UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE
Alabama

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
XXII, Social and Humanitarian Movements

3. NAME(S) OF SITE
Tuskegee Institute

4. APPROX. ACREAGE

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
Tuskegee, Alabama, Macon County

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)
Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Luther H. Foster, President

7. IMPORTANCE
In 1881 Booker Taliaferro Washington was chosen to start a normal school which
the state legislature of Alabama had chartered. He became the driving force responsible
for the establishment and prosperity of Tuskegee Institute.

At Tuskegee, Washington put into practice a program of industrial and vocational
education for the Negro, designed to demonstrate to his students the dignity of work
and to teach them "to live on the farm off the farm." Tuskegee became the core and
symbol of Washington's efforts to ameliorate the economic conditions of the Negro and
to improve his way of life.

His epochal speech at the Cotton States and International Exposition held in
Atlanta in 1895 brought Washington national recognition as the leader of the Negro
people, succeeding Frederick Douglass, who had just died. The Atlanta speech expressed
the desire to cement the friendship of the races in one of his most famous phrases:
"In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as
the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." Such a policy was well-suited
to the Southern temperament at that time. He did not advocate any form of integration,
but instead proposed a policy of mutual progress and cooperation. By both white and
colored, Washington came to be considered the leader of the Negro race. While others,
especially W. E. B. DuBois, were striving for goals which could not be soon realized,
Washington pursued more practical goals which he held constantly before the Negro people.
Washington appealed to the masses; he was interested in all Negroes and felt himself
an integral part of the race. Throughout the first decade of the twentieth century, he
was considered the leader of the Negro race.

Tuskegee Institute is closely identified with Booker T. Washington and his work.
The school prospered under his administration and became a symbol of his policies. At
the time of Washington's death in 1915, the student body consisted of 1,537 students
and the all-Negro faculty was composed of 197 members who taught thirty-eight trades
and professions. Tuskegee has continued its dynamic growth.

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1 Anson Phelps Stokes, Dictionary of American Biography, XIX, 507.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)
Booker T. Washington, Up From Slavery, An Autobiography (New York, 1901); Samuel R.
Spencer, Jr., Booker T. Washington and the Negro's Place in American Life (Boston, 1955);

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HAHS, etc.)

10. PHOTOGRAPHS *
ATTACHED: YEs\[0x0] NO

11. CONDITION
Excellent

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)
Educational institution

13. DATE OF VISIT
4/16/63

14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)
Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

15. TITLE
Survey Historian

16. DATE
3/1/65

* DRY MOUNT ON 8 X 10 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE IF ATTACHED. ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

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This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

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<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NAME(S) OF SITE</th>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Tuskegee Institute</td>
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Most of the existing buildings were constructed after 1900. Points of special historic interest include The Oaks, Washington's home, which contains administrative offices and the founder's restored study; the Booker T. Washington monument, a symbolic statue by Charles Keck; the graves of Washington and George Washington Carver; and the Carver Museum, with exhibits pertaining to the history of the school and the scientific experiments of Dr. Carver.