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1879 and 1934. |     |

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## Colville Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Colville Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Colville Boys' School, Colville Girls School, Colville Sanitarium  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Kettle Falls, Washington   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1887   |     |
| End Date:                           | around 1911  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Colville Mission School is listed as Colville Boys' Boarding School and Colville Girls' Boarding School (both contract schools) in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1887 (p.CCXVI). The 1901-1905 IA Reports list the school as a Mission Boarding School. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>In the 1908 IA report, the Colville Mission school was reported as transformed from an agency boarding school into a sanitarium boarding school for Indian children (p.130). The 1911 IA Report doesn't list the Colville mission school, however Colville Sanatorium was added (pg. 181).</p> <p>This school appeared to be located at Ward, Washington which is in close proximity with Kettle Falls. Due to the distance, school is often referred as located in Kettle Falls, and associated with Sacred Heart Covenant.</p> |     |

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## Copper Valley Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Copper Valley Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Glennallen, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1956   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1971   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | U.S. Congress provided a land grant of 460 acres south of Glennallen, for educational purposes. Although sources vary on opening and closing dates, they are all right around dates of 1956 to 1972. |     |



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## Covenant of our Lady of the Lake

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Covenant of our Lady of the Lake  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Graceville  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Graceville, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885  |     |
| End Date:                           | circa 1899  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Our Lady of the Lake Convent School was opened in 1885 as a boarding and day school, and a school for children in the West Central part of Minnesota. The school also contracted with the Federal Government to educate Indian girls from Sisseton, South Dakota. The first year, there were 8 girls at the school</p> <p>In 1896, there were a total of 25 girls enrolled who came to live at the school. In 1886, the school had already outgrown the building so an addition was built to accommodate all the scholars. In 1896, the US Government withdrew its contract from all private schools. Without this funding, the Indian girls were sent back to Sisseton. After burning down, in early 1900 a new school was built and St. Mary's Academy was born.</p> |     |

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## Coweta Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Coweta Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kowetah Mission Kowetah Manual Labor Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Coweta, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1843   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1909   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Coweta Boarding School, formerly listed as Kowetah School, is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1851, as a mission boarding and day school, and as late as 1909 as a tribal boarding school. The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report as a Coweta Boarding, under the Sums expended for tribal boarding schools table, as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal school for the benefit of Creek Nation. The 1934 Five Civilized Tribes, by Grant Foremen (pg. 180), mentions that Coweta was originally established in 1843 as a mission, consisting of a building to serve as both a church and school, then called Kowetah. Originally housing 10 students, the mission board and Creek Tribe expanded the facility to house 40 students in 1847.</p> <p>This information is confirmed by the Superintendent of Kowetah School, in the 1851 IA Report noting Kowetah School commenced in 1843 and served as a boarding and day school. The 1902 IA Report (pg. 172) notes the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory describing Coweta as a Boarding School receiving Federal Funding for benefit of Creek Nation. Freedmen, the other boarding schools of the Creek Nation were the Wealaka Mission, the Coweta Mission, the Wetumka Mission, and the Orphan Home at Okmulgee. Each of these schools provided for 50 to 75 pupils. In 1890, another school was built 2 miles north and named Coweta Boarding school. It was in operation until 1907 - See Koweta Mission School Territo. Koweta School was closed in mid-July 1861 by the civil war and never re-opened. Also called Koweta Manual Labor Boarding School, operated by Presbyterian missionaries for the Creek nation.</p> |     |

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## Coyote Canyon Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Coyote Canyon Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Brimhall, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1967  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Coyote Canyon Boarding and Day school is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1936 and as late as 1951. The school is reported in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school opened in 1935. The school is reported as being established as a day school and in 1950 is reported to have constructed dormitories at the former Coyote Canyon Day School as part of the first of the reservation day school conversions planned under the Navajo-Hopi rehabilitation bill. It is unclear when the school closed but it possibly closed as late as 1967/1968 when the abandoned former school became a facility for residential and special education for mentally challenged children. |     |

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## Creek Orphan Home

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Creek Orphan Home   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Creek Orphan Asylum   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Okmulgee, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | circa 1891  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1908  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Creek Orphan Home is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1896 and as late as 1908. The school is listed in a 1912 IA Report under the Sale of Tribal Buildings under the Creek Nation, therefore the school may have closed between the years of 1909-1912. The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report as a Tribal Boarding school having received Federal Funding for the benefit of Creek Nation.</p> <p>Children admitted to the orphanage were required to stay until the age of 21, and children were only allowed to return home during the summer break if their family made a formal request. In 1943, the U.S. government built Glennan Military Hospital, the land/buildings are currently still owned by Oklahoma State University and is their Technical Training College.</p> |     |

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## Cross Lake Indian Residential School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Cross Lake Indian Residential School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Ponemah Boarding School, Crosslake Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Ponemah, Minnesota  |     |
| Latitude and Longitude              |   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1901  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1936  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>First established as a Roman Catholic day school, the Cross Lake School began to take boarders by 1912 and opened as a residential school in 1915. In 1930, a fire destroyed the school. Until a new school was built, students lived at a number hostels associated with a local Catholic day school.</p> <p>The Cross Lake and Jack River Missions: Cross Lake School was rebuilt in 1940, and in 1960 the Jack River (Notre Dame) Hostel was a separate institution. In 1969, the students were transferred to a provincial education system.</p> <p>The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) listing of closed and open schools lists Cross Lake as open and closed from 1901-1936.</p> |     |

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## Crow Agency Boarding School - Absarokee and Crow Agency Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Crow Agency Boarding School - Absarokee   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Crow Agency Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Crow Agency Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Absarokee, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1873  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1883  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | 1883  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1882 contains a description of the agent in Montana outlining his arrival to the agency and a small school in operation. The agent notes he is unhappy with attendance and has resolved to discontinue rations to the parents of any child that is removed from the school home or who would run away and return home (page 102). This description appears to indicate this is a boarding school. The 1883 IA Report describes that a boarding school exists at the Crow Agency, however, due to a fire the dormitory is closed and that the few children that are still attending live in the quarters of the Indian Agent and other employees. The agent describes a move to the new agency and plans for a new school ( page 99). Research indicates that the original agency was located near Rosebud River, near present day Absarokee, Montana before moving to the present day Crow Agency in 1883. Other documentation indicates a Crow Agency school may have existed earlier: An Agency School (1871-1873) and a Boarding School (1873-1875) are shown in the northwest of the original Crow Reservation boundaries, an Agency Boarding School (1875-1883) is shown a bit further east. The IA Reports for 1873 was reviewed and it indicated there was one school at the agency.</p> |     |

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## Crow Creek Agency Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Crow Creek Agency Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School, Fort Thompson Community School, Fort Thompson Indian School, Fort Thompson Vocational Day School, Fort Thompson Vocational Boarding and Day School, Victory No. 8 School District  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Thompson, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Industrial School   |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1880 the government established an industrial boarding school at Ft. Thompson and erected several buildings, many are still used. This was operated until 1920 when it closed and the education of Indians was turned over to a newly organized school district named Victory No. 8. This same reference also notes that the name of the school was changed to Ft. Thompson Indian School and this has been changed to Ft. Thompson Vocational Day School, then Ft. Thompson Vocational boarding Day School, and the present name Ft. Thompson Community School. Victory operated the school from 1920 to the 1939-1940 school year, when the government reassumed operations. |     |

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## Crystal Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Crystal Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Navajo, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1933  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Crystal Boarding School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with an opened date of 1933. The residential buildings were built in 1955. The school is currently a bureau operated school under the Bureau of Indian Education. |     |



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## Cushman Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Cushman Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Cushman Indian Trades School, Puyallup Indian School, Puyallup Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Puyallup Indian School   |     |
| School Address                      | Tacoma, Washington   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1869   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Puyallup is documented as a government reservation boarding school in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Years 1891-1908. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Puyallup and classified as boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1857-1920. The first Puyallup primary school is identified as operating in 1858 on the south end of Squaxin Island, but was soon terminated because of low attendance at that location (See Puyallup Indian School). In 1869, the school was resumed on the Puyallup Reservation. In 1893, the Puyallup Land Act permitted the allotment of the 23,000-acre reservation, but a site of forty-two acres was set aside for the school. In 1910, the school was renamed to honor Francis N. Cushman, a delegate to Congress from Washington State and sponsor of a construction program to increase the school's capacity for industrial training. Roberts, C. (1987). The 1911 IA Report lists Cushman as a reservation boarding school, but in 1912 it is listed as nonreservation. |     |

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## Darlington Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Darlington Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mennonite Boarding (Agency), Mennonite Manual Labor and Boarding School (Agency)  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | El Reno, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1881  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1902  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | This school had eight employees whose salaries are also paid by the Mennonite Board of Missions. Both Schools (Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment and Darlington)) are under the superintendence of the Rev. H.R. Darlington Mennonite Mission in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1891. Mennonite Boarding (Agency) was listed as a Government and religious society in the 1897 IA Report (p.472). In 1909, Darlington became a Masonic home, of which the 1913 chapel still remains. In 1923, it was taken over by the Oklahoma Narcotics Institution, and the Oklahoma Wildlife Department operated it from 1932-1996. It is now the Agriculture Education and Applied Science building in the Darlington School District in El Reno, Oklahoma. Various sources demonstrate the open and closed around the dates, approximately, above. |     |

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## Dennehotso Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Dennehotso Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Dennehotso, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | As early as 1960  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE-operated  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Dennehotso Boarding School is mentioned or listed in federal reports as early as 1960s in the Federal Facilities for Indians, under the Tuba City Sub-agency. The school is listed in the 1968, 1974, 1975, and 1980 Oversight Hearing on Laws Affecting Indian Education reports as a boarding school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 2013, the old school was demolished and the new school was constructed on the same site. The school currently operates as a bureau-operated boarding school under the Bureau of Indian Education. |     |

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## Dilcon Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Dilcon Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Dilcon Community School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Winslow, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1953  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Dilcon Boarding School was originally established as a Trailer Day school in 1953. In approximately 1966, a new facility was constructed for an elementary boarding school at Dilcon, Arizona. The school is then listed in subsequent reports as a boarding school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The school currently operates as a Tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation |     |

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## Douglas Island Friends Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Douglas Island Friends Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Mayflower School   |     |
| School Address                      | Juneau, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | circa 1892   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1926   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         |  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Friends Society of Kansas sent Elwood W. Weisner and Francis W. Baugham to Douglas to establish a school and home for Natives in the summer of 1887. The home accommodated 14 boarding students and the same number of day students. Because it was the only school on Douglas Island, it was attended by both Native and non-Native children. It operated until 1902, when the missionaries moved to Kake, another Southeast Alaska community. The federal government built a school in Douglas for Native children in 1890 at a cost of \$900. In 1902, a second school was constructed on the beach near the Native village that served until it burned in 1926. In their annual reports to the Bureau of Education, teachers repeatedly complained about the poor condition of the school. The fire of October 11, 1926, burned the entire Douglas Indian village that included 42 homes, the school, stores and churches, as well as a number of homes outside of the Native village. After the fire, the teacher, Rose Davis, requested permission to rent quarters for herself and the school. From 1926 to 1934 Native children in Douglas attended school in a variety of locations.</p> |     |

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## Dwight Presbyterian Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Dwight Presbyterian Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Dwight Indian Training School  |     |
| School Address                      | Russellville, Arkansas   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1820   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1828   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         |  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Listed in an 1827 Department of War Document as Dwight, West Mississippi with 50 pupils and \$200 paid annually to American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM). The Dwight Mission School is described in the 1820 Report to the Secretary of War (page 214-215) as being planned for and it will mirror Brainerd and Eliot in operations and children will be taken into homes, received into the family and cared for by placing them in a Christian family. Supplemental research indicates that the Dwight Presbyterian Mission was one of the first American missions to the Native Americans. It was established by Cephas Washburn near Russellville, Arkansas in August 1820 on Illinois Bayou to serve the Arkansas Cherokees. Because they were required to move to Indian Territory in 1828, the mission was reestablished in 1829 near present-day Marble City, Oklahoma. It was named for Rev. Timothy Dwight. By 1824, Dwight Mission was a self-contained small town on the frontier. There were at least 24 buildings, including residences for missionaries, students, staff, and visitors. A new treaty between the Cherokees and the United States in 1828 required the Arkansas Cherokees to move to Oklahoma. The encyclopedia of Arkansas supports evidence of the boarding as it describes that the "facilities are well documented by a sketch map and plan prepared in 1824 and Washburn's own 1829 inventory detailing costs and specifications. By 1824, there were at least twenty-four structures, including twelve residences for the missionaries, pupils, hired help, and visitors."</p> |     |

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## Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community Grant School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Bloomfield, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1968   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The school website states that Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School is located 25 miles south of Bloomfield, New Mexico on the east side of Highway 550. The school was built in 1968 as a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) operation, but in 2005 it converted to a Tribally controlled grant school. Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School is an 8th Grade school. The school is located in New Mexico on the eastern part of the Navajo Reservation near Huerfano Mountain, which is also one of the sacred mountains to the Navajo people. The schools serves several chapters and communities. The enrollment brochure indicates this is a boarding school and the dormitory is shared with Bloomfield High School Students. |     |

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## Eklutna Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Eklutna Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Eklutna Orphanage, Eklutna Indian Vocational Industrial School, Eklutna Native School, Eklutna Vocational School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Eklutna, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1924  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1946   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The village grew after the completion of the Alaska Railroad around 1923 when the Bureau of Indian Affairs established an orphanage for Native American children. The orphanage was converted into a boarding school which became the Eklutna Industrial School. Located on Alaska Railroad about 25 miles northeast of Anchorage. Discussed in an Interior Department Appropriation Bill: 1931 as receiving funding. |     |



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## El Meta Bond College

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | El Meta Bond College  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | El Meta Christian College   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Minco, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1894  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, College  |     |
| General Notes                       | Described as a Christian, Indian boarding school that existed from 1890 until 1920. In 1907, a brick school building was completed, and its first senior class graduated in 1917. In 1894, it became El Meta Bond College, but the boarding school continued until 1920. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1900, Part II, page 179 includes a table of pupils enrolled that has both high-school grade (29 total) and lower grade student (59 total) of both boys and girls. This IA Report stated this was a contract, boarding school. |     |

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## Eliot School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Eliot School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Elliot, Elliott, Elliott Mission School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Holcomb, Mississippi  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1818-04-01  |     |
| End Date:                           | circa 1833  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Elliot Mission School is described in Arthur H. DeRosier's "Cyrus Kingsbury—Missionary to the Choctaws" in the Journal of Presbyterian History (1972) as a boarding school opened in April 1819 with Federal government funding and also with the assistance of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM). The "Elliott, Choctaw Nation" is listed in the Department of War document from 1827 as having 6 teachers, 20 pupils, and \$1000 paid annually by the Government. A state historical marker about Elliot Mission in Holcomb states "organized here in 1818 by the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury. The 1st in a series of 13 missions for the education of the Choctaws into western culture. It was closed in 1832 due to removal of many Choctaws to Oklahoma."</p> <p>Supplemental research describes that around 1 mile south of present day, Holcomb, MS - The Eliot Mission Station, was named "Eliot" in honor of John Eliot, an English Puritan born in 1604, who had emigrated to America to educate the Indians of Massachusetts. For more than 20 years Eliot Mission was a center for Choctaw education. But in 1830, the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek began the removal of the Choctaws from their eastern lands, and by 1833 the mission had closed.</p> <p>The following extracts from the report of the superintendent of the school at Elliot, among the Choctaws, made December 21, 1820, "Since the last report, thirty-eight scholars have been admitted to the school. Ten have left, and one has been dismissed for misconduct. The number now in school is seventy-four. Six more are considered as belonging to it, but are at home on a visit. Of the whole number, sixty are males and twenty females. All these board in our family, and are entirely under our directions excepting that ten, who live in the neighborhood, go home on Saturday, and return generally on the Sabbath morning."</p> |     |

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## Emahaka Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Emahaka Academy  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Emahaka Mission  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Sasakwa Female Academy; Mekusukey Academy  |     |
| School Address                      | Wewoka, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1894   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1911   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Emahaka Academy is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1899 as Emahaka Female Academy as a tribal boarding school and also listed in the 1907 IA Report as Emahaka Academy (female), having received Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Seminole Nation. The school may also be listed in the 1884 IA Report as Female Academy (under the Union Agency: Seminole ) and having received federal funds for the costs associated with maintaining the school. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>A 1907 IA Report notes the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory lists this as a Boarding School receiving Federal Funding for benefit of Seminole Nation. Location: in Seminole county, five miles south of Wewoka.</p> <p>A source for the school shows the Seminole Indian girls was established in 1894, operated by the Seminole Nation. Reverend W.P. Blake was the first superintendent. Mrs. Alice Brown Davis, who later became first female chief of the Seminole, was the superintendent in 1908 at Emahaka Mission. The school was abandoned in 1914, in a closing of Seminole government properties. Oklahoma Historical Society has a marker at the ruins. The female students are reported to have been moved to the Mekusukey Academy in 1911, where it became a coeducational facility.</p> |     |

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## Emmaus Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Emmaus Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Emmaus Station School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Quitman, Mississippi  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1827  |     |
| End Date:                           | circa 1832  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Emmaus Mission School is listed in an 1827 Department of War document as having 4 teachers, 25 pupils, and \$1000 paid annually by the Government. The 1829 Annual Report - American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions states that the Emmaus school has "thus boarded, sixteen and four have attended, who board with their parents." The 1832 Annual Report - American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, describes school operations as being wrapped up generally at all Choctaw mission schools. Land purchased by Jehu Evans, school teacher Miss Skinner.</p> |     |

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## Euchee Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Euchee Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Yuchi Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Sapulpa, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1894   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1948   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Tribal, Boarding, School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Euchee Boarding School is listed or mentioned in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1899-1931, as a tribal boarding school. The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report, as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal school for the benefit of Creek Nation. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1894-1948. A 1907 IA Report notes the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory lists this as a Boarding School receiving Federal Funding for benefit of Creek Nation.</p> <p>Euchee Boarding School was authorized in 1891 and built in 1894 near Sapulpa, Oklahoma. It was originally a co-educational facility under the direction of the Presbyterian Mission at Park Hill. From 1897 to 1907, it was supervised by the Creek Nation. In 1907, the administration of the school was transferred to the Office of Indian Affairs. In 1925, it became a boys school and in 1929, the integration of the older students to the Sapulpa public school system was initiated. The school was abolished in 1947 and all remaining students were transferred to the Sapulpa schools. The Euchee Boarding School site is now the Sapulpa High School.</p> |     |

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## Eufaula Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Eufaula Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Eufaula Dormitory, National High School at Eufaula, Eufaula High School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Asbury Manual Labor School and Mission   |     |
| School Address                      | Eufaula, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1848   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Tribal, Boarding, School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Eufaula Boarding School is listed or mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1899-1931, as a tribal boarding school. The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal school for the benefit of Creek Nation. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with an opened date of 1892.</p> <p>In 1892, the school was moved from its original site. Asbury Manual Labor School, built in 1848 to a new location located on a hillside in the west edge of Eufaula and renamed as Eufaula High School. In 1907, the name was changed to Eufaula Boarding School. In 1928, the government started to provide all the school's support. Asbury Manual Labor School was opened in North Fork Town, northeast of present Eufaula and moved to Eufaula in 1892.</p> <p>A 1907 IA Report notes the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory lists this as a Boarding School receiving Federal Funding for benefit of Creek Nation.</p> |     |

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## First Mission House

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | First Mission House   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bethel Indian School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Bethel, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1883  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1945  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Moravians, financially supported by the Federal Bureau of Education, initiated formal education in Bethel for Yupik children, and for most of the next twenty-five years maintained a boarding and day school. In the 1910s, diminishing missionary support led to the closure of the boarding school, with the Bureau of Education staffing the remaining day school with non-Moravian teachers. In 1931, the Bureau of Education's responsibilities for Yupik education were shifted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with separate facilities for Native education remaining until 1947. Thereafter, Yupik students were educated in integrated Alaska territorial schools with white children of the Bethel area. The last non-integrated facility used prior to 1947 for Yupik schooling was constructed coincidentally also in 1931. Though vacant in 1991 and transferred out of Federal ownership to the Bethel Native Corporation as part of a larger land exchange, the "Old BIA School" remained. National Park Service historic places application details dates near the open and closed dates described above.</p> |     |

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## Flandreau Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Flandreau Indian School*  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Flandreau Training, Riggs Institute   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Flandreau, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1872  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Boarding School, Training School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895 to 1932 show Flandreau as a training or boarding school. The 1895 and 1902 IA Reports use the Riggs Institute name with both names on the latter report. Flandreau shows up on the 1910, 1912, 1920 and 1940 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports (RIA) with the closest post office in Flandreau, SD. The 1910 RIA shows as Riggs Institute. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) shows Flandreau as operational from 1893 to the date of the report (1951). Additional research confirms the continuing operations of Flandreau as well as some of the historical information (open date will be used from the operation time of the mission school): 1872-1877 (Presbyterian mission school), 1877-1892 (government day school), 1893 - Present (boarding school). Its origins go back to late 1871 or early 1872 when classroom instruction was first provided to Native American children in a Presbyterian mission school called Riggs Institute after Alfred Riggs. From 1901 to 1906, the school was known as Riggs Institute. It served primarily Santee, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux Indian students. The Flandreau Indian School is currently a nonreservation, boarding school located in Flandreau, South Dakota. The schools is a BIE-operated school today and still maintains boarding for students.</p> |     |



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## Forest Grove Indian Training School and Chemawa Indian Training School

### Summary Elements

|                                     |  | <b>Element</b>  |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Forest Grove Indian Training School  | Chemawa Indian Training School  |  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Forest Grove Manual Training School  | Salem Indian School; United States Indian Training and Normal School; Salem Indian Industrial and Training School; Harrison Institute; Chemawa Indian School* |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Chemawa Indian Training School   | Forest Grove Indian Training School   |  |     |
| School Address:                     | Forest Grove, Oregon   | Salem, Oregon   |  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880-02-25   | 1885  |  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1885   | Open  |  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |   |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes   | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes   | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes   | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes   | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government Boarding School, Training School  |   | Nonreservation, Government Boarding School, Normal School, Industrial School, Training School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Forest Grove Indian Industrial Training School was a boarding school for Native American children that operated from 1880-1885. It later became Chemawa Indian School in Salem, where it still exists today. |   | The Chemawa Indian School was moved to its current location in Salem, Oregon, where it still exists today. The school is administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior with support from Pacific University. |     |

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## Fort Apache Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Apache Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | White Mountain Apache Boarding School, Whiteriver School, Fort Apache Training School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Whiteriver, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1893   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1970  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Fort Apache Boarding School is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1893 – 1932 as a reservation boarding school supported by the federal government. The school is listed also listed in these reports as White Mountain Apache Boarding school under the San Carlos Agency and Fort Apache Superintendency. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as Whiteriver and classified as a day school that opened in 1894. Based on the opening date listed and the location of the school, it is believed this school is referring to the same school formerly named Fort Apache Boarding School. The latest entry for the school found was in 1968 where the school is listed as Fort Apache under Day Schools Operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.</p> |     |

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## Fort Belknap Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Belknap Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Ft Belknap Industrial School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Harlem, Montana   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1891-09-01  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1934  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Fort Belknap Agency is reported to be at a new location in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1889 operating only a day school through 1891. The agent describes a school for the Tribe as St. Paul's and requests a boarding school be built at the Agency. By the 1892 IA Report, a government, boarding school is noted as having been operational since September 1st of the last year: "with an enrollment of 50 pupils, which number was increased to 100 during the coming year...The health of the pupils continued pretty good throughout the year until the measles attacked nearly all the children" (page 296). The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) documents the school operation from 1887-1934. Used an open date of Sept. 1, 1891 as described in the IA Reports. |     |

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## Fort Bennett Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Bennett Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School for Indian Boys   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | St. John's School for Girls   |     |
| School Address                      | North Stanley, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1894-04-28  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1894 describes Fort Bennett as a boys- only, government boarding school opened in 1880 under the Forest City Agency, but located off-reservation at Fort Bennett. Forest City is further described as east of the Missouri River, 55 miles north of Pierre and Forest City Agency is across the river from Forest City on the west bank of the Missouri River. An April 20, 1894, letter was referenced that the school was ordered to shut down due to the Agency being re-located and that school officials had hopes to re-open it. (p. 283-284). This school also appears in the 1893 IA Report, but no others. Although the statistical report says "Reservation," the narrative portion of the report says the school is off reservation at the old Fort Bennett. The South Dakota State Historical Society holds many primary records associated with the school. Their website includes a description of records and describes Fort Bennett as being established in 1878 and that it was also known as the Cheyenne River Agency. It also describes correspondence for the Cheyenne River Agency Boarding School for Indian Boys. Research indicates that this was only ever a school for boys, and St. John's was the nearby school for girls. Research indicates the new agency was going to be called the Forest City Agency, believed to be located near present-day Forest City, SD.</p> |     |

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## Fort Berthold Agency Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Berthold Agency Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Berthold Browning School, Fort Berthold Industrial School, Elbowoods Community School, Elbowoods High School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Fort Stevenson Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Elbowoods, North Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1895   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1953   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1894 discusses the construction of a new boarding school at the Agency. The 1895 IA Report states that the Browning Boarding and Day School at the agency is now open. The 1899 IA Report documents the school building was destroyed by fire on March 27 and a contract for a new building is planned (page 225). The 1899 IA Report explains at p. 273 that the school is not shown in operation for the year because the superintendent was diverted as an agency clerk the whole year. Reopening was discussed, which appeared to occur on April 2, 1900 at Elbowoods. Re-opened as a boarding school (1900 IA Report Pg. 314-315). The 1900 - 1916 IA Reports describes the start date now as April 2, 1900 for the reopening of the school at Elbowood. The 1908 IA Report notes that it is a Day and Boarding School. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) documented the Fort Berthold School in Elbowoods as still open and under the name Elbowoods Community School. NDstudies.gov documents that the last class ever to graduate from Elbowoods High School was the class of 1953, and by 1954, the school building was under 50 feet of water due to the flooding of the Garrison Dam.</p> |     |

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## Fort Bidwell Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Bidwell Indian Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Bidwell Training School, Fort Bidwell Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Bidwell, California   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1898   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1932   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Nonreservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>This school is listed as a Nonreservation boarding school before 1919 and then as a reservation boarding around 1922. The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1911, 1929, and 1932 all list this school as government funded. The 1932 IA Report notes that Fort Bidwell listed as a day school. Fort Bidwell appears on the Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports for 1910, 1912, and 1920 with the closest post office in Likely, California. Fort Bidwell Indian School was established in 1898 and closed March 1, 1931, at which time its jurisdiction was transferred to Sacramento. During the time of its operation, it served primarily the Pit River and Paiute Indians of Modoc County, California as both a school and an agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Fort Bidwell Indian Community: Fort Bidwell, named for John Bidwell, was established in 1865. The fort, which operated until 1893, was one of the last early military posts north of Benicia to be abandoned. From 1898 to 1930, the fort served as a nonreservation boarding school for Indians.</p> |     |

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## Fort Coffee Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Coffee Academy  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Coffee Choctaw Boys Academy   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | New Hope Academy   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Coffee, Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1842   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1861   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>In 1842, the Choctaw General Council established Fort Coffee Academy. In 1843, the Choctaw Nation purchased the Fort properties and allowed the Methodist Episcopal Church to establish the Fort Coffee Choctaw Boys Academy, a religious reform school for Choctaw youth. Fort Coffee Academy is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1840 and as late as 1865, as a Mission Boarding School under Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church located on the Arkansas River, fifteen miles above Fort Smith. The school is reported to have received support through the Indian Civilization fund in 1840 (pg. 390) and in other years through annual appropriations made from the Choctaw General Council and the Missionary Board.</p> <p>Fort Coffee Academy was divided into a male and a female branch in 1845. These are both Choctaw schools, in Choctaw territory, are under the auspices of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. For their support, the Choctaw general council makes an annual appropriation of \$6,000 and the missionary board of said church \$1,000.</p> <p>This school continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, when Confederate forces commanded by General Stand Watie occupied the site. The Union Army recaptured the fort in 1863. Most of the buildings were burned during this time (1859). The 1865 IA Report indicates the school was closed for the past four years due to the Civil War.</p> |     |

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## Fort Defiance Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Defiance Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Navajo Indian Boarding School, Navajo Agency Boarding School, Navajo Industrial School, Navajo Training School, Navajo Agency School, Southern Navajo School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Defiance, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1881-12-25   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1959-03-15   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Contract, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1881 states that the day school in Fort Defiance is still operational (p. 282) and that the boarding school was expected to be completed in 1881, but construction was still ongoing (p. 138). Research indicates that the day school and agency was at the original Fort Defiance location, which would become known as the "Old Fort" once the construction of the Navajo Boarding School was completed. The "New Fort" location was a short distance away from the Original Fort -- both school sites were in Ft. Defiance, AZ (eric.ed.gov).</p> <p>The 1887 IA Report at p. 173 noted that parents were reluctant to send children to the boarding school. Further, the report noted that these issues were believed to be the reason the school was not as successful as the agent thought it should be. The 1899 IA Report describes that the Navajo Boarding school opened on Dec. 25, 1881 (page 11). The Navajo Yearbook, 1961, pg. 62, notes the Ft. Defiance boarding school was closed by the BIA on March 15, 1959 due to fire safety hazards involved in student dorms, which were 50 yrs old. It was located 6 miles from Agency in Fort Defiance, AZ. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school that opened in 1884.</p> |     |



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## Fort Hall Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Hall Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Lincoln Creek Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Lincoln Creek Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Hall, Idaho   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1874   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1936   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Open and close dates obtained from Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>Built at the first site of the military Fort Hall, a few miles away.</p> |     |

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## Fort Lapwai Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Lapwai Training School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Lapwai Sanatorium and Hospital, Fort Lapwai Industrial School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Lapwai, Idaho  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1909   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Sanatorium  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>After 1885, when old Fort Lapwai ceased to function as a military fort, it was converted into a government Indian school, a tuberculosis sanatorium with a hospital, a boy's and girl's dormitory, and lastly into a school under the direction of the Lapwai School District. From 1891-1899, it was known as the Fort Lapwai Training School.</p> <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Years 1891-1892 shows a second entry exists for Nez Pearce Boarding School.</p> |     |

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## Fort Lewis Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Lewis Indian Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Lewis High School, Fort Lewis A&M College, Old Fort, Fort Lewis College*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Fort Lewis High School   |     |
| School Address                      | Hesperus, Colorado   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1892   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1956   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Fort Lewis Indian Boarding School is documented as a nonreservation boarding school in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1892-1908. In 1891, Fort Lewis military post was decommissioned and converted into a federal, nonreservation boarding school. The Fort Lewis College website states "[a]n offer from Department of Interior was accepted to establish a high school to carry on "experimental work along the lines of agriculture, horticulture, animal industry, household &amp; mechanical arts." April 17, 1911: Resolution adopted for State of Colorado to take possession of Fort Lewis. On October 2, 1911 Fort Lewis High School opened with an enrollment over the 100 projected. However, in mid-October a flood destroyed the headgate, flume, bridges, and roads. Enrollment dropped below 20 students because many of them were needed at home to repair flood damage. From the Indian School days, a brick school building, two-story brick building used a dormitory, brick dining hall, a shop, a laundry building, an office building, and frame residence. All of which were located on the East side of the parade grounds. Military hospital continued to be used as girl's dorm. Legislature authorized 2-year college work to begin in fall of 1927 and twenty-seven students attended. Website describes that Fort Lewis High School closed in 1933. In 1954, Governor Thornton signed a bill authorizing a "branch" of Fort Lewis in Durango. Meanwhile, back at the "Old Fort" location, no one knew what to do with the old campus. The location became known as the San Juan Basin Research Center and agricultural research continued. As the campus buildings deteriorated, they were demolished. School website documents the Durango move was official in 1956, therefore, this is used as the close date for the Fort Lewis location in Hesperus. The present-day Fort Lewis College in Durango is still in operation and still owns the Hesperus site and uses it as an extended campus for certain classes to do special field work. The Durango location is documented as only ever existing as a college.</p> |     |

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## Fort Mojave Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Mojave Indian Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Mojave Boarding School, Fort Mojave Training School, Fort Mohave, Fort Mojave School, Herbert Welsh Institute  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Mohave Valley, AZ   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1890-10-8   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1931-08-31  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Nonreservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Ft. Mojave (military) reservation and its buildings were transferred by the War Department to the Interior Dept. for Indian school purposes on May 2, 1890.</p> <p>From the Colorado River Historical Society:<br/>           "On June 16, 1890, Samuel M. McCowen was sent to organize a school at the military post at Fort Mojave, as its first superintendent. The formal transfer of the post was made on August 22, 1890. On October 8, 1890, the United States opened the Fort Mojave Industrial School on a mesa on the east bank of the Colorado River, near the head of the Mojave Valley. The school was originally called the Fort Mojave Agency and School until March 9, 1891 when it became known as the "Herbert Welsh Institute." By December 1892, the name was changed to the Fort Mojave Indian School...."</p> <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1891 notes at pg. 549: "The school retained the name of the post until March 9, 1891, when it became known as the "Herbert Welsh Institute", in honor of a gentleman who [had] given so much time, service, money, and worked so efficiently in the interest of Indian civilization...."</p> <p>1892 IA Report, pg. 647: Fort Mojave School was opened on October 8, 1890 with 27 students in attendance. Total enrollment for FY 1892 was 122.</p> <p>1901 IA Report, pg. 516: Fort Mojave was a feeder school for Phoenix Training School, but pupils resisted being transferred.</p> <p>1931 IA Report, pg. 5: "Three boarding schools were closed during the year - Mekukey, Okla., Fort Bidwell, Calif., and Fort Mojave, Ariz." The schools served no purpose unless they could be expanded and it was too costly to do so. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as Fort Mojave, classified as a Day School with opened and closed dates of 1890 and 1931.</p> |     |

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## Fort Peck Agency Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Peck Agency Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Poplar Creek Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Poplar, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1881-08-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1936   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1881 describes the agent in Montana noting that a boarding school was opening on August 1, 1881 at Fort Peck under the direction of the Methodist Church and a Rev. Snyder (page 122). The Fort Peck Boarding School is documented in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) with an opening date of 1881 and a close date of 1936. In the 1885 IA Report, the "Poplar Creek Boarding School" is identified at Fort Peck (page CIV - CXCII). It is believed that this was a name being used interchangeably. |     |

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## Fort Shaw Government Industrial Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Shaw Government Industrial Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Shaw Training School, Fort Shaw Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Shaw, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1892  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1910  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Training School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Funding documented in Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1893-1900, 1902-1905, and 1907-1909. A former military post, Fort Shaw was abandoned around 1890 and was converted into a boarding school for 60 Pikunni (Blackfeet) students. It served as the Fort Shaw Government Industrial Indian School from 1892 until 1910, and then it was granted to Cascade County School District No. 82 by Act of Congress (Act of 28 Feb 1919, Public, No. 305). The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) reports operation dates between 1892 to 1910. |     |

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## Fort Sill Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Sill Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Josiah Missionary School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Lawton, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1871   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1980   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>First established as a Quaker boarding school in 1871, the Fort Sill Indian School became a nonsectarian institution in 1891 and remained so until closing in 1980. During its long history, the school expanded from one building to thirty. Fort Sill Indian School is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1891-1932 as a government reservation boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an open boarding school with an open date of 1892.</p> |     |

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## Fort Simcoe Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Simcoe Indian Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Yakama; Yakima Indian Boarding School; Yakima Agency Boarding School; Yakima Reservation School; Yakima School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Yakama; Yakima Indian Boarding School; Yakima Agency Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | White Swan, Washington  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1860  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1922  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Fort Simcoe Indian Boarding School, also known as Yakima Agency Boarding School, is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1893 and 1891-1919 as a Government Reservation Boarding School for the years.</p> <p>A military facility, the former U.S. Army installation was home to a government-run boarding school for Native children. Under Indian Agent James Wilbur, the students' life was heavily regimented. They had to wake at 5 a.m., and, after breakfast, worked either in the garden, saddle, harness or clothing shops at the school, with three hours set aside for classroom study, and then back to work until 6 p.m. for dinner. At 7 p.m., they had singing and prayers before going to bed at 8 p.m. Robert Milroy employed Indian police to round up children for schooling, while parents who refused to send their children to the school were fined, imprisoned or sentenced to labor.</p> <p>The school was conducted as an industrial boarding school; the boys being taught to labor, and the girls being instructed in the elementary English branches to sew and do housework. The post was known as Fort Simcoe, and was, after the making of the treaty, turned over to the Department of the Interior. Multiple sources show the school as open in 1860.</p> <p>The school was closed in 1922, when the Yakama Agency was relocated to Toppenish, and the children either attended local public schools or were sent to boarding schools in Oregon and Kansas.</p> |     |



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## Fort Spokane Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Spokane Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Spokane School; Fort Spokane Indian School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Davenport, Washington  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1900   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1914  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Fort Spokane is referred to in Geo. H. Newman's, U.S. Indian Agent, Colville Agency Report in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1897 as a potential location to establish a boarding school. Most years of Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs do not list the school; however, the school is listed as Spokane School in the 1912 and 1916 IA Reports, and it is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with open and closure dates of 1900-1906.</p> <p>Other sources published on the National Park Service website indicate the school opened in April of 1900 as a boarding school. In 1908, due to low enrollment, the school closed. Soon after the school's closure, a hospital was established that specialized in treating respiratory diseases in children from reservations throughout the West. Another hospital operated there from 1918 until 1929, when the facilities were closed permanently</p> <p>After soldiers left the fort, it became an agency and school. The school was officially opened until 1914, but it was used as sanatorium after 1908 due to low attendance.</p> |     |

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## Fort Stevenson Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Stevenson Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Stephenson Industrial School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Fort Berthold Agency Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Garrison, North Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1883-12-18   |     |
| End Date:                           | circa 1894   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Fort Bethold Agency is shown in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1875-1883 that the agency only ever maintained a day school and Rev. C.L. Hall maintained a mission day school in the village. The 1884 IA Report lists the first instance of a boarding school called "Fort Stevenson Boarding School." The 1885 IA Report documents "Fort Stephenson Industrial School" (page CXCII). The school is said to be located 17 miles from the agency in the old Fort Stevenson military post (page 31). The 1895 IA Report mentions that four months of funding for Fort Stevenson were included with the funding for Browning and that this non-reservation boarding school has been discontinued (page 6). The site of Fort Stevenson was inundated by the waters of Lake Sakakawea after the building of the Garrison Dam. |     |

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## Fort Totten Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Totten Indian Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Whipple Institute, Fort Totten Bonded Industrial School, Tuberculosis Preventorium, Fort Totten Community School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Fort Totten Indian School   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Totten, North Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1890  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1959  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Fort Totten Indian Industrial School, aka Whipple Institute, is listed as a Government, Reservation Boarding School in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1892. In 1890, a military post (located on the southeastern edge of the town of Fort Totten) became an Indian boarding school, Indian health care facility, and a reservation school. On January 5th, 1891, the former Federal military post became the property of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and enrollment sometimes topped 400. It is reported that the Grey Nuns assisted with operations after the other Fort Totten Indian School closed circa 1890. Around 1917-1919, the school had financial issues requiring temporary periodic closure. From 1935-1939, the Federal Government used Fort Totten Indian Industrial School as a tuberculosis preventorium for Dakota children who had or were susceptible to tuberculosis; they were taught basic studies as well as being treated for tuberculosis. In 1939, the site returned to being a community and day school with gradually more input and control being given to the Tribal leaders of the Reservation. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) list of open schools lists this school under Turtle Mountain Agency as "Fort Totten Community." The 1912 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Report notes the association with Fort Totten Agency, aka Devil's Lake Agency. Various Annual Reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs make reference to these Agency names. Some reports indicate Fort Totten Indian Industrial may have closed in 1935; other reports indicate the school ceased operations in 1959. In 1960, Fort Totten became a North Dakota State Historic Site and in 1971, the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.</p> |     |

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## Fort Totten Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Totten Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Fort Totten Indian Industrial School  |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Totten, North Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1874  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1891   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School, Training School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Fort Totten Indian School opened circa 1874 and was operated by the Grey Nuns. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1883 documents this as an industrial school for boys. This institution is believed to be separate from the Fort Totten Indian Industrial School/Whipple Institute. An 1893 Presidential Report to Congress describes the Indian School as fully transitioning into the Fort Totten Industrial School/Whipple Institute around 1890 or 1891. This date is used as the close date for the school. |     |

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## Fort Wrangell Tlingit Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Wrangell Tlingit Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Fort Wrangel Tlingit Academy, Fort Wrangle Training School, Tlingit Training Academy  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Wrangell, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1883  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1888  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         |   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1887 and 1888 shows Fort Wrangell as a boarding school under contract, noting operations by religious society, Presbyterian in the 1883 IA Report. The 1885 IA Report also mentions as a girls' boarding school that was consolidated with Sitka in 1884, which may require additional research.</p> <p>Before 1902, when the Post Office officially shortened and respelled "Wrangell," it was called Fort Wrangel, with only one "l".</p> <p>Reverend S. Hall Young, a colleague of minister Sheldon Jackson, was assigned to the Wrangell mission. Young worked among both miners and the Tlingit. He established the Fort Wrangell Tlingit Industrial School to teach young Tlingit men various American trades, such as printing, boatbuilding, and construction. This institution was a parallel to Sheldon Jackson's Sitka Industrial Training School, which later developed as Sheldon Jackson College. Not to be confused with Wrangell Institute, which evolved in the 1930s.</p> |     |

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## Fort Yates Government School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Yates Government School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Peter Catholic Mission School, Fort Yates Industrial Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Yates, North Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1877  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1930s  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Established in 1877, Fort Yates Government School, also known as Fort Yates Industrial School, served children on the Standing Rock Reservation as a boarding school operated by the Sisters of St. Benedict, with government support. Missionaries for the Catholic Church cleared an old agency building at Fort Yates, where shortly after Easter 1877, they opened the first school. Four Benedictine Sisters from Ferdinand, Indiana, arrived in 1878 to help in the school. The school was opened as a governmental school under the auspices of the Catholic Church. The school closed briefly from 1934 to 1936 and ultimately became a public school admitting white students in the 1940s. A March 1939 speech by Father Bernard provides some insight into the origination of the school and notes that the school was discontinued "a few years ago". |     |

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## Fort Yuma Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Fort Yuma Indian Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Winterhaven, California  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884-04  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1900   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1892 (pg. 51) provides an open date of April 1844 for the school and describes it as being a government reservation boarding school with a capacity of 250. Under the Fort Yuma Agency, a school was established at first by the Catholic Sisters circa 1880. The school was obtained by the federal government in 1895 and made a reservation boarding school. In 1900, the school was given agency status. Archival documentation indicates that the school site was first used as a U.S. Military post in 1849 and was called "Camp Yuma" in documents from 1852. The original buildings were destroyed by fire resulting in barracks being rebuilt in 1855; the military post name was changed to Fort Yuma after reconstruction. The post was transferred to the Department of The Interior and the Quechan Indian Tribe in 1884, and later it became a boarding school operated by the Catholic Church until 1900. Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions lists Ft. Yuma as Catholic associated within the 1899-1900 portions of its records. |     |

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## Friends High School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Friends High School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kotzebue Friends High School, Kotzebue Friends School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Kotzebue, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1887   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1887, the Society of Friends established a school at Kotzebue. In 1901, the U.S. Government officially accepted the Kotzebue Friends School, and provided fuel, school room supplies, and some compensation to the teacher. |     |



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## Ganado Navajo Presbyterian Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Ganado Navajo Presbyterian Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kirkwood Memorial Training School, Ganado Mission School, Ganado Boarding School, Ganado Mission High School, Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, College of Ganado  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Ganado, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | circa 1902   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1951   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Founded in 1901 along with the Ganado Presbyterian Church, the Ganado Historic Mission grew to become the largest domestic mission of the Presbyterian Church and the largest Indian mission in the United States. A school for Navajo children was opened shortly after the mission's founding, and in 1911, a twelve-bed hospital was opened. This building, called "Sage", was the first non-governmentally funded hospital on an Indian reservation in the U.S.</p> <p>In July 1901, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions applied to the Indian Department in Washington for a grant of 160 acres 2 miles NE of the Hubbell Trading Post for the construction of a Presbyterian mission, school, and hospital.</p> <p>In September 1901, a newly appointed minister, Charles Bierkemper, set out to his post as a missionary in Arizona. Upon arrival at Ganado and his visit to the mission site at the end of October, Bierkemper was temporarily housed in Hubbell's guest house at the trading post. Bierkemper later developed a close relationship with the Indian trader.</p> <p>In August 20, 1902, the Interior Department gave its authority to "set aside no more than 160 acres for the 'temporary use and occupancy of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church', subject to whatever orders or regulations the DOI found necessary at any time." With government and tribal permission in hand, Bierkemper began working on a two-room adobe house that served both as the mission's first chapel and residence. In 1903, the Board of Home Missions provided appropriations for the construction of a five-room manse on church land, which also served as the "first regular" school. After it was completed in 1903, Bierkemper's wife, Alice, moved the school from the Hubbell's dining room to the manse's dining room. Classes met there for 3 years until 1906, when Bierkemper completed a church building with a schoolroom in the back. Although the Presbyterians actively recruited pupils, the day school remained a peripheral part of Ganado. Before his transfer in 1912, Bierkemper constructed a larger mission building with a dormitory, because he recognized the need for a more assertive educational presence in the area.</p> <p>Bierkemper urged the Board of Home Missions to consider a second mission because of the physical difficulty of one station serving the entire reservation. The Dutch Reformed Church offered its properties at Ft. Defiance and its training school at San Juan, NM, which the Women's Board of Home Missions acquired in 1906. In 1911, the training school was transferred to the Ganado mission.</p> <p>According to the "Red Man in the United States" (pg. 320), "Kirkwood Memorial Training School, at Ganado, Arizona, is maintained by the Women's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. The school moved from San Juan, New Mexico, in 1911, starting with one building and an enrollment of five boys and five girls. Its enrollment is now 100, including a few Hopi Indians. Religious instruction is part of the curriculum. In connection with the school is also a Bible school, under trained leaders, for the preparation of Indian youths for missionary service. The school is handicapped by an inadequate water supply, which it is hoped may be remedied by drilling artesian wells. This is the only Protestant mission boarding school in the heart of the Navajo territory."</p> <p>In 1911, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions approved the construction of a 12-bed hospital in Ganado and in 1930, Dr. Clarence Salisbury, a Presbyterian missionary and physician associated with the hospital, founded Sage Memorial Hospital School of Nursing. The school closed in 1951.</p> |     |

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## Genoa Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Genoa Indian Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Genoa Manual Training, Genoa Day School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Genoa, Nebraska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1934   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| General Notes                       | Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1892 describes the Genoa Indian Industrial School, also referred to as the Genoa Training School, as being operated by the government with a capacity for 400 boarders. The Genoa Indian School Digital Reconciliation Project has been documenting primary records from the Indian Industrial School. Their website describes that the Genoa U.S. Indian Industrial School in Genoa, Nebraska, began in a one-room schoolhouse that the United States had originally built on the Pawnee Reservation as part of its treaty obligations. After the Pawnees were pushed to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma) in the mid-1870s, the United States converted their school into the Genoa School. Eventually, Genoa became a sprawling 640-acre campus with over thirty buildings. The school enrolled thousands of children from over forty Indian nations during its fifty years of operation from 1884 to 1934. The school has been recently restored and it is owned and operated by a foundation as the Genoa U.S. Indian School Museum. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) only listed it as a "day school" with dates from 1884-1934. |     |

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## Good Shepherd Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Good Shepherd Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Home of the Good Shepherd for Homeless Girls, E. M. Byers Home for Boys, Good Shepherd School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Denver, Colorado  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1886  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1914   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886 documented the Good Shepherd School, Denver under the Southern Ute Agency, with a capacity for 150 boarders and a cost to the government of \$2,700 by contract (pg. LXXXVIII-LXXXIX). Colorado Encyclopedia describes that in 1885, Elizabeth Byers established the Home of the Good Shepherd for Homeless Girls which was followed in 1893, by the E. M. Byers Home for Boys. The school was operated by Benedictine (Catholic) Sisters to run the reformatory in the House of the Good Shepherd, a local branch of a worldwide Catholic institution dedicated to the reform of delinquent girls and young women. The sisters operated the industrial school in Wisconsin (also identified as a Federal Indian Boarding School), as well as, the location in Colorado. A 1914 State of Wyoming document describes that the institution in Denver may have also been funded by the state of Wyoming for girls that were sent to the Good Shepherd in Denver. |     |

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## Good Shepherd Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Good Shepherd Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | House of the Good Shepherd, Good Shepard Industrial School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Wauwatosa, Wisconsin   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1878-02-11   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1978   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | State of Wisconsin, Mission, Boarding School, Industrial School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Wisconsin Historical Society archives contain a newspaper clipping that indicates that The Good Shepherd Industrial School was organized on February 11, 1878, for any male child under the age of 12 and for any female under the age of 16, and it was authorized under Chapter 325 of Laws of Wisconsin, 1875, which authorizes Industrial Schools. It further states that the school is for convicted or sentenced children from any counties in Wisconsin, or if their parents are unable to control them, they may send the children. The school was funded by both the counties and parents in certain cases. Children were discharged at by age 21 or through other means, such as adoption. Another excerpt from an 1884 clipping of the Milwaukee Sentinel reports that the school opened in 1877, and it was supported by the counties of Wisconsin. It also states that 20 Indian children were sent to the Milwaukee school by the United States to be educated. Marquette University Catholic archives indicate that the church operated a Good Shepherd Industrial School in both Wisconsin and Colorado. The Archdiocese of Milwaukee's website has an entry for Wauwatosa, House of Good Shepherd, 1877-1978 that states the House of Good Shepherd included an industrial school for female orphans ranging from three to fifteen years old and a reformatory for "wayward" girls. The girls spent half of their day at school and the other half was for work during which they received instructions on domestic tasks such as sewing and cooking. The House of the Good Shepherd closed in the 1970s, and the site was sold to Wisconsin Lutheran College, which is near Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.</p> |     |

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## Good Will Mission Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Good Will Mission Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Goodwill Mission Boarding School, Good-Will Mission School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Goodwill, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1889   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1912   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1889 documents the Good Will Mission School as being located one-half mile from the Government School (page 164) and receiving a government contract (page 382). The IA Reports ranging from 1895 to 1912 show Good Will Mission Boarding as a Presbyterian Church boarding school under the Sisseton Agency, and other report years indicate the school only receiving private funding. In 1870, Goodwill Mission, located near the Agency, was established with Wyllys K. Morris its leader and teacher. The church still stands. |     |

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## Grace Mission Home Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Grace Mission Home Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Grace Howard Mission Boarding and Day School, Grace Howard Boarding and Day School, Grace School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Crow Creek, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1887   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1912  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1891 states that the Crow Creek Agency is located in the western part of Buffalo County, S. Dakota, about 25 miles northwest of Chamberlain, the present terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway (p. 398). Grace Mission was "the only day school on the [Crow Creek] reservation. [It was] run [as a] contract school...had an average attendance of 2 day scholars and 17 boarding pupils" (p. 400). The 1895 IA Report states refers to the school as a Boarding and Day School operated by the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency. A later report describes this school as run by just Crow Creek Agency. The 1897 IA Report states that [as of 2/1/1897] "Grace School, on the Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak, was purchased from the owner, Miss Grace Howard, and will be controlled by the government as a small reservation boarding school instead of being conducted by contract" (p. 4). The 1903 IA Report states, "The Grace Mission School was abandoned on the 12th of January, 1903" (p. 302). The school's 20 students were transferred to the Crow Creek Boarding School where they remained during the balance of the school year. The school appears in the 1912 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Report; therefore, this date has been used as the latest available date for when the school closed.</p> |     |

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## Grand Junction Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Grand Junction Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Grand Junction School, Grand Junction Training, Teller Indian School, Teller Institute   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Grand Junction, Colorado   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1886   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1911   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Dates vary slightly in reports, including two reports with overlapping dates noting Grand Junction Indian School is documented as a non reservation government boarding school in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1890-1911, and in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). Multiple sources denote this school to be known as Teller Institute, and the 1900, 1902, and 1907 IA Reports describe specific funding. It was reported that the school faced many problems including poor land, poor drinking water, and problems with their school sewage system mainly due to clay soil. The Colorado Department of Human Services initiated a Teller Institute Task Force. |     |

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## Grand River Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Grand River Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Grand River Day School, Little Eagle Day School, Marmot Day School  |     |
| School Address                      | Little Eagle, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893-11-20  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1911  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1894 notes that this is a government funded boarding school located southwest of Standing Rock Agency. It states the school opened "November last" so, presumably, in 1893, which is listed as the open date. The Little Eagle Community History and Development describes that "The Grand River Day School, Little Eagle Day School, and Marmot Day School were merged into the [Grand River] Boarding School, which also served students who attended the Congregational mission schools" (p. 75). The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) provides opening and closing dates for Grand River Day school, but does not show Grand River Boarding School as an operating school.</p> |     |



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## Grand Ronde Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Grand Ronde Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Manual Training School at Grand Ronde, Grand Ronde Agency Schoolhouse  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Grand Ronde, Oregon  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1862-10-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1908   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Grand Ronde School (which was day-only in the beginning, then later a boarding school) functioned on the Grand Ronde Agency beginning in the 1860s or 1870s. For much of its existence, it was run in cooperation with the Catholic Church. Location is approximate and is at Grand Ronde Sub-agency. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) on open and closed schools lists Grande Ronde as open from 1895 to 1908. |     |

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## Greasewood Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Greasewood Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Greasewood School, Greasewood Toyei Consolidated Boarding School, Greasewood Springs Boarding and Day School, Greasewood Springs Community School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Toyei Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Ganado, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally Controlled  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Greasewood Boarding school is first listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1936 as a day school. In approximately 1950, boarding facilities were added to the school, and the school is then listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school with an opening date of 1935. The 1951-1961 Navajo Year Book, lists the school as a reservation boarding school, and it is also listed in the 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearing reports as a boarding school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs BIA.</p> <p>In 1985, declining enrollments led the BIA to seek consolidation of Greasewood and Toyei boarding schools and that was eventually realized, with the consolidated facility being called "Greasewood Springs Community School." In 1995, the school transformed to a Tribally-Controlled grant school under the Navajo Nation.</p> |     |

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## Greenville Indian Industrial Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Greenville Indian Industrial Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Greenville Training School, Greenville Day School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Greenville, California   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1891   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1923   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>School type notes listed as reservation in 1922 and from 1911-1919 as nonreservation, and government day school in 1891-1893.</p> <p>The Greenville School is listed as a boarding and day school on the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895. It also appears on the 1900, 1902, 1907, and 1911 IA Reports. On the 1902 IA Report, it is listed as "Greenville Training" and on the 1907 IA Report, it is listed as "non-reservation." Greenville appears on the Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports for 1910, 1912, and 1920 with the location of Greenville, California. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists Greenville as operational from 1897 to 1923 with the location of Greenville, California.</p> <p>Greenville was founded as an Indian school in 1890 by the Women's National Indian Association, an affiliation of the Methodist Church. It operated as a day school under contract to the Federal Government. On January 1, 1894, the Greenville Indian School was established as a boarding school in addition to a day school. The Greenville School was purchased by the Government in 1897 and renamed the Greenville Indian Industrial Boarding School. It was also made an agency with jurisdiction over Native Americans in Butte, Plumas, Sierra, and Yuba Counties, California. In 1918, all but Plumas County were transferred to the Reno Agency. Native Americans in the Umpqua Valley in southern Oregon, and those living near Susanville and Redding, California, were added to the Greenville jurisdiction when the Roseburg (Oregon) Agency was abolished in 1918. In 1922, the school suffered a major fire and was never completely restored.</p> |     |

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## Haloche Indian Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Haloche Indian Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Haloche Industrial Institute; Haloche Industrial Institute; The Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind and Orphans of the Colored Race; The Negro Institution at Taft  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Taft, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1906   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Haloche Industrial School could not be identified in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) or other federal reports. However other information on the school is documented that suggests there may have been state support and boarding facilities for this institution. The textbook "Black Towns, Black Futures: The Enduring Allure of a Black Place in the American West", by Karla Slocum, describes a prison building that operated as the Haloche Indian Mission School, which was built in 1906, and later it became the state-operated Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind, and Orphans of the Colored Race in 1909 until 1961 (page 98). Other sources identify the Haloche Industrial Institute being established in 1906 in Taft, Oklahoma. In 1909, this institute had changed its name to The Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind and Orphans of the Colored Race. Sometime before 1921, the State Training School for Incurable Negro Girls was located on the same grounds and administrated by the same Superintendent. In 1949, the State Government determined the consolidation of The Institute for Colored Blind, Deaf, and Orphans, The State Hospital for the Negro Insane and The Training School for Negro Girls both located near Taft. They were consolidated into The Negro Institution at Taft. In 1989, The Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center opened using one of the original 1909 buildings from the orphanage and is open today.</p> <p>Name chronology as follows: Haloche Indian Mission School (1906-1909); Haloche Industrial Institute; The Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind and Orphans of the Colored Race (1909-1961); The Negro Institution at Taft.</p> |     |

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## Halstead Mennonite Mission Boarding School and Halstead Seminary

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Halstead Mennonite Mission Boarding School   |     | Halstead Seminary  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Halstead Indian Industrial School; Mennonite Orphan Home   |     | Halstead Fortbildungs-Schule   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Halstead Seminary  |     | Halstead Mennonite Mission Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Halstead, Kansas   |     | Halstead, Kansas   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880s  |     | 1883   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1898  |     | circa 1880s  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes | Federal Support  | TBD |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Contract, Boarding School, Orphanage  |     | Mission, Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1891 documents the Mennonite Mission Boarding School in Halstead, Kansas, as receiving a government contract with an average attendance of 32 boarding school students (page 4-5 of Volume 2). The Report of Superintendent of the Mennonite Mission at Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Darlington, Oklahoma, states that besides the school in Oklahoma, they have an industrial boarding school for 35 children in Halstead that is "supplied with children almost entirely from mission schools on the reservation" (page 349). A 1989 document entitled "From Buffalo Days to Classrooms..." by Donald J. Berthrong, available from the Kansas Historical Society, includes a photograph describing the Mennonite-supported school located on Christian Krehbiel farm from the 1880s near Halstead, Kansas called the Halstead Indian Industrial School (page 106). The 1989 document describes how the Mennonite Church was opening mission schools throughout Oklahoma during this time. A photograph from the Mennonite Library and Archives documents the Mennonite Orphan Home on Christian Krehbiel's Farm, Halstead, KS, circa 1898. A Mennonite Church of Canada document describes the Home as closing in 1896 after the government no longer continued their contracts</p> |     | <p>The publication, Mennonite Life, June 2006, vol. 61 no.2, documents the Halstead Fortbildungs-Schule or Halstead Seminary opening in 1883 in Halstead, Kansas and receiving Indian students from Oklahoma in 1885. The Indian school was split off after a couple of years and continued east of Halstead on the Christian Krehbiel farm. See Mennonite Encyclopedia, s.v. "Halstead Seminary."</p> |     |

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## Hampton Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Hampton Institute   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Butler School for Negro Children, Hampton Agricultural and Industrial School, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton University*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Hampton, Virginia   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1878  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>In 1863, using government funds to continue the work started by Mary Peake, General Butler founded the Butler School for Negro Children. Founded in 1868, the Institute established a program for teaching Native Americans in 1878, beginning with 17 men from Plains tribes who had been imprisoned at Fort Marion, FL. Their enrollment was supported by private benefactors along with federal funding. Students were recruited mostly from the West, drawing largely from various Dakota Sioux tribes. The Wigwam, completed in 1878, is believed to have been designed by Charles D. Calkins, superintendent of all early construction at the school. This building was constructed to house the new American Indian students at Hampton. Between 1878 and 1923, the school taught about 1,300 male and female Indians from 65 tribes. The program had its highest enrollment in 1887, when 160 Indians attended the school. The program endured until congressional and public criticism over mingling Indians with the school's black students lead to a cutoff of federal funds in 1912, and the eventual end of the program in 1923. Hampton University remains a private institution and is now more widely recognized as a historically black research university.</p> |     |

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## Hare Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Hare Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bishop Hare Industrial School, Bishop Hare Mission Home  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Mission, South Dakota  |     |
| Latitude and Longitude              |  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1929   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1970s   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1929 and 1932 show Hare Industrial as a mission, boarding, contract school under Rosebud Agency. Hare Industrial is described in 1939 Appropriations Hearing for the Department of the Interior as winding down operations, with the Presbyterian Church noting that even with the Federal assistance, the church is unable to support operations. The report indicates the school serving grades 1-10. The industrial school closed in the 1930s and transitioned into a boys home until the 1970s. |     |

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## Harmony Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Harmony Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Osage Indian School and Trading Post, Osage Mission   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Papinville, Missouri  |     |
| Latitude and Longitude              |   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1821  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1836  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Harmony Mission School was documented in the 1827 Department of War report with 35 pupils and \$150 annual payment, and the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1828, which describes the Indian School located in Harmony, Missouri having 35 pupils and \$150 received from Federal Government. Supplemental research indicates that the first Indian mission in Missouri was established in response to a request by the Osage Indians to the President for a school, and the missionaries and families arrived in 1821. The mission was founded in 1821 by the United Foreign Missionary Society of N.Y., supported by Presbyterian, Congregational, and Dutch Reformed churches. Among the 41 members of the mission family were teachers, mechanics, and farmers, headed by minister Nathaniel B. Dodge. The Osage gave land and the U.S. government provided a building fund. The school was considered only a moderate success, largely because the Osage ceded the last of their Missouri land to the U.S. government in 1825 and began to move away. The mission was closed in 1836. Documents indicate that the mission staff of the school desired to reduce persons laboring there and curtail secular affairs of the station by instead utilizing pupils in the boarding school to perform the duties, under the direction of the teacher and superintendent.</p> |     |



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## Harrell International Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Harrell International Institute   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Spaulding Female College, Spaulding Institute   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Muskogee, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1881  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1899   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, College  |     |
| General Notes                       | The school started in Rock Church in Muskogee in 1881, when the school was constructed. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1883 (p.90) documents the school being renamed Spaulding Female College. Harrell Institute at Muskogee, managed by the Methodist Church South, had about 150 students. A University of Oklahoma article states that while primarily a girls school, boys could attend as a day school; however, a boarding department for boys was added later. The 1899 IA Report (page 46) documents a special land allotment and patent as part of an agreement between the federal government and the tribe for land to be given free of charge to the mission for the operation of a school. A local Methodist periodical from 1880s documents students younger than 12 would attend. |     |

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## Haskell Indian Industrial Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Haskell Indian Industrial Training School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Haskell Junior College, Haskell Institute, Haskell Indian Nations University*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Lawrence, Kansas   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Government, Boarding School, Training School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Founded in 1884 as a residential boarding school, Haskell started with 22 Indian children. In 1927, Haskell began operating as a high school. Industrial training became an important part of the curriculum in the early 1930s, and by 1935, Haskell began to evolve into a post-high school, vocational-technical institution. Gradually, the secondary program was phased out, and the last high school class graduated in 1965. Haskell transitioned to a junior college around 1970, and then became a university in 1993. Haskell Institute was designated a National Historic Landmark as of 7/4/1961, and it has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 10/15/1966. |     |

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## Havasupai Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Havasupai Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Havasupai Indian School, Havasupai Elementary School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Supai, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | As early as 1895  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Havasupai day school was a small day school 75 miles from Seligman, AZ.</p> <p>Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1900, pg. 203: "The Havasupai school is taught in a stone building erected by the employees, with little cost to the gov't. It is well equipped, but other buildings are greatly needed."</p> <p>1901 IA Report, pg. 21 - Havasupai is listed as one of the day schools that has been increased in facilities and is now classed as a boarding school.</p> <p>p. 528 - The school is badly overcrowded, it has no dining room or wareroom. The school's capacity is 46, enrollment is 75, and ADA is 72 (pg. 21). The school plant consists of 5 buildings and supplies are stored in the attics of those 5 buildings. One teacher instructs 71 pupils and this is not manageable or sustainable. Students assist in the cooking of lunch.</p> <p>1902 IA Report lists Havasupai Boarding, support be the government with boarding capacity of 50.</p> <p>1903 IA Report lists Havasupai Boarding, support be the government with boarding capacity of 50.</p> <p>Listed as a day school in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as located in Supai, Arizona, with an opened date of 1895.</p> <p>1921 IA Report lists the school as Havasupai</p> <p>1931 IA Report lists the school as Havasupai Agency and School - Day</p> <p>1932 IA Report lists the school as Havasupai Agency and School - Day School</p> <p>The school currently operates as a Bureau-operated day school under the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE).</p> |     |

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## Hayward Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Hayward Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Hayward Indian School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Hayward, Wisconsin   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1901   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1933   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Non reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The National Archives at Chicago's website for the Hayward Indian School Records states that the school opened in 1901, in Hayward, Wisconsin, as a boarding school for the Chippewa of the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation. It was subordinate to the La Pointe Agency until 1904. Around 1911, the school was given agency duties for the reservation. In 1933, the school closed and the Lac du Flambeau Agency assumed its duties. The Wisconsin Historical Society has many photographs, and a research paper was found that documents students' experiences at the Hayward Indian School. |     |

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## High Tower Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | High Tower Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Etowah Mission School, Etonee School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Cartersville, Georgia   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1817  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1829   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The school was documented in a 1827 War Department document as being federally funded. A New Georgia Encyclopedia article states that Brainerd in Tennessee was the main station and the locations at Pumpkin Vine, Etowah/Hightower, Hawsis/Turnip Mountain, New Echota, and Taloney/Carmel were only day schools. Etowah, or Hightower is located south of Cartersville. Listed as a day school in 1817, but the 1829 Annual Report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, however, describes 15 children "boarded and taught." |     |

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## Hilo Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Hilo Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Hilo, Hawaii  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1836  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1972   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         |   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Congregational Mission in Hawaii opened schools to support their efforts of Christian conversion, and in October 1836, two grass houses were completed between David Lyman's house and Reverend Titus Coan's house. On October 3rd, the school opened with eight boarders, but the number soon increased to twelve. It received \$900 in funding annually from the Board of Education (likely Hawaii), and its assistant teachers are paid from the district school fund of Hilo. Classes were conducted in the English language. With the advent of World War II, the dormitory facilities were donated to the U.S. Army, which occupied the buildings until 1943. Thereafter, the facilities of Hilo Boarding School were utilized by different community groups until the final destruction of its buildings between 1968 and 1972.</p> <p>According to the 1920 Survey of Education in Hawaii completed by the Department of the Interior, Hilo Boarding School opened in 1836 as an industrial and training boarding school still in existence at the time of the report. Hilo's early intent was to serve as a feeder school to send Natives to Lahainaluna Seminary to develop them as preachers and missionaries. A chronology of Hilo Boarding School in "Hilo Boarding School: Hawaii's Experiment in Vocational Education" by Ralph Canevali (1977) describes the transition of the school buildings typically describing the construction efforts as nearby after deterioration, or in 1853, after fire. After that construction, the school was rebuilt about a 1/2 mile above Hali Church. Shortly after annexation of Hawaii to the United States just prior to 1900, the school leadership sought to take advantage of the new relationship with the U.S. Government and entered into an agreement to place an agricultural station for the US Department of Agriculture on the school premises, where farm operations were ongoing. As a result of the deficiencies noted in the 1920 DOI Survey of Education for Hawaii, the school ceased regular school operations in 1925 and transitioned to more general community use. In the 1940s, the dormitory buildings were all used by the U.S. military during WWII. Ultimately, the school was razed entirely between 1968 to 1972. The Biennial Report from the President of the Board of Education, 1868, published in the Hawaiian Gazette, May 20, 1868, discussed operations of Hilo Boarding School for boys and funding for that year.</p> |     |

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## Holy Child Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Holy Child Academy   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Academy of St. Rose, St. Bernard's Hall  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Avoca, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884-09-04   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1910   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Supplemental research describes that the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus arrived on May 25th, 1883. The school soon became an Indian boarding school, The Holy Child Academy, and the first Indians, thirteen Sioux girls, arrived on September 4th, 1884. Later, a few Chippewa girls were brought in. The Academy received \$85 per year, per Indian student, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1893, the Indian school closed after policy changes were made at the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In September 1905, the school became St. Bernard's Hall, a military school for boys. On February 12th, 1910, a fire broke out. With their water supply frozen, the townsfolk could only stand and watch as it burned to the ground. |     |

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## Holy Cross Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Holy Cross Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kosoreffsky; Anilukhtapak; Askhomute; Koserefsky; Holy Cross Mission; Holy Cross Boarding and Day School and Orphanage   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Holy Cross, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1888   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1956  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The boarding school, located along the Yukon River and over 400 miles from Fairbanks, was officially called an orphanage in church records. According to the Holy Cross website, the Holy Cross Mission was founded in 1880 near the village of Holy Cross, a community of Athabascan and Yupik Eskimos. The early mission included a day school, boarding school, and church. Today, only a church remains, the Holy Family Catholic Church served by Catholic Diocese of Fairbanks. The 1940 census of Holy Cross includes names/ages of students presumably attending school. |     |



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## Holy Family Mission and School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Holy Family Mission and School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Holy Family Catholic, Blackfeet Mission School, Holy Family Industrial School, Holy Family Boarding  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Browning, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1890   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1940   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission Boarding School, Industrial School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>According to the 1982 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) applications form the "Holy Family Mission is located on the south central portion of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. The Mission grounds cover approximately 44 acres, bounded to the south by the Two Medicine River. On the grounds are two stone dormitories, one brick church, and several outbuildings.... The boys dormitory was constructed in 1895 and the girls dormitory was constructed in 1898. By 1892, over 100 Blackfeet children resided at the mission. After 1900, the federal government opened another Indian boarding school and subsequent federal aid to Holy Family was sporadic and indirect. In 1890, Holy Family officially opened the doors of its new wood frame school and dormitory buildings.... [I]n 1940, Holy Family Mission was closed as a residence, and the buildings were left at the mercy of the elements." Minor repairs and maintenance have been made over the years. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1894 documents the school as being specially appropriated for by Congress for 1894 and 1895 in the amount of \$12,500 (page 17). The 1891 IA Report refers to it as the Holy Family Industrial School.</p> |     |

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## Homewood Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Homewood Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Jubilee College  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Brimfield, Illinois  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1883   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1888  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Training School, Orphanage   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Homewood Boarding School in Jubilee, Peoria County, Illinois appears in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1882-1886 as an institution under contract with the government. The Executive Documents of the Senate of the United States in 1885 state this institution was under a contract with the government for 12 Indian pupils with the remarks "paid from schools in States, \$167 per annum." The Jubilee College building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Jubilee College State Historic Site preserves a remnant of the school founded in 1839 by Philander Chase (1775-1852), the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois. The Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Vol. 12, No. 1 (March, 1943), describes that in 1883-1884 the remaining of the depleted property buildings at Jubilee College were leased for five years to the Reverend Haskins for an Indian school for boys (page 56-57). |     |

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## Hoopa Valley Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Hoopa Valley Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Hupa Valley Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Hoopa Valley, California   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1934   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1893, the BIA established the Hoopa Valley Indian School, the boarding school was converted into a day school in 1932, making way for what are now public schools. Hoopa/Hupa is listed on the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1911, 1929, and 1932 and appears on the Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports for 1901, 1912, and 1920. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the closing date as 1934. |     |

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## Hope Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Hope Indian Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Springfield Indian School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Springfield, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1879  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1923  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Reservation, Mission, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>From 1889 to 1902, Hope School existed under the Santee Agency. The Santee Agency is documented under the agent in Nebraska, although the school was physically located in South Dakota. The name was changed to Springfield School in 1902, when it became an independent boarding school for girls. The name was changed back to Hope School, January 1, 1919. The school was discontinued in June 1920; it reopened in July 1921 but was abolished June 30, 1923.</p> <p>Located in Springfield, South Dakota, Hope School was conducted by the Episcopal Church for many years, but in 1896 the buildings were rented to the Government. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 IA Report documents both school names separately, with unique student numbers, contract dollar amounts, teachers, etc. therefore, these are documented as two institutions.</p> <p>Springfield also appears on the Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports for 1910 and 1912 with a cross reference between Hope and Springfield on the 1910 Report. The 1910 Report shows the closest post office as Springfield, SD. In summary, the names have been shown as 1879 - 1895 (Hope mission school), 1895 - 1902 (Existed as Hope school under Santee Agency), 1902 - 1919 (Name changed to Springfield School), 1919 - 1923 (Changed back to Hope). The early reports (1897-1899) call it a Reservation school and the later years call it a Non reservation.</p> |     |

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## Huerfano Dormitory

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Huerfano Dormitory   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Hanáádli Community School/Dormitory, Inc., Huerfano Dormitory Day School, Huerfano Day School, Huerfano Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Bloomfield, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School, Dormitory  |     |
| General Notes                       | Huerfano started out as a day school in 1935 and was converted to a boarding school around 1950. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists Huerfano as an operational boarding and day school as of June 1951. Huerfano was a boarding school during 1951-1955 and by 1956 was used as a reservation dormitory for children attending nearby public schools. |     |

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## Hunters Point Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Hunters Point Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Hunter's Point Indian School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Hunters Point Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | St Michaels, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1934   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Hunters Point boarding school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Boarding and Day school, with an opened date of 1935. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1936 lists the school as a day school. The school is listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Year Book as Hunters Point Conv. completed in 1952, possibly implying that boarding facilities were constructed and indicates boarding enrollment was authorized. The 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports list the school as a boarding school operated by the BIA. The school currently operates as a Tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation. |     |

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## Immaculate Conception Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Immaculate Conception Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Stephan Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Crow Creek Tribal School  |     |
| School Address                      | Stephan, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1886  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1961   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1929, and 1932 contain evidence that the Immaculate Conception Mission School was under a government, contract boarding school. It is believed after the immaculate conception mission school closed, it reopened as a government, Bureau of Indian Education school, called Crow Creek Tribal School - still locally called "Stephan". The Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports for 1910, 1912, 1920, and 1940 list this school. |     |

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## Indian Pueblo Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Indian Pueblo Training School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pueblo Industrial School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Albuquerque Indian School  |     |
| School Address                      | Duranese, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1881-01-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1884  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1881 states "[a] boarding and industrial school was opened for the Pueblos at Albuquerque under contract" and that "the school is conducted in a Mexican house which was built for a residence." The 1882 IA Report supports this and states that the school continues in the temporary quarters in which it was commenced and that land for a new school was purchased in June of 1880 for the purposes of erecting a new school. The new school, known as Albuquerque Indian School is reported in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school that opened in 1886. The Pueblo Training School (PTS) was originally located in the Duranes area, just north of Old Town in Albuquerque.</p> |     |



## Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls

### Summary Elements

|                                     |  | <b>Element</b>   |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Name:                               | Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Keoneula, Kapalama)   | Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Mo'ili'i, Honolulu)   |  |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Maunawili Training Schools for Girls, Kawaiolo Training School for Girls, Olomana School, Kawaiolo Girls' Home, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility   | Maunawili Training Schools for Girls, Kawaiolo Training School for Girls, Olomana School, Kawaiolo Girls' Home, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility   | Maunawili Training Schools for Girls, Kawaiolo Training School for Girls, Olomana School, Kawaiolo Youth Correctional Facility   |
| Associated School(s):               | Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Mo'ili'i, Honolulu), Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Maunawili, Ko'olaupoko)   | Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Maunawili, Ko'olaupoko), Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Keoneula, Kapalama)   | Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Mo'ili'i, Honolulu), Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Keoneula, Kapalama)   |
| School Address                      | Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu, Hawaii  | Mo'ili'i, Honolulu, O'ahu, Hawaii  | Maunawili, Ko'olaupoko, O'ahu, Hawaii  |
| Start Date:                         | 1904   | 1913   | 1929   |
| End Date:                           | 1913   | 1929   | Open   |
| Currently Operating                 |  |  |  |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes  | Yes  |
|                                     | Education  | Yes  | Yes  |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes  | Yes  |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes  | Yes  |
| School Type                         | Government, Industrial, Vocational, Training   | Government, Industrial, Vocational, Training   | Government, Industrial, Vocational, Training   |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Industrial and Reformatory School, starting out at Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu, is a well-documented residential boarding and reform school for troubled youth. The school moved and changed names several times and changed from co-ed to boys only in 1870, but, in parallel, a girls school, initially eliminated, reappeared in 1904 and then ultimately merged in location and management with this boys school in the early 1950s, all while both were experiencing several more name changes and moves. This school will be described as originating with the re-opening in 1904 at the site of the former school. A simple timeline for the perspective of the girls school transition and operations appears in an Inventory of Records of the Department of Human Services, Hawaii State Archives, Iolani Palace Grounds, Honolulu, Hawaii (April 2003) as follows:</p> <p>1865-Industrial and Reformatory School (as a co-ed school) opens in Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu<br/> 1870-Girls' portion of the school is discontinued<br/> 1904-This school, the re-opened girls school, opens at the original site of the prior co-ed Industrial and Reformatory School.<br/> 1913-School moves to Moiliili<br/> 1929-School moves to Maunawili, Koolaupoko, O'ahu<br/> May 1, 1929-School re-named Maunawili Training School for Girls<br/> July 1, 1931-School re-named Kawaiolo Training School for Girls<br/> September 15, 1950-School renamed Olomana School<br/> May 10, 1951-School renamed Kawaiolo Girls' Home<br/> May 28, 1951-School consolidates once again with the parallel boys Industrial and Reformatory School.<br/> September 1953-Academic portions of operations consolidated in Olomana School<br/> May 17, 1963-School renamed Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility</p> <p>The Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education for 1868, printed in the Hawaiian Gazette on May 20, 1868, described this school as a boarding school for Hawaiian youth under government supervision, as well as the funding provided from the Hawaiian government for operations.</p> | <p>In addition to all the notes for the Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu) describing all the locations for that school, including this location, the 1959 Governor of Hawaii's Report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1959 (as well as the 1949 report) describes the vocational schooling efforts for residents of this school as well as the Federal support for education generally and vocational training for the Territory of Hawaii.</p> | <p>In addition to all the notes for the Industrial and Reformatory School for Girls (Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu) describing all the locations for that school, including this location, the 1959 Governor of Hawaii's Report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1959 (as well as the 1949 report) describes the vocational schooling efforts for residents of this school as well as the Federal support for education generally and vocational training for the Territory of Hawaii.</p> |

## Industrial and Reformatory School

### Summary Elements

|                                     |  | Element |  |     |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------|--|-----|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Industrial and Reformatory School (Keoneula, Kapalama)   |         | Industrial and Reformatory School (Waialeale, Waialua)   |     | Industrial and Reformatory School (Kawaiilou)  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Waialeale Training School for Boys, Olomana School, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility   |         | Waialeale Training School for Boys, Olomana School, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility   |     | Koolau Boys' Home (Kawaiilou), Waialeale Training School for Boys, Olomana School, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Industrial and Reformatory School (Waialeale, Waialua), Industrial and Reformatory School (Kawaiilou)  |         | Industrial and Reformatory School (Keoneula, Kapalama), Industrial and Reformatory School (Kawaiilou)  |     | Industrial and Reformatory School (Keoneula, Kapalama), Industrial and Reformatory School (Waialeale, Waialua)   |     |
| School Address                      | Keoneula, Kapa'lama, O'ahu, Hawaii   |         | 58130 Kamehameha Highway, Waiale'e, O'ahu, Hawaii  |     | Kawaiilou, O'ahu, Hawaii   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1864   |         | 1903   |     | as early as 1950   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1903   |         | as late as 1950  |     | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |         |  |     |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes     | Housing  | Yes | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes     | Education  | Yes | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes     | Federal Support  | Yes | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes     | Timeframe  | Yes | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Industrial, Vocational, Training   |         | Government, Industrial, Vocational, Training   |     | Government, Industrial, Vocational, Training   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Industrial and Reformatory School, starting out at Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu, is a well-documented residential boarding and reform school for troubled youth. The school moved and changed names several times and changed from co-ed to boys only in 1870, but, in parallel, a girl's school, initially eliminated, reappeared in 1904 and then ultimately merged in location and management with this boys school in the early 1950s, all while both were experiencing several more name changes and moves. A simple timeline for the perspective of the co-ed to boy's school transition and operations appears in an Inventory of Records of the Department of Human Services, Hawaii State Archives, Iolani Palace Grounds, Honolulu, Hawaii (April 2003) as follows:</p> <p>1865-Industrial and Reformatory School (as a co-ed school) opens in Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu</p> <p>1870-Girls' portion of the school is discontinued</p> <p>May 1903-Boys school moves to Waialeale, Waialeale</p> <p>May 1, 1929-School renamed "Waialeale Training School for Boys"</p> <p>Sept. 15, 1950-Boys school relocates to Kawaiilou</p> <p>May 10, 1951-School renamed to "Koolau Boys' Home"</p> <p>May 28, 1951-School consolidates again with the parallel girls Industrial and Reformatory School.</p> <p>September 1953-Academic portions of operations consolidated in Olomana School</p> <p>May 17, 1963-School renamed Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility</p> <p>The Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education for 1868, printed in the Hawaiian Gazette on May 20, 1868, described this school as a boarding school for Hawaiian youth under government supervision, as well as the funding provided from the Hawaiian government for operations. The 1959 Governor of Hawaii's Report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1959 (as well as the 1949 support) describes the vocational schooling efforts for residents of this school as well as the Federal support for education generally and vocational training for the Territory of Hawaii.</p> |         | <p>In addition to all the notes for the Industrial and Reformatory School (Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu) describing all the locations for that school, including this location, the 1959 Governor of Hawaii's Report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1959 (as well as the 1949 report) describes the vocational schooling efforts for residents of this school as well as the Federal support for education generally and vocational training for the Territory of Hawaii.</p> |     | <p>In addition to all the notes for the Industrial and Reformatory School (Keoneula, Kapalama, O'ahu) describing all the locations for that school, including this location, the 1959 Governor of Hawaii's Report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1959 (as well as the 1949 report) describes the vocational schooling efforts for residents of this school as well as the Federal support for education generally and vocational training for the Territory of Hawaii.</p> |     |

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## Institute of American Indian Arts

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Institute of American Indian Arts   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Santa Fe, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1962  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, College  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) was established in 1962 and opened on the campus of the Indian School in Santa Fe, New Mexico. It was first a high school formed under the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. IAIA is listed as a boarding school in the Statistics Concerning Indian Education for FY 1965. In 1975, IAIA became an two-year college offering associate degrees in Studio Arts, Creative Writing, and Museum Studies. In FY 1986, IAIA received \$450,000 in funds from the federal government. |     |

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## Intermountain Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Intermountain Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bushnell Hospital, Intermountain Inter-Tribal School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Brigham, Utah  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1950   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1984   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Intermountain Indian School is documented as a nonreservation, boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1950. A BIA document titled "You asked about the Navajo" describes that in the spring of 1949 an appropriation was made to remodel the hospital into a boarding school. This represented a \$1,875 expenditure per pupil, in contrast to the \$7,000 per pupil cost that would be the cost for construction of a new boarding school. The school opened its doors in January 1950 to 500 Navajo students. Educational goals were to teach English and basic academic disciplines as well as vocational skills. Renamed the Intermountain Inter-Tribal School in fall 1974, the school enrolled students from 26 other tribes. The Intermountain Indian School closed its doors on May 17, 1984. |     |

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## International School of Blind and Deaf

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | International School of Blind and Deaf   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Lura A. Lowrey School for the Blind, Oklahoma School for the Blind   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Gibson, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1898   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1908   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The International School of Blind and Deaf is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1899 and as late as 1908. The 1899 IA Report includes the Cherokee Agreement (Five Civilized Tribes) General Allotment of Land for "ten acres of land at or near Fort Gibson, to be selected by the board of education, shall be donated to the U.S. free of charge, and the U.S. shall make appropriations for the erection of suitable buildings thereon for a school for the education of blind and deaf and dumb children of all classes within Indian Territory, and for maintaining a school for such purposes, until such time as there may be a separate school established for either class so provided for." (p. 55) The IA reports list the school as a Tribal school under both the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations and having been supported by appropriations under the Cherokee National Council and the Choctaw Nation. Other sources indicate the school became a state-supported institution in 1907 or 1908.</p> <p>This school was started by Mrs. Lowery for the education of the blind Indian children of the Five Civilized Tribes. She received no federal funding but was given the use of Fort Gibson Old Barracks Building on Cherokee land being leased to Federal Gov from 1898 to 1913. The School became state funded in 1907 and moved to Muskogee in 1913.</p> |     |

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## Iowa and Sac and Fox Indian Mission School - KS

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Iowa and Sac and Fox Indian Mission School - Kansas  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Iowa and Sac Mission; Orphan Indian Institute; Iowa, Sac, and Fox Presbyterian Mission; Highland Presbyterian Mission  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Highland, Kansas   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1846   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1868   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School, Orphanage  |     |
| General Notes                       | The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has listed the Iowa, Sac, and Fox Presbyterian Mission since 12/2/1970 and it has been a Native American Heritage Museum State Historic Site. The NRHP describes the mission as opening its first building in 1846 and a school which could handle 100 students, but seldom had more than 40. The Indian Tribes reportedly funded some of the mission initially but that was discontinued in 1860. The Mission was inactive after 1863 and the missionaries changed the building to the Orphan Indian Institute until that too closed in 1866 and the building was sold in 1868. A US Survey in the NRHP form also described the site as the Highland Presbyterian Mission and stated that Kansas Legislature appropriated funds for restoration. Ownership eventually transferred to the Kansas Historical Society. |     |

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## Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Great Nemaha Boarding and Day School, Great Nemaha Industrial Orphans' Home, Great Nemaha Indian School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | White Cloud, Kansas   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1871-06-01  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1916   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1882 (page 95) documents that the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Tribes were previously using two schools, but that the Sac and Fox decided to consolidate with the Iowas because they were such a small Tribe. The 1883 IA Report (page 93) documents that the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri are under the Great Nemaha Agency and are on adjoining reserves in Kansas and Nebraska. This report also documents a school being attended by both Tribes. The 1886 IA Report (page 162) documents the school building as being located near the center of the Iowa Reservation. The 1888 IA Report (page 143) indicates that an industrial boarding school for the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri was located on the Iowa Reservation - 6 miles from White Cloud, Kansas. The 1892 IA Report reaffirms that the school is still located on the original reservation of the Iowa Tribe and that a new schoolhouse was being erected (page 273-274). For the first time, the 1895 IA Report refers to the joint boarding school as Great Nemaha (page 172). In later years it is reported that many families have moved away and it is recommended to substitute a day school. In the 1902 IA Report (page 220) it is confirmed the boarding school was abolished at the close of the fiscal year, 1901, in favor of the Iowa Day School. The 1903 IA Report confirms the Iowa Day School, now called the Great Nemaha Day School is being operated in the abandoned boarding school buildings.</p> |     |

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## Iowa Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Iowa Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Orphans Industrial Home, Iowa Industrial Home   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Nohart, Nebraska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1873  |     |
| End Date:                           | at late as 1881   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Orphanage  |     |
| General Notes                       | In the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1875, the Great Nemaha Agency in Nebraska documents the Iowa Tribe as having one school (page 112-113). The 1875 IA Report goes onto describe that they are operating the Iowa Industrial Home which is a "government institution" in which they are boarding students at the day school in a home, describing teachers and matrons that work at both the school and the home (page 316). The 1876 IA Report still describes this institution for the Iowa as a boarding home. In the 1877 IA Report and continuing into the later years the facility is referred to as the Iowa Industrial School or a manual labor school. Building appears to have burned down circa 1879 and is described as rebuilt in 1881 [likely in the same location, but this is not able to be confirmed]. The IA Reports describe the location as being in Nohart, Nebraska. Nohart is described in supplemental research as a historical community on the Iowa, Sac and Fox Reservation. |     |



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## Iyanbito Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Iyanbito Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Iyanbito Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Wingate, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1970   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Iyanbito Boarding School is listed in the Report with Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school with an opened date of 1935. Iyanbito started out as a day school and is indicated as a day school in a 1936 Survey of Conditions report; it was converted to a partial boarding school around 1950. According to "Statistics Concerning Indian Education" reports, Iyanbito was a day school between 1935-1950, it was a boarding school between 1951-1956 and then resumed operating as a day school only again in 1957. It is last captured in the statistical reports in 1965. A document entitled "You Asked About the Navajo!", p. 35, noted a Navajo chapter house was used as classroom space. It also stated the former school's building is used as Iyanbito Chapter House, which is a Navajo Nation government office.</p> |     |

## Jesse Lee Home for Children

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |  |     |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Jesse Lee Home for Children - Unalaska  |     | Jesse Lee Home for Children - Seward   |     | Jesse Lee Home for Children - Anchorage  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |  |     | Alaska Children's Services   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Jesse Lee Home for Children - Seward, Jesse Lee Home for Children - Anchorage   |     | Jesse Lee Home for Children - Unalaska, Jesse Lee Home for Children - Anchorage  |     | Jesse Lee Home for Children - Unalaska, Jesse Lee Home for Children - Seward   |     |
| School Address                      | Unalaska, Alaska  |     | Seward, Alaska   |     | Anchorage, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1890  |     | 1926   |     | 1965   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1924  |     | 1964   |     | 1970   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |  |     |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes | Housing  | Yes | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes | Education  | Yes | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | TBD | Federal Support  | Yes | Federal Support  | TBD |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes | Timeframe  | Yes | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Orphanage   |     | Orphanage  |     | Orphanage  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Jesse Lee Home for Children had 3 locations. The first was established at Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands in 1890. Not only were the orphanage buildings (in Unalaska) aging and in disrepair, but it had become very expensive to transport children and necessary supplies to the remote Aleut village, so they decided to move the orphanage to Seward in 1925. The home was officially moved to Seward on Resurrection Bay in 1926. Following damage to the home in the 1964 earthquake, the Jesse Lee Home was relocated to its present location in Anchorage in 1965.</p> |     | <p>The Jesse Lee Home for Children had 3 locations. The first was established at Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands in 1890. The home was moved to Seward on Resurrection Bay in 1926. Famously, a 13-year-old Alutiiq boy named Benny Benson won a statewide contest to design Alaska's flag while living at the home and this was the first place to fly it. The federal government donated 100 acres on the west side of Resurrection Bay for the project; it was 1½ miles north west of downtown Seward. Following damage to the home in the 1964 earthquake, the Jesse Lee Home was relocated to its present location in Anchorage in 1965.</p> |     | <p>The Jesse Lee Home for Children had 3 locations. Following damage to the home in the 1964 earthquake, the Jesse Lee Home was relocated to its present location in Anchorage in 1965. The Jesse Lee Home merged with Lutheran Youth Center and Anchorage Christian Children's Home in 1970. The resulting organization was named Alaska Children's Services and is a mission of the United Methodist Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and American Baptist Churches USA.</p> |     |

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## Jicarilla Apache Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Jicarilla Apache Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Jicarilla Apache Indian Boarding School, Jicarilla Indian School, Jicarilla Boarding School, Jicarilla Training School, Jicarilla (Southern Mountain) Sanatorium, Jicarilla Dormitory  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Dulce, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1903   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Dormitory, Sanatorium  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1904, pg. 250, notes "[t]he Jicarilla training school opened October 19, and by January 15, there were 130 pupils in attendance, 5 more than the rated capacity of the school." The school operated as a day school from Jan. - June 1903 (footnoted on p. 40). Jicarilla Boarding was still operational in 1919, however, due to the high rate of tuberculosis among the students, Jicarilla Boarding School closed that year and the dormitory was converted into a sanatorium. Children who tested positive for tuberculosis were sent to the Jicarilla Southern Mountain Sanatorium. Most were under 10 years old. "In 1958, the Jicarilla Apache Indian Boarding School closed its doors when the State of New Mexico took over the academic portion of the education of Jicarilla children." (see "The Jicarilla Apache of Dulce"). Appears to be currently operational as a Bureau of Indian Education school. |     |

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## Jones Male Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Jones Male Academy   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Jones Academy  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Hartshorne, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1891   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School, Tribal  |     |
| General Notes                       | Jones Academy was opened in 1891 by the Choctaw General Council (the school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) with an opened date of 1891). Jones Male Academy is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1899-1931 as a Tribal Reservation Boarding school. The school is also listed in the 1907 IA Report as Jones Academy (male) having received Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Choctaw Nation. Wheelock was merged into Jones in 1955. Jones Academy is presently maintained under the direction of the Choctaw Nation as a residential care center for elementary and secondary age children. Youths residing there attend the Hartshorne public schools. |     |

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## Judson College

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Judson College   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Henderson County, North Carolina   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1860s  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1886  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886, pages XCIV-XCV, shows this school under government contract with the Eastern Cherokee Agency for 18 boarding students. Page 161 states that besides the students as day schools, there 18 girls at Judson College in North Carolina. The agent for the Eastern Cherokee describes it as a training school for girls. An article from the Encyclopedia of North Carolina describes Judson College as a nineteenth-century academy located in the mountain town of Hendersonville. Construction of the college's main building was begun in 1860, but slowed by the Civil War. The article describes that the incomplete structure housed a variety of ventures until 1879, when a high school was opened on the site. A six-year "common school" course of study was available to students, preparing them for "entrance to high school or academic work." The Preparatory Department was a three-year course for individuals interested in attending the University of North Carolina or another college in the state. Finally, the Normal Department offered its graduates either a teaching certificate or a Bachelor of Divinity degree, depending on the length of the course. Tuition for these courses ranged during the 1890s from 24 cents to \$1.00 per week; for students boarding at the school, an additional \$2.50 per week was charged.</p> |     |

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## Kaibeto Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Kaibeto Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kaibeto Day School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Page, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE-operated  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>First opened in 1935 as a day school only, with 45 enrolled students in a group of stone buildings after the area community asked for a local school from the federal authorities. The average daily attendance was 19. A boarding facility opened in former army barracks after the area residents requested boarding circa 1940. Kaibeto boarding school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Boarding and Day school, with an opened date of 1935. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1936 report lists the school as a day school. The 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports list the school as a boarding school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The school currently operates as a bureau operated boarding school under the Bureau of Indian Education.</p> |     |

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## Kamehameha Schools

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Kamehameha Schools   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bishop School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Honolulu, Hawaii   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1887   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Kamehameha Schools is open today and its current address and history section demonstrate this is the same school. The December 31, 1910 – December 31, 1912 Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii describes open date for the schools combined at Kamehamea as follows - March 4, 1887, Sept. 1888 Boys College Prep, and Dec. 19, 1894, the Girls' school. A prominent Hawaiian photo repository includes a picture of a flyer for the opening describes the boarding school accommodations. Appears to be primarily privately funded and operated by a Board of Trustees - mostly members are politically affiliated and are appointed by the Hawaiian supreme court. Located evidence that the federal government provided military staff to teach courses at the school in the 1890s. Documenting this institution as qualifying for federal support based on the use of military staff as teachers and additional research would be required to identify additional federal support.</p> <p>Originally established in 1887 as an all-boys school for native Hawaiian children, it shared its grounds with the Bishop Museum. After it moved to another location, the museum took over two school halls. Kamehameha Schools opened its girls' school in 1894. It became coeducational in 1965. The 600-acre Kapalama campus opened in 1931, while the Maui and Hawaii campuses opened in 1996 and 2001, respectively.</p> |     |

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## Kanakanak Hospital, Orphanage, and School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Kanakanak Hospital, Orphanage and School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Kanakanak, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1910s  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1932  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         |  |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1913, the Kanakanak hospital was moved into one of two school buildings at Kanakanak on the Nushagak River, six miles downriver from Dillingham and was the first permanent medical facility in the region. In the Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1934, dated November 21, 1932 states "The school at Kanakanak was closed during the year in order that funds would be available with which to open the new school at Shoemaker Bay, now known as Wrangell Institute. The pupils at Kanakanak have been distributed, some among the day schools in that region, others to Eklutna, and still others to Wrangell-Institute." |     |



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## Kate Drexel Industrial Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Kate Drexel Industrial Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kate Drexel Boarding School, Kate Drexel Industrial School, Kate Drexel Mission Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Pendleton, Oregon  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1847   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1929  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1897 (page 512) indicates that the Kate Drexel Industrial Boarding School on the Umatilla Reservation was receiving a government contract for operation. Bureau of Catholic Missions records mention a Kate Drexel school at Pendleton from 1900 to 1942. Additional research may confirm the wider range of dates noted. |     |

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## Kaw Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Kaw Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kaw Training  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Wahungga, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1882  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1910  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Kaw Boarding School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1897-1908 as a Government Reservation Boarding school and then listed as a Day school in the 1911 IA Report. The school is listed as operated by Government in the School Statistics section from the 1894 IA Report (page 504). It is also listed in the 1886 IA Report as a contract boarding school funded by the federal government (pg. XCIV). The school may also be referred to in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), but is listed as Kaw Training, with opened and closed dates of 1873-1910. The school was in operation as early as 1882 per the 1907 IA Report. |     |

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## Kaw Methodist Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Kaw Methodist Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kaw Manual Labor School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Council Grove, Kansas   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1851  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1854  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has listed the Old Kaw Mission, or Kaw Methodist Mission since 3/24/1971. The NRHP application states that in 1850 the Methodist Episcopal Church signed a contract with the government to establish a mission and school for the Kaw Indians at Council Grove. The government paid for the building which was finished by February 1851. The building was large enough to house 50 students in addition to teachers and other mission workers. The school opened in May 1851, with Thomas Sears Huffaker in charge. One reason for closing the school was the high cost of \$50 a year per pupil. Another reason was the lack of response by the Kaw Indians. The only children sent to the school were orphaned and dependent boys. In May 1851, Huffaker established a white-school department in part of this building with 12 to 15 white pupils. This was one of the first schools for white children in Kansas territory. When the federal government withdrew its financial support in 1854, the school for the white children of Council Grove continued. The Kansas Historical Society documents that the mission building and grounds were sold to Thomas Huffaker in 1865, and he continued in possession for 14 years. Thereafter, several individuals owned the property until 1926 when Carl I. Huffaker, one of Thomas' sons, bought the land on which the mission building stands. In 1951 the Kansas Legislature authorized the purchase of the mission property from Huffaker, and the Kansas Historical Society, as trustee for the state.</p> |     |

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## Kayenta Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Kayenta Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kayenta Day School, Kayenta Community School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Kayenta, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE-operated  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Kayenta Indian School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school that opened in 1935. The school is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1936 as a day school under the Navajo Agency - Tuba City Area. The school is listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Year Book as completed in 1955, possibly implying that boarding facilities were constructed and indicates boarding enrollment was authorized. The school is listed in the 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports as a boarding school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The school currently operates as a bureau operated school under the Bureau of Indian Education. |     |

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## Keams Canyon Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Keams Canyon Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Moquis Indian School, Moqui Industrial School, Moquis Boarding School, Keam's Canyon (Moqui Boarding), Keam's Cañon, Keam's Canyon (Hopi), Hopi Boarding School, Hopi (Moqui) Training School, Keams Canyon Elementary School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Keams Canyon, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1875  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Keams Canyon Boarding School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school that opened in 1887. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1887-1906 use the following school names interchangeably for the school: Keams Canyon, Moqui Boarding School, and Hopi (Moqui) Training School; all were supported by the government. In the 1887 IA Report, the "Statistics relating to Indian Schools" report indicates that students didn't arrive at the school until after July 1, 1887. The 1890 IA Report stated that the Moqui boarding school was opened in June 1887 in dilapidated buildings previously occupied by a trading post. The Indian Appropriation Act of March 2, 1889, appropriated \$10,000, to purchase for Indian industrial school purposes the buildings and other improvements in what is known as Keam's Cañon, within the reservation in the Territory of Arizona. The 1904 IA Report indicates a new school building/plant was completed 1.5 miles from the former school. Therefore, the school may have a second location where it was originally established. The 1929-1934 IA Reports list the school as Hopi Agency School; the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Hopi Agency was located at Keams Canyon. The 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports as a boarding school operated by the BIA. The school currently operates as a Tribally controlled day school under the Hopi Tribe. |     |

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## Kickapoo Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Kickapoo Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kickapoo Industrial School, Kickapoo Training School, Kickapoo Rising Mission School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Horton, Kansas   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1871-10-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1931  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1871 documents a new mission and industrial school that has opened for the Kickapoo (page 460). The Kickapoo agency states that it was decided to open a boarding and industrial school and a building was purchased for this that is known as the Rising Station, near the western boundary of the diminished reserve in Brown County. A National Park Service post describes a mission and station on the Kickapoo Reservation that was maintained by Noble Rising and WW Letson that may be associated with this building. The 1872 IA Report describes the Kickapoo treaty stipulations that include a contract between the government and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church to erect educational buildings for the Kickapoo (page 102). Further, the report states that the Kennekuk Mission Day School was closed to use lumber in the building for the completion of the new Kickapoo rising mission that was not ready to occupy until November 27, 1871. The Kickapoo school continues to be documented in the 1891-1930 IA Reports.</p> |     |

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## Kinlichee Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Kinlichee Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kinlichee Day School, Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta', Kin Dah Lichii Olta' School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Ganado, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1932   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Kinlichee School was a Bureau of Indian Affairs operated school up to June 30, 1999. The original school was a Pueblo Revival Style building founded in 1932. Around 1959, the school expanded to a Tribally controlled K-8th school that included a dormitory to serve 200 students. In 1999, a new school was constructed and was converted from a Bureau of Indian Affairs school to a K-6th Grant school. The name of the school was also changed from Kinlichee School to Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta', and is located in Ganado, AZ according to the current BIE directory. |     |

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## Klagetoh Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Klagetoh Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Klagetoh, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1932   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1966   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Started out as a day school and was converted to a boarding school. Listed as a boarding and day school in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). The BIA boarding school was constructed in the 1930s and served the community until it was forced to close in 1959 due to severe water shortages. (Source: "Native American children, youth, and families", p. 168). According to the 1963 DOI appropriations bill, Klagetoh was one of the schools included in the construction program for FY 1963; the school was going to be expanded and remodeled, fitted with new kitchen-dining facilities, a library, a multipurpose room, two 128-pupil dormitories, etc.</p> |     |



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## Klamath Agency Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Klamath Agency Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Klamath Indian School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Chiloquin, Oregon  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1874-02-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1927   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>There were two boarding schools on the Klamath Reservation, this school at the Agency headquarters and another at Yainax. Location is approximate and address is at Klamath Agency: "Klamath Agency Headquarters, 30 miles north from Klamath Falls." Multiple Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs note the existence and management of the Klamath boarding schools, for example, the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 shows the Federal funding expended (p. 498-99) in addition to operational timeframes. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) listing of open and closed schools notes Klamath was operational from 1875 to 1927.</p> |     |

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## Kodiak Aleutian Regional High School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Kodiak Aleutian Regional High School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kodiak Aleutian Regional School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Kodiak, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1967  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1973  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | To serve the rural students from Kodiak, the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands, the Kodiak-Aleutian Regional High school was built by the state of Alaska in 1967. Along with the regional high school, the State operated a dormitory to house the rural students. |     |

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## Lac du Flambeau Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Lac du Flambeau Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1895-07-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1932   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Lac du Flambeau Boarding School opened in 1895, with a capacity of 200 students. By 1899, there were 150 students and 5 staff members. Prior to its closing in 1932, there were around 300 students. The original complex consisted of 18 structures along with a farm and forest. While most of the original buildings have been torn down, the boy's dormitory has been in use almost continually; as Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) housing, as a BIA office, a tribal government building, and as a homeless shelter. The building was closed in 1999 and the boy's dormitory was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2005. The 2017 Annual Report of the Tribal Historic Preservation Program by the National Park Service documents a restoration project. The report states that the housing provides an Ojibwa Language Program and an exhibit space for visitors and school groups.</p> |     |

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## Laguna Sanatorium

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Laguna Sanatorium   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Laguna, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1911  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1933  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Sanatorium, School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Laguna Sanatorium was established in 1911 at Laguna, New Mexico to treat Indians with tuberculosis. From 1911 through July 1929, it also treated general patients. It operated under the supervision of Pueblo Day Schools, the Pueblo Agency, and the Southern Pueblos Agency until 1924. From 1924 to 1933, it was independent. It closed in 1933. Education services were provided at the sanatorium. In 1927, Dr. John W. Elder, the superintendent at the Laguna Sanatorium, seeing that most of the patients were of school age, announced that a room was "being fitted up" for use as a classroom and a teacher would be hired. |     |

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## Lahainaluna Seminary

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Lahainaluna Seminary  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Lahainaluna High School, Lahainaluna Trade School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Maui, Hawaii  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1831  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Contract or Mission   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | A 1920 DOI Survey of Education in Hawaii Report describes Lahainaluna as founded by missionaries in 1831, taken over by the Board of Missions in 1849, taken over by the Territorial Education Department in 1900, and then turned over to a separate board in 1916 and called a Trade School. This report describes the Territory as funding the school with \$25,000-\$30,000 annually. In the 1868 Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education, published in the Hawaiian Gazette on May 20, 1868, Lahainaluna is listed as a high school conducted in the Hawaiian language assisted by the government. The school still operates today, and its website provides that the first boy boarders arrived in 1836, that the school welcomed co-ed public day students in 1923, and welcomed female boarders in 1980. |     |

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## Lake Valley Navajo School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Lake Valley Navajo School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Lake Valley  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Lake Valley, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Lake Valley started out as a day school and was converted into a boarding school around 1950. It is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school opened in 1935 and still operational as of date of report data collected in 1951. The report 'Statistics Concerning Indian Education' for 1955 lists Lake Valley as a reservation boarding school. |     |

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## Leech Lake Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Leech Lake Indian Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Walker, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1867  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1921  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>This school operated under both the White Earth and Leech Lake Agency. The initial Leech Lake Agency that operated between 1874 and 1879, does not appear to have any records among the Bureau of Indian Affairs records now in the National Archives. Sometime between 1879-1899 the Tribes were under White Earth Agency. The new Leech Lake Agency was established in 1899, for the Leech Lake Pillager, Cass and Winnibigoshish Pillager, White Oak Point Mississippi, and Red Lake bands of Chippewa living on reservations in Minnesota. Page 595 of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1871 written by the Indian Teacher J.C. Strong discusses that there are 24 pupils total (21 boarded at the school, and 3 living at home with their parents). He also states that it would be recommended to close this school and move the students to the White Earth Reservation (also states in the same year that a new White Earth School was built). Leech Lake Boarding School was listed as being funded by both the government and "religious societies" in the 1882 IA Report. Some miscellaneous school records for the Leech Lake Boarding School, 1902-1920, are among the records of the Leech Lake Agency in the Great Lakes Regional Archives of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Chicago.</p> |     |

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## Lemhi Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Lemhi Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Lemhi Boarding School Girls Dormitory   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Lemhi, Idaho  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1907  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>A government-sponsored school opened on the reservation in 1881. The school was sparsely attended due to poor conditions and its suppression of the native culture and language. A new girls dormitory opened in 1903 to address the original dormitories overcrowding and poor ventilation. The dormitory did not serve the reservation for long, as the government dissolved the reservation in 1907 and relocated its residents to Fort Hall. The dormitory building later served as a Grange Hall and a community center for the area.</p> <p>Conflicting open and closure dates information found. Alternate dates are available on the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.</p> |     |



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## Leupp Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Leupp Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Leupp Schools, Inc.  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Leupp, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1909   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Leupp Boarding School is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1908 and as late as 1936 and listed as a reservation boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Boarding School, with an opened date of 1909. The school is listed in the 1968, Oversight Hearings Reports, as a boarding school operated by the BIA located in Leupp, AZ and then listed in the 1974 Oversight Hearing Report as a boarding school operated by the BIA located in Winslow, AZ. The school serves the communities of the identified three chapters: Birdsprings, Leupp and Tolani Lake as well as surrounding communities such as Dillon and Navajo families living in Flagstaff and Winslow who prefer to have their children stay in the dormitory rather than attend border town schools. The Old Leupp Boarding School (OLBS), is a historic archaeological site in Leupp, Arizona on the Navajo Reservation.</p> |     |

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## Lincoln Institution for Boys and Lincoln Institution for Girls

### Summary Elements

|                                     |  | <b>Element</b> |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Name:                               | Lincoln Institution for Boys   |                | Lincoln Institution for Girls                                    |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Boys' Home of the Lincoln Institute, Educational Home for Boys   |                | Girls' Home of the Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Institute          |
| Associated School(s):               | Lincoln Institution for Girls  |                | Lincoln Institution for Boys                                     |
| School Address                      | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania   |                | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                                       |
| Start Date:                         | 1866-05-09   |                | 1884-08-29   |
| End Date:                           | 1926   |                | 1926   |
| Currently Operating                 |  |                |  |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes            | Housing<br>Yes   |
|                                     | Education  | Yes            | Education<br>Yes   |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes            | Federal Support<br>Yes   |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes            | Timeframe<br>Yes   |
| School Type                         | Semi-government, Independent, Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |                | Semi-government, Independent, Contract, Mission, Boarding School |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885 identifies the Lincoln Institute in Philadelphia, PA, as a federally funded boarding school or semi-government school. The report states "this school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing for pupils." The 1885 IA Report states that the Lincoln Institution has "special appropriations for 1886." The 1902 IA Report lists the school as a Boarding School sustained by voluntary contributions and the 1907 describes it as an independent mission. A newspaper article from The Philadelphia Times in Aug. 1881 describes severe punishment and disciplinary methods used at the Institution. A 2012 online article by The Hidden City Philadelphia of Culture Trust, describes the original intention of the Institute was to house and educate "100 soldier-orphaned orphans boys, ages 12-21" from the Civil War and states that private funds were raised to make additions and alterations to a mansion to be used for the school. In 1871, a separate home under the same administration was set up for veteran-orphans aged 3-12 who would transfer to the Lincoln Institute when they came of age. They called it the Educational Home for Boys. By the end of the 1870s, there were few Civil War orphans left young enough to qualify for the Institute. In 1881, the school transferred its remaining residents and put the 11th street building up for sale. On August 29, allocation re-opened as the Girl's Home of the Lincoln Institution and the 49th and Greenway campus became the Boy's Home. In 1902, the federal government stopped funding Indian boarding schools. The 49th and Greenway campus was sold off to enable the Lincoln Insitute's Girl's Home and Pomonah summer retreat to continue. Mary McHenry and her estate would fund the school for the rest of its existence. The Lincoln Institution is described as finally closing its doors to children when it sold to a hotel circa 1926.</p> |                |  |

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## Low Mountain Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Low Mountain Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Low Mountain Boarding School, Low Mountain Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Jeehdeez'a Academy  |     |
| School Address                      | Low Mountain, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1953  |     |
| End Date:                           | 2007  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Low Mountain Boarding School is listed in the 1969 Senate Subcommittee Report entitled, "Indian Education: A National Tragedy" and the 1975 Oversight Hearing on Laws Affecting Indian Education. The school was originally located at the Navajo chapter community of Low Mountain. Low Mountain is reported to be first established and operated as a "trailer" (temporary) day school during the 1952-1953 SY. The 1954 Statistics Concerning Indian Education, Low Mountain is listed as a participant in the "Hogan Program," a type of day school. The 1958, Navajo Yearbook, 1958, indicates that in the fall of 1957 Low Mountain became a combination day and boarding operation (p. 13). Research likely indicates the school closed in 2007. In 2008, Jeehdeez'a Academy, a replacement school and dormitory was built and opened in Pinon, AZ.</p> |     |

## Lower Brule Boarding and Day School and Lower Brule Industrial Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Name:                               | Lower Brule Industrial Boarding School  |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Lower Brule Boarding and Day School   |
| Associated School(s):               | Lower Brule Day School; Lower Brule Schools; Lower Brule Elementary School; Lower Brule Jr. High; Lower Brule High School*  |
| School Address                      | Lower Brule Industrial Boarding School<br>Oacoma, South Dakota  |
| Start Date:                         | Lower Brule, South Dakota<br>Spring, 1895   |
| End Date:                           | 1882-01-15<br>Open  |
| Currently Operating                 |   |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing Yes   |
|                                     | Education Yes   |
|                                     | Federal Support Yes   |
|                                     | Timeframe Yes   |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |
| General Notes                       | Government, Boarding School, Day School   |
|                                     | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1881 states "[a] new boarding, industrial, and day school will be ready this autumn that can accommodate 50 boarders and nearly as many more day scholars." (p. 42) The 1882 IA Report notes "[t]he school was opened about January 15, 1882..." (p. 30). The school was closed during the 1882-1883 school year. The 1883 IA Report states a new agent took over a consolidated agency for Crow Creek and Lower Brule. It also describes the industrial school as being reopened. Location explained as the west side of Missouri nearly directly across from Chamberlain. An 1884 IA Report describe this school as an industrial school. Day schools are described in the 1890 IA Report, but also still describes this location as an industrial school.</p> <p>A series of letters describe the transition plans of the old agency and school buildings for this school to the new agency (present day location) in the document entitled "Removal of Lower Brule Agency and erection of new buildings." A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Interior provides an estimate of \$54,900 for the construction of agency and school buildings at a point on the Missouri River near the Crow Creek Agency for Lower Brule Indians. The 1894-95 IA Reports note that in 1894, the agent describes the building of a new agency/buildings/school about 30 miles north (likely the current site of the Lower Brule Elementary Schools). In 1895, the new school is described as opened in the Spring and they are closing down the old agency.</p> <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 describes a new Lower Brule Agency location - 30 miles north of Chamberlain, South Dakota, on the west bank of the Missouri River. The school is moved to its new agency location, 30 miles up the Missouri River from the old Lower Brule agency location. (p. 290). This is a currently operating school, likely near the original Boarding School and agency location. A series of letters describe the transition plans of the old agency and school buildings to the this new (present day) agency location in the document entitled "Removal of Lower Brule Agency and erection of new buildings."</p> |

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## Lukachukai Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Lukachukai Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Luki Chuki Day School, Lukachukai Community School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Lukachukai, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1936   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Lukachukai Boarding and Day School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1936 as Reservation Day School. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Boarding and Day school with an opened date of 1915. Research was unable to identify earlier reports to confirm an opened date of 1915 or operated prior to 1936. The school is listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Yearbook as Lukachukai with a date completed of 1959, possibly referring to boarding facilities constructed as it also lists authorized enrollment for boarding. The 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports as a boarding school operated by the BIA. |     |

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## Mackinac Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Mackinac Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mission House, Michilimackic or Michillimackinac School, Mackinaw Mission School for Native American and Metis Children  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Mackinac Island, Michigan  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1823   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1837   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1826-1839 as an Indian school with government funding of \$300 and 50 pupils. The NRHP nomination form states that the mission contained boarding Mission House, Registered Site S0313. In 1823, the Reverend William Ferry founded a Mission on Mackinac Island on the land now known as Mission Point. Two years later he and his wife, Amanda, erected a building as a boarding school for Indian children. Documented in an 1827 War Department document as Michilimackinac with 50 pupils, \$300 annual by government; Michilimackinac later became Macknicac. The majority of the resident pupils were Metis, children of Indian and Euro-American parents. The mission closed in 1837. In 1849 Edward Franks opened the Mission House Hotel after adding a third story to the structure. The Franks family operated the hotel until 1939 when it was sold and converted into a rooming house. In 1946, Miles and Margaret Phillimore bought the property, which provided a base for the Moral Re-Armament movement. Around 1971 the Cathedral of Tomorrow purchased the site. |     |

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## Maddock Agricultural and Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Maddock Agricultural and Training School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Benson County Agricultural and Training School, Maddock Public School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Maddock, North Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1914   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Maddock Agricultural and Training School, also known as Benson County Agricultural and Training School (BCATS), was designed generally to provide high school agriculture training at multiple sites across North Dakota. When the school opened its doors in 1914, it housed hundreds of students, of which dozens were Indian students. The school included boarding for boys and girls. For the federal funding aspect, a 1967 Appropriations hearing document discussing a request for school construction funds pointed out that the school had already been receiving Federal Johnson O'Malley funds for the Indian students in attendance. Because many students were not from Maddock, the school tried to provide housing. Boys lived in a building the school rented, until 1948 when a wing was added to the school which included a boy's dorm on the second floor. In 1922, the board of trustees purchased the former Maddock Hospital (built in 1906) to house girls.</p> <p>During the 1930s, BCATS had to cut salaries and positions but was able to remain open. The school admitted American Indian students from Fort Totten (today this reservation is called Spirit Lake) and Turtle Mountain Reservations in the 1930s and again in the 1950s. The curriculum expanded to a full four-year course of study in both agriculture and home economics (formerly called domestic science). Business courses were later added to the curriculum. The faculty expanded from four to nine teachers. BCATS was established to promote agriculture education and was funded by a county mill levy, initially \$3,000 annually. The building and grounds were paid for by contributions from the Maddock area of \$25,000 and \$20,000 from the county. BCATS was in operation from 1917 to 1959 and the buildings were used by the Maddock School District until a new building was dedicated in 1969.</p> |     |

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## Many Farms Community School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Many Farms Community School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Chinle Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Many Farms, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1943  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Contract, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Many Farms is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a day school opening in 1943. By 1967, Many Farms is listed as a reservation boarding school. In the 1968 Senate Subcommittee Report entitled, "Indian Education: A National Tragedy", both Many Farms and Chinle Boarding School are both listed as boarding schools operating under the federal government on the Navajo reservation. The 1976, Navajo Education Newsletter, reports that Chinle Boarding School was moved to Many Farms, occupying the old Many Farms Elementary School Facility, while retaining the Chinle name. The facilities at the former Chinle Boarding School location were then used by the BIA Chinle Agency and Chinle Public Schools.</p> <p>Many Farms Community School, Inc. (MFCS), is currently operated as a tribally controlled K-8 school in Many Farms, Arizona, by the Navajo Nation. It is funded by the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). MFCS has a boarding program to serve students who live at a distance from this community. Due to overcrowding, the Chinle School was relocated to Many Farms, Arizona in 1976, where it took over a former elementary boarding school. By 2012, the Navajo Nation had renamed the K-8 school as the Many Farms Community School.</p> |     |



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## Many Farms High School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Many Farms High School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Many Farms, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1969  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE-operated  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Many Farms High School (MFHS) is located in the heart of the Navajo reservation in Many Farms, Arizona, 15 miles (24 km) northeast of Canyon De Chelly National Monument. It has 445 (yearly average) students and 35 faculty members along with a large support staff. It is a boarding school operated by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Education, with separate dormitories for male and female students. It opened in 1969. |     |

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## Mariano Lake Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Mariano Lake Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mariano Lake Community School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Crownpoint, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated School   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The school is listed in the 1936, Survey of Conditions report as a day school operating for the school year of 1935-1936. The Navajo Yearbook, 1955 (p.168) states that Mariano Lake Day school was discontinued in 1944 and is reflected in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a closed Indian School as of June 1951, with opened and closed dates of 1935-1951. A Contract was awarded July 1953 to build a new boarding school plant at Mariano Lake. As of 12/31/53 construction was 34% complete. Mariano Lake began operating as a boarding school during the 1954-1955 school year. The school is still active today and is listed on the Bureau of Indian Education directory. |     |

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## Marsh Pass School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Marsh Pass School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Marsh Pass Indian Boarding School, Kayenta Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Kayenta TB Sanatorium, Kayenta Sanatorium   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Kayenta, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1913  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1927  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School, Sanatorium  |     |
| General Notes                       | Marsh Pass School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1914 as a reservation day school. The 1914 IA Report states that three cottage dormitories were constructed and completed. The 1915-1927 IA Reports list the school as a reservation boarding school under the Western Navajo Agency. The 1927 IA Report lists the school as closed. The 1929 and 1930 federal appropriations bills describe the school is being converted into a hospital to provide 40 beds for tuberculosis cases and 10 beds for general cases, known as Kayenta Tuberculosis Sanatorium. |     |

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## Martinsburg School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Martinsburg School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Juniata Institute, Juniata Collegiate Institute, Martinsburg Indian School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Martinsburg, Pennsylvania   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1888  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1885-1887 list Juniata Institute in Martinsburg, PA, as a boarding school, under government contract. The Carlisle Indian School Digital Resource Center includes a photograph and narrative on an image from the Martinsburg Indian School at the Juniata Collegiate Institute. The images describes that some students attended after being transferred from the Carlisle Indian School, while others were sent from their reservations. The school operated under a federal contract from 1885 to 1888, at which time some students were returned home and others were transferred back to the Carlisle Indian School. |     |

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## Martyn Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Martyn Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Holly Springs, Mississippi   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1824   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1832   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Martyn Mission School is listed in an 1827 Department of War document as having 2 teachers, 18 pupils, but no dollar amount listed in the columns for this report. The 1829 and 1830 Annual Report - American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions states that this school boarded students "in the mission family." A Chickasaw Press article describes this school as near Pigeon Roost Creek or near modern day Holly Springs for this school's location. An 1828 Annual Report - American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions states that this school receives funds from the United States for paying for building construction and operations funds for Martyn.</p> <p>Supplemental Research states that it is situated about 60 miles northwest of Monroe Mission and 40 miles southeast of Memphis, on the Mississippi. This is close to Holly Springs, MS, where it is reported that in 1826, a Presbyterian missionary located a station they called Martyn Station near Henry Love's home at the crossing of two Indian trails. One report indicates that the Martyn mission school, established in 1825, under the support of Chickasaw leader Henry Love, was designed exclusively to be a boarding school. The Reverend Hugh Wilson, who administered Caney Creek, made it a practice to place his students in the homes of American families in both Tennessee and Alabama, and this continued until 1833. During that year, the Reverend Holmes and the Reverend Wilson decided to break ties with the ABCFM and relocate both the Martyn school and the Caney Creek school to Tipton County, Tennessee.</p> |     |

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## Mary Gregory Memorial Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Mary Gregory Memorial Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mary Gregory Memorial   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Anadarko, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1896  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1909  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Mary Gregory Memorial Mission School is mentioned or listed in Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1896 and as late as 1909 as a Mission Boarding school, under the Presbyterian Church. The 1896 -1901 IA Reports indicate the school was support by both the government and a religious society.</p> <p>Boarding School Status and Federal funding verified in the Abridgment: Containing Messages of the President of the United States, Volume 2, 1908. The Mary Gregory Memorial School was a Presbyterian mission sponsored, supported and maintained school by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, for Indian children and underprivileged whites of that area. Its founder and first superintendent was the Reverend Silas Valentine Fait. The school consisted of a large three story dormitory, one wing of which housed the girls and the other provided quarters for the younger boys. The older boys were housed in the cottage nearby. The lower floor of this dormitory was used for a dining room, library, kitchen, chapel and sitting rooms. From fifty to seventy-five students were in attendance, ranging in ages from six to twenty-one.</p> |     |

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## Mary Immaculate School at the Mission of the Sacred Heart of DeSmet

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Mary Immaculate School at the Mission of the Sacred Heart of DeSmet   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Sisters Building, De Smet   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | De Smet, Idaho  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1878  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1974  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | On February 10, 1908, the Reservation Agent was in Washington, D. C., to negotiate building a public school for Coeur d'Alene children. Members of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe were also there, to argue against the public school and to state their wish for the sisters to continue to educate their children. In response, the agents dropped the public school project and gifted the mission 800 tillable acres and 460 acres of timber land "for the duration and support of the school." After the General Council gave permission to rebuild, construction on a new convent and school began in June 1908 and was completed a year later. A Sisters of Providence website caption allegedly of a photograph of students of this school notes the operational timeframes. |     |

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## Mauna Loa Forestry Camp School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Mauna Loa Forestry Camp School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Mountain View, Hawaii   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1952-04-02  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1953-09-30  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         |   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Inventory of Records of the Department of Human Services, Hawaii State Archives, Iolani Palace Grounds, Honolulu, Hawaii (April 2003) describes Mauna Loa Forestry Camp as a boarding training school for boys which operated from April 2, 1952 to September 30, 1953. A September 2013 Pu'u Maka'ala Natural Area Reserve (NAR) Management Plan, in a historical section on p. 28, notes this same description and general timeframe, but also adds some general information about the location of the site and that operations were modeled after the national Civilian Conservation Corps program, but with not as much success, which resulted in the school shutting down for ineffectiveness.</p> <p>The 1951 Governor of Hawaii's Report to the Secretary of the Interior describes the initial construction of this camp as well as the Federal funding issued to the state of Hawaii for education purposes.</p> |     |



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## Mayhew School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Mayhew School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mayhew Mission School; Mayhew Station School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Mayhew School - OK  |     |
| School Address                      | Starkville, Mississippi   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1820  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1832   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Mayhew School is described in Arthur H. DeRosier's "Cyrus Kingsbury—Missionary to the Choctaws" in the Journal of Presbyterian History (1972) as a boarding school opened in April 1819 with Federal government funding and also the assistance of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM). "Mayhew, Choctaw Nation" Listed in Department of War document from 1827 with 6 teachers, 54 pupils, and \$1000 paid annually by the Government. An 1832 Annual Report - American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions describes school operations as being wrapped up generally at all Choctaw mission schools and that Mayhew's teachers were leaving, accordingly.</p> <p>"The original Mayhew was a mission to the Choctaw Indians that was established in 1820...." according to the 1972 document about Cyrus W. Kingsbury. At that time, the Choctaw domain encompassed about 17,200 square miles and was the home of some 20,000 Indians. The Rev. Kingsbury had previously set up a mission on the Yalobusha River in Mississippi, then scouted south and found a satisfactory spot in the northeast corner of Oktibbeha county. He named the location for the Mayhews, a respected missionary family from Massachusetts. There he and his wife, Sarah, along with several other families and three other women, established a mission that existed for about ten years. They built a boarding school for Indians where the Bible, reading, writing and the "arts for making a living" were studied.</p> |     |

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## McCabe Boarding

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | McCabe Boarding  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pawhuska Boarding  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Osage Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Pawhuska, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1889   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1893  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | McCabe Boarding (Pawhuska) is mentioned or listed in some of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1889 and as late as 1892. The 1889-1891 IA Reports indicates the school incurred costs to the government and classifies the school as a contract boarding under contract with the Indian Bureau. The 1892 IA Report indicates the school was supported by contract for 6 months and supported by government for 4 months. The 1892 IA Report of the Osage Agency indicates that, in February the girls' school, which had for some years been conducted by the Women's Home Missionary Society, was formally transferred to Government control, and will be merged into the Government or agency (Osage) school (pg. 391). |     |

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## Mekusukey Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Mekusukey Academy  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Wewoka Mission School  |     |
| School Address                      | Seminole, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1891   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1930   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Mekusukey Academy is listed or mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1899-1927 as a tribal boarding school and listed in the and 1907 IA Report as Mekusukey Academy (male), having received Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Seminole Nation. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>It is reported that the Wewoka, or Ramsey Mission, was closed circa 1889 and a new building was being constructed to house the students; this building would become the Mekusukey Academy. Mekusukey Academy was built in 1890 by the Seminole Indians as part of their Tribal school system and supervised by the Presbyterian Church, until the Federal government took over Indian schools in 1906. In 1911, Mekusukey Academy (a boys academy) combined with the Emahaka Academy (a girls academy), and the school become coeducational. The school was closed in 1930 when integration required students to attend newly established public schools. It was destroyed by fire in 1935. Today the site is home to the Seminole Nation Business and Corporate Regulatory Commission, which uses the only remaining building of the original structure (former steam room) as its office.</p> |     |

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## Menominee Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Menominee Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Green Bay Boarding School, Keshena School, Keshema, Menomonee Industrial School, Menominee Tribal School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Keshena, Wisconsin  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1876  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1938   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE School   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Menominee Tribe were listed as having the Menomonee Industrial School, operated by government in an Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885. This school continues into the 1895 IA Report and is listed as the Menomonie Boarding School. Later years appear to also use the term Green Bay and Keshena when describing this school. The Bureau of Indian Education still maintains a tribally-controlled school known as the Menominee Tribal School. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) listing of open and closed schools lists the operational dates for Keshena as 1880 to 1933. |     |

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## Mescalero Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Mescalero Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mescalero Apache School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Mescalero, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1877  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The first day school on the Mescalero Reservation was established in January of 1877 and continued on a regular basis until about 1884 when the agency boarding school was opened. Mescalero Boarding School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a day school with an opened date of 1884. It is listed in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the year as early as 1883, where it is listed as an agency day school under the Mescalero Agency. In 1886, the first superintendent of the Mescalero Boarding School was appointed to serve under the general direction of the agent. The school is then listed in the 1890 IA Report as Mescalero Boarding School, supported by the Federal Government and indicates their boarding facilities. In the 1902 IA Report, the school is listed as a mission school in 1890 and a reference is made about the condition of the "dormitory, dining hall, kitchen, and laundry." The school currently operates as a Tribally controlled school under the Mescalero Apache Tribe. |     |

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## Mexican Springs Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Mexican Springs Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mexican Springs Day School, Mexican Springs Dormitory  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Mexican Springs, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1963   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School, Dormitory  |     |
| General Notes                       | Mexican Springs started out as a day school, but was converted to a boarding school around 1950. In the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), the school type is listed as "boarding and day" opened in 1935. The school was discontinued sometime after 1953, the final year it was reported as being an operational boarding school in the annual Statistics Concerning Indian Education reports. Per the 1960 Statistics Concerning Indian Education report, Mexican Springs was serving as a dormitory for Indian children attending public schools. It appears the dormitory was last operational in 1963; it was no longer included in the annual statistical reports beyond that year. |     |

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## Middletown Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Middletown Training School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Middletown, California   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1887  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885 at page CXCXIV and pages 118-145 describe the Middletown Training School in Middletown, Lake County with 12 pupils "paid from schools in states," \$167 per annum. The report of the agent in California states that efforts for education have been very difficult at the Tule River Agency and opening a boarding school would be too challenging so students are being placed at the training school at Middletown (page 13). Middletown shows up with an average attendance of 19, capacity of 35 in the 1886 IA Report (page LXXXVIII - LXXXIX) and again in the 1887 IA Report with an attendance of 14, capacity of 20. No mention of the school was identified after 1887. |     |

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## Molokai Forestry Camp School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Molokai Forestry Camp School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Molokai, Hawaii   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1953-10-05  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1967-01-31  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         |   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Inventory of Records of the Department of Human Services, Hawaii State Archives, Iolani Palace Grounds, Honolulu, Hawaii (April 2003) describes Molokai Forestry Camp as a boarding training school for boys which operated from October 5, 1953 to January 31, 1967. Described as being located in a former Civilian Conservation Corp Camp. |     |



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## Montana Industrial School for Indians

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Montana Industrial School for Indians  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bond's Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Custer, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | October, 1886  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1897   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Industrial School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Supplemental research describes the school as run by Unitarians on the Crow Indian Reservation near Custer Station, Montana, 1886–97. Documented as government funded in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895. A news article from the Unitarian Universalist World circa 1986, documents the school as established in October, 1886 by the American Unitarian Association and it was also called Bond's Mission. The school was reported as closed after losing federal funding. |     |

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## Morris Industrial School for Indians

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Morris Industrial School for Indians  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | St. Paul's Industrial School  |     |
| School Address                      | Morris, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1887  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1908  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Morris Industrial School for Indians (1887–1909) was a Native American boarding school in Morris, Minnesota. The school was founded and run by Roman Catholic nuns of the Sisters of Mercy order from 1887 until 1896. After that, the school was run by the Office of Indian Affairs of the United States Federal Government from 1898 until 1909.</p> <p>St. Paul Industrial School in Clontarf, MN and Morris may have later merged with Morris. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> |     |

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## Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Michigan Indian Industrial Boarding School, Mount Pleasant Indian School, Mount Pleasant Training  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Mt Pleasant, Michigan  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1934   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Government, Boarding  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Mount Pleasant: Training is documented as a nonreservation government funded boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1893 (pg. 614 and 6188) with 59 boarders and federal funds of \$4.694.14. In 1891 Congress established the Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial School and appropriated \$25,000 for land and buildings. Local citizens contributed an additional \$3,400 for the land. First occupied on June 30,1893, the school building contained eight classrooms and an auditorium. The school, emphasizing academics and vocational training, operated until 1934, with an average enrollment of three hundred. That year the property was transferred to the State of Michigan becoming the Mount Pleasant branch of the Michigan Home and Training School. |     |

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## Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Mount Edgecumbe, Mt. Edgecumbe High School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Sitka, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1947   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | This school was established in 1947 after the military abandoned the area. The school was originally operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as part of a network of boarding high schools, which included schools in Eklutna and Wrangell. After several decades of operation by the BIA, the school was briefly closed in the 1980s before being reopened by the Alaska Department of Education, which operates it today. |     |

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## Murray State School of Agriculture

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Murray State School of Agriculture   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Murray State Agricultural College, Murray State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Murray State College   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Tishomingo, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1908   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding, Private, State  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Murray State School of Agriculture is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1912 and as late as 1931. The 1912 IA report classifies the school as a Mission Boarding school and also as a contract school in the Statistics of Contract School table. The 1916-1917 IA Reports classify the school as contract. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>In fall 1908, the school opened its doors to 100 students, primarily Chickasaw and Choctaw. In 1916 U.S. Rep. William H. Murray obtained federal appropriations for the construction of two new dormitories to house Indian students. The Oklahoma Legislature has changed the institution's name three times since 1908 - Murray State Agricultural College (1955), Murray State College of Agriculture and Applied Science (1967) and Murray State College (1972).</p> |     |

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## Murrow Orphan Home

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Murrow Orphan Home   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Murrow Indian Orphanage  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Muskogee, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1902   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Murrow Orphans' Home is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1906 as a Tribal school. The school is listed as Murrow Orphan Home in the 1907 IA Report as having received Federal funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Choctaw Nation. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>Classified in 1906 IA Report of the Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory as an "academy" under superintendent Edwin H. Rishel with 82 students in average attendance. The school was started on lands donated by the Choctaw tribe 10 miles north of Coalgate Oklahoma. In 1910, it moved to the Bacone College campus.</p> |     |

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## Naschitti Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Naschitti Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Naschiti Day School, Naschiti Dormitory, Naschitti Elementary School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Tohatchi, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School, Dormitory  |     |
| General Notes                       | Naschiti started out as a day school in 1935, but was converted into a partial boarding school around 1950. It is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school. The Statistics Concerning Indian Education reports for 1952-1957 list Naschiti as a reservation boarding school. The 1956-1957 Navajo Yearbook refers to Naschiti school as an community boarding school. The 1958 Navajo Yearbook states during the 1957-58 school year, "[a]t Naschitti and Huerfano, 156 children were housed in dormitories operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in order to permit their attendance at the Naschitti and Bloomfield Public Schools." The Statistics Concerning Indian Education reports from 1958-1965 state the Naschitti operated as a reservation dormitory providing housing for children attending nearby public schools. |     |

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## Nava Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Nava Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Newcomb, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1929  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1955   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Nava School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school, as of June 1951 and having opened in 1929. It also shows up as a day school in all Statistics Concerning Indian Education reports since the school's opening in 1929. The "Statistics Concerning Indian Education" report for 1952 also lists Nava as a day school. Possible the school closed at the end of the 1954-55 school year, because 1955 is the last year it is included in the statistical reports. In the Navajo and Hopi Rehabilitation Hearings, Nava Day School was not listed as one of the schools to be converted to a boarding school. |     |



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## Navajo Faith Mission

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Navajo Faith Mission   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Navajo Mission Boarding, Aneth (Navaho Mission)  |     |
| School Address                      | Aneth, Utah  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1899   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1919   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Government, Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>A Utah Historical Quarterly from 1997 describes that the Navajo Faith Mission opened in Aneth, Utah around 1899 by Howard Antes. A smaller school building and several wooden shelters completed the structures comprising the Navajo Faith Mission. The facility persisted for eight years with its highest enrollment reaching fifteen students. By 1904 the site included the Ledyard Home, a smaller school building, and surrounding farmlands and orchards located on the river's flood plain. The new superintendent of the Shiprock Agency, William Shelton, was reported to have considered purchasing the Navajo Faith Mission as a nucleus for a tentative boarding school. Two years Antes closed and then temporarily reopened the facility, actions taken in part because it was financially impossible to staff it adequately. Sometime before 1916, Antes sold the Navajo Faith Mission for \$1,200 to the government for a boarding school. After the renovations were completed, an inspector reported that the home had been remodeled for employees' quarters and a new building constructed for dorms and classrooms. The inspector stated that there could not be "a worse site selected for a school at Aneth" since all the land that had been there a few years ago was now washed down the river. Without riprapping along the riverbank, the inspector believed, the buildings would be swept away which is what happened in 1919.</p> |     |

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## Navajo Jewett Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Navajo Jewett Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Navajo Methodist Mission School, Navajo Presbyterian Mission School, Liberty (Jewett), Liberty Indians Boarding School, Navaho Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Navajo Farmington Methodist Mission School   |     |
| School Address                      | Waterflow, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1899   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1915  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Hospital   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>A Presbyterian missionary named Eldridge who operated the boarding school arrived in Jewett in 1891. Eldridge received a government paycheck and was petitioning for reservation land and money for an industrial school. The hospital and school operated under the Methodists until 1903 when it was sold to the Presbyterian Synod and they established their own school and mission.</p> <p>The school is mentioned in Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907. The 1907 IA Report includes the school in the table of Mission Schools under Government Contract. The last reference to the school is in a 1915 IA Report.</p> |     |

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## Navajo Mountain Boarding and Day School, AZ

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Navajo Mountain Boarding and Day School, AZ  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Navajo Mountain Community School, Naa Tsis'Aan Community School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Navajo Mountain Day School, UT   |     |
| School Address                      | Tonalea, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Navajo Mountain Day School and Community Center Historic District was constructed between 1934 and 1946. The original site of the Navajo Mountain Day school had inadequate water supply. On July 15, 1976, the Navajo Tribal Council approved the withdrawal of land for a new school to be located north of the old site. In 1981, construction of a new campus for the Navajo Mountain Day School was underway. Once completed the old school was closed.</p> <p>NaaTsis'Aan Community School is listed on the Bureau of Indian Education 2009 school directory as Naa tsis'aan (Navajo Mountain Boarding) and is currently operating as a Tribally Controlled School under the Navajo Nation. The Region for this school is the Navajo Schools and the Education Resource Center is Tuba City. Presently, the NaaTsis'Aan Community School is recognized as a Grant School by the Division of Diné Education of the Navajo Nation with four Board of Directors elected by the Navajo Mountain Chapter community. The NaaTsis'Aan Community School has on average of one hundred ten to one hundred thirty students. Some of the students are in the residential program setting and others are bused in on daily basis.</p> <p>Navajo Mountain Day school was to be converted to a boarding school (see information about the Navajo and Hopi Rehabilitation Hearings).</p> |     |

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## Nazareth Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Nazareth Institute   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Nazareth College, Nazareth Institute and Academy for Girls   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Muskogee, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1896   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1932   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Nazareth Institute was established in 1896 as a Female Boarding School. Nazareth Institute is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1898 and as late as 1904 as Denominational and Private Schools established in 1891 under the Sisters of St. Joseph and the Creek Nation. The 1899 IA Report (p.46) documents a special land allotment and patent as part of an agreement between the federal government and the Tribe for land to be given free of charge to the mission for the operation of a school. The 1903 IA Report listed this as a denominational boarding school run by the Catholic church. In 1903, the name changed to Nazareth College. In 1909, the school moved locations to Muskogee suburb Alamo Heights and became St. Joseph's College. Catholic history states this school was operational until 1932. |     |

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## Nazlini Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Nazlini Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Nazlini Community School, Inc.  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Golden Valley, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1952  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The first community school was originally constructed as a day school in 1952. Since then, it has operated as a boarding school. The current location of the school was formerly an alfalfa field owned by the late Clitso Dedman. He envisioned a future of great leaders through education and designated his field for a permanent school building. The school is listed in the 1968 and 1974 "Oversight Hearings" reports as a boarding school operated by the BIA. The school currently operates as tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation.</p> |     |

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## Neah Bay Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Neah Bay Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Neah Bay Industrial Boarding School, Neah Bay Training School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Neah Bay, Washington   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1868   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1933  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Neah Bay School is documented as a reservation boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1885, 1886, 1893, 1895, and 1896. The school is then listed as a government day school in the 1897-1931 IA Reports.</p> <p>This school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Neah Bay Training school and classified as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1872 -1895. The boarding school is being reported as still being open in the 1896 IA Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.</p> |     |

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## Nenahnezad Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Nenahnezad Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Nenah-Nezad School, Nenannezed School, Fruitland Day School, Nenahnezad Community School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Fruitland, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1937   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Shiprock Boarding School previously took care of N'enahnezad Boarding School students until such time that the Nenahnezad School was completed. Nenahnezad was converted into a partial boarding school around 1950. By 1951, according to the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) listing of all open and operational schools, it was operating as a boarding and day school, opened in 1937. |     |

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## Nett Lake Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Nett Lake Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Nett Lake, Minnesota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1907  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1931  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Nett Lake Boarding School reported in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1911. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) shows an open date of 1907 and a closing date of 1931. |     |



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## New L'Arbre Croche Mission School

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | New L'Arbre Croche Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Holy Childhood of Jesus Catholic Church and Indian School, Holy Child Harbor Springs Boarding School, Holy Childhood of Jesus Church   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Harbor Springs (L'Abre Croche), Michigan   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1829   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1983  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1827, a Catholic mission was built in the "New L'Arbre Croche" or "Little Traverse" as it was called, at the site of what is known today as the City of Harbor Springs. Father de Jean and Native Americans built a log church and a rectory and school. The school was both a boarding and day school, with twenty-five boarders in its initial enrollment of sixty-three, who were taught in French reading, writing, arithmetic, and vocational skills. Harbor Springs Boarding is documented as a contract boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1893 (pg. 614, 626) with 140 boarders and federal funds of \$10,220. Also documented in 1931 (pg. 64) IA Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA) as Holy Child (Harbor Springs). The first of Michigan's three federally run boarding schools, the Holy Childhood of Jesus Catholic Church and Indian School in Harbor Springs, initially opened as the small "New L'Arbre Croche" mission in 1829. It later reopened in the 1880s with a new name and larger complex. This is believed to be "Holy Childhood of Jesus Catholic Church and Indian School," which is at the site of the currently operating Holy Childhood of Jesus Church. |     |

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## Nez Perce Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Nez Perce Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Lapwai, Idaho   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1868-10-27  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1893  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>This school is shown as operational in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891-1892. Page 285 of the 1869 IA Report shows the school opened on 10-27-1868 in one of the agency buildings at the original "Nez Perces Agency" with 15 students.</p> <p>The original Nez Perce agents were living at the Spalding Site, near a structure known as the "Green House;" it's reported this may have also been used for housing or a school.</p> |     |

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## Norwalk Academy for Boys

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Norwalk Academy for Boys  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Norwalk Academy, Norwalk School, Norwalk Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Coffee, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1846  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1862   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1846, near Wheelock Seminary, Norwalk Academy was opened as a boarding school for boys. Missionaries originally ran these institutions. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1849 (pg. 937-1178) reports the school was constructed and funded through Tribal funds and religious societies. The 1853 IA Report (p. 243-48) states the Norwalk School is under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions - \$300 of funding. The report also requested the U.S. Government consider funding a school system in the Choctaw nation. The 1854 IA Report (p.145) states that the Norwalk Boarding School is sustained with money from the United States Government, the Choctaw Government and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. |     |

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## Nunapitsinghak Moravian Children's Home

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Nunapitsinghak Moravian Children's Home  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Kwethluk, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1926   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1973   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Moravian Childs home opened in 1926, near the village of Kwethluk, Alaska. Moravian missionaries founded the facility. Eventually the orphanage took on the role of a boarding school and foster home. The home ceased operations in 1973. |     |

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## Nuyaka School and Orphanage

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Nuyaka School and Orphanage  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Nuyaka Boarding School, Nuyaka Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Nuyaka, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1882   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1933   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Nuyaka Boarding School, situated about 15 miles west of Okmulgee, was established in 1882 by Alice Mary Robertson at the request of the Creek Indian Council, and initially operated by the Presbyterian Church. Nuyaka Mission was a boarding school for Boys and Girls by the Presbyterians from 1884 to 1899, and has been partially maintained since it was founded by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The Creek Tribe operated the school for ten years (1899-1909). From 1909 until 1921 it was operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and then from 1921 to 1933 it was operated by the Baptists. Nuyaka Boarding School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1899-1932. The school's name varies in these reports from Nuyaka, Nuyaka Boarding School, and Nuyaka School and Orphanage. The school is classified as a Tribal boarding school for the years of 1899-1922 and then listed as a contract mission boarding school in 1931-1932. A 1907 IA Report notes that the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory lists this as a Boarding School receiving Federal Funding for benefit of Creek Nation. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). |     |

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## Oahe Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Oahe Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Oahe Industrial School, Oahe Indian Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | West Hughes, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1874  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1914  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | A missionary named Riggs opened the mission to Peoria Bottoms and referred to this new mission as the Oahe Indian Mission. The Oahe Industrial School opened in 1883 as a boarding school for Indian children as well as a second boarding school for young girls in the 1890s. The mission school served students from Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, and Rosebud until it closed in 1914. Completion of the Oahe Dam led to the flooding of the original site of the Oahe Chapel. On weekdays, the chapel was still used for academics, with English the language of the home and school. However, most religious and moral instruction was given in Dakota. The South Dakota Historical Society describes the opening and closing dates of 1874 to 1914. |     |

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## Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Calvin Institute, Durant Presbyterian College  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Durant, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1894   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1966   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract Mission Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1911 and as late as 1932 as a Contract Mission Boarding school.</p> <p>The 1921 IA Report shows the school as Contract, Mission, Boarding School. The 1931 IA Report at pg. 40,67 listed this as a contract boarding school. Formerly Calvin Institute, location was Choctaw Nation's administrative headquarters from 1975 -2018. Several sources, including one from the Choctaw Nation, outline the open and closed dates above.</p> |     |

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## Old Goodland Indian Orphanage

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Old Goodland Indian Orphanage   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Old Goodland Indian Orphanage, Goodland Academy and Indian Orphanage, Old Goodland Indian Orphan Industrial School, Old Goodland Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Hugo, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1848  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1931   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Contract Mission, Boarding & Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Old Goodland Indian Orphanage is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1905-1931 as Old Goodland, and depending on the year of the report, is classified as Tribal, Mission Boarding, Small Boarding, Contract Mission Boarding, and Contract Boarding school. The 1858 IA Report mentions a day school in operation at the Goodland Mission. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>School and children's home - Goodland School – known in those days as "Goodland Academy" – originated primarily as a boarding and day school with an average attendance of 40 boys and girls. Oldes Private boarding school in Oklahoma is noted as still in Operation as of the 1931 IA Report. This report also states this is to be a contract boarding school.</p> |     |



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## Omaha Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Omaha Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Omaha Boarding School, Omaha Industrial School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Macy, Nebraska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1873  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1906   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Omaha Industrial School is documented as a government, boarding school receiving federal funding in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1904 (pg. 40). |     |

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## Omaha Mission Boarding

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Omaha Mission Boarding   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Omaha, Nebraska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1886   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1891  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Omaha Mission is documented as a Contract Mission Boarding School in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886 (pg. XCIV). The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (only girls admitted at that time), notes that a government-supported boarding school for children of the Omaha Tribe, was constructed near Bluebird Creek in 1856-1857. |     |

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## Oneida Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Oneida Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Oneida, Wisconsin  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893-03-27   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1918  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1893 indicates this is Oneida Boarding School's first year in operation. The Superintendent requests another building as there are many children on the Oneida Reservation that would likely attend. Additionally, it was requested that the school become a bonded school since the Green Bay Agency is 50 miles away from the school (page 343-344). In 1984, the Oneida Tribe took total ownership of the school site by purchasing it from the Diocese of Green Bay. They renamed the facility as the Norbert Hill Center and turned the boarding school into a day school. |     |

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## Osage Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Osage Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | McCabe Boarding   |     |
| School Address                      | Pawhuska, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1872  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1922  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Osage Boarding School is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1896-1922, as a government reservation boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1872-1922.</p> <p>Per the 1898 IA Report, pg. I-II, Osage Boarding School was listed as a boarding school and received federal support. Opened by the Federal Government January 1, 1874 near the Osage Agency Headquarters in Pawhuska, Oklahoma strictly for Osage children (Indian Territory until 1907). This federal boarding school was a roughly T-shaped structure of local sandstone, standing four stories high from basement laundry to attic. The building was separated by partitions into two sets of classrooms, dining rooms, and dormitories - one for boys and one for girls. In January 1906, the capacity at the school was 100 boys, 80 girls, 180 children total with an enrollment of 147. By 1911, the school had added a boiler house, an extensive laundromat, and a power house. The Osage Boarding School closed in December 1921 due to declining enrollment - the remaining pupils were transferred to public and private schools.</p> |     |

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## Osage Manual Labor School for Boys and Osage School for Girls

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Osage Manual Labor School for Boys and Osage School for Girls   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Osage Catholic Mission and Schools, St. Francis Institute, St. Ann's Academy, St. Paul  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | St. Paul, Kansas  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1847-05-10  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1870  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Contract Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Osage Mission was established by Jesuit and Loretto missionaries during 1847. A private website documents that Superintendent, Major Thomas H. Harvey, convinced President Tyler to try a Catholic Osage Mission in July of 1844 under Father Schoenmaker. It states that the Osage Manual Labor School for Boys opened on May 10, 1847, but the government contract included girls, so additional efforts went into staffing nuns for the girls and their school opened on October 10, 1847. The Marquette University archives contains records with pupils' names, dates of attendance, and handwritten copies of outgoing letters and reports about the school by Father Schoenmaker and U.S. Indian Agent Andrew J. Dorn to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the School Office of the U.S. Indian Department. This information supports findings that this institution was receiving federal support. A National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Application Form for the Osage Mission Infirmary, which was located at the Jesuit complex, west of St. Francis Church and across from St. Ann's Academy, as documented by additional history. The NRHP document goes on to say that Schoenmaker arrived at Osage Mission on April 29th, 1847, and took possession of two buildings then being constructed by the Indian Department. When completed, one building was used for the education of Osage boys. With the arrival of Mother Bridget Hayden and the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross from St. Louis in October 1847, a school for Osage girls was established in the other building. Both schools were known as Manual Labor Schools. As the Manual Labor Schools had been the central focus of the settlement at Osage Mission, the schools adapted to service the needs of the incoming white settlers. In the 1870s, the school for boys was chartered as the St. Francis Institute, and the school for girls was chartered as St. Ann's Academy. The NRHP describes the Osage selling their land to the government and relocating to Oklahoma around 1870 and possibly discontinuing attendance at the school. However, the 1891 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs documents the Neosho County St. Ann's Academy as receiving a government contract with an average attendance of 3 Native American boarding school students (page 4-5 of Volume 2). A government contract was also documented in the 1866-1890 for St. Ann's. The NRHP documents the Jesuits leaving the mission in 1892 and in 1895, the name changed again to St. Paul.</p> |     |

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## Otoe Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Otoe Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Oto Boarding School, Otoe Missouri Indian Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Red Rock, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1919  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Otoe Boarding school is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1891-1919, as a government reservation boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1880-1919. Per the 1898 IA Report, pg. I-II, Otoe Boarding was listed as a boarding school and received federal support. In its nearly 40-year history, the Otoe Boarding School burned down twice before finally closing in 1919. |     |

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## Otoe Missouri Indian Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Otoe Missouri Indian Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Otoe Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Barneston, Nebraska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1854   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1881   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Tribe's website describes the original school for the Otoe as being located on the Big Blue Reservation near Ashland, Nebraska which opened around 1854. The school was moved with the Tribe from Nebraska to Red Rock, Oklahoma in 1881. The location in Oklahoma is believed to have operated from 1881 - 1919 under the name Otoe Boarding School. The Cherokee Strip Museum, operated by the Oklahoma Historical Society, describes that the "Quakers originally established the Otoe-Missouria Boarding School on the Big Blue reservation." The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1879 describes one school operating for the Otoe Missouri and it was an industrial, boarding school receiving federal funding (page 104). Research suggests that the Industrial School discussed in the IA Report was the same school being operated by the missionaries. |     |

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## Ouray Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Ouray Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Ouray Boarding School, Uncompahgre Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Randlett, Utah  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1905  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Ouray Indian School is documented as a reservation, boarding school throughout the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1893-1905 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA), noting "...the Uintah Boarding School, or Ute Indian Boarding School, was established in 1881 by the Episcopal Mission, as was the Ouray Boarding School in 1885." "The Uncompahgre Utes were removed from western Colorado to the Ouray-Uintah Reservation in 1887, and an Indian school was operated by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs at Randlett, then known as Leland, about four miles south of Fort Duchesne. The school was later moved north to White Rocks, as water at Leland was bad and scarce." Research indicates that Leland and Randlett names were used interchangeably for the same place. The 1897 IA Report states that the "Uncompahgre Utes residing on the Uncompahgre Reservation attended a boarding school located at the Ouray Agency (p. 285). The Ouray Boarding School closed in 1905, and its students next attended the White Rocks School.</p> |     |



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## Panguitch Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Panguitch Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Southern Utah (Panguitch) Boarding School, Orton, Panguitch Boarding  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | St. George Southern Utah Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Panguitch, Utah   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1904  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1909  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Panguitch Boarding School is documented as a government, reservation boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1907. Described in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school operating from 1901-1909.</p> <p>The Superintendent of the former Southern Utah Boarding School in St. George, UT appeared to be spearheading a move to a new and better location for the school that likely did not occur until 1904. The 1904 IA Report describes the Superintendent's work as the "School Superintendent in Charge of the Shivwits" at the Indian School in Southern Utah. However, the location is listed as Panguitch and it is likely the Superintendent is describing the school as physically located in Panguitch. The Superintendent states "the school has found its home" and that the progress was slightly hampered "this first year by late moving" (pages 345-346). The Panguitch school is also listed as receiving a larger appropriation that year for education and the purchase of new land. The 1904 and 1905 IA Reports list "St. George: Southern Utah Boarding" (page 590), but the Superintendent continues to describe the school as being in Panguitch. The first year Panguitch appears is in the 1906 IA Report as Orton, Panguitch boarding in Orton, UT and the Southern Utah name no longer appears. Researchers used 1904 as the likely opening of this school with the St. George school closing the same year. The 1908 IA Report states that Panguitch will be closed and a day school will be opened (page 42). The 1909 IA Report shows no students in the statistics table for that year and an act of Congress giving the Panguitch School to the State of Utah (page 20). Utah State University (USU), which currently leases the land from the state, is said to be organizing work through its anthropology department and with the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah. It plans to survey and map the grounds of the school. Judson Finley, head of the anthropology department at USU, said the college will also excavate the site — but only if the tribe wants it done.</p> |     |

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## Pawnee Boarding and Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Pawnee Boarding and Training School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pawnee Indian Agency, Pawnee Indian School, Pawnee Indian Boarding School, Pawnee Industrial Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Pawnee, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1878  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1958  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Pawnee Boarding and Training School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1891-1932 as a Government Reservation Boarding School. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Pawnee, with an opened date of 1874. In the 1893 IA Report (pg.618), Pawnee Boarding school was a federally funded boarding school. The Pawnee Indian Agency and an Indian boarding school, named the Pawnee Industrial School, were established just east of the present site of the City of Pawnee. The school was closed in 1958 and the land was returned to the Pawnee Nation in 1968. Many of the former Industrial School buildings now serve as Tribal offices and as a home for the Pawnee Nation College. The area is on the National Register as a Historic District.</p> |     |

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## Pecan Creek Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pecan Creek Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pecan Creek Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Muskogee, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1898   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1911  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Pecan Creek Boarding School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1898 and as late as 1909. The school is listed in a 1912 IA Report under the Sale of Tribal Buildings under the Creek Nation, therefore the school may have closed between the years of 1910-1912. The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report as a Tribal Boarding school having received Federal Funding for the benefit of Creek Nation. A 1902 IA Report (pg. 172) with notes by the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory lists this as a Boarding School receiving Federal Funding for benefit of Creek Nation. |     |

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## Perris Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Perris Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Sherman Institute   |     |
| School Address                      | Perris, California  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1891  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1904  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Perris appears in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, and 1902 as a government funded boarding school. Perris also appears in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as operational from 1891 to 1903 in Perris, California. Perris Indian School was established in 1892 under the direction of Mr. M. S. Savage. This was the first off-reservation Indian Boarding School in the state of California. Due to an inadequate water supply to conduct these subjects at the school a better location was sought. Perris Indian School remained in operation until December 1904 when the remaining students were transferred to the Riverside School site. The Indian Appropriation Act of March 3, 1891, appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of buildings for an industrial school for the Mission Indians near the village of Perris, in California, upon a tract of land of not less than 80 acres, to be donated for that-purpose (26 Stat., pg.1012).</p> |     |

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## Phoenix Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Phoenix Indian Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Phoenix Training School, Phoenix Training and Industrial School, Peel Institute, Phoenix School, Phoenix Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Phoenix, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1891-09-03   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1990   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Nonreservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Phoenix Indian School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school that opened around 1891. Per the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1892, the Phoenix Boarding School was first established at an abandoned military post of Fort McDowell, but was moved to Phoenix when Fort McDowell was found to be an unsuitable place for a school. A hotel building was leased and used for school purposes while awaiting the construction of new school buildings on the site, situated 3 miles north of the city. The construction contract was signed on December 9, 1891 and the project completed on April 24, 1892. The school was transferred to its permanent quarters on May 6, 1892, but construction didn't conclude until June 25, 1892. By the Indian Appropriation Act approved on March 3, 1891, Congress made an appropriation for the purchase of land or improvements and construction of buildings for this school not to exceed \$6000. In the 1930s, Phoenix Indian School discontinued the lower grades, which moved to on-reservation schools, and began to serve only students in grades 9-12. As attitudes about American Indian education changed and with the Johnson-O'Malley Act of 1934, more tribes started building schools and taking control of the educational needs of their students. This shift lead to a decline in enrollment and the Phoenix Indian School closed in 1990.</p> |     |

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## Pierre Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Pierre Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pierre Indian School Learning Center, Pierre Indian Learning Center, Pierre Indian Learning Center  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Pierre, South Dakota, 57501   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1891  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1888, the South Dakota Livestock Association of Pierre, in the Dakota Territory, gave a 20-acre tract of land to the United States Government (Bureau of Indian Affairs), for an Indian Industrial School. The school, known as the Pierre Indian School, later purchased an additional 160 acres. Original school buildings were constructed in time for the 1890-91 school year and featured separate dormitories for boys and girls with bathrooms and iron bedsteads. The initial enrollment was five students. In 1972, the Bureau of Indian Education began to reexamine the Pierre Indian School. Today, the school continues to serve Indian children from fifteen tribes in the tri-state area. |     |

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## Pima Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Pima Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pima Agency Boarding School, Pima Central Day School, Sacaton Boarding School, Sacaton Central School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Sacaton, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1880  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1970   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Pima Boarding School is listed, in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953)(BIA Investigation Report), as Pima Central and classified as a day school with an opening date of 1932. Also, refers to this school as "boarding, 1881," referring to its former name of Pima Boarding School. The Pima Boarding school is listed in the IA Reports from 1880-1932 as a reservation boarding school and then listed from 1934-1936 as Pima (Central), classified as a day school. The 1968 Oversight Hearings reports the school as Pima Central a day school operated by the BIA.</p> <p>Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1882, p. 8, notes that "[a] boarding school with 75 scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of 67, has been in successful operation at this agency the past year. This being the first regular boarding school that was ever attempted here...."</p> <p>The 1889 IA Report, p. 120, states the main Pima boarding school building at the agency burned in the fire in Nov 1888. May have been in Sacaton originally and moved to Phoenix. Pima Central Boarding School opened in 1881 while the day school opened in 1932, as indicated in the BIA Investigation Report.</p> <p>The 1892 IA Report, p. 51, also describes that Pima opened in Sept. 1881</p> <p>The 1894 IA Report, p. 104, describes that the Pima agency and boarding school are located on the Gila River Reservation, 15 miles north of Casa Grande, AZ.</p> <p>The 1896 IA Report, p. 118, shows overcrowding conditions at the Pima boarding school were relieved at intervals by transferring pupils to other schools.</p> |     |

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## Pine Point Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pine Point Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pine Point Experimental School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Ponsford, Minnesota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1892   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1936   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Pine Point was operational in early 1900s as a Federal boarding school and at some point may have transitioned to the Pine Point Experimental School, a K-8 school and an alternative high school ran by Tribal members to improve education on the Reservation. Listed as a reservation boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1911, page 173. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) listing of open and closed schools lists Pine Point as operational from 1892 to 1936. |     |



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## Pine Ridge Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pine Ridge Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Oglala Pine Ridge Boarding School; Oglala Indian Training School; Oglala Community School; Pine Ridge School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Pine Ridge, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | December, 1883   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Training School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Review of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Pine Ridge Agency only ever document two instances of boarding schools-- one the contract mission boarding School - Holy Rosary; and one reservation boarding school. In the 1930-1932 IA Reports, it is the first time the school is referred to as Oglala. Therefore, it is documented that Pine Ridge and Oglala are one boarding school. The current Pine Ridge school is believed to be constructed in 1995 and the school's current website states that the original schoolhouse was built in 1879. The 1880 IA Report describes the agent's intention to establish a boarding school for 100 (page 41). The 1881-1883 IA Reports describe day schools, but no progress in a boarding school. The 1884 IA Report states that the boarding school opened in December last with 80 children (page 39). The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as "Oglala Community" a boarding and day school with the post office at Pine Ridge. This report also listed the open date of the school as 1883. The 1900, 1902, 1907, 1911, 1929, and 1932 IA Reports note Pine Ridge boarding is operated by Pine Ridge Agency as a government funded boarding school. It is listed as Pine Ridge (Oglala) on the 1932 IA Report and Oglala on the 1929 IA Report.</p> |     |

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## Pine Springs Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pine Springs Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pine Springs Day School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Fraziers Well Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | Houck, AZ  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1930s  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Pine Springs Boarding School is listed, in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), as a boarding and day school that opened in 1935. The school is listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Year Book as completed in 1953, possibly implying that boarding facilities were constructed and indicates boarding enrollment was authorized. The 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports as a boarding school operated by the BIA. The school currently operates as a bureau operated day school under the BIE. |     |

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## Pinedale Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pinedale Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pinedale School, Pinedale Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Pinedale, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1917   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1975  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1921 (p. 52) states that the day school was not in operation during the 1920-1921 school year. Pinedale started out as a day school but was converted to a boarding school in the early 1950s. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists Pinedale as an operational boarding and day school. The "Statistics Concerning Indian Education" reports identify Pinedale to be a reservation boarding school starting in 1952. It is shown to be a community boarding school in The Navajo Yearbook during the 1956-1957 and 1957-1958 school years. By 1959, community boarding schools became referred to as reservation boarding schools. The school is listed in the 1969 Indian Education hearing report. |     |

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## Pinon Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pinon Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pinon Dormitory, Pinon Day School, Pinon Community School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Pinon, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Pinon Boarding School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school that opened in 1935. The school is listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Year Book as completed in 1954 and indicates boarding enrollment was authorized. The wings of Building 316 are the two original dormitory buildings built in 1935 at the Pinon Boarding School. The school currently operates as a tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation. |     |

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## Pipestone Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pipestone Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Pipestone, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1959  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Pipestone Indian Boarding School in Pipestone, Minnesota was established in 1892 and the first students arrived there shortly after the completion of the first building. Children from several states and tribes of the Midwest were students there, including those from the Dakota, Oneida, Pottawattomie, Arikara, Sac and Fox, and other tribes. The Pipestone School supervised the Birch Cooley Day School from 1899 to 1920. It also had agency duties and operated as the Pipestone Agency beginning in 1914. As with all Indian boarding schools, the typical schedule was for the students to spend half the day in classes and the other half day in vocational training. This school appears on the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) listing of open and closed schools as still open as of the date of the report and first opened in 1893. |     |

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## Plum Creek Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Plum Creek Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Plum Creek, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1895  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1902  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, and 1902 note this school is operated by contract and boarding in 1895 and by religious and government in 1900 "[l]ocated about 80 miles southwest of the agency" - listed in the 1890s as being under contract, but in 1902 with only private dollars. |     |

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## Ponca Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Ponca Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Ponca Industrial Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | White Eagle, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1882   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1919   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Ponca Boarding school is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1896-1919 as a government reservation boarding school. There is also a separate Ponca Agency school that is listed in the IA Reports as Ponca, Oakland, also listed at Oakland Day which operated as a day school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Day school with opened and closed dates of 1882-1919. |     |

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## Pottawatomie Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Pottawatomie Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Potawatomi Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Hoyt, Kansas  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1866  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1908   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1886-1890 describe the school as being in existence although generally described as struggling with operations. The 1891 IA Report documents the Potawatomi Boarding School being in existence however, the new superintendent reports that he can find no records pertaining to the school history, but he is certain it has been established and conducted about the same as the present for 18-20 years</p> <p>Therefore, the starting date is around 1870 based on this information. The 1896 IA Report documents the school as being 10 miles from Hoyt, Kansas notes it was erected in 1892. School appears in IA Reports through 1908. The Superintendent in the 1902 IA Report describes a festival being held at the beginning of the year for the "spell of cheer and goodwill the Indian parents cheerfully gave up their children to the school employees" which resulted in the best enrollment numbers, 51 girls and 72 boys (page 221).</p> |     |



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## Pottawatomie Mission Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Pottawatomie Mission Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Potawatomi Baptist Manual Labor School, Pottawatomie Training School, Baptist Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Topeka, Kansas  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1848-07-24  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1873  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Contract, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Treaties of 1846 led to the establishment of the second Baptist Pottawatomie station in Kansas, later known as the Pottawatomie Baptist Manual Labor Training School. A 1977 document states "the selection of the Baptists for the establishment of a school was acknowledged by the American Indian Mission Association on July 24, 1848." It further describes correspondence from Superintendent Harvey to Agent Cummins, instructing him to advise both the Catholics and Baptists that "they will be allowed \$50.00 for each child they board, clothe, and educate, and a reasonable compensation for day scholars." There is mention that, in 1855, this school and mission was transferred to the Southern Baptist Convention which was documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1855. In 1856, school officials had concerns about funding repairs and requested additional allowances per pupil that they were unsure the government would cover. The school was described in 1860 as still receiving government funding, but that this was not enough to sustain school debts. The Pottawatomie agent reported that the Baptist Mission School was disbanded on June 21, 1861, at the request of a Mr. Jackson who had been managing the school for the last 6 years, due to a lack of funds. A complication arose as an 1861 Pottawatomie treaty granted 320 acres for the Baptist Manual Labor School as well as a Catholic-operated school, St. Mary's. The Baptists are said to have reclaimed the property and reopened the school in 1866. In 1867, the boarding school was kept until the two bands of the Pottawatomie were moved to Indian territory. In June 1869, floor plans and specifications outlining a prospective hospital and other buildings were planned, but never built. It is unclear when exactly the school closed, but the property was sold to a horse breeder in 1873 (date to be used for end date). Site last reported to be used for offices of the Kansas Historical Society.</p> |     |

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## Presbyterian School for Indian Girls

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Presbyterian School for Indian Girls  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Henry Kendall College, Minerva Home   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Muskogee, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1891  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1907  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding, College  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Presbyterian School for Indian Girls is listed as Henry Kendall College in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1891 and as late as 1906, as a Denominational and Private Schools under the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and the Creek Nation. The school was established in 1891 as a home training school for Indian girls, and then in 1894 it was organized as a college and opened to both Indian and white students. The 1899 IA report (p.46) documents a special land allotment and patent as part of an agreement between the federal government and the tribe for land to be given free of charge to the mission for the operation of a school. This federal action being used to document federal support to the institution. Due to the Curtis Act, we are assuming the school received federal funding.</p> <p>In 1882, the Creek Nation chartered Presbyterian School for Indian Girls. In 1894, at the request of the Synod of Indian Territory, the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church elevated the academy's status and chartered it as Henry Kendall College. Its original location was in downtown Muskogee and classes were held in the Minerva Home school for girls. But in 1898, Creek nation donated 20 acres of land where dorms were constructed. Financial difficulties prompted school officials to ask the Synod of Indian Territory to assume control, sell the school's land and seek a new location. Now University of Tulsa, Henry Kendall College moved to Tulsa in 1907.</p> |     |

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## Pryor Creek Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pryor Creek Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pryor Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Pryor, Montana   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1903   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1902, Part I, describes the construction of a new school for the Crow on the western edge of the reservation near Pryor (page 442). The 1903 IA Report describes two Government schools, one at the Pryor Substation and one at the Agency (page 191). The school was described in research as opening on February 12, 1903, with 60 students (1903 IA Report, pg. 193). The Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Report from 1920 shows the school as still in existence (page 8). The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) shows the school as operational as a mission in 1887 and then open and closed dates of 1901-1920. Documenting this school as opening in 1903 per the IA Reports. Supplemental research indicates that the school likely transitioned to a day school in 1912-1913 and again in 1920-1921. |     |

## Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint Boarding School, and T'iis Ts'ozí Bi' Olta'

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |  |     |   |     |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|--|
| Name:                               | Pueblo Bonito School  |     | Crownpoint Boarding School   |     | T'iis Ts'ozí Bi' Olta'  |     |  |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Crownpoint Community School, Pueblo Bonito Boarding School, Eastern Navajo  |     | T'iis Ts'ozí Bi'Olta', Crownpoint Community School   |     | Crownpoint Community School   |     |  |
| Associated School(s):               | Crownpoint Boarding School, T'iis Ts'ozí Bi' Olta'  |     | Pueblo Bonito School, T'iis Ts'ozí Bi' Olta'   |     | Crownpoint Boarding School, Pueblo Bonito School  |     |  |
| School Address                      | Crownpoint, New Mexico  |     | Crownpoint, New Mexico   |     | Crownpoint, New Mexico 87313  |     |  |
| Start Date:                         | 1912  |     | 1963   |     | 2010  |     |  |
| End Date:                           | 1962  |     | 2010   |     | Open  |     |  |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |  |     | BIE-operated  |     |  |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes | Housing  | Yes | Housing   | Yes |  |
|                                     | Education   | Yes | Education  | Yes | Education   | Yes |  |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes | Federal Support  | Yes | Federal Support   | Yes |  |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes | Timeframe  | Yes | Timeframe   | No  |  |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |  |
| General Notes                       | <p>Pueblo Bonito Boarding School opened in 1912 and is mentioned or listed in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1910 and as late as 1932, as a reservation boarding and day school. The school is also referred to as Crownpoint Boarding School from 1941 – 1951. The boarding school had a "small, modern hospital" built in 1939 to replace the original facility, which had been constructed in 1914. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as Crownpoint, classified as an boarding and day school, and established in 1912. In 1947, Congress wanted to expand the school's capacity from its current 200-300 students to 750. Around 1962, the Pueblo Bonito school closed and a new school named Crownpoint Boarding School was built in a different location</p> |     | <p>The Crownpoint School was built in 1962 and served as a replacement facility for the Pueblo Bonito School, which closed at the end of the 1960-1961 school year. The elementary school opened in the fall of 1963 and had a 600-capacity facility. The school is located on the eastern border of New Mexico's Navajo Nation, in a region that is remote, distant, and rural. After 35 years of operation, the school facilities were in need of major repair and improvement. It would be more cost efficient to build a new school than to repair and maintain one that was built in the 1960s. Funds for the construction of a replacement facility were appropriated by Congress in 2006 and the construction project was expected to be completed in 2009. It is reported that a new school facility was built and opened in another location, now named T'iis Ts'ozí Bi' Olta' (Crownpoint Community School).</p> |     | <p>The T'iis Ts'ozí Bi' Olta' (Crownpoint Community School) opened in its current location around 2010, when the old Crownpoint Boarding School was demolished.</p> |     |  |

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## Pueblo Pintado Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Pueblo Pintado Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pueblo Pintado School, Pueblo Pintado Day School, Pueblo Pintado Community School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Cuba, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School, Residential  |     |
| General Notes                       | Pueblo Pintado is a reservation boarding school; it was originally constructed as a day school and was later converted to a boarding school due to the scattered population and poor roads. It is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day School as of June 1951 that opened in 1935. Pueblo Pintada had been given appropriations by Congress on several occasions to undergo several expansions over the years (e.g. 1950s, 1980s) to accommodate more day students. Today Pueblo Pintado Community School is a day and residential school that serves 250 students in grades FACE (Family and Child Education) through 8th. The school is located in an rural community within the Navajo reservation in the middle area of Cuba, Grants, Crownpoint, and Bloomfield, New Mexico. Pueblo Pintado has a residential hall where the students are able to stay overnight during the week and go home on the weekends. |     |

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## Puyallup Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Puyallup Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Puyallup Industrial School; Cushman Indian Trades School; Puyallup Indian School; Puyallup Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Cushman Indian School  |     |
| School Address                      | Squaxin Island, Washington   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1857   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1869  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Puyallup is documented as a government reservation boarding school in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891-1908. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Puyallup and classified as boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1857-1920. The first Puyallup primary school is identified as operating in 1858 on the south end of Squaxin Island, but was soon terminated because of low attendance at that location. In 1869, the school was resumed on the Puyallup Reservation. |     |

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## Pyramid Lake Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Pyramid Lake Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pyramid Lake Sanatorium, Nevada Day School, Pyramid Lake High School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Nixon, Nevada   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1879  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Pyramid Lake Boarding School is documented as a Government, or Reservation Boarding in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891-1899. A Nevada Department of Education document states that the "[d]ay school operated between September 1, 1879 – December 31, 1882. The school changed to a boarding school in January 1, 1883, then later changed back to a day school. Pyramid Lake Boarding School was also known as Nevada Day School from 1885-1948. The school was accepted into State system in 1948. The present day Pyramid Lake School aka Pyramid Lake Jr. Sr. High School (PLJSHS), is a tribal secondary school in Nixon, Nevada, funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. |     |

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## Quapaw Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Quapaw Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Quapaw, Ottawa Industrial Boarding School, Quapaw Mission School, Quapaw Manual Labor School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Quapaw, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1872-09-01  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1900  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Quapaw Boarding School is listed in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1880-1900. The 1880 IA Report (pg.89) indicates by narrative that the school was operated by the Mission and is listed as Quapaw, Ottawa Industrial Boarding School. Although the school is listed in the 1883-1885 IA Reports, it is unclear when the school transitioned operations from Mission to Government; however, this transition may have occurred in 1884 where the school is then listed as Quapaw Boarding School and not Quapaw Mission School. This school is also then documented in the 1886-1897 IA Reports as supported by the Government. The 1891-1900 IA Reports classifies the school as a government, reservation, boarding school. The 1900 IA Report indicates that the school was closed in 1900 (p.224). The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>Although various sources have placed the Quapaw School in or near Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma, it was determined to be on the Quapaw Reservation. The Department's Organization Authority Record for the Quapaw Agency states it was established in 1871 for Indians in both Oklahoma and Kansas and that a group of Modoc were transferred there in 1873. In the 1873 IA Report, there is a beginning section that documents the Modoc War and states that the Modoc Band have been transferred to the Quapaw Reservation, where their children were enrolled in the school there. An Oklahoma State Department of Education document describes the Modoc as arriving in Baxter Springs, Kansas, where it was decided by Hiram W. Jones to locate them on Eastern Shawnee land, where the Quapaw Agency was in what is now Ottawa County, Oklahoma. It is further described as being bound on the north by the Kansas state line and on the east by the Missouri. The 1886 IA Report lists the location as using Seneca County, Missouri post office and telegraphic address and describes how close the agency is to Baxter Springs, KS. It is also documented as being located 10 miles north of the agency which is near Seneca, Missouri.</p> |     |



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## Quinaielt Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Quinaielt Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Quinailt School, Taholah (Quinaielt) Day School, Taholah Day School, Tahola Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Taholah, Washington  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1870   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885 lists the school as Quinaielt Boarding School under the Quinaielt Agency. (pg. CCXXIV). The Quinaielt Boarding School is also listed as a Government Reservation Boarding school in the 1895-1896 IA Reports. Then listed in the 1897-1919 IA Reports as a Government Day school. The IA Reports list the school as Quinaielt from 1895-1908 and from 1911-1919 it is listed as Taholah. Addendum III, Table 4 of the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), lists Quinailt as a boarding school with a post office address of Taholah, WA, and opened and closed dates of 1870-1890 (p.1576). |     |

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## Rainy Mountain Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Rainy Mountain Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Gotebo, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Rainy Mountain Boarding school is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1892-1919 and classified as a government reservation boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Day school with opened and closed dates of 1893-1920.</p> <p>In 1893, the Rainy Mountain Boarding School opened south of Gotebo at the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Reservation. The school operated until 1920 when it was closed down and abandoned. Rainy Mountain Boarding School was close by and therefore mostly had the support of the Kiowa people. By the turn of the twentieth century, annual enrollment averaged 130, exceeding the school's capacity. The 1907 IA Report to the Commissioner stated it was a Government funded boarding school. Per the 1898 IA Report of the Commissioner of the Office of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, pg. 12, Rainy Mountain Boarding School was listed as a government reservation boarding school.</p> |     |

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## Ramona Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Ramona Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Ramona Indian Girls School, Ramona Industrial School for Indian Girls, Ramona Boarding School, Ramona School, University of New Mexico   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Santa Fe, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1885   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1895   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Contract, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Horatio Ladd founded the Ramona Indian Girls School in Santa Fe. Ladd was a member of the Congregational Ministry, receiving a significant amount of support from New England church groups to pursue missionary endeavors, including the establishment of the school. Ramona School was established as a special section of the Old University of New Mexico, Santa Fe. The Ramona School was not at the university, but rather located on property obtained from J. H. Taylor. The land included 5 acres and 60 fruit trees and also formerly was the site of an "adobe" plant. The school is mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1887 to 1896 as a contract boarding school for the benefit of Navajos, Apache, and other Indians at Santa Fe, receiving support from the federal government. The 1895 IA Report states the Ramona Boarding school was discontinued in 1895. The school was in session only 1 month during the 1894-1895 school year (see pg. 496-497). |     |

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## Rapid City Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Rapid City Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Rapid City Indian School and Sanatorium, Rapid City Training, Sioux Sanatorium, Sioux San Hospital*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Rapid City, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1898  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Boarding School, Sanatorium   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Rapid City Indian School operated from 1898 until 1933. In 1939, the Sioux Sanitarium was built on the site. It treated Native Americans with tuberculosis. That institution closed in the 1960s. The grounds are currently home to the Sioux San Hospital. In 2017, efforts were initiated to convey land back to trust for the Rapid City Indian Boarding School Lands Project. Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1900, 1902, 1907, 1911, 1929, and 1932 note that Rapid City Indian School was initially a non-reservation government boarding school before it converted to a tuberculosis sanatorium. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) notes Rapid City Indian School was operating from 1898 to 1934. The 1910, 1912, and 1920, and 1941 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports (RIA) show this location as Rapid City, SD. Also, the 1941 RIA supports the information about the transition of the school closure to the sanatorium, with the 1941 RIA showing only "Sioux Sanatorium."</p> |     |

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## Red Cloud Indian School\*

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Red Cloud Indian School*  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Holy Rosary Mission, Holy Rosary Mission Boarding School, Holy Rosary Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Pine Ridge, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1888  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Red Cloud appears on the 1910, 1912, and 1920 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports. The nearest post office is listed as Pine Ridge, SD. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1929, and 1932 note that Red Cloud Indian School/Holy Rosary Mission was originally a Catholic boarding school operated by the Catholic church with some resources from the Federal government. Red Cloud is listed under Pine Ridge Agency in the 1895 IA Report and this report also notes that the school is by contract. The school's own website shows the school actually started in 1888, so that date will be used for the open date. The school is still open, but not as a boarding school. The school campus is located about 4 miles north of Pine Ridge, SD on Highway 18.</p> |     |

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## Red Lake Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Red Lake Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Red Lake, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1877  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1935  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>School is documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1884 as all government funding with no cost to religious societies.</p> <p>In 1900, Oscar H. Lipp is listed as Principal and head of the school. This appears to be different school from Red Lake School ran by the sisters at St. Mary Mission Boarding School with a capacity of 100 Students in 1902, with 77 students boarded. Red Lake became Day School in 1934.</p> |     |

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## Red Moon Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Red Moon Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Red Moon Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Hammon, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1897  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1922   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Red Moon Boarding school is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1898-1925. The school is classified as a government reservation boarding school for the dates of 1898-1907 and then classified as a Day school for the years of 1911-1925. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a day school with opened and closed dates of 1898-1925. The 1907 IA Report lists the school as a government boarding school (p. 164).</p> <p>This school was also a mission for the Mennonite faith. The Red Moon School was established in 1897 near Hammon, Oklahoma. It was under the jurisdiction of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency until 1903 when it came under the newly created Seger Agency at Colony, Oklahoma. In December, 1909, the school became an independent separate agency. The Red Moon Agency was abolished on May 16, 1917 and the school was transferred back to the jurisdiction of the Seger Agency. The Red Moon School ceased functioning by 1922, but a sub-agency remained in operation there. The building burned on December 18, 1965.</p> |     |

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## Red Rock Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Red Rock Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Red Rock Day School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Red Valley, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1932   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Red Rock Boarding school is listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Year Book as being completed in 1935 and indicates boarding enrollment was authorized. The school started out as a day school, but was converted to a partial boarding school around 1950. The school is listed in the 1968 Oversight Hearing report as a boarding school operated under the BIA with a post office of Shiprock, NM. The school currently operates as a bureau operated day school under the BIE. The school was called a boarding school in National Gazetteer - Arizona 1986. |     |



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## Rice Station Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Rice Station Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Rice Indian School, Rice Station Day School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | San Carlos Boarding and Day  |     |
| School Address                      | San Carlos Indian Reservation, Gila Co., Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1900   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1941   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Rice Station Boarding School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), as a day school with opened and closed dates of 1900-1941. The school was established as a Boarding School in 1900 and reported to be located at Talkai, AZ, 12 miles north of San Carlos Agency. The school is listed in the 1900 - 1930s as San Carlos Rice Station and then listed as San Carlos in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1931-1936. All IA Reports classify the school as a reservation boarding school.</p> <p>Microfilm at the National Archives shows a transfer to San Carlos, 1 April 1919. A list of Cartographic Records of the BIA from 1977 lists a plat of the Rice Station Boarding School buildings on San Carlos Indian Reservation and mentions missions; no date provided.</p> |     |

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## Riverside Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Riverside Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Riverside Boarding, Wichita Caddo School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Anadarko, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1871  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Riverside Indian School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1891-1906, and classified as a government reservation boarding school. The school is listed in the 1951 Investigation of the BIA Report as a boarding school with an opened date of 1872. The school is currently operating as a Bureau Operated school under the Bureau of Indian Education. "Organized in 1871 at the old Wichita Indian Agency commissary with Thomas C. Battey as principal, it became the Wichita-Caddo School in 1872." Around 1878 - 1879, the facility was relocated about one mile west to a location along the Washita River and named Riverside Indian School. |     |

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## Rock Point Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Rock Point Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Tsé Nitsaa Deez'áhí Diné Bi'ólta', Rock Point Community School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Rock Point, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Contract, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Rock Point boarding and day school is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1936 as a day school under the Navajo Agency: Chin Lee Area and then listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school that opened in 1935. It is also listed as a reservation boarding school in the 1951-1961 Navajo Year Book, completed in 1935, and indicates boarding enrollment was authorized. In the 1968 Oversight Hearings report, the school is listed in the as a boarding school operated by the BIA.</p> <p>In 1935, a school was established and built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The governing board in 1972 established a contract with the BIA after the Public Law 93-638 went into effect where local communities took control their own school. Rock Point became an Indian contract boarding school and day school in 1973.</p> <p>The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) established the school in 1935. The school previously functioned as a boarding school. As of 2021, the school only takes day students.</p> |     |

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## Rocky Ridge Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Rocky Ridge Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Rocky Ridge Day and Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Kykotsmovi Village, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1968   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Rocky Ridge Boarding School is listed in the 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports the school as a boarding school operated by the BIA. The school currently operates as a bureau operated boarding school under the BIE. |     |

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## Rosebud Agency Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Rosebud Agency Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Rosebud Day School, Rosebud Community   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Mission, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1895  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1951   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1911, 1929, and 1932 alternately list Rosebud Agency as operating a day and/or boarding school on subsequent reports. The 1907 and 1911 IA Reports have separate boarding and day schools listed. The 1895 IA Report refers to it as a day school, but the 1900 IA Report lists a boarding school. The 1929 and 1932 IA Reports list a reservation boarding school. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) notes that this school was also called "Rosebud Community" and that the boarding portion was operated from 1897 and was still open as of the report and the day portion was opened in 1935 and was still open as of the report. The 1910, 1912, 1920 and 1941 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports (RIA) show a boarding school all four entries and a day school on the 1920 report. The 1941 RIA shows this school as Mission, SD for the nearest post office. |     |

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## Rough Rock Demonstration School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Rough Rock Demonstration School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Rough Rock Day School; Rough Rock Community School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Chinle, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE School  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Grant, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Rough Rock is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school that opened in 1935. The 1951-1961 Navajo Year Book lists the school as being completed in 1935 and having boarding facilities. Rough Rock Demonstration School was established in 1966 as the Rough Rock Demonstration School (RRDS). It was the first Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school to be directly operated by American Indians and the first Navajo-operated BIA school. Unlike BIA schools, the school taught Navajo culture, history, traditions, or code of ethics. In 1994, the school was incorporated as a nonprofit and changed its name as it was not a demonstration school anymore. The school currently operates as a tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation. |     |

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## Round Valley Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Round Valley Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Covelo, California   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1860   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1924   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| General Notes                       | <p>Round Valley is listed as a government funded and operated boarding school on the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895, 1900, 1902, 1907, and 1911. By the date of the 1929 IA Report (See Tule River day school ), it appears that Round Valley combined with Tule River and had ceased operation as a boarding school. Round Valley is listed on the Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports (RIA) for 1912 and 1920. On the 1910 RIA, the closest post office is listed as Covelo, California. No other town location could be determined. Round Valley is also listed on the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), but the years of operation are only listed as 1860-1924.</p> |     |

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## Sac and Fox Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Sac and Fox Indian Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Sac and Fox Mission School, Sac and Fox Manual Labor School, Sac and Fox Industrial and Boarding, Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Government Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Stroud, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1872   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1924   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Sac and Fox Boarding School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1893 - 1898 as Sac and Fox and classified as a Government Reservation Boarding School. The school also appears in the 1883-1886 IA Reports as a boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a Boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1876-1924. The Sac and Fox Indian Boarding School, begun by Quaker missionaries in 1872, was located on the eastern edge of the reserve land and many Sac and Fox children were forced to attend. "Many wagon loads of nearly 100 children are expected to attend the Sac and Fox Mission School," reported a Stroud newspaper in September of 1901. The first school building was a three-story brick structure, built at a cost to the tribe of \$9,500. Other school buildings included a girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, a laundry, a large barn, and a water tower and sewer system. |     |



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## Sacred Heart Mission (St. Mary's and St. Benedict)

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Sacred Heart Mission (St. Mary's)   |     | Sacred Heart Mission (St. Benedict's)   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Mary's Academy, St. Mary's Boarding, Sacred Heart Mission Boarding, St. Mary's Convent  |     | St. Benedict's Industrial School, Sacred Heart Mission Boarding, St. Benedict's College, Sacred Heart College |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |   |     |
| School Address                      | Sacred Heart, Oklahoma  |     | Sacred Heart, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1880  |     | as early as 1880  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1946  |     | 1926  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation Contract, Mission, Boarding and Day School  |     | Reservation, Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>According to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1890 and 1891, Sacred Heart Mission (also referred to as Sacred Heart Mission Boarding) is a contract Catholic School consisting of two separate schools, St. Benedict's College for boys and St. Mary's Convent for girls, both under the supervision of the Benedictine Fathers and located 65 miles south of Sac and Fox Agency on the Pottawatomie Reservation (p.367). These Mission schools are listed as one entry, usually as Sacred Heart Boarding, in the IA Reports as early as 1884. Starting around 1895, the schools are listed in the IA Reports as two entries, St. Mary's Boarding or St. Mary's Academy, and Sacred Heart – St. Benedict's or St. Benedict's Boarding. For the years of 1884-1898 the schools are classified as contract and then listed as supported by the Catholic Church for the years of 1901-1926.</p> <p>January 15, 1901, a fire broke out in the dining room of the Indian Boys School and swept out of control. Before it was over the blaze had destroyed the monastery, boys' school, college, girls' school, convent, and the church. Historical news accounts report that no one was killed, but the entire mission was destroyed with the exception of a few small buildings. The bakery and the two-story log cabin are the only buildings that remain today. Temporary wooden buildings were set up to carry on the boys' school, while the Sisters of Mercy moved one-quarter of a mile southeast to create a new St. Mary's Academy. Sacred Heart reverted to use as a priory after all other functions had moved to St. Gregory's. The priory closed permanently in 1965. The church remains, but most other buildings have been demolished. Supplemental research indicated that the boys school closed in 1926. National Park Service records for historical places note the schools started around 1880 and the girls' school continued until around 1929 and the boys' school until 1946.</p> |     |   |     |

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## Saint Mary's Catholic Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Saint Mary's Catholic Indian Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Odanah St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, Odanah Boarding and Day School, St. Mary's Catholic Church*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | New Odanah, Wisconsin   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1883  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Saint Mary's was listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 as a contract boarding school. The 1902 IA Report and subsequent years it is shown as only operated by church. School may have closed in 1969, but the Church website appears to indicate it is still operational as a church. |     |

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## San Carlos Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | San Carlos Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | San Carlos Agency Boarding School, San Carlos Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Rice Station   |     |
| School Address                      | San Carlos, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1887   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1929   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>San Carlos Boarding and Day School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) (BIA Investigation Report), as a boarding and day school with opened and closed dates of 1880-1929. Although the BIA Investigation Report indicates an opening date of 1880, the school was not completed until 1886 per the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886. The school is listed in the 1887-1905 IA Reports as a reservation boarding school and then only a day school in the 1905-1929 IA Reports.</p> <p>1899 Statistics of Indian tribes, Indian agencies, and Indian schools of every character lists San Carlos Agency Boarding School with capacity of 100 located 1/2 mile from San Carlos Agency. In 1899, it was reported that an entirely new school would be built as the buildings being used were "practically worthless."</p> |     |

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## San Juan Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | San Juan Training School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | San Juan Boarding School, San Juan Indian School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Shiprock Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Shiprock, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1906  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1966   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | San Juan Training School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1904 and as late as 1923 as a reservation boarding school. The school is mentioned in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), however it is listed as San Juan (consolidated with Shiprock) without classification or opened and closed dates. The 1951-1961 A Decade of Progress – Navajo Yearbook lists both schools San Juan and Shiprock, as operating in 1960. |     |

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## Sanostee Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Sanostee Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Saynostee Day School, Sanostee Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Sanostee, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1933  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Sanostee boarding school was established as a day school and then converted to a partial boarding school in the early 1950s. A new school plant was built at Sanostee. Statistics Concerning Indian Education for 1955 list Sanostee as a reservation boarding school. It had both boarding and day students. Sanostee Boarding School was operational as late as 1960. |     |

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## Santa Fe Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Santa Fe Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Dawes Institute, Santa Fe Industrial Training School, Santa Fe Indian Industrial School, Santa Fe Training School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Santa Fe, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1890-11-15   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Non reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1892 states (pg. 682) "[t]he school was opened November 15, 1890, with 9 pupils." For the first few years, the school was named "Dawes Institute." It later became known as the Santa Fe Indian School. (See 1891 IA Report, pg. 55 - Table 2). The school is still open today and currently serves grades 7-12. It provides dormitories for the students as well as a health center, food services, student clubs, and multiple athletic programs. |     |

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## Santa Rosa Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Santa Rosa Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Santa Rosa Day School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Sells, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1916   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Santa Rosa Boarding School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1916 and as late as 1936 as a day school. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as Santa Rosa, and classifies it as a day school that opened in 1917. Based on these reports, the school operated primarily as a day school and then converted to a boarding and day facility. The 1968 Indian Education: A National Tragedy report lists the school as a boarding school operated by the BIE and the 1978 Indian Education – Oversight Hearing Report also lists the school as Santa Rosa Boarding School. The school currently operates as Santa Rosa Day School, a bureau operated school under the BIE.</p> |     |

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## Santee Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Santee Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Santee and Flandreau Boarding School, Santee Agency Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Niobrara, Nebraska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1874   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1909   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Santee Agency Boarding School is documented as a Government reservation boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years from 1891 - 1908. Supplemental research describes that "government officials continued to recommend the establishment of a manual labor school at the Santee agency...recommended for the separation of church and state." In 1874, a Santee Industrial School was completed. It opened with thirty-six students and three teachers. Due to the presence of the Santee Normal Training School and several district schools on the reservation and the fact that the plant was in poor shape and "not well thought of by the Indians," the boarding school closed in 1909. |     |



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## Santee Normal Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Santee Normal Training School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Congregational Church and Manse, Santee Training School, Pilgrim Congregational Church*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Santee, Nebraska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1870   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1937   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Santee Normal Training School (congregational) is documented as a contract, mission boarding school that can maintain 150 boarding scholars under Reverend Riggs in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1893 (pg. 201). The Congregational Mission Church - The Pilgrim Congregational Church and Manse, which is associated with the school, is on the National Register of Historic Places which describes the location.</p> <p>Supplemental research describes that the Santee Normal Training School was founded by Alfred L. Riggs, an American Board member, to train native teachers. As a boarding school, established in the winter of 1870-1871, it had an enrollment of 111 and an average attendance of 69. From 1870 - 1923, the school had 2,398 pupils on the roll. After 67 years, the school closed in 1937. In 1893, the strain of trying to accommodate the school and the government proved too great. The government contract was terminated and the American Missionary Association, a Congregational body, operated the school until the fourth decade of the twentieth century. At one time the institution consisted of 18 buildings, and 480 acres of land, and enrollment exceeded 200. The research further describes that the school taught the Dakota pupils in their native language and publish literature in the Dakota language that may have resulted in loss of funding.</p> |     |

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## Seba Dalkai Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Seba Dalkai Boarding School*   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Seba Dalkai Day School, Seba Dalkai School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Winslow, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Seba Dalkai is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1936-1949 as a reservation day school. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as a boarding and day school with an opened date of 1935. The school is listed in subsequent federal reports through 1978. The school currently operates as a bureau operated boarding school under the BIE. |     |

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## Seger Indian Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Seger Indian Training School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Seger Colony Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Colony, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1941   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Per the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1898, pg. I-II, Seger Colony Boarding was listed as a boarding school and received federal support. John Seger built the federally funded Seger Industrial Training School (at present Colony) in 1893. This school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Seger and classified as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1893-1932. Seger Indian Training School, which operated through 1932 as a boarding school and into the 1940s as a day school, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 71001080). |     |

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## Seneca Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Seneca Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Seneca Indian School; Wyandotte Mission; Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Industrial Boarding School; Seneca Industrial Boarding School; Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding; Seneca (Quapaw)   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Wyandotte, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1872  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1980  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Seneca Boarding School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1880-1921. The 1880 IA Report indicates that the school was operated by the Mission as a Reservation Boarding School. Although the school is listed in the 1883-1885 IA Reports, it is unclear when the school transitioned operations from Mission to Government; however in the 1886 IA Report (and subsequent reports) as supported by the Government and listed as a reservation boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), as Seneca, Wyandotte (Quakers, 1872), as an Indian School still operating as of June 1951, with an opened date of 1883. Established by Society of Friends (Quaker) missionaries in 1872 for the Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandot Indians, by 1920 the school population was mostly Cherokee Indians. The school encompassed 160 acres on the Wyandot reservation.</p> <p>The Wyandotte Tribal Council donated land for the Quakers, with the approval of the commissioner of Indian Affairs, to operate a boarding school for Seneca, Wyandotte, and Shawnee children. In 1871, campus construction began, with classes beginning in 1872. The federal government continued to assert increasing control over the school, completely managing it by the twentieth century. It has had several names, including Wyandotte Mission, Seneca Indian School, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Industrial Boarding School, and Seneca Boarding School. The school closed on June 15, 1980. The school's 189 acres of land were returned to the Wyandotte Tribe.</p> |     |

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## Seneca Mission and School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Seneca Mission and School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Buffalo Creek School, Buffalo Creek Mission  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Buffalo, New York  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1818   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1845  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | A report for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) describes the school as open in 1818 and as being operated as a boarding school in 1827 (page 145 of Report of ABCFM). Documented in Department of War document from 1827 as receiving at least \$200 from government for 45 pupils. Listed in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1842 through 1845 as a mission school. Supplemental research indicates that the Seneca mission, sometimes called the Buffalo Creek mission, was a Christian mission to the Seneca people living in and around the Buffalo Creek Reservation in western New York. Some research indicates it was a day school: "school children were coming every morning and returning again [to home] at night thereby affecting punctual attendance." |     |

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## Sequoyah Orphan Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Sequoyah Orphan Training School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Sequoyah Vocational School, Sequoyah Indian High School, Sequoyah Training  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Tahlequah, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1871  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Nonreservation, Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Sequoyah Orphan Training school is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1924-1932. The school is listed with several names in the reports such as: Cherokee Nation -- Sequoyah Orphan Training, (Five Civilized Tribes); Sequoyah Orphan Training; Sequoyah; and Five Civilized Tribes -- Sequoyah Orphan Training. It is also listed as a Tribal boarding school and a nonreservation boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with an opened date of 1872.</p> <p>Sequoyah School, an Indian boarding school, originated in 1871 when the Cherokee National Council passed an act setting up an orphan asylum to take care of the many orphans who came out of the Civil War. In 1914, the Cherokee National Council authorized Chief Rogers to sell and convey the property of the Cherokee Orphan Training School, including 40 acres of land and all the buildings, to the United States Department of Interior for \$5,000. In 1925, the name of the institution was changed to Sequoyah Orphan Training School. After being known as Sequoyah Vocational School for a time, it was named Sequoyah High School. In 2006, it added 7th and 8th grades and became known as Sequoyah Schools.</p> |     |

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## Seward Sanitarium

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Seward Sanitarium  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Seward, AK   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1946   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1950s   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Health Facility  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Seward Sanitarium was built as a Tuberculosis hospice. While the Sanitarium treated tuberculosis patients, they also offered educational programs, with both vocational and other schooling subjects. An annual report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of Interior in 1953 noted that two bedside teachers were located at the Seward Sanitarium with an enrollment of 50 students on site. |     |

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## Shawnee Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Shawnee Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Shawnee, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1860   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1921   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding school   |     |
| General Notes                       | Shawnee Boarding school is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1906 - 1921 as a government reservation boarding school. The Boarding House at the Shawnee Indian School burned down in 1904. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1871-1917. |     |



## Shawnee Methodist Indian Mission and Shawnee Methodist and Indian Manual Labor School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Shawnee Methodist Indian Mission   |     | Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School   |     | Shawnee Methodist Indian Mission   |     |
| School Address                      | Kansas City, Kansas  |     | Fairway, Kansas  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1838   |     | 1839   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1839   |     | 1862   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Kansas Historical Society website documents that the Shawnee Methodist Indian Mission was originally located in present-day Kansas City, Kansas to teach English, manual arts, and agriculture to children of all Indian nations. A year later a manual, a manual labor school was begun at the new site of the mission in Fairway, Kansas.</p> |     | <p>The Kansas Historical Society website documents the Shawnee Mission as a manual training school attended by boys and girls from Shawnee, Delaware, and other Indian nations from 1839 to 1862. The Shawnee Methodist Indian Manual Labor School was the result of an agreement in 1838 between the United States Office of Indian Affairs (now the Bureau of Indian Affairs) and the Methodist Episcopal Church (now the United Methodist Church) to operate a central school at the Shawnee Methodist Indian Mission in Kansas City, Kansas. A year later a manual labor school was begun at the new site of the mission, now preserved as the Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site in Fairway, Kansas. At the height of its activity, the mission and school included sixteen buildings on 2,000 acres of land with an enrollment of nearly 200 children. The school was discontinued in 1862. Thomas Johnson, the school's founder, was also superintendent during the period. The Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site has been on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) since 1966 and a historic landmark since 1963.</p> |     |

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## Sherman Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Sherman Institute  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Riverside, Sherman Indian High School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Perris Indian School   |     |
| School Address                      | Riverside, California  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1903   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Sherman/Riverside is listed on the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1907, 1911, 1929, and 1932 Annual Reports as a government funded boarding school. Sherman is listed on the 1910, 1912, 1920 and 1941 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports and the closest post office is in Riverside, California. Sherman is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as operational from 1905 in Riverside, California. Sherman Indian High School (SIHS) is an off-reservation boarding high school for Native Americans. Originally opened in 1892 as the Perris Indian School, in Perris, California, the school was relocated to Riverside, California in 1903, under the name The Sherman Institute. When the school was accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges in 1971, it became known as the Sherman Indian High School. |     |

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## Shiprock Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Shiprock Indian Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Shiprock Agricultural School, Shiprock Agricultural High School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Shiprock Northwest High School, Atsá Biyáázh Community School, Shiprock Reservation Dormitory   |     |
| School Address                      | Shiprock, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1905  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1980s  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School, Dormitory   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Shiprock Boarding School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1927 and as late as 1951 as reservation boarding and day school. The school is mentioned in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), as Shiprock Agricultural with an opened date of 1905. The 1951-1961 A Decade of Progress – Navajo Yearbook lists both schools San Juan and Shiprock, as operating in 1960. Shiprock Agricultural School was how the Shiprock boarding school was referred to in the 1940s. Part of the Shiprock Boarding school was closed in 1945 because "the school buildings have not been repaired in some number of years and they have become dangerous...." In 1947, Congress recommended that a new boarding school be constructed at Shiprock at a higher elevation to prevent flooding at the school from the San Juan River. Between 1952 and 1954, Shiprock underwent major expansion to increase the school's capacity, which allowed up to 750 pupils to be enrolled at the school at a time. The institution was expected to be fully operational in 1954. Shiprock Northwest High School, Atsá Biyáázh Community School, and Shiprock Reservation Dormitory are associated with Shiprock Boarding School because they occupy the old dormitory buildings of the boarding school, but are not a continuation of the boarding school.</p> |     |

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## Shonto Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Shonto Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Shonto Indian School, Shonto Day School, Shonto Preparatory School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Shonto, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1933  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally Controlled   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Shonto Boarding School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school that opened in 1935. The school originally was operated as a day school and is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1936 as a day school. The school is listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Yearbook with a date completed of 1962, implying boarding facilities were likely constructed as it indicates boarding enrollment was authorized, and also reports students enrolled in school years 1959-1960 and 1960-1961. The school is listed in the 1968 Oversight Hearing report as a boarding school operated under the BIA with a post office of Tonalea, AZ. The school is listed in the 1974 Oversight Hearing report as a boarding school operated under the BIA with a post office of Shonto, AZ. The Shonto Boarding School, as it was called, became a BIA/charter school in 1996, and the charter high school was added in 1997. The school currently operates at Shonto Preparatory School, a tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation.</p> <p>The Hogan BIA facilities were constructed in 1933-34 in the Shonto Canyon. Our elders wanted to have community children attend school nearby in Shonto rather than somewhere distant from home. In 1966-67, the school moved to its present location.</p> |     |

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## Shoshone Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Shoshone Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Shoshone and Bannock Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Arapaho Boarding and Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Washakie, Wyoming  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1878  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1883  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The 1878 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA) Wyoming agent states that preparations are being made to open a boarding and industrial school (page 153). In 1878 the post office address of the agency is documented at Camp Brown with a telegraph near Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming. The Wyoming State Library archives describes Camp Brown as being near the upper end of the east bank of the Little Wind River Valley which was the name used for the Agency before being named Fort Washakie. The 1879 IA Report states that the Shoshone and Bannock Agency has two boarding schools, one for each tribe, the Shoshone and Bannocks, and the Northern Arapahos. The schools are reported to be sustained entirely by the government, except a portion of one of the teacher salaries that is paid by the church. The Shoshone Boarding School is reported to be under the direction of Mr. E. Ballou (page 166-167). However, in the 1880 IA Report there are very limited details from the Wyoming agent and the Agency statistics table reports no boarding schools and 2 days schools for the Tribes (page 255). In the 1881 IA Report there is limited information again and the Agency statistics table only report 1 day school for both Tribes (page 289). In the 1882 IA report there is a new Wyoming agent that states "there has been no effort in the last two years to keep up a school" (page 499). The 1883 IA Report documents the moving of employees for a new boarding school (Wind River Boarding School). Based on the indication that this school is operating in a new building it will be documented as a new school with the Shoshone Boarding School closing in 1883.</p> |     |

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## Shoshone-Episcopal Mission Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Shoshone-Episcopal Mission Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Shoshone-Episcopal Mission Boarding School, Shoshone School for Indian Girls, Robert's School, Shoshoni Mission School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Wind River Boarding School; Shoshone Day School  |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Washakie, Wyoming   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1883-03-10   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1945   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The 1883 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA) Report of the Wyoming Indian Agency (James Irwin) states that a boarding school was needed so employees were moved into shared quarters and their homes were used for a boarding school for boys under the auspices of Reverend John Roberts on March 10, 1883 (page 314). The 1884 IA Report documents "Wind River Boarding School" at the Shoshone Agency with John Roberts as a teacher. The IA Reports through 1900 continue to document the schools ran by Roberts as the Wind River Boarding School. According to the Society of Architectural Historians by the University of Virginia Press, the Shoshone Episcopal Mission was the first Episcopal mission boarding school for girls established in the Wyoming Territory. The Reverend John Roberts came to the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming in 1883, charged with establishing Episcopal churches and schools for the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians. In the late 1880s, Shoshone Chief Washakie gave Roberts 160 acres of irrigated reservation land along Trout Creek southwest of Fort Washakie as the site for a girls' boarding school and supporting farm. In 1908–1909, by an act of Congress and by agreement of the Arapaho and Shoshone Tribal Councils, the Episcopal Church was given legal title to the land on which the mission was located. The building served as the school, boarding facility, and the home of Roberts and his wife. A large dining and classroom were on the north side of the central hall, with two smaller rooms on the south side for the Roberts family. Upstairs, the Roberts' family and mission employees occupied two bedrooms on the south side of the hall, while the boarding students shared a dormitory room on the north side. The building ceased to function as a school in 1945. Gwen Roberts, a daughter of Reverend Roberts, continued to live in the building until 1960, when it was converted to a parish center. The mission school building was destroyed by fire in 2016.</p> |     |

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## Siletz Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Siletz Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Liberty Industrial School, Siletz Industrial Boarding School, Siletz Training   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Siletz, Oregon  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1873-10-01  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1919  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Industrial School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Location is approximate and address is listed as Siletz Agency. Appears in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Siletz Training School with operational dates of 1878-1919 and a location of "Chemawa." The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 states that the school is maintained on the reservation (page 271). |     |

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## Silver Ridge Seminary

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Silver Ridge Seminary   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Silver Ridge, Nebraska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1874  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1886   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Page XCIV in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885 documents this institution under a government contract for two Indian pupils boarding. Supplemental research shows this "institution of learning is situated at Silver Ridge P. O., six miles west of Ponca...it is conducted on the plan of the co-education of the sexes. Rev. Walter H. Clark, A. M., is Principal of the Seminary, and Mrs. Clark has special charge of the young ladies in attendance" (usgennet.org). The school is described as opening in 1874 and operating for several years before being discontinued for not being sufficiently patronized. Also described in text as existing through about 1886 (History of Dixon County). |     |



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## Simmasho Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Simmasho Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Sin-e-ma-sho Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Simmasho, Oregon   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1882-08  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1896   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Research indicates that during the latter decades of the nineteenth century, Warm Springs Agency officials slowly expanded educational instruction on the reservation, establishing a day and boarding school at the agency site, as well as a boarding school at Simmasho in the northern part of the reservation. Both boarding schools are said to be run in cooperation with Presbyterian Missions. Location is approximate - "55 miles from The Dalles, the nearest railway station." |     |

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## Sisseton Agency Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Sisseton Agency Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Sisseton Training School, Sisseton Industrial School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Sisseton, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as December, 1873   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 lists "Sisseton Industrial" and not the other name variations. The school is shown as a government boarding school operated under Sisseton Agency. This is the only reference to this variation name. Sisseton Agency Boarding School appears on the 1900, 1902, 1907, and 1911 IA Reports as government operated under Sisseton Agency. This school - Sisseton Agency Boarding School - appears on the 1910 and 1912 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports (RIA). Then, Sisseton only appears as a day school on the 1920 RIA and a boarding school is not listed separately. In addition, "Sisseton Training" appears in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) with no opening date, but closed as of 1918 with the closest post office as Peever, SD. Because the RIAs list the school location as Sisseton, SD as closest post office several times, that location will be used.</p> <p>Because of these name variations without overlaps on the main reports checked, it is presumed these variations all point to the same school. The boarding school also appeared on the 1919 IA Report at p. 27.</p> |     |

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## Sisters of Loretto School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Sisters of Loretto School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bernalillo Boys' Boarding School, Bernalillo Girls' Boarding School, Sisters of Loretta, Loretto Indian School, Bernalillo Boarding School, Sisters of Loretto School at Bernalillo, Bernalillo, Loretto   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Bernalillo, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885-12-18   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1937   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Loretto Indian School at Bernalillo, New Mexico was founded in 1885 by Rev. J. A. Stephan, Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, for the training of girls. The pupils ranged in age from 7-17. It was a private school that operated under contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) until about 1891, when the government annulled its contract with the all-girls' school for lack of funds. The school eventually shut down in 1937 as a result of financial struggles. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1892 lists the Loretto School as a contract boarding school. |     |

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## Sitka Industrial Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Sitka Industrial Training School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Sitka Mission, Industrial Home for Boys, Sheldon Jackson Institute, Sheldon Jackson School, Sheldon Jackson College, Sitka No 2   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Sitka, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1878  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 2007   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Training School, Day School (1902)   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>William A. Kelly, a lawyer from Puxatawney, PA, was appointed judge in southeast Alaska, circa 1893. He served as superintendent of the Sitka Training and Industrial School. It likely opened around 1878 in an old army barracks and offered carpentry, machine work and later included a program for girls. The original facility located over military barracks burned down. Reverend Sheldon Jackson arrived in Sitka ten years after the 1867 purchase of Alaska from Russia. In 1878, Jackson founded the Sitka Mission to instruct and assimilate indigenous boys, primarily sons of the Tlingit and Haida people of southeast Alaska. Jackson renamed the school several times: The Sheldon Jackson Institute in 1881; The Industrial Home for Boys in 1882; and The Sitka Industrial Training School in 1885. The school operated under his direction until his death in 1909. The school became a boarding high school in 1917, also known as Sheldon Jackson College. The Museum structure shown in National Register of Historic Places is not the school building. The boarding school pursued a strategy to claim legal custody of children attending the school and would not let families visit their children. When a judge was ruling in favor of family and individual and allowing the children to return home, but the missionary Sheldon Jackson lobbied for a new judge. Lafayette Dawson was installed as the new judge in Sitka and he eventually ruled in favor of the school, arguing that the boarding school needed authority to carry out its educational mission. Founded in 1878 as the Sitka Industrial, the school was closed in 1882 after original facilities located over military barracks burned down. Jackson paid between \$90 and \$150 per annum for each pupil boarded at the Sitka Industrial Training School, and an average of \$30 per annum to various mission societies for each day pupil.</p> |     |

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## S'Kokomish Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | S'Kokomish Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Skokomish School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Olympia, Washington  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1866   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1918   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Government   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Skokomish Day School appears in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1885, 1886, and 1891 through 1918. The school is listed as a government reservation boarding school for the years 1895-1896 and listed as at Government Day school for the years of 1897-1918.</p> <p>This school is listed without a type classification (i.e. boarding or day) in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) with opened and closed dates of 1896-1918.</p> |     |

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## Southern Ute Boarding School (Ignacio)

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Southern Ute Boarding School (Ignacio)   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Ignacio Indian Boarding School, Consolidated Ute - Ignacio, Ignacia, Ute Vocational, Southern Ute School, Southern Ute Agency Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Ignacio, Colorado  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1886   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1981  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Southern Ute Boarding School is documented as a government, reservation, boarding school existing in Ignacio, Colorado in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1903-1918. Other IA Reports describe the school as starting to attempt to operate as early as 1885, but with little success in attracting students and teachers. Differing sources show the school as disrupted in operations in the early 1890s, with a gap on IA Reports from 1922, where it is referred to as Southern Ute, and the 1925 IA Report, where it reappears as operational. The Ignacio Indian School is documented as a reservation, boarding school in the 1925-1929 &amp; 1930-1932 IA Reports instead of references to the Southern Ute School. No evidence to suggest that there were two boarding schools in Ignacio, Colorado, so the two names are documented together. Hearings in 1955 discuss the funding of school operations and the name "Ute Vocational" is used to refer to this school. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) makes the connection between Ute Vocational and the Consolidated Ute Agency School, listed as Boarding and Day as well as describing it as open from 1902 and still operational in 1951. There are numerous news stories discussing more recent efforts to preserve various older buildings on campus, including the girls' dorm and a head start building built in the late 1920s. No official school closing date found. 1979 is the last year that Ignacio is seen on IA Reports and a supplemental research document notes that it is closed for good in 1981.</p> <p>Supplemental research indicates that the initial buildings were constructed in 1901, after several unsuccessful education programs at Ute agencies between 1868 and 1877. In 1920, the school closed and, between then and 1956, the school underwent several developments over time that reflected changing educational, tribal, and governmental and community uses. At various times in its 79-year history, the campus housed and or educated Ute and other Indigenous students. Over the years, the school included a hospital, girl's dormitory, dining hall, classroom buildings, a vocational school, dairy barn, and silo before closure in 1981. Today, the Main School House, Dining Hall, Girl's Dormitory, Nurses Quarters, and the Park with the Center Flagpole are reported to be still standing.</p> |     |

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## Spencer Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Spencer Academy  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | National School of the Choctaw Nation, Choctaw Academy   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Townsend, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1844   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1900   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Spencer Academy is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1843 and as late as 1901. The 1844 IA Report indicates that the school commenced in 1844 and, in 1846, the entire control of the school was to be transferred to the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church (Board) at the direction of the Choctaw Nation. Earlier, IA Reports describe the school as receiving funding through the tribe and the Board, but in the 1882 and 1883 IA Reports, the school is listed as incurring maintenance costs to the government. The Choctaw Nation appropriated annually \$6,000 for the board of the pupils, while the Presbyterian Board of Missions paid the salaries of the superintendent and teachers. The Curtis Act of 1898 put all Choctaw Nation schools under U.S. Government control.</p> <p>All Choctaw boarding schools were closed for the duration of the Civil War. Spencer Academy was reopened in 1871. In the fall of 1881, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions re-established Spencer Academy in a new location where the post office was called Nelson, ten miles southwest of Antlers, and twenty miles west of old Spencer, now called Spencerville. Spencer Academy burned in 1896 and again in 1900. The 1900 IA Report includes enrollment information for Spencer Academy.</p> |     |

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## Spring Place Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Spring Place Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Springplace Moravian Mission School, Spring-place   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Spring Place, Georgia   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1801  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1833-01-07  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The 1820 Report to the Secretary of War describes Spring-place, three miles east of the Connesage River which leads from Georgia to West Tennessee. The establishment is described as open in 1801, with reports that 60-70 youths have been educated here using a yearly allowance of \$250 for the school (page 153-155). An 1827 War Department document, states that the school has 7 teachers, 11 pupils, with \$200 provided by government - the sheet indicates a repeat of the entry above it for the state location, which was for Alabama, but all other information for the school indicates its presence in Georgia. The school continued until 1833 (according to a plaque on site). Mission eventually transferred to Oklahoma with the Trail of Tears. Rowena McClinton's 2010 scholarly article entitled, "The Moravian Springplace Mission to the Cherokees" noted at pages 8-9 that the school included boarding for males. |     |



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## St. Agnes Academy

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Agnes Academy   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Agnes Academy and Boarding School, St. Agnes Boarding School for Boys   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Ardmore, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1897  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1932   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Tribal, Contract, Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Agnes Academy is mentioned or listed as early as the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1907, but is listed in 1912 - 1916 IA Reports as a mission boarding school, and in the 1917-1927 IA Reports, as a contract mission boarding school. In the 1913, Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties, Vol. III, p. 442, the school is described as authorized to receive funds of the Chickasaw Nation for the board and tuition of Chickasaw children for the year ending 1903. The 1907 IA Report lists the school as a Tribal school under the Chickasaw schools, and in the 1909 IA Report, as a boarding school under the Chickasaw Nation. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>The Academy was established as a day school in 1897. Boarding began in 1908. Average enrollment of 45+ Choctaws and Chickasaw students led to a Government Contract (The Indian Sentinel Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, Pg 18-19). The remains of St. Agnes Academy and Boarding School, Ardmore, were located at St. Mary Church, Ardmore. Location is now St. Mary's Church.</p> |     |

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## St. Agnes Mission

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Agnes Mission  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Agnes Academy for Girls, St. Agnes', St. Agnes Mission and St. Agnes, Antlers  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Antlers, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1897   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1945   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Agnes Mission is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1901 and as late as 1931. The school is mentioned in the 1901-1906 IA Reports as a Denominational School in Indian Territory, established in 1897, and located in Antlers. For the years of 1912-1931, the school is listed as a Contract Mission Boarding school. It is difficult within the IA Reports to determine the exact year of this school's transition under contract with the Federal Government, however it is believed to be between the years of 1908-1912. The school's name varies by year within the IA Reports and are listed as St. Agnes', St. Agnes Mission and St. Agnes, Antlers. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>St. Agnes Mission was a Catholic mission school for the Choctaws. Originally called "Our Lady of the Angels School." Initially, the instructor's "sisters" were employed by the Choctaw government, their work supervised by a Choctaw trustee. In later years, after the tribal schools came under the supervision of the Federal Government, the mission or academy became a contract school. The site contained a church, boys' home, buildings for nuns and classrooms. None of the original buildings survived the tornado of 1945. The St. Agnes Catholic Church was built on the site. (The Chronicles of Oklahoma, St. Agnes Academy for the Choctaws (pg. 323).</p> |     |

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## St. Anthony's Industrial School for Indians

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Anthony's Industrial School for Indians  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | San Diego: Industrial Training School, San Diego: Industrial Boarding School, San Diego, St. Anthony's Mission Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | San Diego, California  |     |
| Latitude and Longitude              |  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1886   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1907   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 references "San Diego: Industrial training" as "by contract" with a notation as a boarding school as well as a stated cost to the government. The same school is listed as "San Diego: Industrial boarding" with the exact same "by contract" and same per capita rate in the 1900 IA Report. The same school listing in the 1902 IA Report shows the same per capita and same notation as a boarding school, but this time noted as operated "by Catholic church."</p> <p>The same school is listed in the 1907 IA Report as "San Diego: St. Anthony's Mission boarding." This closure date comports with the San Diego History Center's accounting. A Marquette document also mentions St. Anthony's starting in 1886 and operating through 1900, which is the end of the report. A "Letter from Father Stephan, Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, to Mr. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, July 1, 1886. Archives, Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, Marquette University Library" references the exact dollar amount per pupil in the Commissioners Annual Reports.</p> |     |

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## St. Augustine School for Apache Children at Fort Marion

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Augustine School for Apache Children at Fort Marion  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Augustine Day School, Fort Marion, Castillo de San Marcos  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Augustine, Florida   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1886   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1887   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Prison, School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Fort Marion experienced various uses including the incarceration of members of various Tribes: Seminoles, Apache, and Plains Tribes. In 1886, many Apache were taken as prisoners in Arizona and transported for confinement in old Fort Marion. Colonel Langdon recruited the assistance of some local women to teach some of the young men and teenagers. Due to the crowded conditions at Fort Marion, Colonel Langdon invited the Superintendent of the Carlisle School to visit St. Augustine, assess the students, and determine if they would make good pupils for his off-reservation boarding school. In addition to recommending some students for Carlisle, nearly seventeen men had funds raised for travel and lodging to attend the Hampton Institute. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1887 documents "St. Augustine Day School" operating under a government contract with 34 day students.</p> |     |

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## St. Benedict Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Benedict Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Indian Farm School, St. Benedict Mission Farm School, Martin Kenel Boarding School, Standing Rock Agricultural Boarding School, Kenel   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Kenel, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1879  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1961   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission School, Boarding School, Farm School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) (BIA Investigation Report) lists both Martin Kenel (1879 - 1919) - on the closed schools list - and Kenel (1940 - illegible end date) - on the open schools list - on the report. Research identified the following quote "Under Marty's direction, St. Peter's Church had been established in 1876 at the reservation agency, Fort Yates, North Dakota. During the following year, the first mission school was established. Succeeding it was the Martin Kenel Boarding School (1879-1919), operating twenty miles south at the new St. Benedict's Mission, Kenel, South Dakota. For many years (1878-1961) Benedictine sisters staffed the boarding school (also known as the Indian Farm School) and other local schools." Research also identified this school was operated as part of the St. Benedict Mission under the direction of Abbot Martin Marty and Reverend Martin Kenel. The combination of these resources seem to support that these reference names all relate to one school. Further research needed to explain why the Martin Kenel and Kenel schools both appear on the BIA Investigation Report as separate open and closed schools. Students were transferred to other schools.</p> |     |

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## St. Benedict's Academy at Saint Joseph

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Benedict's Academy at Saint Joseph  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Saint Benedict's Monastery, St. Benedict Mission and School, College of Saint Benedict*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | St Joseph, Minnesota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Contract, Mission, Industrial School, Orphanage  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1887, page 316, documents the Saint Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy as operating under a government contract with an average attendance of 84.</p> <p>Saint Benedict's Industrial School was established in 1884, when the Sisters contracted with the U.S. government, through the Catholic Indian Bureau, for support of 30 girls. Pupils were taught academic subjects such as reading, spelling, grammar, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, and history. They also received instruction in sewing, ornamental needlework, cooking, baking, laundry, gardening and dairy-work. The 1887 catalog described the aim of the school as "the mental and moral training of Indian girls for that position in life, which they will be required to fill, namely to give them a Christian and polite education and to teach them all that is necessary for a woman to know of house-keeping and such like female duties." Federal funding ceased in 1896. The school remained open for two more years but then closed due to lack of funds.</p> <p>Listed as a "Catholic Mission" in The Aborigines of Minnesota: A Report Based on the Collections of Jacob Vradenberg. IA Reports show a St. Benedict's and a White Earth Boarding School. The entries for St. Benedict's over several years only show cost to the Catholic church, except in 1918, 1919, and 1922, for example, there are mentions of it being a "contract mission boarding."</p> <p>As early as 1875, the sisters had begun to care for orphans in an informal way, but in 1884, the orphanage was incorporated under the laws of the State. Overcrowded conditions forced the sisters to transfer them from St. Cloud to St. Joseph and back again until it was decided to move the girls to the sisters' quarters in Pierz, Minnesota, and the boys were moved back to the old log church and school in St. Joseph. When the fire of 1886 destroyed the orphan home in St. Joseph, the sisters made room for the 23 orphan boys in other buildings on the premises. Finally, at the request of Bishop Otto Zardetti in 1893, the orphans were given to the care of the newly-founded community of Sisters of St. Francis in Little Falls. The Sisters at St. Benedict's, however, retained the familial atmosphere experienced with the presence of the orphan children by opening the Bethlehem School for Little Boys as a department of St. Benedict's Academy.</p> |     |

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## St. Benedict's at White Earth Mission

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Benedict's at White Earth Mission  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | White Earth Mission Boarding School, St. Benedict's Mission Boarding School, St. Benedicts Orphan School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | White Earth, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1887   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1945   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Contract, Mission   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Reservation Boarding and listed as White Earth in Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report), however, known by the operators as St. Benedict's Mission. This school is different than St. Benedict's Orphan School in St. Joseph, MN.</p> <p>Listed as a "government school" in The Aborigines of Minnesota: A Report Based on the Collections of Jacob Vradenberg.</p> <p>Listed as a reservation boarding in the 1911 IA Report, page 173.</p> <p>There was both a government boarding school and a Catholic mission, St. Benedict's, on the White Earth reservation.</p> <p>The school may have opened in 1878 as a day school before becoming a boarding school.</p> |     |

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## St. Boniface Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Boniface Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Boniface Industrial, Saint Boniface Mission Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Banning, California   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1890  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1974  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1929 and 1932 note that Saint Boniface was a government funded boarding school. The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions Report indicates the school was operating into the 1950s. In 1888, with funding from the Office of Indian Affairs (OIA) and through the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, Los Angeles Bishop Frances Mora authorized the construction of St. Boniface. On July 26, 1890, less than five weeks before the scheduled opening, the school's first superintendent, Rev. George Willard, unexpectedly passed away. In 1969, the trade school portion of the school moved to Beaumont. In 1974, the remaining St. Boniface buildings were demolished. |     |



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## St. Catherine Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Catherine Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Catherine's Indian School, St. Catherine Industrial School, St. Catherine's Boarding School, St. Catherine's Mission Boarding School, Santa Fe Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Santa Fe, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1887   |     |
| End Date:                           | 2006   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886 states "[t]he industrial school in Santa Fe, conducted by Prof. H.O. Ladd, did very well during the five months that the Pueblos attended it, but the children were withdrawn by their parents in April on account of a religious difficulty." The school operated from 1887 to 2006. The school operated as an contract school for some of the time and thus, received government funding. The former school grounds are owned by Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority. |     |

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## St. Elizabeth's Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Elizabeth's Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Elizabeth's Convent, St. Elisabeth's Academy   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Purcell, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1888   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1948   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Elizabeth's Boarding school is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1906 and as late as 1927. The 1906 IA Report lists the school as a Denominational and private school, established in 1889, and located in Purcell, Oklahoma. The 1912 IA Report classifies the school as a mission boarding school and as a contract school in the Statistics of Contract School table. The 1916 IA Report classifies the school as a Mission Boarding Catholic school and, for the years of 1917 - 1927, is classified as a Contract Mission Boarding school. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). In 1886, a church, St. Elizabeth Church, was built on the grounds later becoming Our Lady of Victory Church after the school's closing in 1948. Our Lady of Victory Church still stands and is an active Catholic Church. In 1887, a day school opened called St. Scholastica Day School and that school was open until 1890. St. Elizabeth's started as a co-educational school with a carpet used to partition off the one-room church for school, boys on one side and girls on the other. By 1891, over 100 girls and 57 boys were attending St. Elizabeth's. Ground was broken in 1891 for the new two-story day school. It was completed in 1892. The school suffered a fire in 1925 in the chemistry lab that destroyed part of the school. By 1926, the day school was for girls only. St. Elizabeth's closed Sept. 1, 1948. The 1911 IA Report listed the day school as a "Contract School."</p> |     |

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## St. Elizabeth's School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Elizabeth's School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Elizabeth's Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Wakpala, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1886  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1967  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1892 describes the Standing Rock Agency as providing rations and clothing to the students of St. Elizabeth's Mission School (page 364). The Smithsonian, National Museum for the American Indian, contains a collection for St. Elizabeth's with the following biographical and historical excerpt: The construction of St. Elizabeth's Mission, the first Episcopal mission on the Standing Rock Reservation, began in 1885 near Wakpala, South Dakota under the watch of Bishop William Hobart Hare. Reverend Philip J. Deloria (Dakota), originally from the Yankton band of Dakota, moved to Standing Rock once he was ordained, to take over the running of the mission and ministered the congregation at St. Elizabeth's until 1925. An enlarged boarding school opened in the fall of 1890 with Mary E. Francis appointed as Principal. Septima Koehler was appointed to St. Elizabeth's sometime around 1899, transferring from St. Mary's on the Rosebud Reservation. Koehler taught at St. Elizabeth's through 1905, teaching Native American students of all ages and taking a special interest in student health. In the fall of 1902 around 60 students, boys and girls, mainly Lakota children from the Standing Rock Reservation, were enrolled at the school. This included several of Philip Deloria's children. Bishop Hare was associated with this school as well.</p> <p>It has been documented that in the 1930s, the school closed, and students attended a local public school. However, the mission continued to board children. The mission is reported to have fully closed in 1967 (source Barrett, Carole A., ""Into the Light of Christian Civilization": St. Elizabeth's Boarding School for Indian Children (1886-1967)" (2005). Theses and Dissertations. 2708)</p> |     |

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## St. Francis Indian Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Francis Indian Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Francis Indian School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | St Francis, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1886  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1929, and 1932 show St. Francis as contract boarding school operated by the Catholic church. The 1895 IA Report shows this school under Rosebud Agency.</p> <p>NOTE: This school appears on the 1910, 1912, 1920, and 1941 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports with the closest post office in Rosebud, SD.</p> <p>Website for the modern school show St. Francis as transferred to a community corporation, St. Francis, Rosebud Reservation.</p> |     |

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## St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| <b>Element</b>                      |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Francis Xavier's Academy  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Avoca, Minnesota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1900  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The St. Francis Xavier's Academy is documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886, Page XCIV-XCV, as being located in Avoca, MN and under a government contract. Another boarding school for Indian girls is described as operating in Avoca, MN, Holy Child Academy. It is unclear if St. Francis and this other school are affiliated. Records at Marquette University indicate the Avoca, St. Francis Xavier's School, operated circa 1884-1900. |     |

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## St. George Indian Residential School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. George Indian Residential School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. George's Mission School; St. George's Industrial School; St. George's Boarding School; St. George's Catholic Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | King County, Washington   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1888  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1936   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. George Indian School appears in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1889-1932. For most years of the IA Reports, the school is listed as Mission, Boarding, Catholic, however, it is shown in the 1889 IA Report, Statistics as to all Indian Schools supported table as supported under contract (p. 388) with the Indian Bureau (page 391). A 2009 article prepared by the Historical Society of Federal Way states that the official name for the school was St. George's Industrial School, but it was normally just referred to as St. George's Indian School. The school officially opened on October 26, 1888. The instruction given at St. George's School was modeled on that given in the government school so that students could transfer from one to the other. Industrial training was an important feature (page 16). The article further states that in 1891, the government cancelled a contract with this school "owing to agitation against the Catholics and the school received no government money after that time. It was claimed by the government that the Agency school on the Puyallup Reservation had ample accommodations for all the Indians" (page 18). This is confirmed by the Superintendent and Acting Indian Agent, Frank Terry in the 1898 IA Report (p.303) where it states that the "St. George Mission Catholic school," which was located just outside Puyallup Reservation, had accommodated a number of Puyallup children during the past year. This has been done without remuneration from the Government, being supported wholly by missionary funds of the Catholic Church. In microfilm, the "George School" is listed under a Washington header that contains schools from both Idaho and Washington, as well as being associated with Nez Perce Reservation and Fort Lapwai Agency. "Camp Lapwai" was a United States Army encampment in Washington Territory, present-day Idaho. "Nez Percé," self-name Nimi'ipuu, North American Indian people whose traditional territory centered on the lower Snake River and such tributaries as the Salmon and Clearwater rivers in what is now northeastern Oregon, southeastern Washington, and central Idaho.</p> |     |

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## St. George Southern Utah Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. George Southern Utah Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Shebit School, Southern Utah Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Shivwits Indian School, Panguitch Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | St. George, Utah   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1901   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1904   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Southern Utah Boarding School is documented as a Government, Reservation, Boarding School in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1901-1905. The 1901 IA Report states that the Southern Utah Boarding School, formerly Shebit School, is no longer a day school and now classified as a boarding school. The open date for the Southern Utah Boarding School is listed as 10-2-1900 (page 21-23). The Superintendent Laura B. Work, in her report of the school at St. George, Utah, describes plans for a new "big school" that will be opened. This is listed under the section "independent schools" but documented in the main table as a boarding school operated by the Government (page 571, page 682). The 1900 IA report lists the Shebit school as a day school under the other name Shivwits. Superintendent Work inquires whether it would be better to send the children to Panguitch (page 473-474). The 1904 IA Report now describes Superintendent Work as the "School Superintendent in Charge of the Shivwits" at the Indian School, Southern Utah, however the location is listed as Panguitch and it appears that she is describing the school in Panguitch. She states, "the school has found its home" and that the progress was slightly hampered "this first year by late moving" (page 345-346). The 1904 and 1905 IA Reports still list "St. George: Southern Utah Boarding" (page 590), but the Superintendent is always describing her location in Panguitch. The first year Panguitch appears is in the 1906 IA Report as Orton, Panguitch Boarding School and the Southern Utah Boarding School name no longer appears.</p> |     |

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## St. Ignatius Mission and School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Ignatius Mission and School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Ignatius Industrial School, Academy of the Holy Family for Young Ladies, Flathead Agency Boy's Boarding, Flathead Agency Girls' Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | St Ignatius, Montana   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1864-09-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1973  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>A graduate student thesis from the University of Montana in 1954 documents the history of the St. Ignatius Mission in Montana. The document describes the 1855 Treaty between the government and the Tribe that included the promise of schoolteachers. Soon after, the Governor and a missionary, Father Hoecken, reached an agreement to perform for the government the conducting of schools with government financial assistance (page 21). The document describes an initial school that opened and then closed due to a lack of money that stayed closed until 1864. Father Hoecken left the mission and opened another mission and school, St. Peter's, among the Blackfeet circa 1858 (page 24). Efforts for a school were taken up by the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence who opened a girls boarding school almost immediately upon their arrival in 1864 (page 29). The mission hoped to open a boys' boarding school but this was not financially possible, so a day school was attempted. The document describes that year there was federal funding of \$1,800 provided (page 31). A theses states that in 1878 the school began accepting boys (page 37). The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1865 contains a narrative of the St. Ignatius Mission School teacher who says the school is the first boarding school of its kind operated by the government and it opened Sept. 1, 1863 (page 243). It also describes that the school, located 16 miles from the agency, closed in 1864 because funding was not being used well (page 248-249). The 1885 IA Report describes St. Ignatius as being previously under a contract, but in that year receiving an appropriation of \$22,500 for 150 Indian pupils on the Flathead Reservation (page CX). The 1881 IA Report describes the boys and girls as being taught and housed in separate buildings and under separate government contracts - it is believed the separate contracts are why the statistics table counts this as two schools at Flathead Reservation. The IA Reports continue to document a boarding school at St. Ignatius through 1932. In 1931-1932, St. Ignatius appears as a day school. A 1973 application form for the National Register of Historic Places documented that the "mission still operates for the Flathead Indian children". It is unknown if or when schooling discontinued at the mission.</p> |     |



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## St. John's Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. John's Indian Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. John Abbey, College of St. John's, Saint John's University  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Collegeville, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1885-01-01  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1896  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School, Industrial School  |     |
| General Notes                       | In July 1884, at the request of Minnesota representative Knute Nelson, Saint John's Abbot Alexius Edelbrock worked with the Catholic Indian Bureau to secure a government contract for an Indian Industrial School in Collegeville. On January 1, 1885, "Abbot Alexius came over the hill at Collegeville with fifty Indian boys." By 1888, Industrial School students made up nearly half (47%) of the student enrollment at Saint John's. At its largest enrollments, the school had an average of 150 students from 1890-1896. In 1896, a combination of dwindling government funds, increased demand for space for other programs, and changes in attitudes about separation of church and state led to a decision to close the Indian Industrial School at Saint John's. |     |

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## St. John's School for Girls

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. John's School for Girls  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. John's William Welsh Memorial School, St. John's Boarding School, St. John's Mission   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Fort Bennett Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | North Stanley, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1889   |     |
| End Date:                           | circa 1902   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>This school appears throughout the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1890-1902. The 1892 IA Report notes it is operated by both the government and religious society (Episcopal and Protestant). The 1894 IA Report notes the alternate "William Welsh" name for this school. The 1896 IA Report describes this school as being located at Fort Bennett (where the Cheyenne Agency or Fort Bennett Agency was located at that time) and that it is exclusively for girls, owned by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, maintained in part by the government, under Superintendent E. J. Warner. The IA Report further states that school leadership was discouraged when the new Cheyenne River Agency was moved further away (presumably to its new location in Forest City, SD). The 1889 IA Report documents Rev. W. H. Hare operating the school 3 miles north of the agency, with a new building completed last fall and receiving a government contract (page 131). Hare was also involved in several other Dakota mission schools.</p> |     |

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## St. John's School for Osage Indian Boys

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. John's School for Osage Indian Boys   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. John's Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Blackburn, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1888  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1913  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Contract, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. John's School for Osage Indian Boys is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1904-1912 as a mission boarding and contract boarding school. The school is listed in the 1891-1900 IA Reports as St. John's Boarding and supported by contract. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). Listed as a Catholic, contract, for boys, at Hominy Creek and as St. John's school for Osage Indian boys 1888-1913. The school was established in 1888 along Hominy Creek by St. Katharine Drexel and the Bureau of Catholic Indian missions, after repeated requests by the Osage Tribe for a catholic school. Original log compound replaced by four-story stone building in 1893. The school was operated by the Franciscan sisters (1888-1907) and the Christian brothers (1907-1913).</p> |     |

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## St. Joseph Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Joseph Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Menominee (St. Joseph's), St. Joseph's Boarding, Green Bay  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Keshena, Wisconsin  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1883  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1952   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | This school was listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885 as a Government Contract. Listed in 1932 IA Report as "Mission, Boarding, Catholic (contract)." One of the Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Report affiliates St. Joseph's with both Keshena and Neopit post offices. Since it's located in Keshena, this school may have been referenced as the Keshena School (e.g. in photos). It appears that the 1901 IA Report has this school shown as Green Bay, a Catholic, Mission Boarding School in 1901. |     |

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## St. Joseph's Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Joseph's Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | North Yakima: St. Joseph's Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | North Yakima, Washington   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1888   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1889   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Joseph's Boarding school appears in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1888-1889 as a boarding school and listed in the 1889 IA Report, Statistics as to all Indian Schools table, as supported under contract (p. 388) with Indian Bureau (page 391). This school is not listed in the 1951 Investigation of the BIA Report. "Despite the impediments of withdrawal to the Catholic school at North Yakima, the changes of superintendents, the entire lack of any superintendent during a considerable part of the year, the destruction of the boarding house by fire, and other minor drawbacks, the boarding-school of this agency has been prosperous. The number of school age children present on the reservation is 277. The school accommodations provided, until the burning of the boarding-house, were sufficient for 125 pupils. Until the burned building was replaced the accommodations available for those likely to attend were not what the interests of the school required according to reports," according to the report of Yakama Agency in the 1889 IA Report at page 293.</p> |     |

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## St. Joseph's Indian Normal School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Joseph's Indian Normal School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Saint Joseph's College   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Rensselaer, Indiana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1888   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1896   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1889-1895 list St. Joseph's Indian Normal School as a contract, boarding school. St. Joseph's Indian Normal School was open 1888-1896. Erected by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions with funds from Katharine Drexel and operated by the Society of the Precious Blood with federal funds, 60 Indian boys from distant reservations were annually trained here. Drexel Hall (on the St. Joseph's College campus) was built as an Indian School in the 19th century. Indian boys were taken from the reservation and put in this and similar schools. |     |

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## St. Joseph's Indian School\*

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Joseph's Indian School*  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Chamberlain Indian School  |     |
| School Address                      | Chamberlain, South Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1927   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Although virtually no information addresses specific federal funding for St. Joseph's Indian School, a November 28, 1929 diary of the sisters at the school noted that government doctors came to the school to look after the children, including performing multiple surgeries. St. Joseph's is described as a modern day boarding school operating off-reservation in Chamberlain, SD. As is noted in the school's history page of their website, it has been in operation since 1927. Janice Brozik Cerney's, "Lakota Sioux Missions, South Dakota," p. 119, documented that the land and buildings of the Chamberlain Indian School were eventually sold to the Catholic Church and thereafter evolved into the St. Joseph's Indian School. |     |

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## St. Joseph's Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Joseph's Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Slickpoo (St. Joseph)  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Culdesac, Idaho  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1874   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1968   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | St. Joseph's Mission School became a boarding and day school for the Nez Perce. Fires destroyed the children's dorms in 1916 and again in 1925. Site is now a part of Nez Perce National Historical Park, authorized by Public Law 89-19, May 15, 1965. Park materials describe the school as established in 1874 and operated until 1968. |     |



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## St. Joseph's School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Joseph's School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Joseph's Catholic Boarding School, St. Joseph Orphan School, St. Joseph Convent and Academy, St. Joseph's Academy  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Chickasha, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1899   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1940  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Joseph's Academy is listed or mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report), as St. Joseph's for the years of 1918-1932, as a contract mission boarding school. The 1911 IA Report lists this as a contract school in Chickasha, Oklahoma. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). In 1898, it was purchased by the Catholic church. By 1926, St. Joseph's Academy provided, in addition to the regular grade work, a four-year High School Course accredited by the State of Oklahoma, a course in Business training, and special courses in vocal and instrumental music. Saint Joseph's Academy is identified as St. Joseph's Catholic Boarding School on the Census of 1910. It was actually St. Joseph's Academy, a Catholic School conducted by the Sisters of Saint Francis. The census showed only 7 of the 25 boarding students were Indian. Those Indian students were also listed as residents of the St. Joseph Orphan School. The other students were found with their parents on the next census. Frequently, the orphan Indian students moved on to additional educational facilities. Some were found on the 1920 census in Murray County at the Murray State School of Agriculture in Tishomingo, Oklahoma.</p> |     |

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## St. Labre Indian Mission Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Labre Indian Mission Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Labre at Busby, St. Labre Indian School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Ashland, Montana   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The St. Labre website describes that the "founding of St. Labre Indian School in 1884 was one of the first efforts to care for Native Americans who had been displaced as a result of homesteading. George Yoakam, a former soldier who had been stationed near Miles City, Montana, recognized the hard times experienced by the Northern Cheyenne. He contacted Montana Bishop John Brondel and told him of Indian people who were roaming the Tongue River Valley without homes or land – a reservation had not yet been set aside as their land. Land was purchased by the Bishop, and on March 29, 1884, St. Labre Indian School became a reality." Funding aid from government was documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 (Pg. 16) and, by the 1900s, appears to have been only operating with private dollars. Presently, the St. Labre Indian School still maintains a dormitory and the St. Labre Schools consist of St. Labre, St. Charles Mission School, and Pretty Eagle (formerly, St. Xavier) that are all in operation. |     |

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## St. Louis School for Osage Indian Girls

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Louis School for Osage Indian Girls  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Louis Academy, St. Louis Boarding, St. Louis's, St. Louis Mission Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Pawhuska, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1887   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1949  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Louis School for Osage Indian Girls is listed or mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report), as "St. Louis's," a Contract Mission Boarding School, from 1905-1930. The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report as St. Louis Mission boarding and supported by Catholic Church and Government Contract. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>An 1889 IA Report, p. 390, shows the school as a Contract Boarding - A Catholic Contract School (St. Louis School) - Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions 1887-1915 as well as Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia established and staffed as the St. Louis Girls Boarding School (Osage and others), Pawhuska, Osage Reservation. The school's original frame building burned in 1889 and was replaced by a four-story stone building. In 1942, the school became St. Louis Academy. Later, the buildings were razed and replaced with a low-income housing project. From 1887-1915, the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia established and staffed St. Louis Girls Boarding School (Osage and others), Pawhuska, Osage Reservation.</p> |     |

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## St. Mark's Episcopal Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mark's Episcopal Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Mark's Church, Skagway   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Nenana, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1907   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1955   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The school now stands at Nenana townsite, but originally stood a mile upriver at an Episcopal mission and Indian Boarding School. School was at confluence of Nenana and Tanana Rivers. Church history documents describe the open and closed dates for this school. |     |

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## St. Mary Mission and School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mary Mission and School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Mary's College; Immaculate Conception Church   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Sugar Creek Catholic Mission and School  |     |
| School Address                      | St Marys, Kansas   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1847   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1967   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         |  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Jesuit Online Library contains a document detailing the origin of St. Mary's College. It states that the name of the mission was St. Mary's Mission when it was at Sugar Creek. The history of the Pottawatomis involved their transfer from Michigan in 1838 to Sugar Creek and their removal ten years later, or in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1848 this school is describes as Sugar Creek Catholic Mission that was determined to be a Day School. St. Mary's College went on to become a Jesuit Seminary in 1931. The Seminary continued in operation until 1967, when the Jesuits transferred to a new location. The Marquette University archives describes the St. Mary's Mission and School opening in St. Mary's, Kansas after moving from Sugar Creek in 1848. It documents a school and church (Immaculate Conception) operating, but that the school no longer served the Potawatomi by the 1870s. The first college building is reported to have opened in 1869. The Kansas Historical Society has a lengthy 1977 summary document of the Potawatomi Baptist Manual Labor School that also includes excerpts on St. Mary's. The 1977 document states that an 1861 Pottawatomie Treaty provided 320 acres for St. Mary's Catholic School, but the Indian Agency only consented to this if the Tribe approved the same for the Baptist Manual Labor School. The 1862 IA Report describes St. Mary's Mission under the heading Pottawatomie Manual Labor School. The schools it says had 150 boarders. The 1865 IA Report states that the school is doing well, and measures will be taken to make the civilization fund available for more pupils at St. Mary's mission school (page 44). A Jesuit archives document further describes an inspection by a special agent of the government (a Baptist clergymen, E.E. Taylor) who, after completing his inspection of western Indian school, stated that the St. Mary Mission School is admirably conducted, but he did not see why they should continue to receive \$75 per annum for children and that it likely costed less to conduct this school. The document goes on to state the government annual allowance had recently increased from \$50 to \$75 per pupil, but that was thought to be not enough and Father De Smet appealed to the Commissioner for more funds (page 48).</p> |     |

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## St. Mary Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mary Mission School - Akulurak   |     | St. Mary Mission School - Andreafsky  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Mary Mission, School and Church of the Nativity; St. Joseph's Mission  |     | St. Mary Mission, School and Church of the Nativity; St. Joseph's Mission                           |     |
| Associated School(s):               | St. Mary Mission School - Andreafsky   |     | St. Mary Mission School - Akulurak  |     |
| School Address                      | Akulurak, Alaska   |     | Andreafsky, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1902   |     | Summer of 1951  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1951   |     | 1987  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | St. Joseph's Mission opened in 1894, originating in Andreafsky, AK, but due to the river, moved up the hill to St. Mary's/Akulurak Alaska. |     | Originated in Andreafsky, AK, but due to the river, moved up the hill to St. Mary's/Akulurak Alaska |     |

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## St. Mary's Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mary's Indian Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Mary School at Turtle Mountain, St. Mary's (Turtle Mountain), Devil's Lake - Turtle Mountain (St. Mary's), St. Mary's Mission Boarding  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Belcourt, North Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1910  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Mary's was built in 1884 at Belcourt, North Dakota as a co-ed boarding school for the Turtle Mountain Reservation associated with the Catholic Church. The school is described in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1901 to 1908. The 1884 IA Report lists St. Mary's as a Government Contract School (pg. 16). One source notes the building burned down in 1910. St. Mary (Turtle Mountain) is described on a timeline for North Dakota history as follows: "1884: St. Mary's Indian Industrial School is built at Belcourt. The school is financed by Sister Catherine Drexel of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and administered by two sisters from Yankton, South Dakota. Two buildings, each 3 stories high, serve as a boarding school for 116 girls and 73 boys on the Turtle Mountain reservation. This mission, first school built at Belcourt, burned down in 1910." The 1901 to 1908 IA Reports note this is a mission, boarding school affiliated with the Catholic church and under the Devil's Lake Agency. The reports do not reflect any cost to the government and the 1907 IA Report indicates the alternate school name of "St. Mary's Mission Boarding" and other name variations appear on other years. Marquette records describe St. Mary's as established and operated by the Sisters of Mercy with the following operation timeframe - 1884-1907 (closed).</p> |     |

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## St. Mary's Mission Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mary's Mission Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Red Lake Mission Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Red Lake, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1899  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1940s   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Benedictine Sisters first came to Red Lake in 1899, when they opened a day school associated with St. Mary's Mission. They expanded service to become a boarding school the following year. When government contracts for boarding schools ended in 1899, the Benedictines continued to staff schools, but by the 1940s offered education for day students only. The Sisters teaching in these schools received no salaries but were supported by their home monastery, Saint Benedict's. At their peak, St. Mary's had 80-100 students every year. |     |



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## St. Mary's Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mary's Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Mary's of the Quapaw, St. Mary's Mission and School in Oklahoma, St. Mary's School for Indians  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Quapaw, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1893  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1928  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract Mission Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Mary's Mission School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1905 and as late as 1928. The school is classified in the reports as a contract mission boarding school and supported by the Catholic Church. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). Opened by the Catholic Rev. William H. Ketcham in Quapaw Station, Oklahoma (now called Picher, OK), the 40-acres of Quapaw land was given by the Quapaw Tribal Council to establish a Catholic school on the reserve. In 1894, the Catholic Church built a "small school house and dwelling for Sisters, who will conduct a school for such children as shall wish to attend." The school cost \$1500 and the house for the Priest \$250.</p> |     |

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## St. Mary's Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mary's Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Paschal Sherman Indian School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Omak, Washington  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1886  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Mary's Mission appears in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1907-1932 as a mission boarding school operated by the Catholic Church. This school is not listed in the 1951 Investigation of the BIA Report.</p> <p>The present church, built in 1910, is located on the former campus of the Paschal Sherman Indian School, Washington's only Native American boarding school. Paschal Sherman is a BIA-funded, tribally operated school which began as St. Mary's Mission in 1886 on land donated by Chief Smitkin. The boarding school, which housed both Indian and non-Indian students, operated until 1973 when it turned over to the Tribes and renamed Paschal Sherman Indian School with funding provided by the BIA. In 2001, President Bush named Paschal Sherman as one of six BIA-funded schools slated for replacement in his Fiscal Year 2002 budget request.</p> |     |

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## St. Mary's School for Girls

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mary's School for Girls   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Mary's Episcopal School for Indian Girls, St. Mary's Mission Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Springfield, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1895  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1932  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Multiple Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895 to 1932, inclusive, note that St. Mary's is a government and religious society boarding school. The 1895 IA Report uses the name "St. Mary's Mission Boarding" under the Rosebud Agency. The 1902 IA Report shows the school operated by the Episcopal Church. The 1929 IA Report shows the school as operated by contract. This range of dates will be used for the open and closed dates. Evidence also suggest that the Bishop or Reverend Hare was likely involved in operation of this school, along with the Hope or Springfield Indian School. One source indicated that the schools may be one in the same, however, the 1895 IA Report statistics of schools tables document both schools separately, with unique student numbers, contract dollar amounts, teachers, etc. therefore, these are documented as two institutions. This school is on the 1910, 1912 and 1920 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports showing Rosebud and Mission, SD as the nearest post office in the two earlier years. |     |

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## St. Mary's Training School for Boys

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Mary's Training School for Boys   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Feehanville School, Maryville Academy*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Des Plaines, Illinois   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1883  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The St. Mary's Training School in Des Plaines, Illinois is documented under government contract in the Executive Documents of the Senate of the United States in 1885 as an institution under a contract with the government for 41 Indian pupils. It states the contract is with Revered Joseph A. Stephan. A 1942 Loyola University thesis describes that the history of the school includes its use by the Archdiocese of Chicago to house orphans that lose one or both parents and it is located 10 miles northwest of the City of Chicago. At the request of the Department of the Interior of the United States, the school agreed to accept Indian boys from the reservations at Devil's Lake and Standing Rock. The agreement with the County Commissioners was amended to this extent that the School would take care of no more than one hundred boys for the County at any one time. The thesis includes descriptions that state "The Indians have been exclusively employed on the farm. It is neither the intention of the Indian Bureau nor this Board to work the Indians exclusively on the farm. More Indians ought to learn trades." On February 13, 1884 it is recorded that there were 121 boys and 51 Indians boys. It is described that the school was also referred to as Feehanville and it burned down in 1899, but was rebuilt. It is unknown when the government contract ended for Native American students, but St. Mary's continued to operate until it was renamed the Maryville Academy. The Maryville website states that it opened in 1883 on a 880-acre farm for boys as a training school and orphanage that is still in operation today.</p> |     |

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## St. Michael's Mission School and Manual Labor School

### Summary Elements

|                                     |   | Element  |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Name:                               | St. Michael's Manual Labor School   | St. Michael's Mission School   |                                    |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Michael's Mission School  | Our Lady of Sorrows Chapel and School, Seven Dolours Mission   |                                    |
| Associated School(s):               | St. Michael's Mission School  | Little Flower Mission School, St. Michael's Manual Labor School  |                                    |
| School Address                      | St Michael, North Dakota  | Fort Totten, North Dakota  |                                    |
| Start Date:                         | 1874  | 1885   |                                    |
| End Date:                           | 1883  | as late as 1941  |                                    |
| Currently Operating                 |   |  |                                    |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes  | Yes                                |
|                                     | Education   | Yes  | Yes                                |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes  | Yes                                |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes  | Yes                                |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |  | Contract, Mission, Boarding School |
| General Notes                       | <p>Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1874 documents the opening of a new school under the Sister of Charity for the Devil's Lake Reservation in Fort Totten Agency, ND with some federal support for expenses (page 238-239). Documents describe the history of the St. Michael's Mission School and its relationship to the Industrial School as follows: October 17, 1874 Nuns arrive to start teaching in a small building built by the locals - called Saint Michael's Manual Labor School. The 1883 IA Report documents a large fire destroying the building and again reaffirms the school was under a government contract. A new school was built and classes resumed. Research indicates that the new buildings were likely closer to the agency at Fort Totten. One document noted that "St. Michael is located in Mission Township.... On February 1883 the mission school burned and was reestablished in 1885 and located only one-half mile northwest of Fort Totten, this time."</p> | <p>After the initial St. Michael's (near St. Michael, North Dakota) burned, it is believed the school resumed operations near Fort Totten, North Dakota. In the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1890, the Government moves to discontinue church contracts, including for St. Michael's and the nuns are reported be hired as employees under the Indian Agent. Fort Totten is abandoned by the military and the decision was made to consolidate the St. Michael's students into the new Industrial school. The St. Michaels Mission School is interchangeably referred to as Seven Dolours or Our Lady of Sorrows School, also known as Our Lady of Sorrows Chapel. There are no current findings to support that Seven Dolours or Our Lady of Sorrows were unique institutions. The Seven Dolours Church/Our Lady of Sorrows Chapel and School/Saint Michael's Mission School is identified as previously operational on the Fort Totten, Spirit Lake/Devil's Lake Reservation. In 1927, when the Gray Nuns government employment ended, they built a new mission boarding school, a separate school, the Little Flower School at St. Michael, North Dakota; but the Gray Nuns continued working at St. Michael's Mission School as employees even after the Federal funding ceased.</p> |                                    |

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## St. Michael's Mission

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Michael's Mission  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | The Church of Our Father's House   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Mill Creek Elementary School District No. 14   |     |
| School Address                      | Ethete, Wyoming  |     |
| Start Date:                         | circa 1912   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1956   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Michael's appears in several years of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) as a mission, boarding school. In the 1924 IA Report it is documented as receiving a government contract. About 1887, at a location east of Fort Washakie, the Reverend John Roberts started a small mission to serve the Arapahos. This mission was given the name St. Michael's, but the post office and community are called Ethete. Around 1900, the Episcopal Church built a small log church at a site some three miles removed from the present Mission location. Between 1910 and 1917, the buildings around the oval were built and in 1920 the old church was moved to its present site. Although the Mission is called St. Michael's, the church itself is named Church of Our Father's House (Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office). The 12th Annual Report of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education stated St. Michael's mission school was operated from 1910 - 1956 and became Mill Creek Elementary School District No. 14 in 1957 (Cover Page). According to the National Park Service National Register of Historic Places form, they did not rebuild or continue to operate as a boarding school because there were other public schools, such as Mill Creek.</p> |     |

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## St. Patrick's Mission and Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Patrick's Mission and Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Anadarko Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Anadarko, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1892   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1933   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Contract Mission, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Patrick's Mission and Boarding School is listed or mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report), as St. Patrick's, for the years of 1899-1911, as a mission boarding school. The school is then listed in the IA Reports as Anadarko, for the years of 1912-1932, as a reservation boarding school. In the 1897 and 1900 IA Reports the school is listed as St. Patrick's boarding, supported by government and religious society. The school is listed in the 1907 IA Report as St. Patrick's, a boarding school, supported by Catholic Church. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). The school is listed in the 1910 and 1912 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports (RIA) as St. Patrick's Mission School and then in the 1915 RIA listed as Anadarko Boarding School. St. Patrick's Mission was operated by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions and was rebuilt and called the Anadarko Boarding School. It was staffed by priests and sisters that held civil service positions with DOI at the current site of St. Patrick's Church. Operated by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, the mission was directed by Isidore Ricklin, O.S.B. It was rebuilt and called the Anadarko Boarding School. Per the 1985 IA Report, this school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils. May have become Anadarko in 1911.</p> |     |

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## St. Paul Mission and Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Paul Mission and Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Paul Mission Grade School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Hays, Montana   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880s   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 2021   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | In 1889, this School was established as St. Paul's Mission School mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1887. Funding listed as a contract school with the Federal government included in the 1895 IA Report, pg. 31 (Hayes, Fort Belknap Reservation). The Jesuits left in 2015 and also the Dominican Sister of Sparkill, NY. Administrators expect students will attend the Hays-Lodepole School on Fort Belknap Indian Reservation. |     |



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## St. Paul's Indian Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Paul's Indian Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Paul's Mission Boarding, St. Paul's Boarding School, Episcopal Mission School, Marty Indian School*   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Marty, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Marty Indian School is currently owned and operated by the Yankton Sioux Tribe. The school was founded in 1924 and formerly known as St. Paul's Indian Mission School. Historical summary available on school's modern website.</p> <p>The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1893 to 1932 show St. Paul's as a Boarding School under Yankton Agency. The 1895 IA Report notes the school is operated by the Government and a religious society. The 1902 IA Report shows St. Paul's as operated by the Episcopal Church. The 1932 IA Report notes a Catholic affiliation.</p> |     |

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## St. Paul's Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Paul's Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Clontarf Industrial School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Morris Industrial School for Indians, Catholic Industrial School of Minnesota   |     |
| School Address                      | Clontarf, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1877  |     |
| End Date:                           | June 30, 1898   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Paul Industrial School is reported in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1884 as a contract school not connected with an agency. The school, located in Clontarf from 1877 to 1898, taught a mix of Indigenous students from various tribes through a contract with the federal government and also white orphans from Minnesota.</p> <p>The school, founded in 1874 as the Catholic Industrial School just outside of St. Paul, was moved to Clontarf in 1877 as part of Bishop John Ireland's desire to teach the children of white colonists in his western Minnesota Catholic colonies, according to the 1956 paper "Catholic Boarding Schools on the Western Front," by James P. Shannon.</p> <p>The school was located about a mile northwest of the 1978 memorial in a place that is now private property. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) indicates that Clontarf has an open year of 1897 and was consolidated with Morris Industrial School.</p> |     |

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## St. Peter Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Peter Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Cascade, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1866  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1896   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding and Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Reports are conflicting as to the dates and locations that the Jesuits operated a mission school called St. Peter. It is believed the mission may have moved several times near Choteau, the Sun River, Fort Shaw, and Simms, MT between the 1850-1860s, before finally settling in a site near Cascade, Montana and operating a boarding school. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1889 documents the St. Peter's Misson - Fort Shaw as being under a government contract (page 386). The 1894-1896 IA Reports again describes St. Peter Mission Boarding School as receiving a government contract in 1894 and 1895 for 180 children. According to the 1984 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) application form, St. Peter's Mission had been earlier established in a number of different locations, beginning in 1859. Each chosen site was determined to be inadequate for subsistence agricultural purposes or was described as too vulnerable to Indian attack. The fourth and final site [near Cascade, MT] was selected by Father Giorda in the spring of 1866. St. Peter's evolved from a mission into a school for Indian children and then into a boarding school. Over a 25 year period, the mission expanded to include both stone and log buildings that functioned as schoolrooms, dormitories, living quarters for the nuns and priests, an opera house, and numerous ancillary farm buildings. A Montana State University thesis from 1977 describes St. Peter's was established at Choteau, Montana, in 1859. The mission remained at Choteau but closed intermittently until 1879. Later, the school opened again. In 1884 the Ursuline Order of Nuns arrived at St. Peter's Mission to start initiating the girls into school. When the agency moved, plans for the Holy Family Mission were made and the school was relocated to Two Medicine in 1890. The end date of St. Peter's is documented as late as 1896 to account for last time seen in IA Reports. Some research indicates that Jesuits abandoned the effort in 1898, but Ursulines continued to educated children at this location until the buildings burned in 1908.</p> |     |

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## St. Regis Seminary

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Regis Seminary  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Ferdinand de Florissant, Florissant Mission School, St. Stanislaus Seminary   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Florissant, Missouri  |     |
| Latitude and Longitude              |   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1818  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1971  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Boarding School, Seminary  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1828 states that the Indian School located in Florissant Mission, Missouri, has (8) teachers, (23) pupils and \$400 received from Federal Government. Per the National Register of Historic Places nomination form, The St. Stanislaus Seminary was established in 1823 as a mission school to train Indian Children from the tribes of the Missouri Valley. Due to the Government failure to continue a subsidy, the school suspended Indian instruction in 1830. The original buildings are no longer standing. The current buildings were built by slaves of the Jesuits. There was a cabin on the property that housed slaves. Three families are known to have lived in the cabin.</p> <p>Supplemental research describes the history of St. Stanislaus dating to 1818 when Bishop DuBourg acquired 212 acres of ground in the "common fields" of Florissant. The following year, St. Regis Seminary opened with the admission of two Sauk Indian boys. The purpose of this school was to train young Indian boys to be guides and interpreters for the Jesuit missionaries. Due to small enrollment, the school closed in 1831, having trained only 30 Indian boys. Meanwhile two Sauk boys, one eight and the other six years of age, had been received by the superior and with these as the first students the Indian Seminary was formally opened on May 11, 1824. A statement made by Van Quickenborne to the government under the date of August 20, 1829, places the total disbursements for both boys' and girls' schools at \$9,990 28. This figure includes expenses for tutoring, boarding, lodging of pupils and for "the visits and presents to the Indians and travelling to their villages."</p> |     |

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## St. Stephen's Mission Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Stephen's Mission Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Stephens Indian School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | St. Stephens, Wyoming  |     |
| Latitude and Longitude              |  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1888   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Stephen's School appears in several years of the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report), the first being in 1887 where it was reported that the newly constructed building, which is 30 miles from the agency, must be torn down since it is not structurally sound (page 233). St. Stephens appears again in an 1889 IA Report where it is reported to be accepting a capacity of 100 students and is funded by the Catholic Church and a government contract (page 388). The St. Stephens Indian School is still operating today. The school website history page states that it was founded in 1888 by a Jesuit priest with 90 Arapahoe students enrolled. Forty years later, a devastating fire in the dead of winter destroyed the church, the boys' dormitory, and the gym. At one point, four boarding schools operated at Wind River. In addition to St. Stephens, there was the Fort Washakie Boarding School, Robert's Mission School for girls, and the St. Michael's Mission School for Arapaho children. In 1939, St. Stephens School ceased operating as a boarding school and continued as a day school. In 1957, St. Stephens became a high school, and in 1975 efforts began to make St. Stephens an Indian controlled school. Today, St. Stephens is a K-12 school.</p> |     |

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## St. Turibius Mission Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Turibius Mission Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kelseyville: St. Turibius Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Sulphur Banks Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | Kelseyville, California  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1888   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1905  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions records at Marquette University overlap timeframes, but confirm Catholic association. The 1889 listing in this group of records for California also mentions a "Sulphur Banks School."</p> <p>St. Turibius (Kelseyville) is on the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1895, 1900, and 1902 as a government funded boarding school operated by contract.</p> |     |

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## St. Xavier Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | St. Xavier Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Pretty Eagle Catholic Academy*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | St Xavier, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1887  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>St. Xavier was documented in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1895 as a contract, mission, boarding school. St. Xavier is currently in operation as the Pretty Eagle Catholic Academy and is a part of the St. Labre Indian Schools, which includes St. Labre Indian School and St. Charles. The National Park Service website has a history and culture page on Saint Xavier Mission And Pretty Eagle School that states on October 1, 1887 the mission opened with a school, chapel, and residence for the fathers. The mission was staffed by Ursuline sisters. In the coming years, a host of buildings were constructed, including a bake house, wash house, quarters for workmen, and coalhouse along with a church for the Indians. By 1892, a brick structure was finished that could house up to 150 students. Despite the many hardships endured by the St. Xavier mission, it did manage to last for some 30 years but finally had to close due to financial difficulties and lack of needed supplies, including food. At the time of the building of Yellowtail Dam in the early 1960s, Pretty Eagle School at St. Xavier was created for educating the children in the community. It was named after a famous war Chief Pretty Eagle. Pretty Eagle school was originally initiated between 1961 and 1965 by the families of the Yellowtail Dam construction workers and is still operational.</p> |     |

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## Standing Rock Agency Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Standing Rock Agency Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Standing Rock Indian Industrial School, Standing Rock Industrial Boarding School, Standing Rock Community School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Standing Rock Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Yates, North Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1877-05-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1951  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Standing Rock Agency Boarding School starting as early as 1877, described as a "governmental school under the auspices of the Catholic Church" has been listed as a boarding and day school on the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). Standing Rock Agency Boarding School appears on Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891 to 1932 as government, reservation boarding or just reservation boarding under Standing Rock Agency.</p> <p>The Catholic Church was involved in assisting in the original schools on the Standing Rock Reservation, described as "the school was opened as a governmental school under the auspices of the Catholic Church." This includes information about the school at the Agency describing the Catholic Church shifting strategy to open its own mission school in 1910 when they knew they might be transitioning out of the school at the Agency. The mission was operated for many years by Father Bernard (until his death in 1940) and then later by Father Francis.</p> |     |



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## Standing Rock Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Standing Rock Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Standing Rock Community School, Tse'ii'ahi' Community School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Standing Rock, New Mexico  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Standing Rock Boarding school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school with an opened date of 1935. The school was established as a day school until 1950 when boarding facilities were constructed at the school under the Hopi and Navajo Rehabilitation bill. The school eventually changed its name around 1994, to Tse'ii'ahi Community School and currently operates as a bureau operated day school under the Bureau of Indian Education. |     |

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## Steamboat Canyon Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Steamboat Canyon Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Ganado, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1965  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Steamboat Canyon Day School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school that opened in 1935. The school is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1935 as a day school. The school is listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Yearbook as Steamboat Conversion, with a date completed of 1954, implying boarding facilities were likely constructed as it indicates boarding enrollment was authorized, and also reports students enrolled in school years 1959-1960 and 1960-1961.</p> <p>Steamboat was originally a day school and was converted to a boarding school in 1952. The school used funds received from the DOI to construct a dormitory. The 1955 Navajo Yearbook confirms that Steamboat operated as a boarding school.</p> |     |

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## Stewart Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Stewart Indian Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Stewart Institute, Carson School, Carson Industrial School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Carson City, Nevada  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1890-12-17   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1980   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Stewart Indian Boarding School (Carson School) is documented as a nonreservation, government, boarding school throughout the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1890-1932. The school and many complex buildings have been on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) since 1985. The NRHP document states that the Stewart Indian School is an educational complex located 3 1/2 miles south of Carson City, Nevada. The site, which encompasses 109 acres, includes a landscaped campus surrounded by high desert to the south and by recent residential development to the north, east, and west. The Stewart Indian School, which operated between 1890 and 1980, served as Nevada's only off-reservation facility established for the education of Native Americans. In 1889, a large Colonial Revival dormitory and school building were erected and the school was officially opened on December 17, 1890 and enrolled 105 students. With the dormitory capacity at 100, excessive demands were immediately placed on Stewart's single, two-story structure. In 1890, Stewart responded to a Federal directive calling for the militarization of all off-reservation Indian schools; within six months the program was abandoned. The students in attendance were first from the Nevada Tribes, including the Washoe, Paiutes, and Shoshone. In 1941, Stewart opened its doors to students from Idaho, Utah, California, and Oregon. In 1946, Navajos were added to the list of tribes represented at Stewart. In 1959 through 1963, students from many other tribes were brought to Stewart. The Hopis, Apaches, Pimas, Havasupai, Mojave, Walapai, Utes, Papagoes, Coropah, and Tewa were represented. Additional buildings were needed to house these students and to modernize the facility, so a final phase of school construction was undertaken. In 1980, Stewart Indian School was closed. Much of the site was subsequently deeded to the State of Nevada. There is a Stewart Indian School Cultural Center and Museum in Carson City, NV that contains detailed information, photographs, and other information on the school.</p> |     |

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## Teec Nos Pos Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Teec Nos Pos Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Teecnospos; Teec Nos Pos Day School; T'iis Nasbas Community School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Teec Nos Pos, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1933   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | BIE Operated   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Teec Nos Pos Boarding School is listed as an open school in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Teecnospos Boarding and Day school, with an open date of 1933. The school originated as a day school and is classified as such in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1934-1936. The 1951-1961 Navajo year books lists the school as Teecnospos, established in 1935, and in 1961 boarding facilities were likely constructed as it indicates boarding enrollment was authorized. The 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports the boarding school as being operated by the BIA. The school currently operates as with Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) assistance as a boarding and day school.</p> <p>Teec Nos Pos started out as a day school, but was later converted to a boarding school.</p> |     |

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## Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Theodore Roosevelt Boarding School, Fort Apache School, Theodore Roosevelt School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Apache, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1923  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE school   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Nonreservation, Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Theodore Roosevelt Boarding School at Fort Apache, Arizona is mentioned or listed in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1923 – 1932 as a nonreservation school supported by the federal government. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as Theodore Roosevelt, but no opening date is indicated, however, the 1923 IA Report notes the military post at Fort Apache, Arizona is now converted into the Theodore Roosevelt School. The school is also listed in 1968 and 1974 reports of Oversight Hearings on Laws Affecting Indian Education as a Boarding School operated by the BIA. The school currently operates as a Tribally controlled day and boarding school on the White Mountain Apache Reservation. |     |

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## Thomas Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Thomas Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Gowanda School, Thomas Asylum of Orphan and Destitute Indian Children  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Irving, New York   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1855   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1960s  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | State-operated, Mission, Boarding School, Orphanage  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Thomas Indian School or Thomas Asylum of Orphan and Destitute Indian Children has been on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) since 1973. The school is described in the NRHP application form as being surrounded by fields on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The [updated] campus was planned in 1900 with nearly nine buildings constructed. The buildings were described as being all abandoned since the 1960s. The school history describes that it was started by missionaries, Asher Wright and his wife Laura Wright, and that it relied on private contributions until 1875, when the State of New York assumed control of the institution. The old facilities continued operation until the State built newer, better accommodations. The demise of the school was said to be around 1958, when the children were moved into public schools, and the campus was used for outpatients from the Gowanda State Hospital into the 1960s. Based on Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1882, the school was shown under the New York Indian Agency as supported at an annual expense of \$9,000 by the state of New York (page 132, 322). |     |

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## Thoreau Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Thoreau Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Baca Boarding and Day School  |     |
| School Address                      | Thoreau, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1934  |     |
| End Date:                           | 2006  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The school was built of sandstone in 1934. By 1949, the school had been closed for a couple of years. In the early 1950s, it underwent some improvements and was reopened in October or November 1952 as a boarding school. Thoreau underwent construction/expansion between January 1952 - January 1953 to allow for 128 boarding and 30 day pupils at its facility. It also included a field health clinic. In 2000, it was deemed unsafe for use, too small, and too costly to maintain. It was officially closed in 2006, and students were transferred to a newly built Baca/Dloy'Azhi school facility in August 2003. The school is listed in the 1968, Indian Education: A National Tragedy - A National Challenge report (Table 3. Boarding Schools Operated by the BIA), Fiscal Year 1968. |     |

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## Toadlena Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Toadlena Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Toadlena Day School, Toadlena Hospital, To'haali' Community School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Toadlena, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1911   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Listed in 1941 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Report as being a boarding school and having a "hospital" on school grounds. Documentation indicates the school operational in 1911. According to "The Navajo Yearbook", the old Toadlena school plant was scheduled for replacement in 1962 (p. 29). Toadlena is listed as a day school in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1912 and 1913 on pp. 200 and 172, respectively. Starting in 1914, Toadlena is listed as a reservation boarding school (see p. 142). Toadlena is operational today with funding from the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) as To'haali' Community School. |     |



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## Tohatchi Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Tohatchi Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Little Water School, Little Water Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School  |     |
| School Address                      | Tohatchi, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1895   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1985   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The 1961 Navajo Yearbook reports Tohatchi Day School was established in 1895. Tohatchi Boarding School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1924 and as late as 1985. The school is reported in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding and day school opened in 1899. The 1900 IA Report shows the school as the former Little Water Day School, which was discontinued and converted into a small boarding school (Tohatchi Boarding School) on 7/1/1899. Tohatchi Boarding school was converted to a day school in 1934, then back to a boarding and day school in 1951, when new dormitories were constructed. A hospital was constructed at the school in 1927; it closed on June 30, 1946. The school temporarily closed in 1946, when its building and sanitary systems were deemed too old to be safe by construction engineers. By 1950, it was converted into a boarding school and was once again operational. In 1979, it had Navajo language classes and principal Phillip Belone, one of the few Navajo school principals on the Navajo Nation at the time. Per the "Statistics Concerning Indian Education, 1979," the school was still operating as a boarding school in 1979. The boarding school was shut down after the addition of public schools to Tohatchi. It is reported in the 1985, Hearing before the Select Committee on IA, that the boarding schools at Tohatchi and Chuska have consolidated. There are conflicting reports of start dates (1895, 1899, 1900, 1904), which is likely due to the school switching back and forth between a boarding school and a day school, therefore the earliest start date is reported above.</p> |     |

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## Tolani Lake School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Tolani Lake School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Tolani Lake, Arizona  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1940  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1963  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Tolani Lake School is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Tolani Lake, a boarding and day school that opened in 1935. The school is also listed in the 1951-1961 Navajo Yearbook as established in 1935, with boarding enrollment authorized and reports students enrolled in school years 1959-1960 and 1960-1961. It is believed that Tolani Lake School closed shortly after the opening of Leupp Boarding and Day School in 1960, and students transferred to the Leupp Boarding and Day School. |     |

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## Toledo Industrial Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Toledo Industrial Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Toledo Sanatorium, Sac & Fox Indian Boarding and Mission School, Sac & Fox Sanatorium, Tama School, Tama Sanatorium  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Toledo, Iowa   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1898   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1942   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Toledo Boarding School served some of the Mesquakie Tribe as a school from 1898-1911, and it became a sanatorium in 1912. The old boarding school was eventually converted into a new school for patients of the Toledo Sanatorium, also called the Sac and Fox Sanatorium. Research indicates that a contract for construction was awarded April 16, 1897, to Banzhof &amp; Reimer of Marshalltown, Iowa and was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior to build the school that would become the Toledo Industrial School (History of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, pg 15). Supplemental research describes that the school was used for "patients" at the sanatorium between 1920 until 1942. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1916, describes the Sac and Fox Sanatorium as a reservation, boarding school supported by the government (page 150).</p> <p>The National Archives Catalog of Organization Authority Record for the Sac and Fox Sanatorium describes, that in 1898, a boarding school was organized and opened in Toledo in an area now called Toledo Heights. Resistance of the Indians to this activity eventually resulted in the alteration of the school into a tuberculosis sanatorium, which served Indians from all over the Great Plains. The Indians thereafter attended day schools.</p> |     |

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## Tomah Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Tomah Indian Industrial School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Tomah VA Medical Center  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Tomah, Wisconsin   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893-01-19   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1941  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Tomah Indian Industrial School, which opened in 1893, was a nonreservation, Government Boarding School in Wisconsin. It is located along a main railroad that connected Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Research indicates that the property is now used by the Veterans Affairs Administration. Some buildings associated with the Indian School remain on the grounds and are now associated with the hospital complex. |     |

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## Tonasket Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Tonasket Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Okanagan Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Tonasket, Washington  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1891  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1897  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Tonasket Boarding School is listed as a government reservation boarding school in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891-1897. These reports list the school's name as both Okanagan and Okanagan (Tonasket). The 1893 IA Report refers to the school as Tonasket Boarding School. This school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school with an opened date of 1891, but no closed date is listed. It is reported that the government, in 1892, had opened a boarding school for children on Chief Tonasket's land. This school operated until it burned in 1896. However, IA Reports show the school in operation in 1891-1897. Reports of Agents in Washington (1893) - Report of Colville Agency states, "The Tonasket boarding school is located in Okanogan County on Bonaparte Creek, and within 20 miles of the line dividing the United States from British American." |     |

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## Tonawanda Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Tonawanda Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Tonawanda, New York  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1827   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1845   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1845 contains a report of Tonawanda Mission Station and school that states it is sustained by roughly 30 scholars. The 1843 IA Report describes it as a boarding school for children from Buffalo and Tuscarora, where they are fed and clothed, continually under the influence of the mission family, and only allowed to talk their own language one day a week (page 362). The superintendent's report goes on to request that an additional \$200 be added to the \$400 the school already was receiving from the government (page 363). A textbook entitled, Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 133, No. 1, 1989), describes the school closure around 1845 and its connection with other day schools. |     |

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## Tongue River Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Tongue River Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Government School at Busby, Busby Indian School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Busby, Montana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1904  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1970   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Supplemental research regarding the school describes two large dormitories and each of these halls has a sixty pupil capacity, which is crowded to the limit and has a waiting list. One hundred two young people are enrolled in high school and are taught in the academic studies by five teachers, while six teachers take care of the one hundred twenty-one elementary pupils. The school is maintained by the "Boarding and Day" plan. Many of the pupils who are in reach of the school come in daily, but those who are live far away board at the school and live in the dormitories. Additional research describes the school opened in 1904 and operated into the mid-1970s until the Cheyenne tribe contracted the school as a tribal school. The 1970 National Study of American Indian Education Report examines Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools in which this school is called Busby Indian School and is described in the off-reservation section of the report. |     |

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## Torreon Community School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Torreon Community School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Torreon Day School, Torreon School, Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Torreon, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Torreon School started out as a day school, but was converted to a boarding school around 1950. Listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school as of June 1951 with an open date of 1935.</p> <p>Na' Neelzhiin Ji Olta' (NJO) School is located in the rural isolated community of Torreon, New Mexico on the northeastern part of Navajo Nation. Comprised of the Family and Child Education program (FACE) and the Pre-Kindergarten through eighth grade.</p> |     |



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## Toyey Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Toyey Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Toyey Navajo Schoo, Greasewood/Toyey Consolidated Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Greasewood Boarding School   |     |
| School Address                      | Toyey, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1963   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1985  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Toyey Boarding School was established under the Model Dormitory project and is listed in the 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings Reports as a boarding school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). In 1985, declining enrollments led the BIA to seek consolidation of Greasewood and Toyey Boarding Schools. Consolidation of the two boarding schools was expected to result in 100% utilization at Greasewood. Both communities consented and in the summer of 1985, prior to the commencement of the 1985-86 School Year, the consolidation occurred with the consolidated facility being called "Greasewood Springs Community School." In 1995, the school transformed to a Tribally-Controlled grant school under the Navajo Nation. The consolidated Greasewood Springs Community School currently operates as a Tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation.</p> |     |

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## Trinity College Industrial Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Trinity College Industrial Indian Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Trinity College, Duke University, Trinity College of Liberal Arts and Sciences   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Durham, North Carolina   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1886  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886 shows Trinity under government contract with the Eastern Cherokee Agency for 2 boarding students (pg. XCIV-XCV). Supplemental research procured from the Duke University archives indicates that the Eastern Cherokee that attended Trinity may have numbered at least 20 and been aged 8-18. Duke University currently operates the Trinity College of Liberal Arts and Sciences still today. |     |

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## Truxton Canyon School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Truxton Canyon School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Valentine Indian School, Truxton Canyon Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Hackberry Day School   |     |
| School Address                      | Valentine, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1901-04-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1937  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Originally, the community at Valentine was called Truxton Canyon. This area was set aside for the Hualapai Indians in 1900, and an Indian school was built on the site. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1901 states that Truxton Canyon School opened on April 1, 1901, and Hackberry Day School pupils were transferred to the Truxton Canyon Boarding School during the last quarter of FY 1901. Truxton Canyon absorbed students from Hackberry Day and Kingman Day schools; equipment from Kingman was also transferred to Truxton Canyon. Both day schools were discontinued by September 1, 1901. |     |

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## Tuba City Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Tuba City Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Western Navajo Indian School; Tuba Vocational Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Blue Canyon School  |     |
| School Address                      | Tuba City, AZ   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1903  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Tuba City Boarding School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1935 and as late as 1946. The school was originally established as Blue Canyon Day School and was in Blue Canyon, Arizona, 90 miles north of Winslow, Arizona. The 1905 IA Report indicates the Government purchased the school and the surrounding territory from Mormon settlers and then moved this school from Blue Canyon in 1903 to Tuba, Arizona. Prior to moving to Tuba City, the school was referred to as the Western Navaho Training School at Blue Canyon and continued as the Western Navajo School through 1934. The 1935 IA Report lists the school as Tuba City (formerly Western Navajo) and is classified as a reservation boarding and day school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Tuba Vocational (and the only report listed under this name) and classified as a boarding and day school with an opened date of 1898. Due to the location and opening date, it is believed that this is referring to the Tuba City Boarding School. The school currently operates as a Bureau-operated boarding and day school under the Bureau of Indian Education.</p> |     |

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## Tucson Indian Training School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Tucson Indian Training School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Tucson Industrial Boarding School, Tucson Training and Industrial School, Tucson Presbyterian School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Tucson, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1888  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1960  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Tucson Indian Training School was a contract school run by Presbyterians. Students came primarily from Pima and Papago tribes. Government aid only came in the form of 15 acres of land. The Presbyterian Historical Society notes this school operated until financial issues led to its closure in 1960. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1888, p. 5 notes the Tucson Industrial Boarding School was under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The new school building, which is expected to be completed by Sept. 1888, will be able to comfortably accommodate 50 children for "practical English and industrial education." The 1894 IA Report, p. 105 notes the Tucson boarding school will be sustained entirely by the Presbyterian church in the future, unaided by the government. The 1895 IA Report, p. 123 stated the school is referred to as the "Presbyterian mission boarding school at Tucson." |     |

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## Tulalip Indian Industrial School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Tulalip Indian Industrial School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Tulalip Training School, Tulalip Industrial Boarding School, Tulalip Agency   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Tulalip Mission School  |     |
| School Address                      | Tulalip Bay, Washington   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1905  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1932  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Tulalip Indian Industrial School appears in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891-1932. The school is documented as a mission boarding school up until 1901, when it transitioned into a government boarding school. The U.S. government took over the Tulalip Missionary School at the turn of the century making renovations and reopening on December 17, 1901. On March 29, 1902, the school was destroyed by fire requiring the children to be sent home. By 1907, it had two dormitories for boys and girls and could accommodate 200 students. Many of the students came from other reservations and communities. Tulalip offered education up to the eighth grade, and some students continued elsewhere for more advanced training. The 1900 IA Report confirms that the Tulalip School was conducted by Rev. Father Le Roux, the superintendent, and the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church. (p. 400). The 1901 IA Report states that the newly projected Tulalip Training School is to be in the old mission plant of the St. Ann mission. It is a boarding school with opened and closed dates of 1905-1932. |     |

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## Tulalip Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Tulalip Mission School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Anne's Catholic Mission School, Tulalip Mission School of Our Lady of Seven Dolores, Tulalip Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Tulalip Indian Industrial Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Priest's Point, Washington   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1857   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1902   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Tulalip Mission School appears in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891-1932. The school is documented as a mission boarding school up until 1901, when it is transitioned into a government boarding school. The Sisters of Providence arrived in 1868, and until 1901, they operated the Tulalip Mission School of St. Anne, which was the first Indian contract school in the United States. The new school was originally for girls and located on the southern bank of Tulalip Bay. Needing to fulfill treaty commitments, the U.S. government agreed to Father Chirouse's request to provide funds to maintain the buildings and the church furnished books, clothing and medical care. The mission school at Tulalip began receiving government support beginning in 1861, when a boys' dormitory and a teachers' house were constructed on Tulalip Bay. Eventually the U.S. government took over the Tulalip Missionary School at the turn of the century, making renovations and reopening on December 17, 1901. The 1900 IA Report confirms that the Tulalip School was conducted by Rev. Father Le Roux, the superintendent, and the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church. (p. 400). The 1901 IA Report states that the newly projected Tulalip Training School is to be in the old mission plant of the St. Ann mission. It is reported to be now opening as a Government Training school for the first time in a new plant to be constructed adjacent to the present site (page 390).</p> |     |

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## Tulahassee Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Tulahassee Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Tulahassee Mission School; Tulahassee Manual Labor School; Tallahassee Mission Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Tulahassee, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1844  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1924   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Mission, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Tulahassee Boarding School is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1901-1914 as a tribal boarding school, and listed in the and 1907 IA Report as receiving Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Creek Nation. The school is also listed in the 1884 IA Report as Tallahassee Mission boarding and having received federal funds for the costs associated with maintaining the school. In the 1876 IA Report, Tallahassee Mission school is reported to have been in operation for thirty-two years. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>The 1907 IA Report, Vol II (pg. 350) lists this as a boarding school receiving Federal funding for benefit of Creek Nation. Presbyterian Missions Board provided funding to enlarge Coweta Mission and to establish the Tallahassee Manual Labor School. It housed 80 students, primarily full-blood Creek. Opened in 1850, it was operated as an Indian boarding school for the next three decades. It was located one and one-half miles north of the Arkansas River [near the site of the present city of Muskogee]. After the Civil War, Creek Freedmen gathered in certain communities, among them Tulahassee, and outnumbered Muscogee Creek. The main Tulahassee building was largely destroyed by an accidental fire in December 1880. The Muscogee Creek Council relocated their children to a new school, Wealaka Mission, as their population had been declining in Tulahassee. The school reopened in 1883 for Creek Freedmen and their descendants as Tulahassee Manual Labor School. The US Government took control of the school in 1908.</p> |     |



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## Tuskahoma Female Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Tuskahoma Female Academy   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Tuskahoma Institute; Tushkahoma Female Institute; Tushkahoma Female Academy  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Lyceum, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1892   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1925   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Tuskahoma Female Academy is listed or mentioned in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1899-1927 as a tribal boarding school and listed in the 1907 IA Report as Tuskahoma Academy (female), having received Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Creek Nation. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953).</p> <p>A 1907 IA Report lists this as a Boarding School receiving Federal Funding for benefit of Choctaw Nation. Classified in the 1906 IA Report as an "academy" with Andrew G. Gladney as Superintendent, 144 female students and an average attendance of 113. Tuskahoma Female Institute, built in 1892, located in the community of Lyceum. The school burned in 1925, two weeks before Christmas.</p> |     |

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## Twin Lakes Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Twin Lakes Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Twin Lakes Elementary School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Yah-Ta-Hey, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1936   |     |
| End Date:                           | after June 1951  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Twin Lakes started out as a day school but was converted to a partial boarding school around 1950. Listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school as of June 1951 opened in 1936. |     |

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## Uintah Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Uintah Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | White Rocks Boarding School, Ute Indian Boarding School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Whiterocks, Utah   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1880   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1951  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Uintah Boarding and Day School is documented as a Reservation Boarding School in the majority of Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1891-1935. Report of the Commissioner of Education, Volume 2, lists White Rock and Uintah as the same school. Report also talks about opening of Uintah Boarding School. The Uintah Boarding School closed June 30, 1952, and all schools were administered by the public school system on the reservation. (p. 216). The Uintah Boarding School, or Ute Indian Boarding School, was established in 1881 by the Episcopal Mission, as was the Ouray Boarding School in 1885. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as a Boarding and Day School open in 1880 and still operational in 1951 (page 1581). |     |

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## Umatilla Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Umatilla Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Pendleton, Oregon   |     |
| Latitude and Longitude              |   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1883-01   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1918  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | A boarding school operated at the Umatilla Agency with cooperation from the Catholic Church. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) indicates that the Umatilla Boarding School was closed as of 1951 and shows that it opened in 1883 and closed in 1918. |     |

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## Ute Mountain Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Ute Mountain Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Ute Mountain Indian School, Ute Mountain Day School, Colorado - Ute Mountain, Ute Mountain 1, Colorado Ute - Ute Mountain  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Navajo Springs Day School  |     |
| School Address                      | Towaoc, Colorado   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1907   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1942  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government Reservation Boarding Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Ute Mountain Boarding School, under multiple name variations, is documented as a reservation boarding school in most of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years ranging from 1916 to 1932. Additionally, the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) shows this school as being open from 1915 to 1942 as a Boarding and Day School. The 1920 (listed as Ute Mountain at Towaoc) Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Report refers to this general area and the following IA Report listings: 1916 Ute Mountain, 1918 Colorado - Ute Mountain, 1919 Ute Mountain 1, 1922 Ute Mountain, 1924 Consolidated Ute-Ute Mountain, 1925-1928 Ute Mountain, 1929-1930 Consolidated Ute-Ute Mountain, 1931-1932 Ute Mountain (1932 states serves grades B-8) Supplemental research indicated that "in the fall of 1935, the Ute Mountain Boarding School was converted into a day school for Ute students only, which was unsuccessful because the Utes were dispersed over a vast reservation. Due to very poor attendance the school closed in 1942 as did the agency. It was not until 1953 that the agency and the school in Towaoc were reopened. The old brick Ute Mountain Boarding School (1919) now houses the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the tribal library, and tribal offices."</p> |     |

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## Valley Towns Baptist Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Valley Towns Baptist Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Valley-towns Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Valleytown, North Carolina   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1827   |     |
| End Date:                           | circa 1836   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | This school is reported in Department of War documents in 1827 as a recipient of federal funds. The Cherokee Baptist mission was located in Valley Towns, North Carolina, and run by the Reverend Evan Jones and his son, the Reverend John Jones. The Valley Town Baptist Mission was a boarding school that became an important center of Cherokee scholarship and resistance to Indian removal policies. It contained a model farm, gristmill, and blacksmith shop. It became the most popular of the mission schools in the Cherokee Nation, after its directors adopted the Cherokee language for instruction and preaching. The school trained Cherokee leaders like Peter Oganaya, John Wickliff, and James Wafford; men who led the opposition to Indian removal policies in this part of the Cherokee Nation. |     |

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## Vermillion Lake Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Vermillion Lake Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Lake Vermillion Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Tower, Minnesota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1899  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1954  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1901 and 1902 Annual Report document Vermillion Lake as an independent school with a post office near Tower, MN. A 2002 Minnesota Historical Society article on Vermillion Lake Indian School describes that by 1910 the school had 120 pupils and 10 buildings. However, in August 1919 the annual maintenance funding for Chippewa/Ojibwe schools received a large reduction in funding and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ordered the school closed. It is said that for the next two years the communities worked to reopen the school and in 1921 the school was reopened. Research indicates the per-capita subsidy from the Bureau of Indian Affairs continued to decrease, resulting in a transition to a day school. By 1954, it is reported that the Vermillion Lake Day School closed for the last time as a school and the buildings were transitioned into sites for homes, community services, and activities. Listed as Lake Vermillion in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953), with operation dates of 1899-1917.</p> |     |

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## Wahpeton Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Wahpeton Indian School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Wahpeton School, Wahpeton Indian School, Circle of Nations  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Wahpeton, North Dakota  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1908  |     |
| End Date:                           | Open  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The United States Congress passed a law in support of the school in 1904, and the school began taking students in 1908 - the delay was described as due to staffing. The Wahpeton Indian School is documented as a government nonreservation in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1908 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA). The 1910, 1912, 1920, and 1941 Routes Reports show Wahpeton as a boarding school with the closest post office in Wahpeton, North Dakota. This school appears as a nonreservation boarding school on the 1932 IA and also, at that time, as serving students from B-9. This school is listed on the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as a boarding school.</p> <p>In June 1993, it became a Tribally controlled school as the Wahpeton Indian School Board Incorporated assumed control of the school, and from that point forward, the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) began providing grants. The school was renamed to Circle of Nations in 1994 and is still open as a boarding school today.</p> |     |



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## Wapanucka Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Wapanucka Institute   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Wapanucka Academy, Allen Academy, Wahpanucka Institute, Chickasaw Rock Academy, Wapanucka Female Manual Labour School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Bromide, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1851  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1911  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Tribal Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Wapanucka Institute is listed in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1858 through 1911. The school name in these reports vary and listed as Wahpanucka, Wapancuka Institute, or Rock Academy. The school is listed as a Tribal school for the dates of 1899-1904. In addition, the school is described in the 1890 IA Report as supported by the Chickasaw Nation, and in 1901, the Chickasaw Nation and the Secretary of the Interior entered into an agreement that the Nation will oversee the operations of the Nation's school using coal and asphalt royalties. In the 1860 IA Report the school is noted as located forty miles north of Red River. In the 1902 IA Report, there is first mention of a Rock Academy near Wapanucka, which was condemned and not occupied for more than a year. The 1907 IA Report of the Department of Interior includes this school as Rock Academy and indicates that it had received Federal Funding as a Tribal boarding school for the benefit of Chickasaw Nation. The school is not listed in the 1951 Investigation of the BIA Report. Locals called the school Allen's Academy, for James S. Allen, who supervised the establishment, and later many used the name, Rock Academy, for the impressive stone building. In 1860, the mission board withdrew their support, and the school closed. During the Civil War, the Confederates used the building as a hospital and a prison. After the war the academy reopened, serving male and female students. In 1883, the Post Office Department designated a Wapanucka post office for the institute. In 1890, it became a boys' school, and in 1911 it was permanently closed and the property sold.</p> |     |

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## Warm Springs Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Warm Springs Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Warm Springs, Oregon  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884-06-01  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1951   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Two on-reservation boarding schools operated in this area beginning in the 1870s. This school was at the Warm Springs Agency Headquarters, and the additional one was located at Simnasho. They were run in cooperation with Presbyterian Missions. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) open and closed schools list shows this school as open in 1897 and still open as of 1951. |     |

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## Wealaka Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Wealaka Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Leonard, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1882  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1935  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Wealaka Boarding School is listed or mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years of 1899-1906 and classified as a Tribal school. For the years of 1903-1906, the school is listed as Wealaka Boarding school. The school is not listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953). The 1907 IA Report notes of the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory lists the school receiving Federal funding for benefit of Creek Nation. The Wealaka Mission & School was founded in 1882 by Rev. Robert McGill Loughridge, a Presbyterian missionary. The property was sold to private owners after statehood in 1907. The site burned down in 1935. |     |

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## Western Shoshone Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Western Shoshone Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Western Shoshoni School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Owyhee, Nevada  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1881  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1917  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government Reservation Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Western Shoshone Boarding School is documented as a Reservation Government Reservation Boarding in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1892-1908, 1911, 1912 &amp; 1914.</p> <p>From 1882 - 1917, Western Shoshone Boarding School is listed in National Archives records at San Francisco.</p> |     |

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## Wetumka Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Wetumka Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Creek National Boarding School, Levering Manual Labor Boarding   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Wetumka, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1881   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1911   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Mission, Tribal, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Wetumka Boarding School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1882 and as late as 1911 as a Tribal Boarding school. The 1882 IA Report indicates the school was established as Levering Manual Labor Mission school, through contract with the Ladies' Board of Home Missions of the Northern Presbyterian Church. In approximately 1900, the school name was changed to Wetumka Boarding school and is listed in the 1907 IA Report as receiving Federal funding as a Tribal school for the benefit of the Creek Nation. A 1907 IA Report's notes of the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory lists this as a Boarding School receiving Federal Funding for benefit of Creek Nation. This area also included a hospital. |     |

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## Wewoka Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Wewoka Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Ramsey Mission School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Mekusukey Academy  |     |
| School Address                      | Wewoka, Oklahoma   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1868   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1889   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Tribal, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Wewoka Mission School is mentioned or listed as Wewoka Mission in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1868 and as late as 1892. The 1868 IA Report mentions the school as Mission Hill, Seminole Nation but the description of the school names are general and only indicate the names as School No. 1, School No. 2, etc.; School No. 2 is believed to be the Mission school that would eventually be known as Ramsey Mission School and later Wewoka Mission, due to the report's mention of the school being taught by Rev. J.R. Ramsey. The mission was built north of Wewoka, the Seminole capitol. The school became Ramsey Mission School in 1880, accepting only Choctaw girls after that time. The 1883 IA Report indicates a cost to the government for maintaining Wewoka Mission School. The 1886-1888 IA Reports indicate the school is supported by the Presbyterian Board and Seminole Nation and having boarding facilities to accommodate pupils. In 1889, control was turned over to the Presbyterians and the school was relocated to a new building south of Wewoka, where it became part of Mekusukey Academy. In 1900 control was assumed by the Federal Government.</p> |     |

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## Wheelock Academy

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Wheelock Academy   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Wheelock Female Academy, Wheelock Orphan Academy, Wheelock Female Indian Academy, Wheelock Orphan School (Boys and Girls)  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Millerton, Oklahoma  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1842   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1955   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Mission, Tribal, Government School  |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Wheelock Academy is listed or mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1843-1931. The school is briefly mentioned in the 1843 IA Report as a female seminary under the appropriation of the Choctaw General Council. For the years of 1901-1931, the IA Reports list the school as a Tribal Boarding school. The 1931 IA Report also indicates the school is a Reservation Boarding school. The school is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as Wheelock Academy, Millerton (Mission, 1832) as Boarding school, with an opened date of 1842, implying that the school may have first established as a mission school and possibly transitioned to a tribal school. The school is classified in the 1906 IA Report of the Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory as an "academy" with 113 female students and average attendance of 100. The 1907 IA Report by the Indian Inspector for Indian Territory lists this as a school as receiving Federal funding for benefit of Choctaw Nation. The U.S. government assumed jurisdiction over the school in 1910 and full control as well as funding in 1932. After the institution closed in 1955, the facility remained unoccupied until it was later returned to ownership of the Choctaw Nation. In 1998, Choctaw officials initiated another effort to restore the surviving buildings for reuse. State and national historic preservation agencies declared the academy one of the state's and nation's "most endangered" historic places. Wheelock Academy received National Historic Landmark designation in 1965 and in 1966 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 66000949).</p> |     |

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## White Earth Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | White Earth Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | St. Benedict's Mission, St. Benedict's Orphanage   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | White Earth, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1871   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1919  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Page 589 of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1871 written by the Indian Agent, Ed Smith, and states, "a large 2 story school house capable of accommodating 35 boarding pupils, and 40 day pupils...has been completed." This looks to predate the creation of the St. Benedict's Mission that was also called White Earth Mission Boarding School. The 187 IA Report, page 313 describes both an agency boarding school and a St. Benedict's Orphanage. |     |



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## White Horse Lake Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | White Horse Lake Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | White Horse, Whitehorse Lake   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Cuba, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1970  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | White Horse Lake Boarding School started out as a day school, but was converted to a partial boarding school around 1950. It is listed in the Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) as an operational boarding and day school as of June 1951 and opened as of 1935. The school is listed in the 1968 Senate Report entitled "Indian Education: A National Tragedy" as a boarding school operated by the Bureau of Indian Education for fiscal year 1968. The school is not listed in the 1973, Indian Self-Determination and Education Program Hearings report or the 1975 Oversight Hearing on Laws Affecting Indian Education report. |     |

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## White Manual Labor Institute, Indiana

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | White Manual Labor Institute, Indiana  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Wabash, Indiana  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1850   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1896   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1883 documents an expense to the government for the White's Iowa Manual Institute. 1886-1896 IA Reports White's Manual Labor School as a contract school. There is also a White's Manual Labor Institute in Iowa. |     |

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## White Mountain Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | White Mountain Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | White Mountain Industrial School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | White Mountain, Alaska   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1917   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1953  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The federal government established three vocational schools for Alaska Natives at Eklutna, Kanakanak and White Mountain. Research indicates multiple start dates with the earliest year of 1917 and latest start year of 1924. |     |

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## White's Manual Labor Institute - Iowa

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | White's Manual Labor Institute - Iowa  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Iowa Boys Training School, Iowa Girls Training School, Indian Boarding School, Home and School for Boys and Girls  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | West Branch Indian Training School   |     |
| School Address                      | Houghton, Iowa   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1851   |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1929  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Boarding School, State Reform School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886 documents the White's Manual Labor Institute as being in Houghton, IA with a capacity of 90 boarding students under a government contract. Research indicates that the institution likely moved throughout the years and transitioned between being called the Iowa Boys Training School (1868-1873), Iowa Girls Training School (1873-1878), the Indian Boarding School (1883-1888), and the Home and School for Boys and Girls (1888-1930). The Iowa History Project website further describes that in 1851, the Quaker Josiah White purchased a very large tract of land in the northwest corner of Lee County as a site for what was to be called White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute. After financial troubles the school trustees appealed to the State of Iowa legislature in 1868 for assistance and received an appropriation of \$15,000 for a reform school. The state eventually moved their reform schools for boys to Eldora, Iowa in 1873 and the school for girls in 1878. Around 1881, Benjamin and Elizabeth B. Miles who had been operating a boarding school for Indian children in West Branch, Iowa requested to be allowed to lease the White property (school building, barn, and 480 acres of land), with the understanding that the lessees were to board, clothe, and educate the 11 white children for the use of said building and land. Supplemental research describes that in 1886, Mr. Miles reported there were 75 Indians and 13 white children enrolled at the school. Shortly after this, on May 27, 1887, fire destroyed the main building. After the fire of 1887 all but three Indian children were moved to Haskell, the government Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas. Isaac N. Miles and wife took charge of the 12 white children remaining in a small frame building on the farm and they continued the school. It was then decided to move White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute to near New Providence and it became Quakerdale. Land was sold in Lee County to raise money to purchase 600 acres of land in Hardin County - Quakerdale. There is another Indian Boarding School called White's Manual Labor School in Indiana.</p> |     |

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## Wide Ruins Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Wide Ruins Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Kinteel Olta', Wide Ruins Community School*  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Wide Ruin, Arizona   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1935   |     |
| End Date:                           | Open   |     |
| Currently Operating                 | Tribally-Controlled, BIE School  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Wide Ruins Boarding School is mentioned or listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years as early as 1936 as a reservation day school. The Report With Respect to the House Resolution Authorizing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to Conduct an Investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pursuant to H. Res. 689 (82nd Cong.) December 15, 1952 (1953) lists the school as a day school with an opened date of 1935. The school is listed in the 1968 and 1974 Oversight Hearings reports listing the school as a boarding school operated by the BIA. The school is listed in the 1969, Indian Education Hearing on the Study of the Education of Indian Children as a Navajo boarding school and in the 1985, Oversight of the Indian Education Act as Wide Ruins Boarding School. The school currently operates as Wide Ruins Community School, a tribally controlled school under the Navajo Nation. |     |

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## Wild Rice River Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Wild Rice River Boarding and Day School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Rice River Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Beaulieu, Minnesota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1884  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1915   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Listed as Rice River Day School in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1884 with Enrollment of 104. Listed as a government, reservation, boarding in the 1911 IA Report, page 173. |     |

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## William E. Beltz Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | William E. Beltz Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Nome Beltz  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Nome, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1966  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1973  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | The William E. Beltz School was built in 1966 by the State of Alaska, using funds from the State, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the City of Nome. Combined with Nome Public School in 1973. |     |

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## Willow Creek Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Willow Creek Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Old Willow Creek Indian School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Browning, Montana   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1892  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1893  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | Research indicates that in 1892, a boarding school was opened on the Blackfeet Reservation, west of Browning, Montana, called Willow Creek that housed 12 students with plans for a total of 100 students (The Blackfoot Papers, Volume 1, page 192). The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1893 states that the "Blackfeet School" is presently situated on Willow Creek, in the Willow Creek Valley. The Brooklyn mission for the Piegiangs of Montana are reported to be within one mile of this school (page 175). |     |



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## Wind River Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Wind River Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Wind River Industrial Boarding School, Fort Washakie Boarding School, Shoshone Agency Boarding School, Gravy High, Fort Washakie School District #21  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Shoshone-Episcopal Mission Boarding School  |     |
| School Address                      | Fort Washakie, Wyoming  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1883  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1955  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Prior to 1883, the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) describe two short-lived boarding schools (Arapaho Boarding School and the Shoshone Boarding School) at the Shoshone Agency in Fort Washakie. The 1883 IA Report of the Wyoming Indian Agency (James Irwin) states that a boarding school was needed so employees were moved into shared quarters and their homes were used for a boarding school for boys under the auspices of Reverend John Roberts on March 10, 1883 (page 314). The 1884 IA Report documents "Wind River Boarding School" at the Shoshone Agency with John Roberts as a teacher. The IA Reports through 1891 continue to document the school was overseen by Roberts as the Wind River Boarding School or the Wind River Industrial Boarding School. The 1892 IA Report states that Reverend Roberts has resigned from the school and Superintendent Walter Lovejoy took over in his position. This school continues to appear in the IA Reports through at least 1928 as a government boarding school. The Jackson Hole Historical Society &amp; Museum website documents that the school was also referred to as the Fort Washakie Government Boarding School or Gravy High. The latter name is said to be a local nickname due to the school diet containing so much gravy. The website also states that the school closed around 1955 when the schools transferred its lands and buildings to Public School District #21 which consists of the Fort Washakie Elementary, Middle, and High School.</p> |     |

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## Winnebago Boarding

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Winnebago Boarding   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             |  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Winnebago, Nebraska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1873   |     |
| End Date:                           | as early as 1891   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Government, Boarding School  |     |
| General Notes                       | The Winnebago Boarding is documented as a Government Reservation Boarding School in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1886 (Pg. 188). |     |

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## Winnebago Mission School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Winnebago Mission School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Yellow River School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Allamakee County, Iowa  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1835  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1840  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>According to Chapter 6, p. 29, of Effigy Mounds National Monument's Historic Resource Study, around 1836 "the U.S. government committed to constructing a school and farm for the Winnebago, who were being moved out of Wisconsin. The site selected for the Yellow River Mission School was in Iowa on the north side of the Yellow River, approximately six miles upstream from the Mississippi River and ten miles from Fort Crawford. Wood for the school was provided by the '[Jefferson] Davis sawmill,' which was located three miles south of the school. After the school's establishment in 1834, attempts were made to teach Indians certain techniques of farming, reading, writing, and sewing. The school was discontinued in 1840 and demolished about 1900." In the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1837, it notes that, of the 41 students who attended the school, 11 were being boarding there (page 49).</p> |     |

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## Wittenberg Indian School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Wittenberg Indian School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Bethany Indian Mission and Industrial School, Eland Junction, Wittenberg Academy   |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Bethany Mission School - Ingersoll   |     |
| School Address                      | Wittenberg, Wisconsin  |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1883   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1955   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Nonreservation, Government, Mission, Contract, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the years 1896-1904 document the Wittenberg school as being government supported. The text "Among the American Indians" by Albert Keiser states that the Bethany Mission, run by the Lutheran Church, was located three and a half miles west of Wittenberg. In July 4, 1887, the school began accepting students and on January 1, 1888, the school entered into a contract with the government for 25 children. After a bill was passed that anticipated ending financial support for the school by 1900, the synod determined they would be unable to operate on such a large scale. It was decided that the entire property would be sold to the government in order to continue the school. However, the mission instead purchased a farm in Ingersoll and operated a new mission and school (see Bethany Mission School - Ingersoll) for several years. The government operated at Wittenberg as a non-reservation, government boarding school until roughly 1913, when the Lutheran Church made plans to re-purchase the school property. It is documented that the sale back to the church was finalized in January 1919 (page 169-176). An American Lutheran History Department PhD candidate at the Luther Seminary wrote an article that states that the mission was in place until 1955, and it is reported that all of the buildings were demolished in 1962.</p> |     |

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## Wolf Point Mission Boarding and Day School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Wolf Point Mission Boarding and Day School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Wolf Point Day School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Wolf Point, Montana   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1900  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1928   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding and Day School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1885 documents that the school at Wolf Point is under the agency for boys and girls in addition to a separate school at Wolf Point that is operated by the Presbyterian Mission. The Wolf Point School is described as a day school at times.</p> <p>Documented in the 1902 IA Report, the Wolf Point School is funded by the church and is described as "Wolf Point Day School." The 1882 IA Report of the Commissioner describes "[a] little trading post on the banks of the Missouri grew into a small village as permanent houses and buildings were built for the agency." The Presbyterian Church established a mission school in 1895 for Indian children, building dormitories and a church.</p> |     |

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## Woody Island Mission and Orphanage and Longwood School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Woody Island Mission and Orphanage  |     | Longwood School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Longwood School   |     | Woody Island Mission and Orphanage  |     |
| Associated School(s):               | Longwood School   |     | Woody Island Mission and Orphanage  |     |
| School Address                      | Aleksashkina, Alaska  |     | Kodiak, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1893  |     | 1937  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1939   |     | 1939  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Orphanage   |     | Orphanage   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>Ernest and Ida Roscoe built a Baptist mission and orphanage, Woody Island, in 1893. The Baptist mission received title to over 500 acres of land on Woody Island from the U.S. government. Over the next twenty years, the mission added a girls' quarters, boys' dormitory, office building, barn, carpenter shop, cannery, silo, and dining room. The mission provided homes for Aleut children who had lost their parents, but the Baptist missionaries sometimes brought children to the orphanage, even against their parents' will. The main building burned down in 1925, was rebuilt, and burned again in 1937. The mission was then relocated to Kodiak on the mainland where a greater variety of services were more readily available. It became Longwood School on Kodiak; also see Kodiak Aleutian Regional High School. On September 19th, 1900, Charles Bunnell took over as teacher at Woody Island's Longwood School. At the time, the school consisted of about ½ mission and ½ village children (Chaffin 1967, 1983).</p> |     | <p>The main building (Woody Island Mission and Orphanage) burned down in 1925, was rebuilt, and burned again in 1937. The mission was then relocated to this location, Kodiak, on the mainland where a greater variety of services were more readily available (Longwood School in Kodiak 1937-1939).</p> |     |

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## Wrangell Institute

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Wrangell Institute  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Shoemaker Bay Industrial School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Wrangell, Alaska  |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1932  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1975  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | This school is documented in 1930s appropriations bills as "Shoemaker Bay Industrial School," but it may have been opened as "Wrangell" since there are no other document findings for "Shoemaker" and "Wrangell." The institute is described as "a large complex overlooking Shoemaker Bay several miles south of Wrangell." In 2008, most buildings of the Wrangell Institute had been leveled. Not to be confused with Fort Wrangel, this school is noted in various sources with the open and closed dates described above. |     |

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## Yainax Indian Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Yainax Indian Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Yainax Indian Boarding School for Girls, Yainax Industrial and Day School, Yainax Training School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Beatty, Oregon   |     |
| Start Date:                         | as early as 1882-11  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late as 1916  |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School, Training School, Day School  |     |
| General Notes                       | Appears the boarding school may have transitioned to a day school around 1908-1916. Location is approximate: "Yainax sub-agency, near present-day Beatty, Oregon." |     |



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## Yankton Industrial Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Yankton Industrial Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Yankton Agency Boarding School   |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Charles Mix County, South Dakota   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1882-02  |     |
| End Date:                           | 1920   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Government, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | <p>The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1882 ranging through the 1920 IA Report note Yankton as a Boarding School under the Yankton Agency.</p> <p>The 1910 and 1912 Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools with Their Post Office and Telegraphic Addresses and Nearest Railroad Stations Reports show the closest post office in Greenwood, SD.</p> |     |

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## Zoar Mission Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |  |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| Name:                               | Zoar Mission Boarding School   |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Menominee (Zoar Mission) School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |  |     |
| School Address                      | Green Bay Reservation, Wisconsin   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1904   |     |
| End Date:                           | 1908   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |  |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing  | Yes |
|                                     | Education  | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support  | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe  | Yes |
| School Type                         | Contract, Mission, Boarding School   |     |
| General Notes                       | This school was listed as a Mission Contract School in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1905. In the 1906 IA Report, it states that the school finally secured J.D. Larsen and his wife to make the school a success. In the 1907 IA Report, this school is listed as "Monomonie (Zoar Mission)" and was supported by Lutheran Church. |     |

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## Zuni Boarding School

### Summary Elements

| Element                             |   |     |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Name:                               | Zuni Boarding School  |     |
| Possible Other Name(s):             | Zuni Training School, Zuni Indian School, Zuni Sanatorium, Blackrock Sanatorium School  |     |
| Associated School(s):               |   |     |
| School Address                      | Blackrock, New Mexico   |     |
| Start Date:                         | 1898  |     |
| End Date:                           | as late at 1940   |     |
| Currently Operating                 |   |     |
| Boarding School Definition Criteria | Housing   | Yes |
|                                     | Education   | Yes |
|                                     | Federal Support   | Yes |
|                                     | Timeframe   | Yes |
| School Type                         | Reservation, Boarding School, Sanatorium  |     |
| General Notes                       | Zuni Boarding School is listed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (IA Report) for the Year 1900 as "Zuni Boarding" and supported under the federal government. The school is also first reported as Zuni Boarding school in the 1899 Statistics Relating to Indian Schools report. Per the 1899 report, the school had been operating for 9 months. The 1906 IA Report indicates construction of the new boarding school at Blackrock to be opened the 1st of September. The 1914 –1927 IA Reports list the school as reservation boarding, and in the 1927 IA Report it is stated that the boarding school at Zuni, N.M. was converted into a sanatorium school for children of that jurisdiction having incipient tuberculosis. From 1927 - 1932, the school is then listed in the IA Reports as Zuni Sanatorium. |     |