

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICERevised
Photograph will be sent later.

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 AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant) In 1881 Booker T. 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." ¹ 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); "Booker T. Washington," Dictionary of American Biography, XIX (New York, 1946).

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

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES ☒ 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 AN 8 X 10 1/2 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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SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

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) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Alabama	Tuskegee Institute

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.





The Oaks

erected 1899



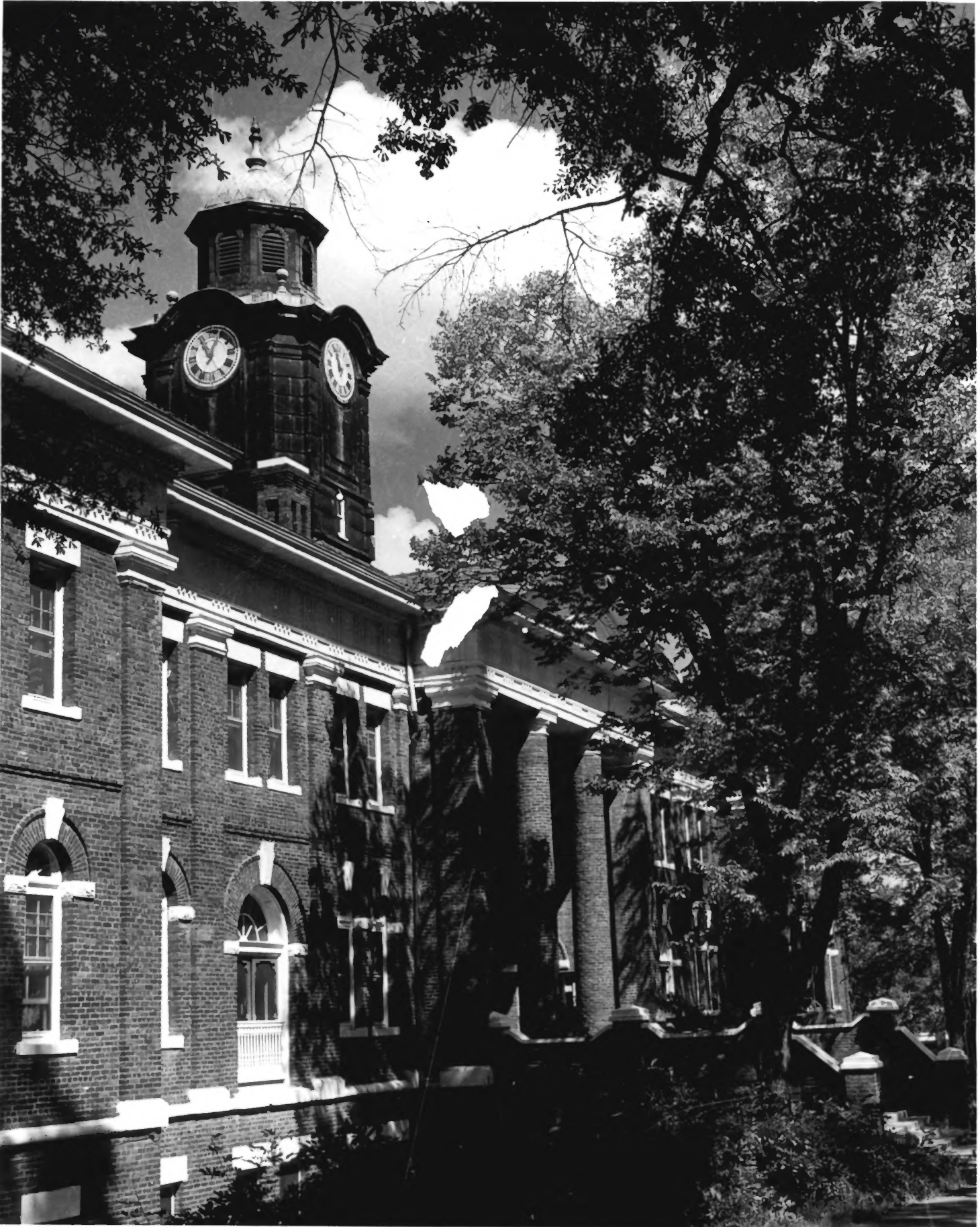
Melbank Agricultural Building
erected 1910

POLK'S STUDIO
TUSKEGEE INST., ALA. 36088



Tompkins Hall

1904-1910



Robert Hall
1910



Carnegie Hall
erected 1900



GEORGE WASHINGTON
MUSEUM

Carver Museum
 erected 1915



Carver - Alexander Mann

1850's



ROTC Army
created 1904

FORKS STIMING
JUSKEEVE INST. AIA 36000



Farm Mechanization Building
erected 1919

PORTS STATION
JULY 21 1919



Huntington Memorial Hall
erected 1902



Tompkins H. S.
1904-1910



Administration Building

erected 1902



Trasker Hall
1892

POLE'S STUDIO
TUSKEGEE INST. ALA. 35173



Tompkins Hall
1904-1910



Barnd C. Tye
died 1889



Dorothy Hall
erected 1899

ON THIS SITE STOOD
THE "SHANTY" WHERE
BOOKER T.
WASHINGTON
FIRST OPENED SCHOOL,
JULY 4, 1881.

LATER IT BECAME
"STATE NORMAL SCHOOL," NEXT
"TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,"
NOW "TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE."



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C. M. BATTY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

62-3607

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA: SCIENCE CLASS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

SOURCE: BROWN BROTHERS, N. Y.

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