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In I883, during the administration of President Chester A. Arthur; who, elected as vice president, was serving out the unexpired term of the Martyred Garfield; congress appropriated $I50,000 for the purpose of establishing ~~I////////~~ non-reservation Indian Schools at Lawrence, Kansas; ~~//~~ Chilocco , Indian Territory, now Kay county, Oklahoma; and at Genoa, Nebraska.

~~The school at Chilocco was opened January I5, I884, with I86 pupils, all from Indian Territory. T~~

Representative

Dudley C. Haskell, of Lawrence, ~~was the Representative in Congress from the Second , Kansas, district, and~~ had done meritorious work on the House Committee of Indian Affairs. He had taken an active part in securing an appropriation in I879 for the establishment of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., and so, when ~~//////////////////~~ three new schools were to be established in I883, ~~he~~ Haskell was permitted to name the location of one of the schools. The schools ~~schools~~ were to be located in Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska, ~~as~~ the three states or governmental divisions which had borne the brunt of Indian warfare for several years, and were ideally located as regards center of Indian population and accessibility.

After Congressman Haskell had notified Lawrence that ~~the~~ a school was to be located there, civic minded citizens, acting thru and with the Chamber of Commerce, offered the government the gift of 280 acres of land. This offer was accepted and the ~~site~~ site for the buildings, was just south of the city of Lawrence, ~~////////~~ selected by Major James M. Haworth, who was the first superintendent of Indian schools, in the Department of Indian Affairs.

Under the direction of Major Haworth plans were made for the erection of three commodious buildings, to be constructed of native limestone. Owing to various delays the buildings were