

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Carlisle Indian Industrial School National Historic Landmark

and or common

2. Location

street & number Carlisle Barracks not for publication

city, town Carlisle vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Cumberland code 041

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name United States Government, Department of the Army

street & number Carlisle Barracks

city, town Carlisle vicinity of state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cumberland County Courthouse

street & number Hanover and High Streets

city, town Carlisle state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1960 federal state county local

depository for survey records National Park Service

city, town Washington state D.C.

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Carlisle Indian Industrial School^{*} National Historic Landmark is located on the northeastern periphery of the Borough of Carlisle partly within the borough and partly in North Middleton Township. The landmark is on the southeastern bank of Letort Spring Run and forms the historic core of the larger entity of Carlisle Barracks, a U.S. Military Reservation. It consists of a campus of residential, vocational and athletic buildings centered around a square, or parade ground. It also includes a large playing field with a cinder track and grandstand. These are the surviving buildings and grounds of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, which occupied and developed this site between 1879 and 1918.

The parade ground contains an octagonal bandstand as a central element, rebuilt within the last ten years on the approximate site of a similar bandstand that stood during the Indian School period. The north side of the square is occupied by a range of tennis courts adjoining the Indian School gymnasium (Bldg. 23); the south side of the square is occupied by Bldg. 24, which was used as a girls' dormitory by the Indian School. The west end of the square is partly closed by Bldg. 313, the present officers' club, the core of which contains the exterior walls of the Indian School printing plant. The east end of the square is occupied by three 2-story brick residential buildings, two of which (Buildings 2 and 3) were used as quarters by the Indian School.

Beyond the central square the landmark encompasses several buildings and facilities built for or used by the Indian School. These include three small frame bungalows along Flower Road (Bldgs. 32, 33 and 34), the school's hospital (Bldg. 36), a cement block residence (Bldg. 37) built in 1908, the so-called "Hessian guardhouse" (Bldg. 37), the Gymnasium (Bldg. 23), Washington Hall (Bldg. 7), Bldgs. 315 and 317, Armstrong Hall (Bldg. 314), the Leupp Indian Art Studio (Bldg. 322), and four residences (Bldgs. 311, 312, 318, 321). The grandstand (Bldg. 119) and the adjacent playing field are also included within the landmark. A small model house (Bldg. 25) built by students behind the teacher's quarters (Bldg. 24) is also included.

Carlisle Barracks was expanded greatly in the 1930s and after. For the most part this expansion occurred to the north and east of the former Indian School, although some elements of more modern construction do intrude into the Indian School "campus," as indicated below. A number of buildings at the Indian School have been removed by fire or demolition. When the Indian School was mapped in 1918 there were some 35 buildings plus auxiliary structures, of which only 21 remain. Nevertheless, comparison with old photographs shows the campus and athletic field, the area within the boundaries described in this nomination to be remarkably evocative of the Indian School era.

(See Continuation Sheet 7-1)

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BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

In the following individual building descriptions (arranged in sequence using the building numbers currently applied by the Army) each structure is designated as either Key, Contributing or Non-Contributing. Key buildings are the heart of the nationally significant resource. Contributing buildings are those which, either visually or historically, play a part in conveying the landmark's sense of time and place. Non-Contributing buildings are included in the landmark for reasons of geographic necessity, but do not detract from the landmark. Building locations are shown on the attached site plan.

2. Indian School Superintendent's Residence (key)

The exact date of construction of this building has never been established, although there was a building on this site as early as 1821. This is a 2-story, brick building with a U-plan and 7-bay facade; a central, projecting, colossal, pedimented, Ionic, Tetrastyle portico with unfluted column has been added at the front in the 20th century. One-story Ionic porticoes without pediments flank the central portico.

3. Administrative Office of Indian School (key)

Built in 1887, this is a 2-story brick building with rectangular plan, full 2-story portico with chamfered posts on north and west sides, and shallow, hipped roof over entire composition. The building includes two interior end chimneys and a small, 1-story frame addition to the rear.

4. Officer's Quarters (non-contributing)

This is a c.1938-40, 2-story, 3-bay brick building with Colonial-Revival features, hipped roof, gabled dormer, and 2-story, 1-bay hipped wing to east.

5. Officers' Quarters (non-contributing)

This is a c.1938-40, 2 1/2-story, 8-bay brick house of Colonial-Revival design, with 2/2 sash and Flemish bond brick. The form consists of a central 6-bay block of two 3-bay units, surmounted by a single hipped roof pierced by four gabled dormers. This block is flanked on either end by a 2-story, 1-bay hipped wing from the facade of which projects an enclosed porch. ca. 1940.

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6. Officers Quarters (non-contributing)

Identical to Bldg. 5.

7. Washington Hall (key)

Built in 1884 and subsequently enlarged, this is a 2-story, clay bonded, frame, residential structure on an L-plan, with stone foundation, 6/6 sash, and a 1-story columned porch along the west and south facades. The building consists of three principal sections: an original section (a) with hipped gable roof, and 2-story frame additions (b) and (c) to the east and south, with hipped gable roofs intersecting that of (a). The structure was originally used as a hospital by the Indian School, and later as a dining hall and guest house for athletic teams.

8, 9, 10 and 11. Garages (non-contributing)

These are four modern, post-World War II, 1-story automobile garages.

23. Thorpe Hall, Indian School Gymnasium (key)

This gymnasium was built by students in 1884 and enlarged in 1895. The northerly (earlier) section is a massive brick structure of 1 1/2-stories, ten bays deep with rectangular plan and broad gambrel roof. Its features include a random coursed fieldstone foundation and brick pilaster strips. The southerly section is a 3-story, 3-bay structure, square in plan, on a high, stone basement with a center entrance in the south facade.

24. Girls' Quarters, Indian School (key)

Rebuilt after the burning of Carlisle Barracks in 1863 this is a long, rectangular, 2-story, brick building with three rear wings, fieldstone foundation, 6/6 sash, shallow hipped roof and a full-length, double-story portico with chamfered posts. The building has five entries in the north facade.

25. Model Home, Indian School (contributing)

This is a 1-story cottage, built about 1912, with gable roof and some Stick-style detailing, including a shed-roof porch on brackets. Part of this roof remains, though the building has been heavily altered.

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32, 33 and 34. Quarters, Indian School (contributing)

These are three identical, small frame bungalows, built in 1915, clapboarded, with gable or hipped roof, and screened front porches.

36. Hospital, Indian School (contributing)

Built in 1908 and later enlarged, this is a 2-story brick building with modified U-plan and intersecting hipped roofs. The building consists of a long western block with two, long, 2-story brick wings projecting eastward.

37. Doctor's Quarters, Indian School (contributing)

Built in 1908 and later enlarged, this is a 1 1/2-story cement block residential building of four sections: a central block (a) 3 bays wide, with gambrel roof, two joined gabled dormers, 1/1 sash, and enclosed front porch with chamfered posts. Sections (b) and (c) are flanking 1 1/2-story, 2-bay wings with similar materials and treatments, with the exception that the foundation under (c) was replaced with cinder block. Section (d) also on a cinder block foundation, is a 2-story cement block addition to the rear of (c); it contains a clapboarded frame second story and a jerkinhead roof.

38. "Hessian" Powder Magazine, Guardhouse, Indian School (key)

Built in 1777, this is a 1-story, coursed rubble masonry building with a rectangular plan, gable roof, interior vaulted masonry ceiling, main entry in north facade and three gun-slit openings in north and west elevations.

119. Carlisle Barracks Grandstand (non-contributing)

Built in 1940, this is a stone and concrete rectangular, single-tier grandstand with steel columns supporting a shed roof. The seating faces to the east, so that audiences can overlook the adjoining running track and football field. Although relatively new, the building replicated the general configuration of the original grandstand, built in 1902 and demolished in 1939.

(see Continuation Sheet 7-4)

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Athletic Field, Indian School (contributing)

Established in 1901, as an athletic field, these grounds consist of two parts: an oval cinder track and its infield, and an adjacent area to the north laid out with two softball diamonds. The cinder track is a non-standard oval, being a broader and (perhaps) shorter ellipse than today's standard quarter-mile track. The width of the track is also considerably narrower than modern tracks. The infield of the track has been slightly disfigured by the installation of a baseball diamond. The softball fields to the north are of recent construction, but occupy a site used for baseball in the Indian School era.

311. Quarters, Indian School (contributing)

Built in 1904, this is a 2-story clapboarded, frame, hip roofed, residential building, with a T-plan, on an embanked stone foundation that permits a third story in the rear. The rear section (top stroke of the T) has its own hipped roof.

312. Quarters, Indian School (contributing)

Built in 1903 and nearly identical to Bldg. 311, this is a slightly smaller 2-story, frame, residential building similarly embanked and with similar T-plan and hipped roof.

313. Officers' Mess (contributing)

This building, which engulfs the walls of the Indian School printing shop built in 1909, has been enlarged several times. It currently consists of a recessed 2-story brick rectangle with hipped roof and pedimented colossal portico in east facade. This central block is flanked by perpendicular, 1-story, square pavilions with triplex windows centered in the facade, hipped roofs with overhangs and shaped rafter tails and hipped dormers. Although greatly altered, comparison with an old photograph, printed on page 21 of the pamphlet entitled A Tour of Historic Carlisle Barracks, shows that the major components of the structure remain recognizable. Furthermore, the building is a key element marking the northern boundary of the parade ground or "campus" of the Indian School, and thus defining this important space. For these reasons the building contributes to the sense of feeling and association at the Carlisle Indian School.

(See Continuation Sheet 7-5)

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314. Laundry Building, Indian School (contributing)

Built in 1895, this is a 1-story building of buff Roman face brick on stone foundation, 3-bays wide, 9-bays deep, with gable roof. The bays are articulated with brick pilaster strips; the windows have 6/6 sash.

315. Warehouse, Indian School (contributing)

Built in 1893, this is a 2-story, 6-bay rectangular, brick warehouse on a stone foundation with shallow hipped roof. Fenestration in the lower level has been shortened by half and a relatively recent loading shed has been added.

317, 320 and 324. Storage and maintenance buildings, modern
(non-contributing)

These are three small, 1-story, maintenance buildings of relatively recent construction.

318. Quarters, Indian School (contributing)

Built in 1905, this is a 2 1/2-story, 4-bay, frame, double house, with stone foundation, hipped roof with balcony, two gabled dormers in facade, one each in east and west elevations. The building is symmetrical, consisting of two L-shaped units that combine to form a T-plan. The downstroke of the T is a rear 2-story, frame wing with hipped roof. A full-width screened porch, 1-story, columned and with a balcony, graces the front of the house; semi-octagonal bays ornament the east and west sides of the building and smaller screened porches the rear.

319. Small Storage Building, Indian School (contributing)

This small, 1-story brick building with gabled roof was probably used for a storage or maintenance function.

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321. "'Pop' Warner's Residence", Indian School (key)

Although no written documentation for the attribution has been found, this is traditionally ascribed to be the residence of the Indian School's famed athletic coach. Built in 1905, this is a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay frame residence of the "American Foursquare" type, with stone foundation, clapboarded first story, shingled second story, and overhanging hipped roof with a central, gabled dormer. The facade includes a center entry and a full-width 1-story columned, screened porch. A chimney on the west side of the house is half within and half outside the wall. The rectangular plan is modified by a shingled, 2-story porch in the rear.

322. Leupp Indian Art Studio, Indian School (contributing)

Built in 1909, this is a 1-story cement block building with an L-plan, intersecting, shallow gable roof (that replaced the original flat roof and battlemented parapet) and small cement block patio.

Wheelock Bandstand (contributing)

This octagonal bandstand, consisting of a frame structure with hipped roof and on a brick foundation, was recently rebuilt on the approximate site of an earlier bandstand that stood during the Indian School period.

Frederick the Great Statue (non-contributing)

This is a cast statue of Frederick the Great on a granite pedestal. The statue was executed in Berlin in 1904 by A.G. Schaeffer & Walcker. The statue was placed on the grounds after the closing of the school.

Gateposts, Pratt Avenue (contributing)

Built during or before 1918, these are a set of four brick gateposts that define the former, official entrance to the Indian School Campus. The gateposts are a set of symmetrically arranged brick dados supporting small limestone terra-cotta spheres. The two larger, central piers define the vehicular gateway; they are flanked by smaller piers that define pedestrian gates. The brick is a vertically scored type popular after 1915.

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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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration-settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		SPORTS

Specific dates 1879 - 1918

Builder Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Carlisle Indian Industrial School^{*} National Historic Landmark still evokes the salient features that made the school a renowned and controversial landmark of American reform: assimilation of Native Americans into mainstream American life, vocational training, and athletics. From 1879 until 1918, U.S. Army Brigadier General Richard H. Pratt, a veteran of Indian campaigns in the West, successfully conducted a vocational school that trained thousands of Native Americans for careers in an industrial society and life in an English-speaking culture. But Pratt's vision was premised on the belief that the best treatment for his students was to "civilize" them in the white man's ways and that the most effective means was to educate young Native Americans in controlled settings remote from their reservations and their own cultures. His beliefs were ethnocentric and anthropologically naive, yet they also were a strong shift away from the general hostility toward Native Americans that prevailed among a wide portion of the American public. The Indian School may have been the most conspicuously successful embodiment of this reform. National significance also attached to the school's place in athletic history. The skill that students developed in mechanical arts is still evident from the quality of the buildings they constructed on the campus. Their skill in fine and decorative arts is represented by the studio they built to showcase it. Jim Thorpe and "Pop" Warner, who earned their reputations at the Carlisle Indian School, remain widely renowned figures in the history of American sports.

The Indian School originated in 1875 from Pratt's experience escorting prisoners from Texas to their internment in Florida. He gained respect for his prisoners and arranged for some of them to attend the vocational school for black Americans at Hampton, Virginia. Within a few years, Booker T. Washington emerged from this school to found the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. What Tuskegee promised and symbolized in American race relations, the Carlisle Indian School came to represent in Native American affairs: a vocational school that would help uplift members of a grossly disadvantaged class, and foster their adjustment to contemporary western society. This was a limited reform, but it was politically acceptable, and it was an important relaxation of the hostilities that white Americans felt toward Native Americans. Pratt's success in 1879 in persuading Army officials in Washington to permit him the use of Carlisle Barracks for an Indian School is remarkable considering the protracted and extremely bitter wars the Army was fighting against western tribes. Pratt's school opened two years before Helen Hunt Jackson published A Century of Dishonor, the first major book to significantly shift public opinion toward sympathy for

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the Native Americans and away from the Army. Partly as a result the Bureau of Indian Affairs was soon created in the Department of the Interior, and the Carlisle Indian School was placed under its jurisdiction in 1882. Pratt was allowed to retain his rank, however, and Army rations and clothing continued to be used at the school.

The Carlisle Barracks, when Pratt took them over in 1879, had already been in use as a military installation for almost 125 years. Now known as the second oldest active military base in the United States, Carlisle has been in use almost continuously from the Seven Years War, when expeditions were launched here against French troops at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh). A large, permanent installation was established here to train and employ "artificers" (military engineers) during the Revolution, from which Bldg. 38 (the "Hessian" powder magazine) survives, and the property was further developed in the nineteenth century when the Army established its Cavalry School of Practice here in 1838. From the artificers, to the cavalry training, to the Indian School, to the Medical Field Service School, to the Army War College today, Carlisle Barracks has developed a tradition of military education possibly unparalleled outside the service academies. These other schools are also historically important and some elements properly excluded from the landmark may be eligible for listing in the National Register for areas of significance unrelated to the Indian School.

The Carlisle Indian Industrial School inherited its grounds from the Cavalry School, which had closed in 1871, and retained some of the same site plan features. The Cavalry School had suffered a major fire in 1863, when Confederate troops deliberately torched the buildings, and this fire probably destroyed most of any residual elements of the eighteenth-century artillery school. However, these buildings were rebuilt in almost the same form and style. In 1870, a map of the Cavalry School site was drawn, showing a campus of about 20 major buildings, with a capacity to accommodate 25 officers, 600 men, and 112 horses.

Pratt established as his own residence the house (Bldg. 2) that the superintendent of the Cavalry School had occupied, and put several other Cavalry School buildings to use. The Cavalry School's officers' quarters (Bldg. 24) he converted to teachers' quarters. The Cavalry School had created the central square of the campus for use as an assembly and parade ground and it built the original octagonal bandstand that stood near the site of the present one. Pratt used this space for assemblies of his student body. He turned one of the Cavalry School's enlisted men's quarters into dormitory for the older boys; the younger boys he housed in the building in which the Cavalry School had housed its laundresses. Neither of these latter buildings has survived.

(See Continuation Sheet 8-2)

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Pratt converted the Cavalry School's stables into workshops for his budding artisans. During at least the early years of the Indian School, entrance to the campus was gained via Garrison Lane, the original road from Carlisle to the site in use since the eighteenth century. The Hessian powder magazine (Bldg. 38), which was the first building that a visitor to the school entering via Garrison Lane would encounter, was converted into a guardhouse by the Cavalry School. It is unclear whether Pratt continued this building in this use. Eventually, however, he established Pratt Avenue as a new formal entrance to the Indian School Campus.

Pratt also enlarged the campus by adding several major buildings. He strengthened the central quadrangle by building a large girls' dormitory on the north side and a large dining hall on the west side. Several buildings were added for infrastructure, including a warehouse (Bldg. 315), boiler house and coal shed, laundry (Bldg. 314), and hospital (Bldg. 36). Other buildings reflected the requirements of the vocational training that the school offered. Pratt expanded the large U-plan shop building from one to two stories, and added a printing shop (the central core of Bldg. 313) and an art studio (Bldg. 322). The Federal government bought hundreds of acres of additional land at Carlisle Barracks during the Indian School period, extending its holdings to nearly their present boundaries; Pratt apparently used some of these outlying areas in his former training program. By far the largest building Pratt added to the campus was the Academic Building. This 2-story brick building was much longer than the teacher's quarters (Bldg. 24) and had two large rear wings.

Here, in the only classroom building on campus, the students were taught English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and music. Perhaps the most popular buildings were those devoted to athletics. Indeed, the athletic program eventually became the most famous element of the entire curriculum. A gymnasium (Bldg. 23) was built in 1887 and enlarged in 1895. An "Athletic Cage" was built, presumably for basketball. Washington Hall (Bldg. 7) was built in 1884 as a hospital, but after Bldg. 36 replaced it in 1908 it was converted to house visiting athletic teams. Most importantly, a grandstand was built in 1901 where the present grandstand (Bldg. 119) is located and a football field, oval running track, and baseball field were also established. Under athletic director, Glen S. "Pop" Warner, athletics became the means through which the Indian School came to widespread public attention. Lewis Tewanima took second place in both the 5,000 meter and 10,000 meter races during the Olympic Games of 1912. In baseball, the school produced Joseph "Chief" Bender, who later had a lengthy career in the major leagues pitching for the Philadelphia Athletics. And Jim Thorpe, Warner's most famous pupil, won both the Olympic pentathlon and decathlon in 1912.

(See Continuation Sheet 8-3)

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After Pratt's death, the government announced in 1918 that the Indian School would close. In its 39 years of existence, the school pioneered vocational education for Native Americans and trained perhaps 20,000 young men and women. The students developed valuable skills in the mechanical and decorative arts as can be seen in the buildings they erected and the crafts they manufactured. The gymnasium they built, the grandstand and the athletic field still recall the importance of team sports to the Indian School, and the measure of fame the school gained from the achievements of its athletes.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet 9-1

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 24.5+/-

Quadrangle name Carlisle, PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 8	3 1 5 0 9 0	4 4 5 3 3 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	3 1 4 4 0 0	4 4 5 3 1 3 0
E			
G			

B	1 8	3 1 4 4 5 0	4 4 5 2 5 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet 10-1

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 Robert W. Craig, Constance M. Greiff, and Richard W. Hunter

organization Heritage Studies, Inc.

date October 15, 1984

street & number Box 864, Mapleton Road

telephone (609)452-1754

city or town Princeton

state New Jersey

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

title _____ date _____

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register _____ date 6/17/85

Attest:

Chief of Registration _____ date _____

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Greenwood, Richard L. "The Carlisle Indian School." National Historic Landmark nomination form. National Park Service, February, 1975.

Shedd, Charles E. "Carlisle Indian School." National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form 10-317. September, 1960.

"A Tour of Historic Carlisle Barracks." Booklet. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1981.

Carlisle Indian School records, Military History Institute, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School National Historic Landmark is outlined on the enclosed site map and is described as follows: beginning on the southeast bank of the southeastern branch of Letort Spring Run on the southwest side of Ashburn Drive; thence proceeding southeast to the northern corner of the block bounded by Lovell Avenue, Ashburn Drive, Garrison Lane and Guardhouse Lane; thence proceeding 200 feet southwest along the southeast side of Lovell Avenue, 340 feet southeast along a line perpendicular to the previous line, and 250 feet northeast along a line perpendicular to the previous line to the northeast side of Ashburn Drive; thence proceeding 150 feet southeast along the northeast side of Ashburn Drive, 200 feet northeast along a line perpendicular to the previous line, and 80 feet northwest to the southeast side of Forbes Avenue; thence proceeding 350 feet northeast to a northwest-southeast wall that runs perpendicular to Forbes Avenue; thence proceeding along this wall which passes to the rear (southeast) of Buildings 102, 123, 104, 106, 124, 108, 110, 125 and 112 to a point where this wall intersects with a southwesterly projection of the center line of Wright Avenue; thence proceeding south southwest approximately 970 feet along a line parallel to the southeast side of the running track to the northeast side of Ashburn Drive; thence proceeding 280 feet northwest along the northeast side of Ashburn Drive and 1350 feet south southwest along the northwest side of Garrison Lane and Flower Road, and across Flower Road to its southwestern side where it curves to the northwest; thence proceeding northwest, southwest and northwest along the southwestern edge of the service road to the southwest of (behind) Buildings 32-34 to a point 30 feet south of the southern corner of Building 32; thence proceeding northeast approximately 130 feet along a line perpendicular to Flower Road to the northeastern edge of Flower Road; thence proceeding 80 feet southeast along the northeast side of Flower Road and 400 feet northeast along a line perpendicular to the previous line to the southwestern side of Guardhouse Lane; thence proceeding 350 feet northwest along the southwestern side of Guardhouse Lane to the northwestern side of Lovell Avenue, 100 feet southwest along the northwestern side of Lovell Avenue, and 100 feet northwest along a line perpendicular to the previous line to the east side of Indian Garden Lane; thence proceeding 260 feet north northeast across and then along the west side of Indian Garden Lane; thence proceeding 300 feet northwest along a line perpendicular to the previous line to the southeast bank of Letort Spring Run and thence along the southeast bank of Letort Spring Run to the point of beginning.

(See Continuation Sheet 10-2)

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CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Continuation sheet

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School National Historic Landmark encompass the surviving buildings used by the school, in addition to the school's athletic field. A small number of non-contributing buildings also stand within the boundary, where their inclusion is unavoidable. The historic structures of the Indian School are concentrated west of Garrison Lane, east of Letort Spring Run, north of the Pennsylvania Railroad and south of Ashburn Drive. In addition, the school's athletic field lies north of Ashburn Drive.

In the late 1930s an extensive program of new construction was undertaken by the Army. At Carlisle, this new construction, largely based on standard Army designs, is radically different from the pre-1918 buildings of the Indian School. Both the Carlisle Barracks and the Army War College have grown dramatically since World War II extending the developed areas of the base much farther to the north and east than was true during the Indian School period: east of Garrison Lane, north and east of the playing field, and through a large area south of Guardhouse Lane, including Engineer Avenue, the southerly end of Lovell Avenue, and the westerly end of Flower Road.

The boundary along Ashburn Drive was selected to include Bldgs. 315 and 317, two buildings used by the Indian School, and to exclude later buildings. Thus the boundary turns at Lovell Avenue and pursues a line of convenience in the rear of Upton Hall, then follows a line of convenience between the east side of Upton Hall and Washington Hall to Ashburn Drive. The north side of Ashburn Drive is occupied by Root Hall and Bliss Hall, post-World War II instructional buildings of the Army War College. Both are excluded. Reynolds Theater (Bldg. 118) a post-World War II brick building operated by the Barracks, stands east of Forbes Avenue and is excluded by a line of convenience that runs to the east and in the rear of the building. The grandstand (Bldg. 119) is included because although it was constructed in 1940, it occupies the site of the original grandstand of 1901 and was designed in obvious imitation of it. The northerly boundary around the adjacent playing field is a line of convenience chosen to ensure the inclusion of the existing track and softball field. The track, which apparently follows the course of the track of 1900, encloses the site of the Indian School's football field.

The softball fields to the north occupy the Indian School's "Base Ball Ground" where Chief Bender and other Indian athletes perfected their sport. The landmark boundary follows the curved retaining wall around the northerly edge of this field to a line of convenience that provides a boundary to the east edge of the track and softball fields, at the same time excluding Bldg. 116, a long, 2-story brick, post-World War II apartment building. The post-World War II water tower north of Ashburn Drive (Bldg. 117) is also excluded.

(see Continuation Sheet 10-3)

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CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Continuation sheet

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3

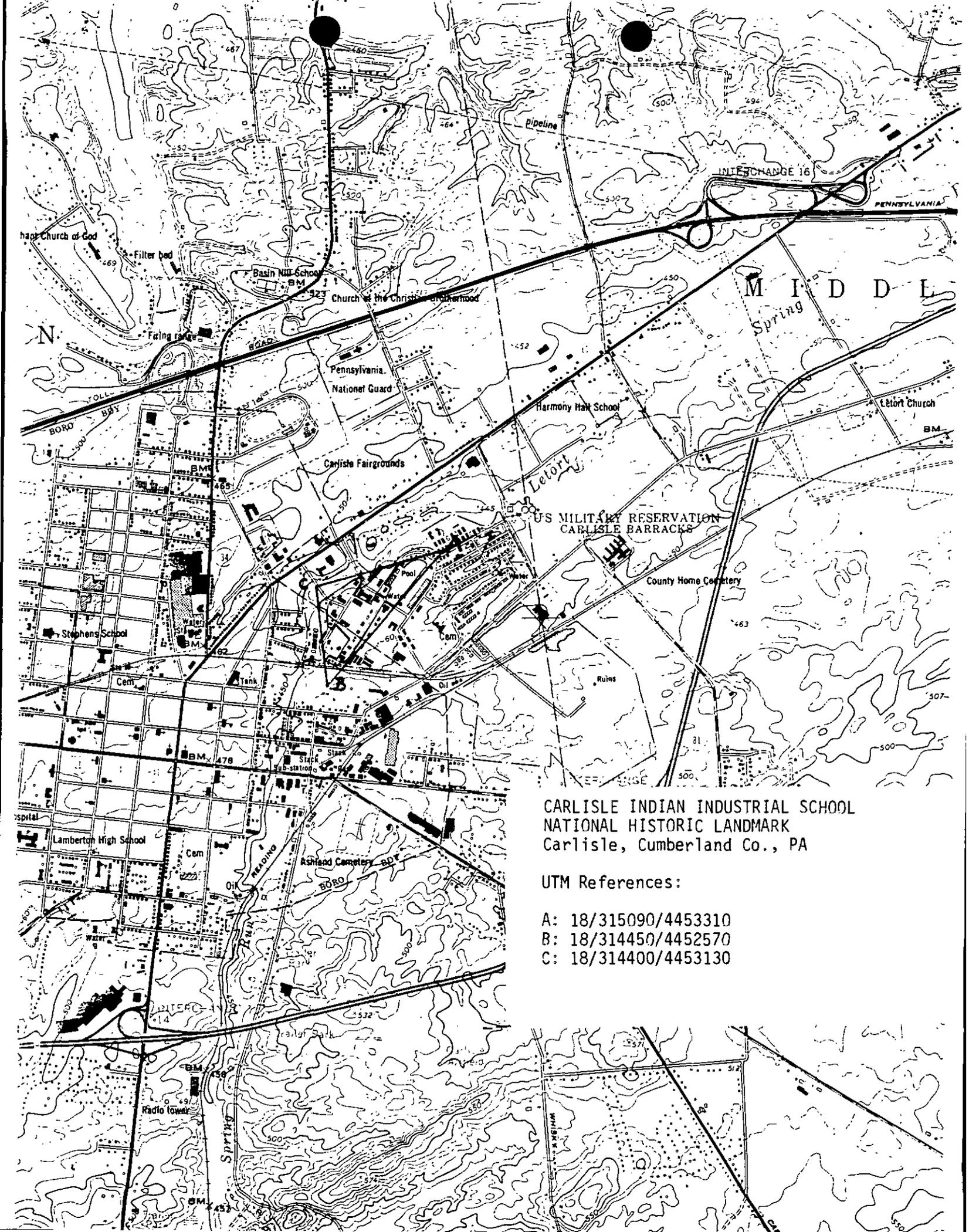
All of the buildings east of Garrison Lane and south of Ashburn Drive postdate the Indian School and are excluded. The boundary along the westerly edge of Garrison Avenue was drawn as a line of convenience because it approximately follows the boundary of the Indian School property. Bldgs. 2, 3, and 4, all of which were used as quarters by the school, are thereby included. The Army also uses these buildings as quarters, but has added two additional quarters (Bldgs. 5 and 6) which are included as non-contributing elements. Four small, post-World War II, 1-story garages, Bldgs. 8, 9, 10 and 11, stand behind these quarters and are also included as non-contributing elements. Their visual impact, however, is negligible.

The boundary along Garrison Lane is extended south of Guardhouse Lane to include six buildings used by the Indian School (Bldgs. 32-34 and 36-38). These include three small identical bungalows (Bldgs. 32-34) and the school's hospital (Bldg. 36). The boundary around this compact cluster follows in part the lines of Garrison Lane and Flower Road and elsewhere several lines of convenience. Returning to Guardhouse Lane, these lines are drawn to exclude Bldgs. 26-30, all of which postdate the Indian School.

The boundary extends along Guardhouse Lane to Lovell Avenue to include Bldgs. 24 and 25 both of which were used by the Indian School. Along Lovell Avenue the boundary dips southward to include Bldg. 311, then proceeds along a line of convenience to Indian Garden Lane, and north along this lane to another line of convenience. These latter two lines were drawn to exclude Bldg. 316 and the adjacent Bldg. 333, which postdate the school. A line of convenience extends behind Bldgs. 318 and 321, including them, to the easterly branch of Letort Spring Run.

The boundary continues northerly along Letort Spring Run to Ashburn Drive. The easterly branch of Letort Spring Run was selected as the boundary in order to exclude the present playing fields between the easterly and westerly branches of the stream. Though these fields were part of the Indian School property, it is unclear how the school used them, but they were not used for athletics. Their inclusion within the landmark would draw attention away from the historic athletic fields; excluding them produces a more compact landmark boundary.

A cemetery adjacent to Gate 2 along DeLacey Road is excluded from the landmark because of its non-contiguous relationship and because the remains interred here were moved from the cemetery in which they were originally buried. The disturbed site of the previous cemetery is now covered by a road.



CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
Carlisle, Cumberland Co., PA

UTM References:

- A: 18/315090/4453310
- B: 18/314450/4452570
- C: 18/314400/4453130