

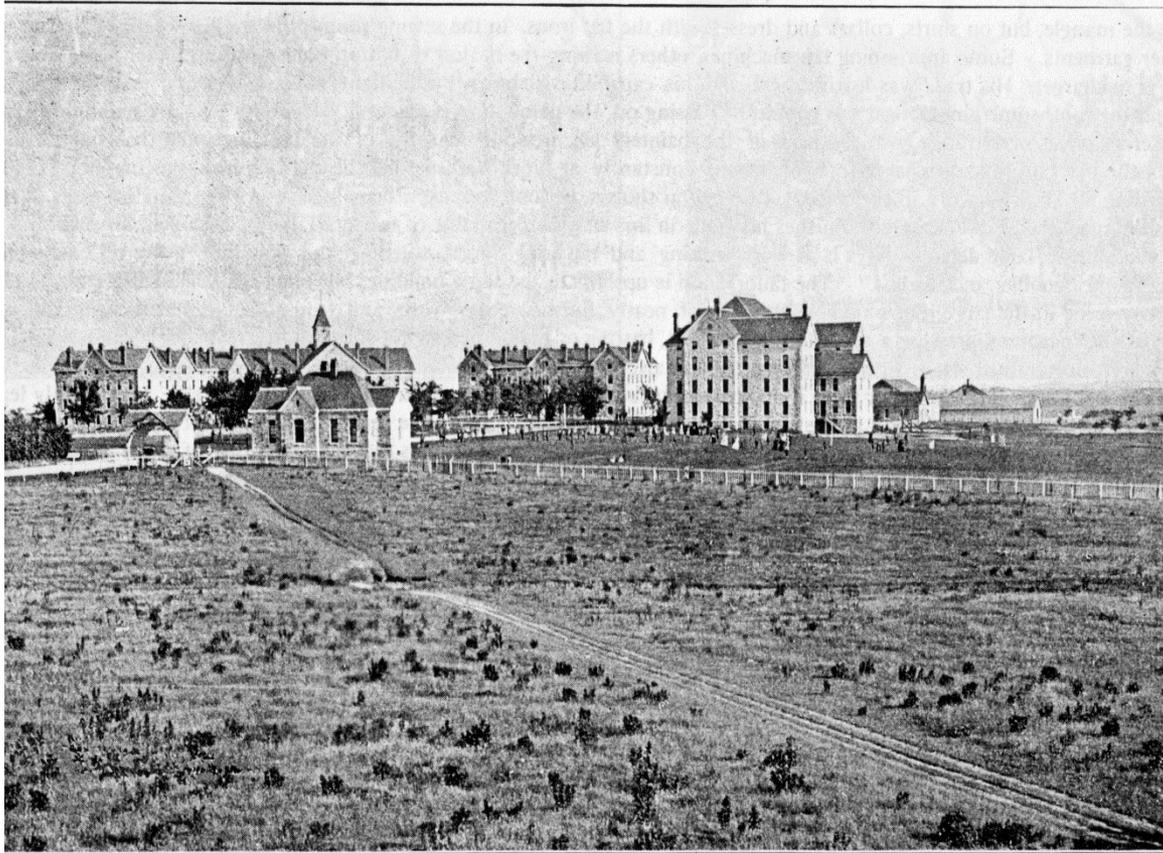
Onward Haskell: The Making of an Indian Nations University

Dr. Eric P. Anderson,

Haskell Indian Nations University

Haskell





Birds Eye View

Richard Henry Pratt



Dudley C. Haskell





- **Haskell Institute (today Haskell Indian Nations University) and its precursors**

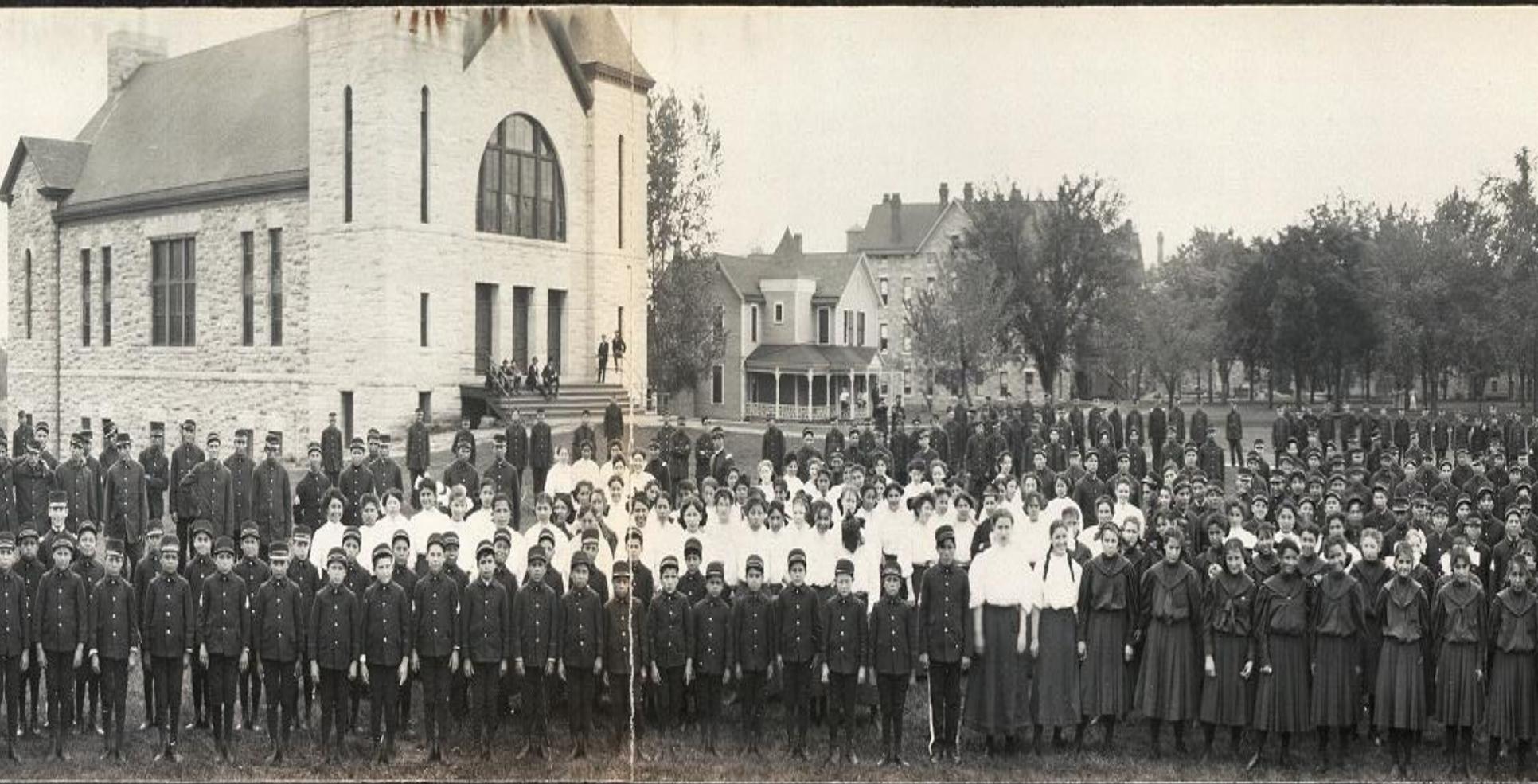
- Built on R.H. Pratt's Carlisle model; he used "before and after" photos to publicize his success at "civilizing" Indians. Christianity was a cornerstone of education for both Carlisle and the federal system of schools that followed.

Tom Tarlino (Navajo) as he arrived at Carlisle

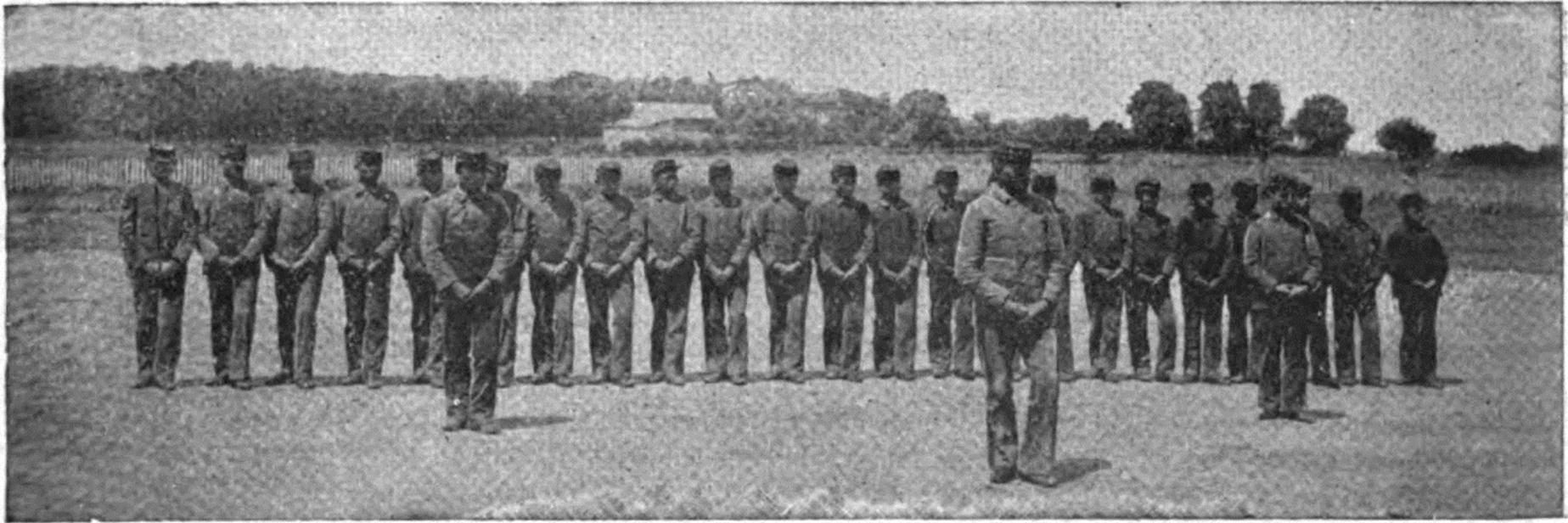


Tom Tarlino (Navajo) after four years at Carlisle

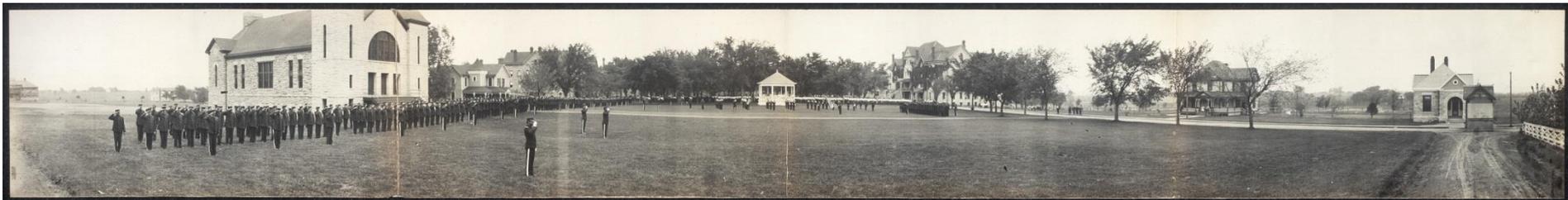




- A military regimen prevailed in the early days



Military Drills



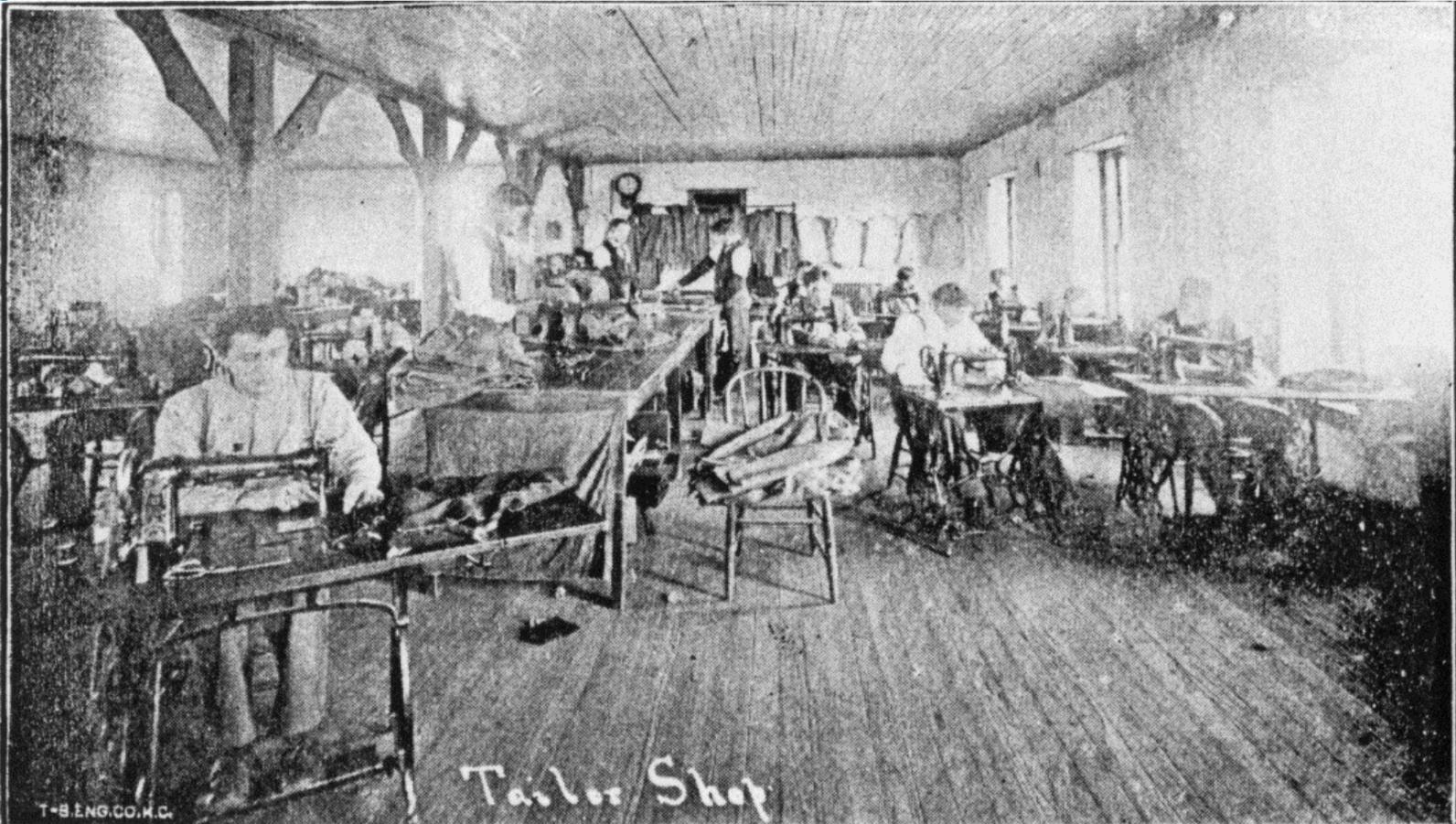
Native Children



- Students at Haskell ranged widely in ages. A focus on getting Indian children away from perceived “harmful” influence of family and home meant very young children came to the school and often stayed there for many years



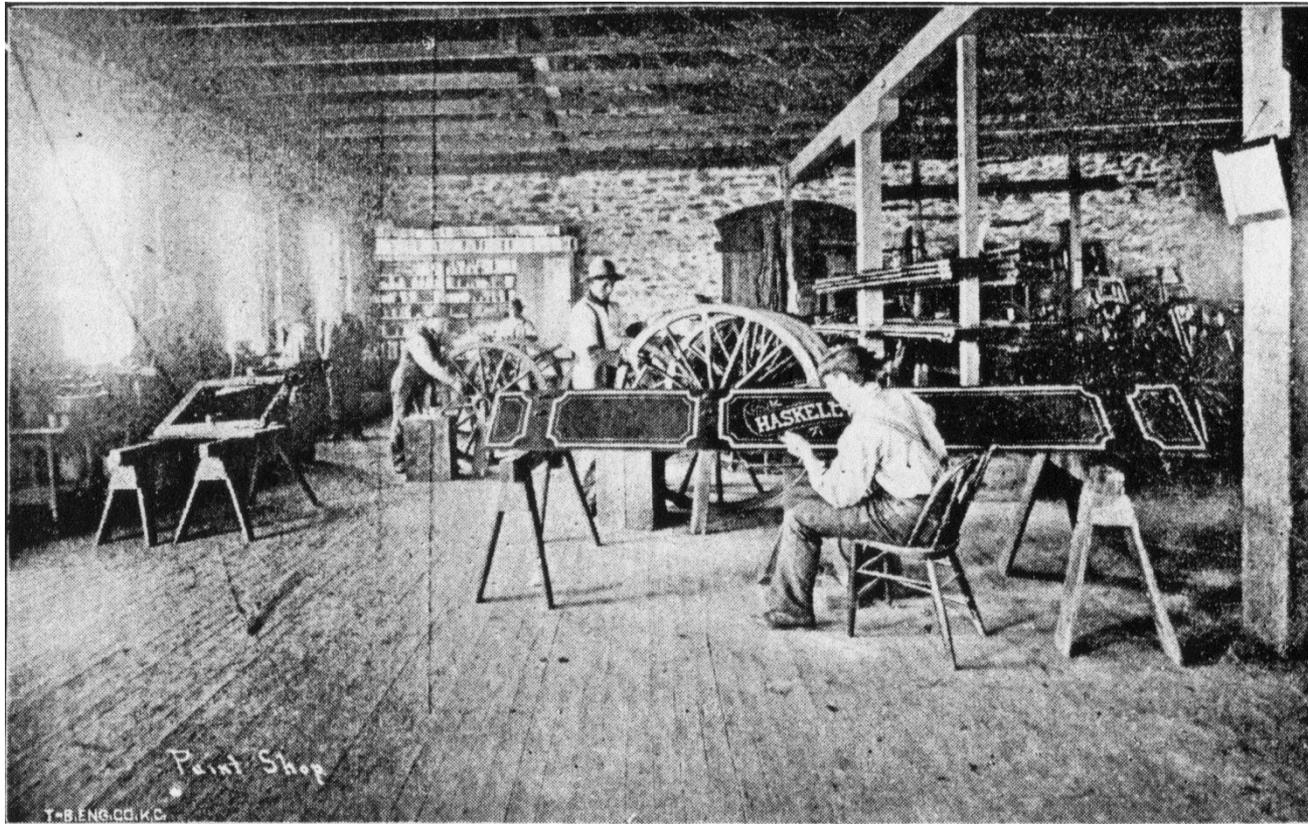
- Illness & death were a constant feature of the boarding-school experience



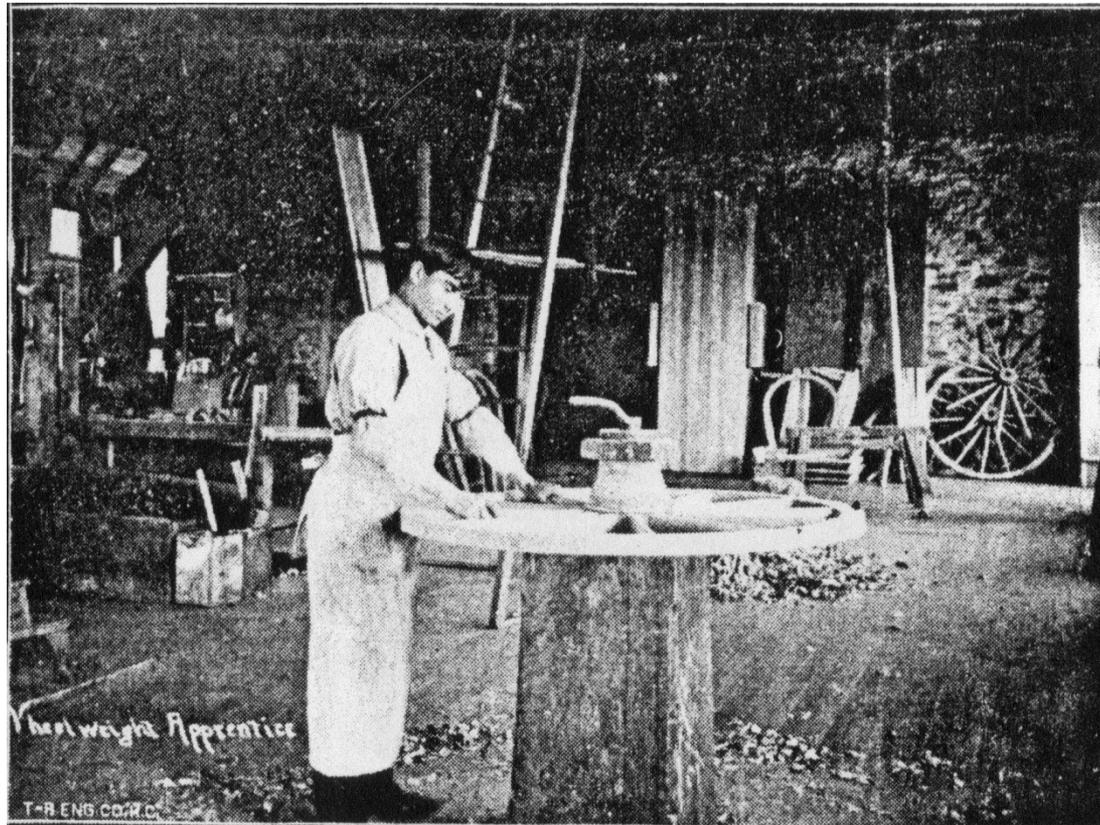
Men Shop

- Shops at Haskell Institute, 1890s: the focus on trades was divided along gender lines in Western culture

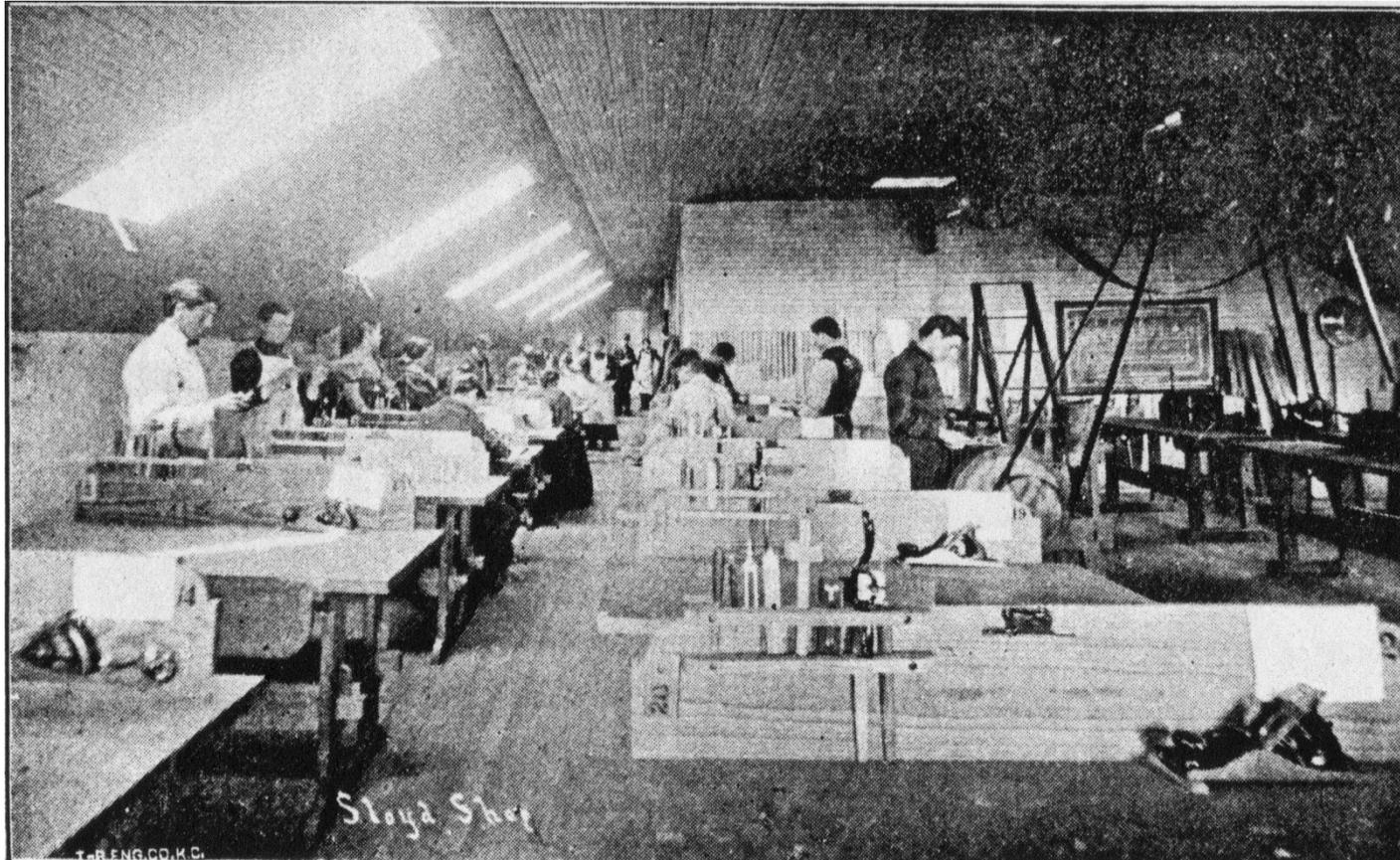
Paint Shop



Wagon Making Shop



Sloyd Shop



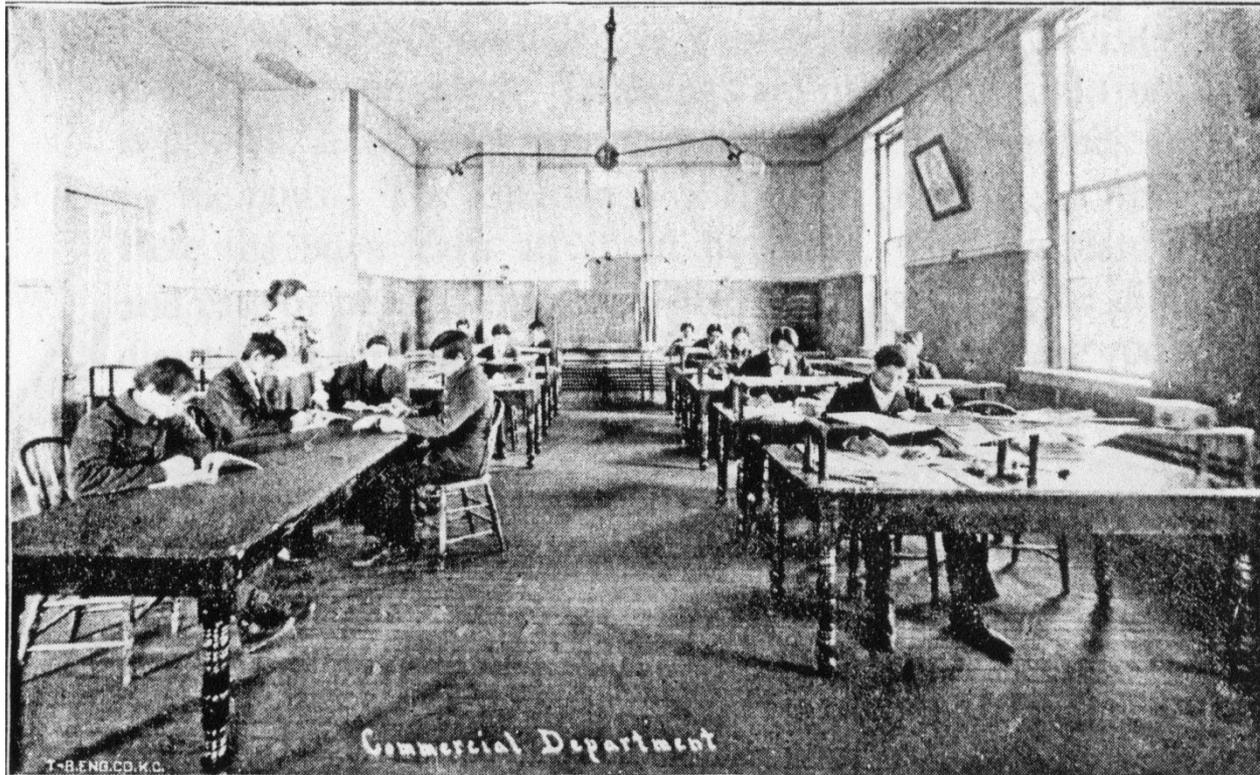
Education Resumed





- During the mid-1890s Haskell developed a short-lived advanced curriculum for training in areas beyond manual labor skills. It soon reverted back to the old focus, however.

Commercial Department



Normal Kindergarten

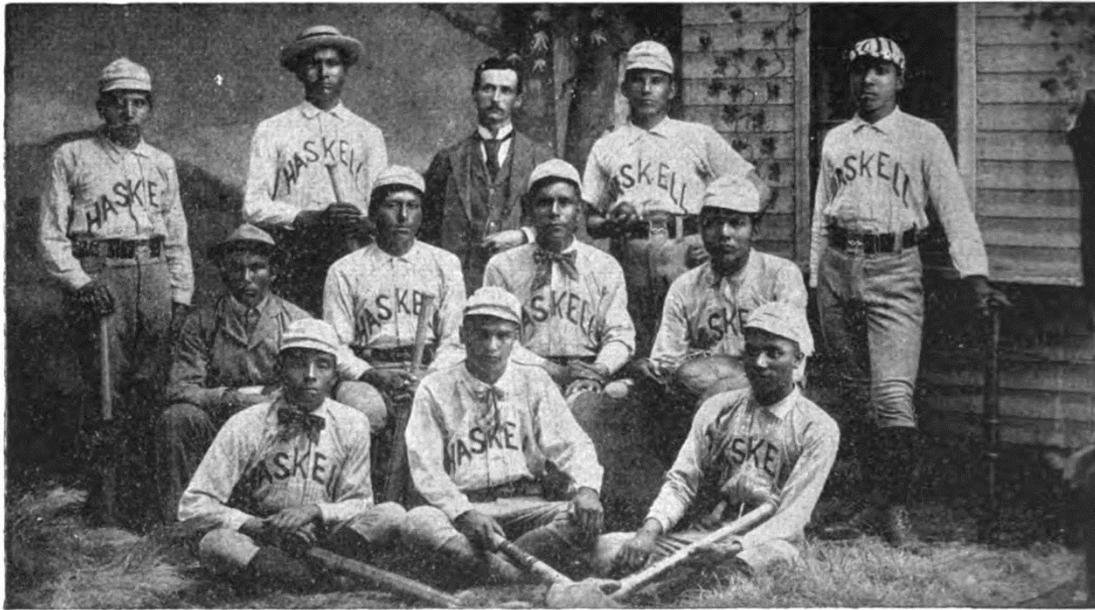


Sports



- Sports were a big part of the extra-curricular experience for Indian students, again modeled on white standards of athletics

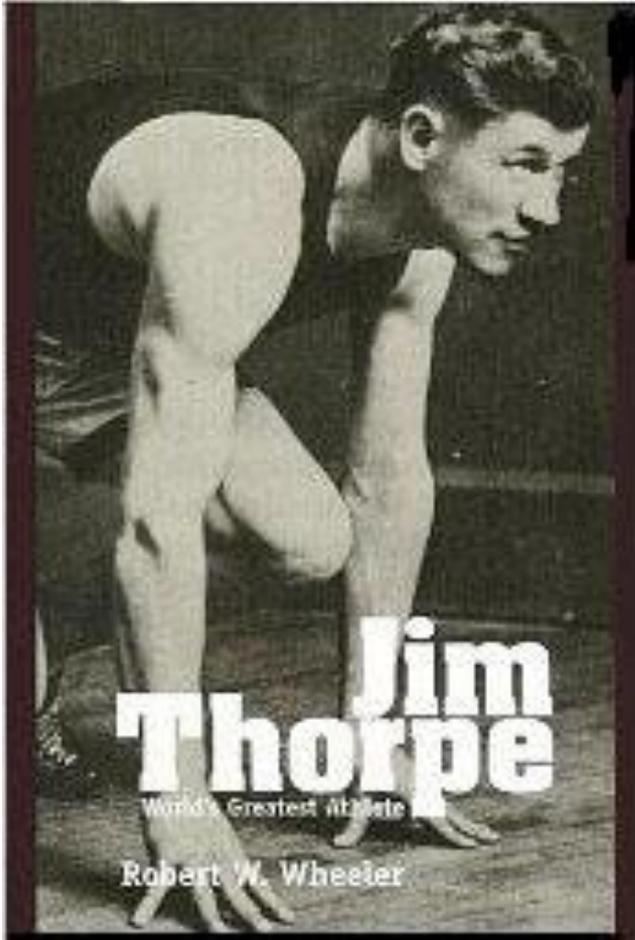
Baseball



Football



Jim Thorpe

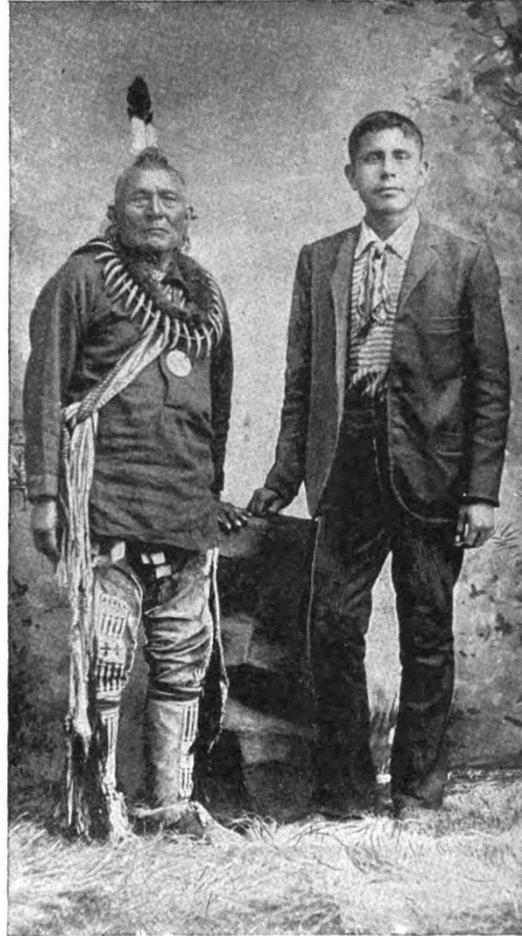


Graduating Classes



- Haskell graduating class, c. 1893. Note the Victorian standards of dress/appearance

William Pollock and Father



Bridging Two Worlds



Questions?