

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 7 1977
DATE ENTERED MAY 22 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
U.S. Indian Industrial School, Genoa, Nebraska
AND/OR COMMON
Genoa Indian School Historic Buildings (NC03-1)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
NE 22

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Genoa

XX VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Third

STATE

Nebraska

CODE

31

COUNTY

Nance

CODE

125

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
See continuation sheet, Item 4
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

--- VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Nance County Courthouse, Register of Deeds
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Fullerton

STATE
Nebraska

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Founded in 1884, the U.S. Indian Industrial School was located on 320 acres directly east of the town of Genoa, Nebraska. The buildings of the school were clustered on the western part of the property immediately adjacent to the eastern city limits. Opening with only one building, the school grew to include thirty-nine structures and a maximum student population of 600 children (see photo #12).

The school was closed in 1933 and today only a few of the many buildings are extant. Most of the land is used for farming; however, the town has expanded into the campus area. The farm and industrial buildings, which could be adapted for private owners, remain while the largest buildings--dormitories, dining hall, and academic buildings--have been razed. The area where these large buildings stood has been incorporated into the town of Genoa and is now a small residential neighborhood. The farm buildings are used in a private agricultural operation but not specifically for their original function in all cases. The Shop Building has been adapted for use as a lumber warehouse.

With the removal of the majority of the school structures, the ambience of the entire Indian School has been lost. However, the farm and industrial elements of the school and the atmosphere thereof are preserved in this group of buildings. The majority of the nominated buildings are grouped together and remain in a basically agricultural setting. The land to the north of the buildings is open land; although it is used for livestock and is not a corn field as the Indian School used it, the ambience remains. Small sheds and fences also preserve the farm setting.

1. Shop Building, 1907

Originally housing the blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring and harness-making shops, the Shop Building is a well-built two-story brick structure with metal-shingled roof, measuring 34 x 90 feet (see photo #1). The eastern half of the building is a 1911 addition needed for more floor space for the shops. The original building is symmetrical in plan with double end chimneys. The door is centered on the south facade and flanked by wagon doors. The window and door sills are stone. The addition had two chimneys on the gable end, creating a total of six. The original red brick has been painted or stained a cream color on the south, east and west exterior sides.

The floor plan of the original building was entirely open on each floor and the stairway probably was outside on the east wall. The addition enclosed the stairway and created one more room per floor. At the time the addition was constructed, the east windows were filled

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Ethnic
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The U.S. Indian Industrial School at Genoa, Nebraska (1884-1933) was one of 25 bonded, non-reservation boarding schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs charged with giving academic and vocational training to Indian children. It was one of the first non-reservation schools, and the only one in Nebraska, and one of eight which gave instruction for grades one through twelve. At its height the school instructed 599 pupils ages 6 through 22 from 19 different tribes and reservations.

The philosophy of the non-reservation boarding schools, which was perpetuated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs through the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was to remove the Indian child from his cultural group and make him live according to the value system of white society. Hopefully the child would then adopt that culture for the rest of his life. Considered at the time to be the best solution for the Indian "problem," the aim was to destroy tribal and communal aspects of Indian life. The first non-reservation boarding school was established in 1878 by Lt. R. H. Pratt who strongly promoted this philosophy.

A treaty was signed in 1857 with the Pawnee limiting their lands in Nebraska. They chose what is now Nance County as their reservation. The Mormons who had founded Genoa were forced to move and the Pawnee were located there in 1859-1860 with the Indian agency established at Genoa. Various buildings were erected by the federal government for the agency including a substantial brick schoolbuilding, the Pawnee House, in 1864. Due to the continued pressure of white settlement in Nebraska, the Pawnee were forced to move to Oklahoma in 1874 and Nance County was opened to white settlement. All the agency buildings were sold to settlers except the Pawnee House. In 1882 the Bureau of Indian Affairs was seeking to establish a school in the Great Plains. The site near Genoa was chosen because the Pawnee House could be adapted for school use and the building plus the 160 acres on which it stood was already owned by the federal government. An adjacent 160 acres was purchased so a school farm could be established. After the Pawnee House was repaired and new additions and outbuildings constructed, the school was opened in the fall of 1884 with Col. Samuel F. Tappan, an Army officer, as superintendent.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet, Item 9

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 35.6 acres

UTM REFERENCES

⁶⁰⁶
 A | 1,4 | ~~6,1,0~~ | 9,4,0 | 4,5 | 8,9 | 5,8,0 |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C | 1,4 | ~~6,1,0~~ | 8,3,0 | 4,5 | 8,9 | 1,8,0 |

⁶⁰⁶⁻⁵⁹⁰ E 1 4 ~~6-1-0-5-4-0~~ 4 5 8 9 2 2 0
⁶⁰⁶⁻⁵⁸⁰ F 1 4 ~~6-1-0-5-4-0~~ 4 5 8 9 ^{2 2 0} ~~5 8 0~~
⁶⁰⁶ B | 1,4 | ~~6,1,0~~ | 9,4,0 | 4,5 | 8,9 | 1,9,0 |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
⁶⁰⁶ D | 1,4 | ~~6,1,0~~ | 8,3,0 | 4,5 | 8,9 | 2,3,0 |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 17 North, Range 4 West, following south 1175 feet, turning east 1075 feet, turning south 100 feet, turning east 275 feet to eastern boundary of Section 13, following north to northern boundary of Section 13, following west to point of beginning.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Penelope Chatfield, Curator of Historic Sites

ORGANIZATION

Nebraska State Historical Society

STREET & NUMBER

1500 R Street

CITY OR TOWN

Lincoln

DATE

March 1977

TELEPHONE

(402) 432-2793

STATE

Nebraska

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Merrill D. Kerrett

TITLE Director, Nebraska State Historical Society

DATE

Mar. 28, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

William Cole
 DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

5-22-78

DATE

5-12-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Genoa Indian School

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 7 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property TEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

Owners:

Shop Building, Site #1 (NC03-1:1)
Sack Lumber Company
Crete, Nebraska 68333

Sites #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 (NC03-1:2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9)
Dr. N. W. Kruse and Son
Genoa, Nebraska 68640

Employee's Cottage, Site #8 (NC03-1:8)
Norma Jean Cahill
203 North Cottonwood
Genoa, Nebraska 68640

new list of owners

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 12 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

Amended November 1977

Owners:

NC03-1:B

Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Carnahan
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

NC03-1:C

Mr. & Mrs. Daniel J. Cahill
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

NC03-1:D

Mr. & Mrs. Tommy D. Strain
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

NC03-1:E

Mr. & Mrs. Louis R. Baue
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

NC03-1:F

Mr. & Mrs. Earl E. Cummings
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

NC03-1:G

Mr. & Mrs. Jack A. Elm
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

NC03-1:H

Mr. & Mrs. James R. Moseley
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

NC03-1:I

Mr. & Mrs. Charles L. Childers
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

NC03-1:J

Mr. & Mrs. Leo C. Koziol
Genoa, Nebr. 68460

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Genoa Indian School

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 7 1977

DATE ENTERED

MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

with brick and a large opening cut in the east wall on first floor for access to the addition. The interior walls are exposed brick and the ceiling is tongue-in-groove panelling. The windows are surmounted by a brick segmental arch and the panes are four over four.

The blacksmith and carpenter shop were on the first floor. The west side of second floor was the harness-making shop. Several color paintings on plaster measuring approximately 28 x 32 inches and each depicting a different type of harness remain on the walls. The paintings were placed between the south windows and are in excellent condition. The east half of second floor was the tailor shop. Currently the building is a lumber warehouse but no modern alterations are evident.

2. Horse Barn, 1910

The largest extant building from the Indian School, the 40 x 100 foot horse barn is of wood frame construction with a gable roof. Originally covered in wood shingles, it is now roofed in asphalt. Two large louvered ventilators top the barn. The exterior appearance is unchanged. A small outbuilding has been placed near the main south entrance. Its walls have been stuccoed but the roof has the embossed metal shingles found on other buildings in the complex.

3. Dairy Barn, 1917

Reported in the Nebraska Farmer magazine in 1918 as having the latest word in modern equipment, the dairy barn was designed by the school draftsman, built by the students and given an estimated value of \$25,000 by the school superintendent. Of frame construction, it is built on a concrete base with stucco applied to the foundation to a height of four feet (see photo #3). Two hollow tile silos flank the south entrance. The gambrel roof is wood shingled and topped with three metal ventilators. The exterior is unchanged. The barn originally contained stanchions for 48 cows, calf and bull pens, and box stalls. The stanchions had individual drinking fountains and milking was done by machine. Litter and silage carriers, ventilation shafts with provision for forced drafts and a separation for liquid and solid manure completed the modern features.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Genoa Indian School

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 7 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 2 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

4. Cattle Barn

Of wood frame construction, the cattle barn is smaller than the barns previously discussed (see photo #4). Covered in wood shingles, the roof is gambrel in shape with two shed dormers on each side and two metal ventilators. A gambrel-roofed appendage is attached to the center of the south wall and flanked by two entrances to the barn. A standard door is placed on the second floor south wall of the appendage.

5. Barn

Smaller than the cattle barn, this barn could have been used for the school's prize-winning hogs or sheep. The entrance is on the west side, as opposed to the other barns which have a south gable end entrance. The roof is gambrel-shaped, wood-shingled and has one metal ventilator. The second floor door on the south side was originally reached by an outside stairway which has been removed. The fences running perpendicular to east and west sides of the barn appear in historic photographs of the school.

6. Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1922

The most striking feature of the blacksmith shop was the row of seven chimneys along the west side of the building. Now, only two chimneys remain (see photo #6). The shop is a one-story brick building with a concrete foundation and open floor plan. The gable roof with hipped gable on the north end is covered in asphalt shingles while the point of the gable has embossed metal shingles. The windows and doors are similar in treatment to the Shop Building. The wagon entrance was placed on the south wall. This wall is now covered with brick-patterned asphalt siding.

7. Warehouse or Machine Shed, ca. 1920's

A one-and-one-half story brick building with a wagon entrance in the west gable end, this building is detailed differently than the other brick structures in the complex. The window and door treatment and main entrance are treated differently than on the Shop and Blacksmith buildings. The windows have brick sills and concrete lintels

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Genoa Indian School

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 7 1977

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

in contrast to the stone sills and brick segmental arches of the other buildings. The windows are also smaller and the panes are two over two. The main wagon entrance is in the center of the west gable end. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building was probably constructed during the 1920's.

8. Employee's Cottage, 203 Cottonwood Avenue

West of the Shop Buildings stands this one story frame house with brick foundation. It is the only residential building extant from the school. The gable end faces the street (see photo #8) and the front door is off center. The front porch has two square columns topped by a pediment. A hipped-roof appendage protrudes from the south side.

9. Smokestack of the Power House, 1929

The second steam Power House, 1904, was built on the eastern edge of the campus. This concrete smokestack is all that remains of the plant which supplied steam heat to the entire school. The smokestack replaced the original brick chimney and was, therefore, erected as a separate structure next to the Power House. The location of the Power House is within the nominated boundaries. Archeological excavation would reveal dimensions and construction materials of the building.

10. House (site A)

This one-story tract house is occupied by the owner of the nominated agricultural buildings. Built in the late 1960's, the frame house has a hipped roof and is covered in aluminum siding (see photo #9). The house has been placed in the center of the Indian School's extant buildings.

11. Houses (sites B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I)

These houses are a part of the residential area which has developed on the southern boundary of nominated property. This residential area, which extends south to the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, has been built on the site of the main buildings of the Indian School. Most of the houses within the nominated area (see photo #10) are of the bungalow type and were probably built in the 1930's. These modern houses (sites A-I) are within the boundaries of the nominated area but are not considered a part of the nomination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 12 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

Amended November 1977

The following houses were described as Indian School employee houses by Mr. Elroy Whidle of Genoa, Nebraska, a former employee of the Genoa Indian School, and as such, should be included as significant to the district.

12. Employee's House (#B) 1926-28

The one and one-half story frame house with clipped gable roof and central brick chimney was built by the Indian students in the manual training class. The front porch extension also has the clipped gable roof and the original wooden posts and railings (see photo #13).

13. Employee's House (#C) 1927-28

The only two-story house remaining in the Indian School complex, it was built by the Indian students in the manual training class. The symmetrically-arranged frame period house has a one-story porch across the front and a two-story rear ell extension.

14. Employee's House (#D) ca. 1925

This, the first of three bungalows in a row (see photo #10), is a one and one-half story frame bungalow with the low-pitched roof extending over the front porch. The central dormer and large brackets are characteristic of this variant of the bungalow mode. Clapboard siding covers the ground story walls while wood shingles sheath the second story gable and dormer. The foundation is brick. The front porch has been enclosed using vertical siding, horizontal sash windows and concrete block foundation in contrast to the original materials.

15. Employee's Houses (#E and #F) ca. 1925

These two bungalows appear to have been built identically. The side entrance, heavy brackets, front roof slope extending over the front porch and central dormer are identical to house #D. The window in the dormer gives access to the walk-out balcony. Narrow clapboard siding covers the first story and wood shingles the second. Double, internal, brick chimneys are located on the rear slopes of the roof near the ridge. House #F has the original front porch while the porch of house #G has been remodeled with brick veneer.

16. Employee's House (#G) 1927-28

This house is a one and one-half story frame period house with clipped gable roof. The most striking feature of this popular house style is the brick exterior chimney on the front (south) side of the house which

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 14 1977
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

is partially covered by the slope of the small gable over the front door. Asbestos siding now covers the building.

17. Employee's Houses (#H and #I) 1926-27

These two identical bungalows are more modest than the previous ones discussed and more properly fit the bungalow mode of design as outlined by Whiffen. A second story loft space is provided under the low-pitched gable roof. The entrance is located on the gable end through a vestibule which is an extension of the gable wall. The gable roof of the vestibule reflects the slope of the main roof. Clapboard and shingle siding covers the first and second floors, respectively. The foundation is brick.

18. Employee's House (#J) 1926-28

This small one and one-half story frame house with front porch has the entrance on the gable end and resembles bungalows # H & I in form but not proportion (see photo #13). The gable of the front porch is reflected in the gable of the house behind it. Iron porch supports and railings have replaced the original wooden ones. The lack of roof overhang, brackets and the steepness of the roof do not give the house the bungalow stylistic features typical of many other houses in the district. The manual training class of the Indian School built the house.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Genoa Indian School

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 7 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAR 2 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The curriculum of the Genoa Indian School was split between academic and vocational training with half of each day spent in each pursuit. The school was organized along military lines with uniforms and military formations. As a boarding school students were not allowed to return home during the school year and discouraged from returning home during the summer vacation. The academic subjects offered in 1888 were reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, music and English. The learning of English was the first task upon entering the school. Often students had no knowledge of English before entering and the speaking of their native tongue was forbidden.

The vocational shop work offered in 1892 was laundering, sewing, cooking and baking for the girls and blacksmithing, wagon-making, harness-making, broom-making, tailoring, shoe-making, painting, carpentering, printing and farming for boys. Salaries and certain expenses were met by government funds; however, the school tried to be as self-sufficient as possible. Much of the food and vegetables were raised on the farm. The tailor shop produced uniforms and some suits and underclothing for the boys and the shoe shop made shoes for the school, which was as many as 600 pairs during one year. At various times government contracts to supply the Indian service with harness, brooms, and wagons were given to the school. The school carpenter and shop students built many of the smaller school buildings.

The paintings on the wall of the harness-making room in the Shop Building are fine examples of the skilled but naive art tradition in Nebraska. Most probably drawn by a sign painter, the paintings on plaster each depict a different style of harness. This folk art tradition in Nebraska continues until the present day.

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 drastically changed the government's policy toward Indians. Their culture was recognized as important to the individual and, to a degree, was encouraged. It was felt to be socially and economically more advantageous to the Indian and the U.S. government for the children to be educated on the reservation. The Genoa Indian School was closed as a part of the national policy to eliminate non-reservation schools. The property was transferred to the State of Nebraska and it was used as a State Prison Farm from 1937 to 1944. The University of Nebraska Agronomy Department used it as a seed farm from 1950 to 1966. The land was then divided and sold to private persons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Genoa Indian School

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	APR 7 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

The nominated area is rich in historic archeological material. A number of razed school buildings were within the nominated boundaries, including a brick granary, two ice houses, the first dairy barn, the first horse barn, first shop building, the first and second hospitals, the band room and several employee's cottages. Excavation could reveal locations, dimension, construction materials and artifacts of the Indian School.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Genoa Indian School

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 7 1977

DATE ENTERED MAY 15 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Andreas, A. T. History of the State of Nebraska. Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1882.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior. 1883-1904. Filed at the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Atkins, Allen B. Genoa, Nebraska: Interview November, 1976.

Berlin, Louise. Genoa Centennial Program. Genoa, Ne.: n.p., 1957.

Collier, John. "A New Deal for the Red Man," in The Indian and the White Man, ed. Wilcomb E. Washburn. New York: New York University Press, 1964, pp. 392-397.

Fullerton Board of Trade. Resources and Wealth of Nance County, Nebr. Fullerton, Nebraska: Sentinel Steam Print, 1888.

Hiller, Karl W. G. "Indian School Dairy Barn." Nebraska Farmer, March 2, 1918, pp. 404-405.

"Indian News." Published monthly at Genoa Indian School by Indian apprentices. 1907-1908, 1932. Filed at the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Lindquist, G. E. E. The Red Man in the United States. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1923, p. 40

Nebraska State Historical Society, Collections Department, Genoa Indian School file.

Ryan, W. Carson, Jr. "Indian Schools and Education." Circular of Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Sep. 1, 1931.

U.S. National Archives, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Central Files 1907-39, Genoa Indian School 1907-30. Copies filed at the Nebraska State Historical Society.

U.S. National Archives, Bureau of Indian Affairs, General Correspondence Files, 1881-1907. Copies filed at the Nebraska State Historical Society.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Genoa Indian School

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED APR 7 1977

DATE ENTERED MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

University of Nebraska Archives, Board of Regents minutes, 1950-1964.
Filed at Love Library, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln,
Nebraska.

University of Nebraska Archives, Chancellor Clifford M. Hardin
Correspondence files, 1956. Filed at Love Library, University
of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska.

University of Nebraska Archives, University Financial Report, 1952-1964.
Filed at Love Library, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln,
Nebraska.

Williamson, John W. Manuscript. Nebraska State Historical Society
Archives, Lincoln, Nebraska.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 18 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 3

Amended Bibliography, November 1977

Whidle, Elroy, Genoa, Nebraska: Interview October 31, 1977. Employee at Genoa Indian School and State Prison Farm 1927/8-1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 1 9 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET UTM References ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Amended November, 1977



- G - Zone 14, 610580 Easting, 4589200 Northing
- H - Zone 14, 610525 Easting, 4589200 Northing
- I - Zone 14, 610580 Easting, 4589225 Northing

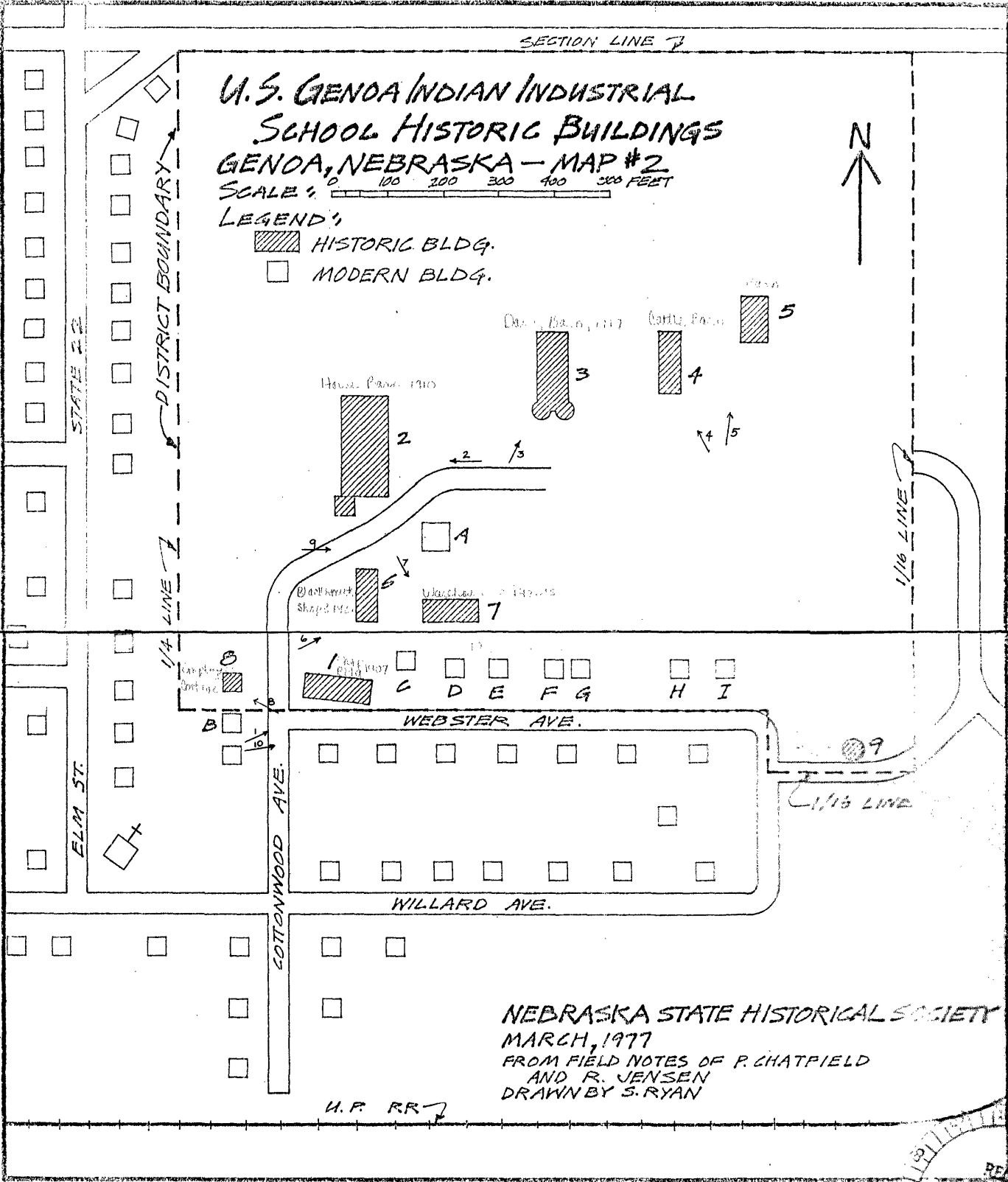
SECTION LINE 7

U.S. GENOA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL HISTORIC BUILDINGS GENOA, NEBRASKA - MAP #2

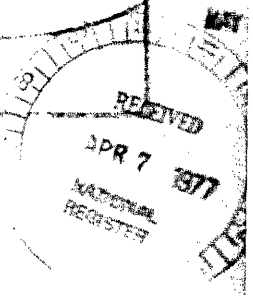
SCALE: 0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

LEGEND:

-  HISTORIC BLDG.
-  MODERN BLDG.



NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 MARCH, 1977
 FROM FIELD NOTES OF P. CHATFIELD
 AND R. JENSEN
 DRAWN BY S. RYAN



RECEIVED

DEC 12 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER

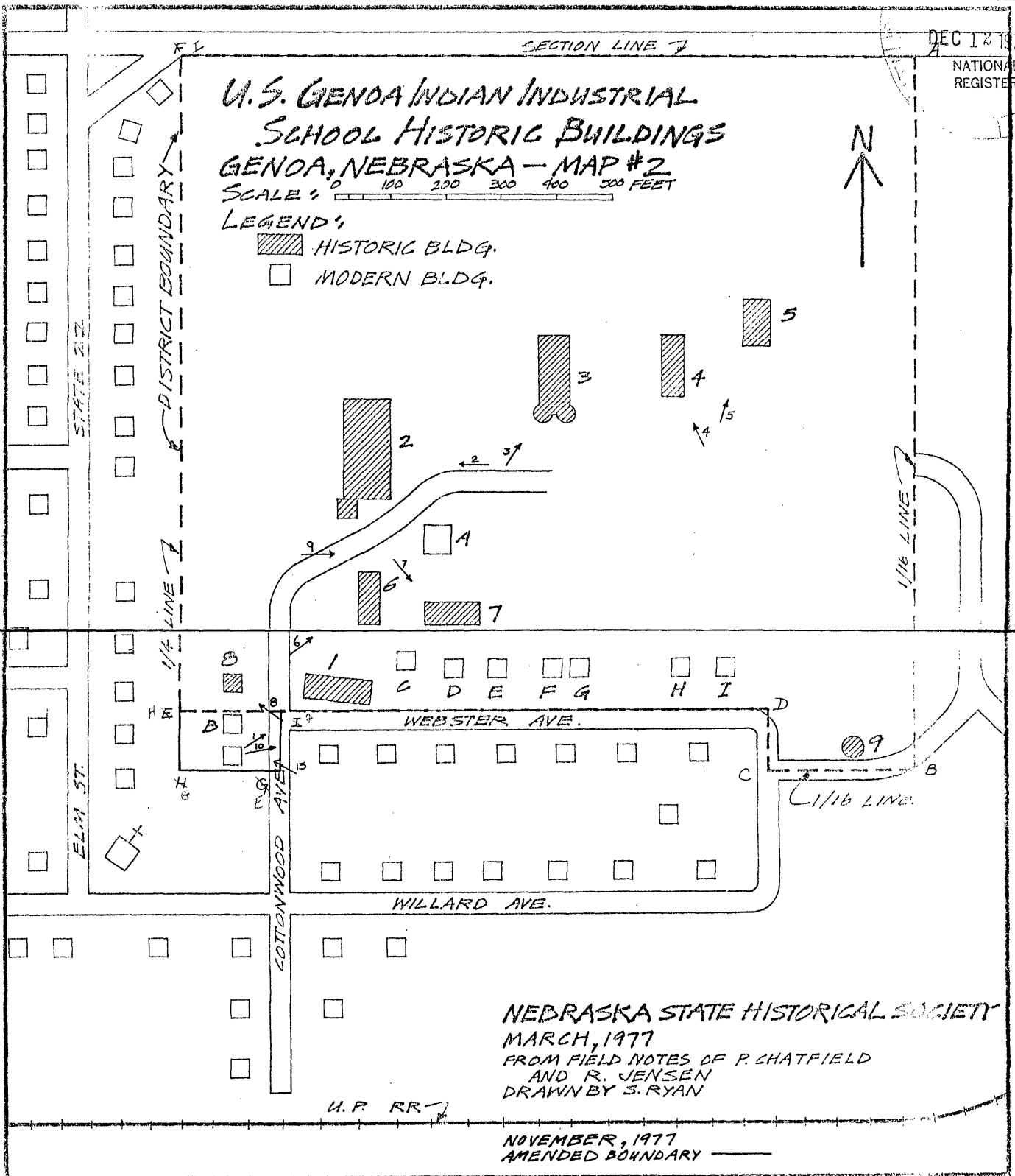
SECTION LINE 7

U.S. GENOA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL HISTORIC BUILDINGS GENOA, NEBRASKA - MAP #2

SCALE: 0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

LEGEND:

-  HISTORIC BLDG.
-  MODERN BLDG.



NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 MARCH, 1977
 FROM FIELD NOTES OF P. CHATFIELD
 AND R. JENSEN
 DRAWN BY S. RYAN

U.F. RR

NOVEMBER, 1977
AMENDED BOUNDARY