

13

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not completed and accepted by the Government until July 10, 1884.

~~The~~ Haskell Institute, which had been named in honor of Congressman ~~Dudley G. Haskell~~, was opened September 1, 1884, with 14 pupils in attendance, which number had been increased to 22 by the time of the formal opening on September 17th.

The school at Chilocco, being located in the Indian Territory had a quicker response from the Indians and opened January 15, 1884, with 186 pupils. What the opening enrollment was at Genoa, Nebr., I do not know. Prior to the opening of these three schools, there were only two other similar nonreservation schools in the United States :-Carlisle, and a school first founded ~~at~~ in Forest Grove, Oregon, in 1879, and later removed to Chemawa, near Salem, Oregon.

One of the greatest problems during the early years of Haskell was to secure students. Only six years before, ~~the last raid~~ *in their last raid three Kansas* of hostile Indians, ~~had crossed Kansas from~~ *the state* ~~the Indian Territory to Nebraska.~~ Only eight years had passed since the massacre of Custer and his command on The Little Big Horn. The Indians were suspicious, and many of them believed ~~that~~, if their children were taken away, they would never see them again.

Dr. James Marvin was the first superintendent. For more than twelve years he had been Chancellor of ~~the~~ the state university, and both by training and character ~~he~~ was an ideal man for the place. In ten months, Dr. Marvin having resigned, he was succeeded by Col Arthur Grabowski, of Georgia, who left a memory of strict, military, discipline. *Col Grabowski* In eighteen months, on Jan 1st. 1887, ~~he~~ was ~~succeeded~~ followed by Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, who was the founder of Lawrence and the first *state* governor after Kansas was admitted to ~~statehood~~ *the union*. Gov. Robinson, a Democrat, was appointed by President Grover Cleveland. *He* soon won the confidence and good will of the Indians.