

# Catholic-operated Native Boarding Schools in the United States, pre-1978



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Catholic-Operated Native Boarding  
Schools in the United States,  
pre-1978

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### Notes for Using this List:

- The Tribal Nations Impacted are listed as they appear in historical documents, and may not reflect the names used by the Nations today.
- An asterisk next to the name of a religious community means that the community has verified the dates as accurate.

## Alaska, Dillingham, Holy Rosary Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1952–1966

**Current Diocese:** Anchorage-Juneau

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska, 1952–1962
- Fairbanks, 1962–1966
- Anchorage, 1966

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1952–1966\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Eskimo; Inuit

**Notes:** In 1948, the Jesuit who founded Holy Rosary mission began teaching local children with the goal of opening a school. In 1952 the school opened and was staffed by Jesuits working at the mission as well as lay teachers.

## Alaska, Glennallen, Copper Valley School

---

**Dates of Operation:** 1956–1971

**Current Diocese:** Anchorage-Juneau

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska, 1956–1962
- Fairbanks, 1962–1966
- Anchorage, 1966–1971

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1956–1971\*
- Sisters of St. Ann (St. Joseph Community), 1956–1971\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Ahtna

**Notes:** The school was originally intended as a college preparatory high school, but many grade-school age children transferred from Holy Cross in Koserefsky (see entry below). The school opened as an elementary school which was phased out as the children moved into high school.

## Alaska, Holy Cross (formerly Koserefsky), Holy Cross Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1888–1969

**Current Diocese:** Fairbanks

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vancouver Island (British Columbia), 1888–1894
- Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska, 1894–1916
- Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska, 1916–1951
- Vicariate of Northern Alaska, 1951–1962

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Ann (St. Joseph Community), 1888–1956 and 1965–1969\*
- Jesuits (West Province), 1888–1956\*
- Brothers of Christian Instruction, 1904–1910

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Ingalik; Ten'a; Yupik Eskimo

**Notes:** The school was originally two separate schools: an industrial school for boys and a boarding school and orphanage for girls. The schools merged about 1947–1948. The boarding

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school closed in 1956 and the students were transferred to Glennallen (see entry above). The day school continued to operate with a lay teacher until 1965 when the Sisters of St. Ann returned.

## Alaska, Pilgrim Springs, Our Lady of Lourdes

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**Dates of Operation:** 1919–1941

**Current Diocese:** Fairbanks

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska, 1919–1941

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1919–1941\*
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1919–1941\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Eskimo; InnuIt

**Notes:** The Jesuits opened a mission at Pilgrim Springs in 1918, shortly before the Influenza pandemic hit the Seward Peninsula, leaving many Alaska Native children orphaned. In August 1919, a dozen orphans were moved from Nome to Pilgrim Springs and the Ursuline Sisters arrived the following day. The facility served as a combination orphanage and boarding school.

## Alaska, Skagway, Pius X Mission

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**Dates of Operation:** 1932–1959

**Current Diocese:** Anchorage-Juneau

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska, 1932–1951
- Juneau, 1951–1959

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Ann (St. Joseph Community) 1932–1959\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Denaina; Eskimo; Tlingit

**Notes:** The school was opened by Rev. G. Edgar Gallant, a priest for the Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska and pastor of St. Mark's Church, Skagway. He continued to serve at the mission in Skagway until the summer of 1959. The school closed in December of the same year.

## Alaska, St. Mary's (formerly located in Akulurak), St. Mary's Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1894–1898; 1905–1987

**Current Diocese:** Fairbanks

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska, 1894–1916
- Vicariate Apostolic of Alaska, 1916–1951
- Vicariate of Northern Alaska, 1951–1962

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Ann (St. Joseph Community), 1894–1898 and 1974–1982\*
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1905–1987\*
- Jesuits (West Province), 1894–1898 and 1905–1987\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes



**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Eskimo; Ingalik; Yupik

**Notes:** In 1894, the Jesuits and Sisters of St. Ann opened a mission and boarding school called St. Joseph, both of which closed in 1898. In 1902, the Jesuits reopened the mission, which was renamed St. Mary. A day school opened in 1905, with a boarding section for girls opened the following year. Boys were admitted to the boarding school in 1914. The school was originally located in the village of Akulurak, but moved to St. Mary's on the Andreafsky River in 1951. By 1974, the elementary school was closed and only a four-year high school remained.

## Arizona, Komatke (Laveen), St. John's School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1898–1995

**Current Diocese:** Phoenix

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Tucson, 1898–1969

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, c1899–c1900
- Order of Friars Minor (Province of the Sacred Heart), 1898–1915
- Order of Friars Minor (Province of Saint Barbara), 1915–1981
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (Los Angeles Province), 1901–1938\*
- Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity, 1939–1995\*

**On a Reservation:** Gila River Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Apache; Maricopa; Pima; Tohono O'odham

**Notes:** A day school opened in 1898, staffed by lay teachers, until Sr. Mary Berchmanns, a Mercy Sister from Phoenix, came to teach the girls for about a year. In 1901, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet arrived and opened a boarding section at the school.

*Note about location:* The school was located in Komatke, a village in the Gila River Reservation. It is located directly south of Laveen and is part of the postal jurisdiction for Laveen (meaning it has a Laveen mailing address). The two names are used interchangeably when referring to the school.

## Arizona, St. Michaels, St. Michael Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1902–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Gallup, NM

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Tucson, 1902–1939

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of Friars Minor (Province of St. John the Baptist), 1902–1985\*
- Order of Friars Minor (Province of Our Lady of Guadalupe), 1985–present [2023]
- Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, 1902–present [2023]\*

**On a Reservation:** Navajo Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Acoma; Apache; Hopi; Jemez; Laguna; Navajo; Taos as well as mission tribes of California and tribes from Southern Arizona

**Notes:** In 1898, the Franciscan Friars opened a mission at the request of Mother Katharine Drexel (founder of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament), who purchased the land. The school opened in 1902. In 1950, a co-ed high school was built, which became all girls in 1966. In 1981, the boarding school closed and the high school once again served both boys and girls. In 1993, the mission was incorporated as a nonprofit organization and remains a sponsored ministry of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament.

## California, Banning, St. Boniface Indian Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1889–1969

**Current Diocese:** San Bernardino

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Monterey and Los Angeles, 1889–1922
- Los Angeles-San Diego, 1922–1936
- San Diego, 1936–1969

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (Saint Vincent Archabbey, Latrobe, PA), 1889–1890\*
- Missionaries of the Precious Blood (United States Province), 1893–1901 (see notes)\*
- Order of Friars Minor (Province of Saint Barbara), 1921–1952
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (Los Angeles Province), 1890–1956\*
- Brothers of St. Jude, 1952–1957
- Brothers of Charity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, 1957–unknown

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cahuilla; Gabrielino-Tongva; JuanenoKumeyaay; Luiseno; Serrano

**Notes:** The Benedictine Fathers of Saint Vincent Archabbey in Latrobe, PA oversaw the land purchase (paid for by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions) and construction of the school. In 1890, the bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles asked Fr. Florian Hahn, C.P.P.S. to serve as administrator of the school. Hahn was a member of the Missionaries of the Precious Blood, but he served at the school under the direction of the bishop, rather than his religious community. In 1902, he became a priest for the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, severing his ties with the Missionaries of the Precious Blood. Priests from the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles served at the school until 1921, when the Franciscan Friars took over the administration. In 1952, the Franciscans withdrew from the school, and were replaced by priests from the Diocese of San Diego. By 1950 the majority of the students were not indigenous and in 1953 the school officially ceased to be an “Indian” school. The school underwent many name changes beginning in 1952 including: New Hope USA School, St. Boniface Boys Town of the Desert, Basil Brewer Boys Town of the Desert, Boys Town of the Desert and American Boys Ranch. In 1969, the school was moved to a new campus and in 1974 the original campus at Banning was demolished.

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## California, Fort Yuma, Fort Yuma Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1886–1900

**Current Diocese:** San Diego

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Monterey and Los Angeles, 1886–1900

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (Los Angeles Province), 1886–1900\*

**On a Reservation:** Fort Yuma Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Quechan; Yuma

**Notes:** The United States Army built Fort Yuma in 1851, which was converted in 1884 to a government school run by a Presbyterian teacher. The school was unsuccessful, and the Sisters of St. Joseph assumed control in 1886.

## California, Kelseyville, St. Turibius Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1900–1910 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Santa Rosa

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- San Francisco

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of Friars Minor (Province of the Sacred Heart), 1900–1910

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Pomo; Wappo; Yuki

**Notes:** The exact dates the school was in operation are not clear based on available resources, which give different dates for the school's establishment, the earliest being 1888. Records from the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, located at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, indicate that the school operated as a boarding and/or day school from 1900 to 1910. It is not known if the school continued to operate after 1910.

## California, San Diego, St. Anthony's Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1887–1908

**Current Diocese:** San Diego

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Monterey and Los Angeles, 1887–1908

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (Los Angeles Province), 1887–1908\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Campo; Kumiai (Kumeyaay, Diegueno); Luiseno

**Notes:** In 1887, Rev. Anthony Dominic Ubach, a missionary priest from the Archdiocese of St. Louis, received government funding to open a boarding school for Native children in San Diego. The bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles named Fr. Ubach as the school's superintendent and the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet were asked to serve as teachers.

## Colorado, Denver, House of the Good Shepherd

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**Dates of Operation:** 1885–1891

**Current Diocese:** Denver

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Colorado, 1885–1887

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of the Good Shepherd (Province of Mid-North America), 1885–1891\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Dakota

**Notes:** The Sisters of the Good Shepherd operated a convent and residential school for “wayward” girls in Denver. In 1885, they received a federal contract to educate Native American girls from North Dakota at the school. The program ended in 1891 and the last of the girls returned to North Dakota on August 26, 1891.

## Idaho, De Smet (Desmet), De Smet Boys' Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1878–1931

**Current Diocese:** Boise

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Idaho, 1878–1893

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1878–1931\*

**On a Reservation:** Coeur d'Alene Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Blackfoot; Chewelah; Coeur d'Alene; Colville; Cree; Flathead; Kalispel; Kamloop; Nez Perce; Ojibwe; Okanagan; Spokane; Umatilla; Yakama

**Notes:** The Jesuits operated a boys school until 1931, when it merged with Mary Immaculate School, also in De Smet (see below).

## Idaho, De Smet (Desmet), Mary Immaculate School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1878–1974

**Current Diocese:** Boise

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Idaho, 1878–1893

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1878–1974\*
- Sisters of Providence (formerly Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor), 1878–1974\*

**On a Reservation:** Coeur d'Alene Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes



**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Coeur d'Alene

**Notes:** In 1931, the Jesuits closed the DeSmet Boys' Industrial School, and the boys were moved to Mary Immaculate, which was co-ed from that point on. The school closed in 1974 and the buildings were transferred to the tribal council.

## Idaho, Slickpoo, St. Joseph Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1902–1968

**Current Diocese:** Boise

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1902–1958\*
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Tipton, IN (now Congregation of St. Joseph), 1902–1904
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (Los Angeles Province), 1904–1968 (see notes)\*

**On a Reservation:** Nez Perce Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Lapwai; Nez Perce

**Notes:** In 1902, St. Joseph's Mission School opened as a boarding school, and by 1915 began accepting orphans. In 1928, St. Vincent's Orphanage in Pocatello, Idaho closed and the children were moved to St. Joseph's. Around this same time, the Sisters of St. Joseph were advised to change the name of the facility to St. Joseph's Orphanage to encourage more donations. In 1944, the name was changed again to St. Joseph's Children's Home, because there were few orphans living there.

*Note about Carondelet Sisters:* The Sisters of St. Joseph of Lewiston, ID took over the school in 1904. In 1925, they joined the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (now the Los Angeles Province).

## Illinois, Des Plaines, St. Mary Training School

---

**Dates of Operation:** 1883–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Chicago

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- De La Salle Christian Brothers (Midwest District), 1883–1906\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes (under Feehanville)

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Devil's Lake and Standing Rock Reservations

**Notes:** In 1882, the archbishop of Chicago founded the school, and in 1883 contracted with the federal government to accept Native American boys from the Devil's Lake and Standing Rock reservations. It is not known when the federal government contract ended, but by 1906 there were no Native American boys at the school. The facility is still in operation, under the name "Maryville Academy."

## Indiana, Rensselaer, St. Joseph's Normal School for Indian Boys

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**Dates of Operation:** 1888–1896

**Current Diocese:** Lafayette-in-Indiana

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Fort Wayne, 1888–1896

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Missionaries of the Precious Blood (United States Province), 1888–1896\*
- Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart (Frankfort, IL); 1888–1890\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Dakota; Ojibwa

**Notes:** The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions opened the school in 1888 with the intention that the Bureau director would supervise it. When that proved difficult, the Bureau asked the Missionaries of the Precious Blood to take over administration of the school, while the Bureau maintained ownership of the property. The Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart oversaw domestic duties at the school and never served as teachers.

## Kansas, St. Mary's, Potawatomi Manual Labor School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1848–1869

**Current Diocese:** Kansas City in Kansas

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- St. Louis, 1848–1850
- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory East of the Rocky Mountains, 1850–1857
- Vicariate Apostolic of Kansas, 1857–1869

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (Central & Southern Province), 1848–1869\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Miami; Osage; Peoria; Potawatomi

**Notes:** In 1848, the Potawatomi living in Sugar Creek moved to St. Mary's, accompanied by Jesuit Fathers, who opened the Potawatomi Manual Labor School.

*Note about the Mission Archives:* A selection of records from St. Mary's Mission are housed at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI:

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/SMM/SMM-sc.php>

## Kansas, St. Mary's, St. Mary's Mission (Sacred Heart Academy after 1870)

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**Dates of Operation:** 1848–1879

**Current Diocese:** Kansas City in Kansas

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- St. Louis, 1848–1850
- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory East of the Rocky Mountains, 1850–1857
- Vicariate Apostolic of Kansas, 1857–1877
- Leavenworth, 1877–1879

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Society of the Sacred Heart, 1848–1879\*
- Jesuits (Central & Southern Province), 1848–1869\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Potawatomi

**Notes:** The Jesuit Fathers asked the Sisters of the Society of the Sacred Heart to open a school for Native American girls at St. Mary's. By the 1860s, the number of Native Americans living in the area dwindled with the influx of white settlers. When the Jesuits closed their mission in 1869, they transferred the property to the Sisters, who constructed a new building for their academy in 1870. At this point, only about half of the students were Native and by the time the school closed in 1879, there were no more Native children in attendance.

*Note about the Mission Archives:* A selection of records from St. Mary's Mission and school are housed at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI:

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/SMM/SMM-sc.php>

## Kansas, St. Paul (formerly Osage Mission), Osage Manual Labor School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1847–1870

**Current Diocese:** Wichita

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- St. Louis, 1847–1850
- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory East of the Rocky Mountains, 1850–1857
- Vicariate Apostolic of Kansas, 1857–1870

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (Central & Southern Province), 1847–1870\*
- Sisters of Loretto, 1847–1870\*

**On a Reservation:** No (part of the former Osage Agency)

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Miami; Osage; Peoria; Piankasha; Quapaw; Wea

**Notes:** The school was divided, with the Jesuit Fathers teaching the boys and the Sisters of Loretto teaching the girls. The school closed in 1870 when the Osage were moved to Oklahoma.

*Note about the Mission Archives:* A selection of records from Osage Mission and school are housed at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI:

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/OMS/>

## Michigan, Assinins, St. Joseph's Orphanage and School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1860–1956

**Current Diocese:** Marquette

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Sault Ste. Marie, 1860–1865
- Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, 1865–1937

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (St. Louis Province), 1866–1906 (see notes)\*
- Congregation of Sisters of St. Agnes, 1906–1956\*

**On a Reservation:** L'Anse Indian Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Odaawa; Ojibwe

**Notes:** The school, built in 1860, was staffed by a priest from the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie until the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet arrived in 1866. In 1877, a boarding school for girls opened, and St. Joseph's Orphanage was built in 1881. Originally the orphanage was only for boys, while the girls were housed at the Aemilianum Orphan Asylum in Marquette. In 1902, St. Joseph's began to accept girls, and the Marquette orphanage closed. In 1915, a new orphanage, Holy Family, opened in Marquette, and some students were sent to the new institution. In 1956, St. Joseph and Holy Family merged, the children living at St. Joseph's moved to Holy Family, and the St. Joseph's facility closed.

*Note about records:* The archive for the Sisters of St. Joseph does not have much information about the orphanage and school. It appears that the sisters could have been working with Indigenous people in the Upper Peninsula as early as 1866, but records do not confirm what type of work they were doing (i.e., teaching in a day school, working with orphans, etc.).

## Michigan, Harbor Springs, Holy Childhood of Jesus School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1885–1988

**Current Diocese:** Gaylord

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**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Grand Rapids, 1884–1971

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of Friars Minor (Province of the Sacred Heart), 1885–1988
- School Sisters of Notre Dame (Central Pacific Province), 1886–1988\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Ojibwa; Ottawa

**Notes:** The Franciscan Fathers opened a day school in 1885, and the School Sisters of Notre Dame arrived in 1886 to open the boarding school. The boarding school closed at the end of the 1982–1983 school year and the day school closed at the end of the 1987–1988 school year.



## Minnesota, Avoca, Academy of the Holy Child

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**Dates of Operation:** 1883–1902

**Current Diocese:** Winona-Rochester

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- St. Paul, 1883–1889
- Winona, 1889–1902

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Society of the Holy Child Jesus (American Province), 1883–1890\*
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, St. Paul Province, 1890–1902\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Hunkpapa Sioux; Ojibwa/Chippewa

**Notes:** The Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus opened a parish school and a boarding school in Avoca. Due to financial issues, Archbishop John Ireland of the Archdiocese of St. Paul signed a contract with the U.S. government to educate 50 Native American girls. On September 4, 1884, 13 Sioux girls arrived and were later joined by a small group of Chippewa girls. In 1890, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet took over the school and may have changed the name to St. Rose School/Academy or St. Rose's Convent due to its proximity to the parish of the same name. The government contract was terminated in 1893 and the school closed in 1902.

The Department of Interior list includes a school called St. Francis Xavier School in Avoca. It has not been determined yet if this was a separate school or another name for the Academy of the Holy Child.

## Minnesota, Clontarf, St. Paul's Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1881–1895

**Current Diocese:** New Ulm

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- St. Paul, 1881–1895

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Franciscans Brothers of Clontarf, 1881–1895\* (see notes)

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chippewa/Ojibwa; Cree; Sioux

**Notes:** The school opened as a Catholic industrial school for white immigrant boys in Clontarf after an earlier failed start in St. Paul in 1879, but it also struggled financially in the new location. In 1884, the school obtained a federal contract to take in Native American boys from the Dakotas. The school continued to operate, in part, as a Native American boarding school until the government cut funding in 1892. The school remained open until 1895, when the government purchased the school for its own uses.

*Note about the Franciscan Brothers of Clontarf:* The bishop of the Diocese of St. Paul asked the Franciscan Brothers of Brooklyn to staff the school in Clontarf. When the brothers arrived they did so under the obedience of the bishop and elected a superior, thus establishing a new congregation (independent of the Brothers in Brooklyn). In 1895, the Brothers in Clontarf moved to Spaulding, Nebraska where they were under the obedience of the Bishop of Omaha. About 1910, they joined the Franciscan community in Loretto, Pennsylvania and together they became the Third Order Regular Franciscans.

## Minnesota, Collegeville, St. John's Indian Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1885–1896

**Current Diocese:** St. Cloud

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Minnesota, 1885–1889

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, MN), 1885–1896\*

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**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chippewa

## Minnesota, Graceville, Convent of Our Lady of the Lake

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**Dates of Operation:** 1885–1896

**Current Diocese:** New Ulm

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- St. Paul, 1885–1896

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, St. Paul Province, 1885–1896\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Sisseton Reservation, South Dakota

**Notes:** The school opened in 1885 and shortly thereafter, the school received government funding to educate Native American girls from the Sisseton Reservation in South Dakota. On February 7, 1886, seven girls arrived from Sisseton. In 1896, the government discontinued funding for the school and the girls were sent back to South Dakota. The school continued to operate as a school for children in the Graceville area until it was destroyed by fire in 1898. A new school was built and reopened as St. Mary's Academy in 1900.

## Minnesota, Morris, Mission of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Indian Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1887–1896 (see notes)

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**Current Diocese:** St. Cloud

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Minnesota, 1887–1889

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, 1887–1896\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Ojibwe; Sioux

**Notes:** In December 1886, the Sisters of Mercy received a government contract to educate 12 children from the Sisseton and Rosebud Reservations in South Dakota. Later, children from the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota also attended the school. In 1896, the government canceled the school's contract, forcing the school to close. The buildings were sold to the federal government who used the property for the Morris Indian School, which closed in 1909.

## Minnesota, Red Lake, St. Mary's Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1888–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Crookston

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Minnesota, 1888–1889
- Duluth, 1889–1909

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of the Order of Saint Benedict, St. Joseph, MN, 1888–2009\*

**On a Reservation:** Red Lake Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

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- Red Lake Chippewa

**Notes:** The boarding school closed in 1940 and the school continued as a day school. The Sisters of St. Benedict withdrew from the school in 2009 and turned it over to the Diocese of Crookston.

## Minnesota, St. Joseph, St. Benedict's Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1884–1896

**Current Diocese:** St. Cloud

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Minnesota, 1884–1889

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of the Order of Saint Benedict, St. Joseph, MN, 1884–1896\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chippewa from White Earth Reservation

**Notes:** The Sisters of St. Benedict received a federal contract to educate 30 Native American girls from White Earth Reservation. The government canceled the contract in 1896 and the school closed.

## Minnesota, White Earth, St. Benedict's Industrial School for Indian Girls (later St. Benedict's Mission School)

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**Dates of Operation:** 1878–1969

**Current Diocese:** Crookston

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Minnesota, 1878–1889
- St. Cloud, 1889–1909

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of the Order of Saint Benedict, St. Joseph, MN, 1878–1969\*
- Order of St. Benedict (St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, MN), 1878–1969\*

**On a Reservation:** White Earth Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chippewa; Ojibwe

**Notes:** The school opened in 1878 and was destroyed by fire the following year. It reopened in 1882. In 1945 the boarding school closed. The school transitioned into a day school for local students and was renamed St. Benedict's Mission School.

## Missouri, Florissant, St. Regis Indian Seminary

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**Dates of Operation:** 1824–1831

**Current Diocese:** St. Louis

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- New Orleans, 1824–1826

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (Central & Southern Province), 1824–1831\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Fox; Iowa; Osage; Sac

## Montana, Ashland, St. Labre Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1884–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Great Falls-Billings

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Helena, 1884–1904

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1884–1933\*
- Jesuits (West Province), 1884–1898\*
- Society of Saint Edmund, 1914–1924\*
- Capuchin Franciscans (Province of St. Joseph), 1926–present [2023]\*;
- School Sisters of St. Francis, 1933–1995\*

**On a Reservation:** Northern Cheyenne Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cheyenne; Crow

**Notes:** St. Labre Mission School was established by the bishop of the Diocese of Helena. In 1978, the school became a Bureau of Indian Affairs School with an all-Native board. In 1985, a lay board was created and continues to govern the school as the St. Labre Indian School Educational Association. Today [2023], the Association includes the following schools: St. Labre elementary, middle, and high schools in Ashland, Montana; Pretty Eagle Catholic School in St. Xavier, Montana; and St. Charles Mission school in Pryor, Montana.

## Montana, Hays, St. Paul's Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1887–2021

**Current Diocese:** Great Falls-Billings

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Helena, 1887–1904



**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1887–2015\*
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1887–1936\*
- School Sisters of St. Francis, 1936–1985\*
- Dominican Sisters of Sparkill, 1973–2020\*

**On a Reservation:** Fort Belknap Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Assiniboiné; Chippewa-Cree; Cree; Crow; Dakota; Gros Ventres; Nakona; Ojibwe; Sioux

**Notes:** In 1936, the Ursulines withdrew from the school and the boarding section was closed. The school continued to operate as a day school until it closed in 2021.

## Montana, Holy Family Mission, Holy Family Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1890–1940

**Current Diocese:** Helena

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1890–1940\*
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1890–1940\*

**On a Reservation:** Blackfeet Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Blackfeet; Cree; Ojibwe; Piegan

**Notes:** The Jesuits ran Holy Family mission and staffed the boys' school. The Ursulines staffed the school for girls.

## Montana, Pryor, St. Charles Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1892–1897 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Great Falls-Billings

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Helena, 1892–1897

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1892–1897\*
- Jesuits (West Province), 1892–1897\*

**On a Reservation:** Crow Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Crow

**Notes:** In 1897 the school closed, and in 1901 the Jesuits sold the buildings to the United States Government. The Jesuits reopened the mission in 1925. The school reopened as a day school, although the exact date of the reopening is difficult to determine. The day school was staffed by the Jesuits (West Province) from 1925 to 1965 and the Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, IN) from 1936 to 2000. The Capuchin Franciscans (Province of St. Joseph) began working at the school in 1967 and continue to work there today [2023]. St. Charles Mission School is part of the St. Labre Indian School Educational Association, which includes the following schools: St. Labre elementary, middle and high schools in Ashland, Montana; Pretty Eagle Catholic School in St. Xavier, Montana; and St. Charles Mission school in Pryor, Montana.

## Montana, St. Ignatius, St. Ignatius Indian Industrial Boarding School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1864–1941

**Current Diocese:** Helena

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Nebraska, 1864–1868
- Vicariate Apostolic of Idaho, 1868–1884

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**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1864–1941\*
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1890–1941\*

**On a Reservation:** Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Blackfoot; Cheyenne; Coeur d'Alene; Colville; Flathead; Cree; Gros Ventre; Iroquois; Kalispel; Kootenai; Nez Perce; Upper Pend d'Oreilles; Ojibwe; Piegan; Salish; Snake; Spokane; Umatilla

**Notes:** In 1864, the Jesuits opened a day school for boys while the Sisters of Providence opened a boarding school for girls. In 1878, the Jesuits opened an industrial and agricultural boarding school for boys over the age of 12. Boys under 12 attended the Sisters of Providence day school. In 1890, the Ursuline sisters arrived and opened a kindergarten. In 1898, the Ursulines moved to a new location on the mission property and opened their own school, possibly a continuation of the kindergarten. About 1913, they also took over teaching the boys at the Jesuit school. In 1919, a fire destroyed the Sisters of Providence school and they chose not to rebuild. The Ursulines took over operation of the girls' boarding school and the day school. In 1922, their convent and school burned down and they built Villa Ursula. In 1941, the Jesuits closed their school and all children attended Villa Ursula. See the entries for St. Ignatius, Villa Ursula and St. Ignatius, Holy Family School for more information.

## Montana, St. Ignatius, Holy Family School (St. Ignatius Indian School)

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**Dates of Operation:** 1864–1919

**Current Diocese:** Helena

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Nebraska, 1864–1868
- Vicariate Apostolic of Idaho, 1868–1883
- Vicariate Apostolic of Montana, 1883–1884

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Providence (formerly Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor), 1864–1919\*
- Jesuits (West Province), 1864–1919\*

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**On a Reservation:** Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Blackfoot; Cheyenne; Coeur d'Alene; Colville; Cree; Flathead; Gros Ventre; Iroquois; Kalispel; Kootenai; Nez Perce; Ojibwe; Piegan; Salish; Snake; Spokane; Umatilla; Upper Pend d'Oreilles

**Notes:** The Sisters of Providence (formerly Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor) opened a boarding school for girls in 1864 (boys attended the Jesuits' school). In 1878, the Jesuits opened an industrial and agricultural boarding school for boys over the age of 12 and the sisters opened their day school to the boys under 12. In 1919, the sisters' convent and school were destroyed by fire and the sisters chose not to rebuild the school. See the entries for St. Ignatius, Villa Ursula and St. Ignatius, St. Ignatius Indian Boarding School for more information.

## Montana, St. Ignatius, Villa Ursula

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**Dates of Operation:** 1924–1972

**Current Diocese:** Helena

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1924–1972\*
- Jesuits (West Province), 1924–1972\*

**On a Reservation:** Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Blackfoot; Cheyenne; Coeur d'Alene; Colville; Cree; Flathead; Gros Ventre; Iroquois; Kalispel; Kootenai; Nez Perce; Ojibwe; Piegan; Salish; Snake; Spokane; Umatilla; Upper Pend d'Oreilles

**Notes:** The Ursulines arrived at St. Xavier in 1890 and opened a kindergarten. In 1898, the Ursulines moved to a new location on the mission property and opened their own school, possibly a continuation of the kindergarten. In 1919, a fire destroyed Sisters of Providence school at the mission, and they decided not to rebuild. The Ursulines took over operation of the girls' boarding school and the day school. In 1922, the Ursuline convent and school were

destroyed by fire and Villa Ursula was built in its place. In 1941, the Jesuits closed their school and all children attended Villa Ursula. The boarding school closed in 1962 and in 1972 the school closed and the land was returned to the tribe. See the entries for St. Ignatius, Holy Family School and St. Ignatius, St. Ignatius Indian Boarding School for more information.

## Montana, St. Peter, St. Peter Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1884–1918

**Current Diocese:** Great Falls-Billings

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Helena, 1884–1904

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1884–1898 (see notes)\*
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1884–1918\*

**On a Reservation:** Blackfeet Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Assiniboine; Blackfeet; Cheyenne; Choteaux; Cree; Flathead; Gros Ventres; Iroquois; Ojibwe; Piegan; Snake

**Notes:** In 1884, the Jesuits staffed the boys' school and the Ursulines staffed the girls' school. By 1896, there were four boarding schools at the mission: a school for white boys, a school for white girls, a school for Native American boys, and a school for Native American girls. In 1896, the Jesuits closed both boys' schools, and withdrew from the mission two years later. After their departure, the Ursulines opened a boys' school and continued to teach there until about 1908 (a fire destroyed the Jesuit building, possibly the location of the boys' school). In 1912, the sisters opened Mount Angela Ursuline Academy in Great Falls and the white students transferred there. In 1918, another fire destroyed buildings at the mission and the Ursulines closed the school and withdrew from the area.

*Note about dates:* According to the Jesuits' "[U.S. locations of boarding schools for Native students administered by the Jesuits](#)," St. Peter's Mission was closed in 1918, but letters from the Ursuline sisters serving at the school state that the Jesuits withdrew from St. Peter's in 1898.

## Montana, St. Xavier, St. Xavier Mission School (see notes)

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**Dates of Operation:** 1887–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Great Falls-Billings

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Helena, 1887–1904

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1887–1921 and 1935–1965\*
- Capuchin Franciscans (Province of St. Joseph), 1965–present [2023]\*
- Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union (Western Province), 1887–1921\*
- Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, IN), 1935–1998\*

**On a Reservation:** Crow Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cree; Crow

**Notes:** The boarding school closed when the Ursulines withdrew from the mission in 1921. According to the Official Catholic Directory, the school continued to operate as a day school with lay teachers until the Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, IN) arrived to reopen the boarding school in 1935. The boarding school closed again in 1976. About that same time it became a private Catholic school and was renamed Pretty Eagle Catholic Academy. Today [2023], the St. Labre Indian School Educational Association consists of the following schools: St. Labre elementary, middle and high schools in Ashland, Montana; Pretty Eagle Catholic School in St. Xavier, Montana; and St. Charles Mission school in Pryor, Montana.

## Nebraska, Winnebago, St. Augustine Indian Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1909–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Omaha

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, 1909–1945\*
- Sisters of Notre Dame of the United States, 1946–1954\*
- Missionary Benedictine Sisters (Norfolk, NE), 1957–present [2023]\*

**On a Reservation:** Winnebago Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Omaha; Winnebago

**Notes:** The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament sold the property to the Archdiocese of Omaha when they withdrew from the school in 1945. The boarding school closed in 1982.

## New Mexico, Bernalillo, Bernalillo Boarding School for Indian Girls

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**Dates of Operation:** 1885–1935

**Current Diocese:** Santa Fe

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Loretto, 1885–1935\*

**On a Reservation:** Tamaya Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Genízaro; Mestizos; Tiwa

**Notes:** In 1875, the Sisters of Loretto opened a day school for local girls. In December 1886, the school received a federal contract to teach Native American girls and the name was changed to the Bernalillo Boarding School for Indian Girls. Government funding ended about 1901, but the school continued to operate as a Native American boarding school using money received from Mother Katharine Drexel of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

## New Mexico, Santa Fe, St. Catherine Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1886–1998

**Current Diocese:** Santa Fe

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Loretto, 1886–1889\*
- Order of St. Benedict (St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, KS), 1889–1890\*
- Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, 1894–1998\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Navajo; Pueblos as well as mission tribes of California and tribes from southern Arizona

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**Notes:** Katharine Drexel (later Mother Katharine of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament) paid for the construction of the school. The school was staffed by lay teachers from after the departure of the Sisters of Loretto until the arrival of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament in 1894.

## New York, Hogansburg, Indian Girls' Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1886–1934

**Current Diocese:** Ogdensburg

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, 1886–1934\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Mohawk

**Notes:** In 1880, the Sisters of Mercy established a motherhouse and a boarding school in Hogansburg. The school was intended to be a parochial boarding school for white children with a few students from the nearby St. Regis Mohawk Reservation. In 1905, Katharine Drexel visited the school and suggested it be converted to an Indian Boarding School. From 1905 until the school closed in 1934, Drexel donated \$5,000 each year to support the 50 Native American girls who attended the school. The school was located on property adjacent to the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation.

## North Dakota, Belcourt, St. Mary's Industrial Boarding School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1884–1907

**Current Diocese:** Fargo

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1884–1889
- Jamestown, 1889–1897

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, 1884–1907\*

**On a Reservation:** Turtle Mountain Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Turtle Mountain Ojibwe

**Notes:** Katharine Drexel (later Mother Katharine of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament) contributed to the construction of the school building and supported the students from 1901 to 1907.

## North Dakota, Devil's Lake, Our Lady of Sorrows

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**Dates of Operation:** 1875–1883 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Fargo

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- St. Paul, 1875
- Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Minnesota, 1875–1879
- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1879–1883

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Charity of Montreal (otherwise known as Grey Nuns), 1875–1883\*

**On a Reservation:** Spirit Lake Reservation

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**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Sisseton–Wahpeton Dakota

**Notes:** In November 1874, the Sisters of Charity of Montreal established St. Michael Mission, about a mile from Devil's Lake. They opened Our Lady of Sorrows School at the mission in February 1875. The school was destroyed by fire in 1883 and was rebuilt at Fort Totten in 1885. That school, St. Michael, was destroyed by fire in 1926. A third school, Little Flower, was built at St. Michael in 1926. The three schools were one mission for the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, but were listed separately because each school had a different name and location. See the entries for Fort Totten, St. Michael and St. Michael, Little Flower for more information.

## North Dakota, Fort Berthold Reservation, Sacred Heart School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1910–1938

**Current Diocese:** Bismarck

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (Assumption Abbey, Richardton, ND), 1910–1938\*
- Benedictine Sisters (St. Joseph's Monastery, St. Mary's, PA), 1910–1916
- Benedictine Sisters (Sacred Heart Monastery, Dickinson, ND), 1916–1938

**On a Reservation:** Fort Berthold Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Arikara; Hidatsa; Mandan

## North Dakota, Fort Totten, St. Michael's Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1885–1926 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Fargo

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1885–1889
- Jamestown, 1889–1897

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Charity of Montreal (otherwise known as Grey Nuns), 1885–1926\*

**On a Reservation:** Spirit Lake Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota

**Notes:** In November 1874, the Sisters of Charity of Montreal established St. Michael Mission about a mile from Devil's Lake. They opened a school, Our Lady of Sorrows School, in February 1875. The school was destroyed by fire in 1883 and was rebuilt at Fort Totten in 1885. That school, St. Michael, was destroyed by fire in 1926. A third school, Little Flower, was built at St. Michael in 1926. The three schools were one mission for the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, but were listed separately because each school had a different name and location. See the entries for Devil's Lake, Our Lady of Sorrows and St. Michael, Little Flower for more information.

## North Dakota, Fort Yates, St. Scholastica Indian Boarding School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1878–1923

**Current Diocese:** Bismarck

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Nebraska, 1878–1879
- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1879–1889
- Jamestown, 1889–1897
- Fargo, 1897–1909

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (Saint Meinrad Abbey, St. Meinrad, IN), 1878–1884
- Order of St. Benedict (Conception Abbey, Conception, MO), 1884–1923\*
- Sisters of St. Benedict (Ferdinand, IN), 1878–1881\*
- Benedictine Sisters of Sacred Heart Monastery (Yankton, SD), 1881–1923\*

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**On a Reservation:** Standing Rock Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Sioux

## North Dakota, St. Michael, Little Flower School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1928–1971 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Fargo

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (Saint Meinrad Abbey, St. Meinrad, IN), 1928–1954\*
- Order of St. Benedict (Blue Cloud Abbey, Marvin, SD), 1954–1971\*
- Sisters of Charity of Montreal (otherwise known as Grey Nuns), 1928–1971\*

**On a Reservation:** Spirit Lake Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota

**Notes:** In November 1874, the Sisters of Charity of Montreal established St. Michael Mission about a mile from Devil's Lake. They opened a school, Our Lady of Sorrows School, in February 1875. The school was destroyed by fire in 1883 and was rebuilt at Fort Totten in 1885. That school, St. Michael, was destroyed by fire in 1926. A third school, Little Flower, was built at St. Michael in 1928. The three schools were one mission for the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, but were listed separately because each school had a different name and location. The boarding school closed in 1952. The Order of St. Benedict operated the parish at St. Michael. The Spirit Lake Sioux tribal community took over administration of the school beginning with the 1971–72 school year. See the entries for Fort Totten, St. Michael and Devil's Lake, Our Lady of Sorrows for more information.

## Oklahoma, Anadarko, St. Patrick Indian Mission

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**Dates of Operation:** 1892–1965

**Current Diocese:** Oklahoma City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1892–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1965

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1892–1965\*
- Order of St. Benedict (St. Gregory's Abbey, Shawnee, OK), 1892–1965

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Apache; Caddo; Comanche; Kiowa

## Oklahoma, Antlers, St. Agnes Academy

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**Dates of Operation:** 1897–1945

**Current Diocese:** Tulsa

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1897–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1945

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Joseph, 1897–1898 (see notes)
- Sisters of St. Rose of Lima (Texarkana, TX), 1898–1901
- Congregation of Divine Providence (San Antonio, TX), 1902–1945\*

**On a Reservation:** Choctaw Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

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**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Choctaw

**Notes:** The school was established by priests from the Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory.

*Note about the Sisters of St. Joseph:* In 1893, Sr. Virginia Joyce, formerly a member of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Brooklyn (now Brentwood), left New York for Oklahoma. Along the way, they visited the Sisters of St. Joseph in Concordia, Kansas and picked up two sisters and a novice, who accompanied them to Muskogee, OK. Once in Muskogee, Sr. Virginia created her own religious community with no connection to the sisters in Brooklyn or Concordia. In 1899, the bishop insisted that the sisters in Muskogee affiliate themselves with a canonically established congregation or leave the vicariate. Four of the women joined the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in St. Louis and at least one returned to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, KS. Sr. Virginia and some of the others left for Texas.

## Oklahoma, Ardmore, St. Agnes Academy for Girls

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**Dates of Operation:** 1898–1949

**Current Diocese:** Oklahoma City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1898–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1968

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, 1898–1949\*

**On a Reservation:** Chickasaw Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chickasaw; Choctaw

**Notes:** Boys were taught at the school from 1922 to 1932. St. Agnes was destroyed by fire in 1949, and the boarding school closed. St. Mary's Catholic School replaced the boarding school, and the Sisters of Mercy continued to staff the school until it closed in 1967, and provided catechetical instruction until 1968.

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## Oklahoma, Chickasha, St. Joseph's Academy

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**Dates of Operation:** 1899–1968

**Current Diocese:** Oklahoma City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1899–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1968

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1899–1968\*

**On a Reservation:** Chickasaw Nation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chickasaw

**Notes:** A new building was constructed in the 1920s. It appears that the boarding school was closed at that time and the school's name was changed to St. Joseph's Academy.

## Oklahoma, Hominy Creek, St. John's School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1888–1913

**Current Diocese:** Tulsa

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Prefecture Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1888–1891
- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1891–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1913

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1888–1907\*

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- De La Salle Christian Brothers (Midwest District), 1907–1913\*
- Order of St. Benedict (St. Gregory's Abbey, Shawnee, OK), 1889–1913

**On a Reservation:** Yes

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Possibly (see notes)

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Osage

**Notes:** The school was founded by Katharine Drexel (later Mother Katharine of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament) and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. The Department of the Interior list has St. John's School for Osage Indian Boys in Blackburn, Oklahoma. Blackburn is close to Hominy Creek, so this might be the same school.

## Oklahoma, Muskogee, Nazareth College

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**Dates of Operation:** 1903–1909

**Current Diocese:** Tulsa

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1903–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1909

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Brothers of the Sacred Heart, 1903–1909\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cherokee; Choctaw; Creek; Muskogee

**Notes:** The Nazareth Institute in Muskogee was both a boarding school for girls and a co-ed day school. The Brothers of the Sacred Heart were invited to Muskogee to open a commercial college for older boys, which they named Nazareth College. The two schools operated on the same property until 1909 when the Brothers purchased 10 acres a mile and a half from the city. That same year they opened St. Joseph's College at the new location. Brothers continued to

teach at the Institute until 1916. See the entries for Muskogee, Nazareth Institute and Muskogee, St. Joseph College for more information.

## Oklahoma, Muskogee, Nazareth Institute

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**Dates of Operation:** 1896–1928

**Current Diocese:** Tulsa

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1896–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1928

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Joseph, 1896–1899 (see notes)
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (St. Louis Province), 1900–1928\*
- Brothers of the Sacred Heart, 1903–1916\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cherokee; Choctaw; Creek; Muskogee

**Notes:** The school included a boarding school for girls and a co-ed day school. The Brothers of the Sacred Heart were invited to Muskogee to open a commercial college for older boys, which they named Nazareth College. The two schools operated on the same property until 1909 when the Brothers purchased 10 acres a mile and a half from the city. That same year they opened St. Joseph's College at the new location. Brothers continued to teach at the Institute until 1916. See the entries for Muskogee, Nazareth College and Muskogee, St. Joseph College for more information.

*Note about the Sisters of St. Joseph:* In 1893, Sr. Virginia Joyce, formerly a member of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Brooklyn (now Brentwood), left New York for Oklahoma. Along the way, they visited the Sisters of St. Joseph in Concordia, Kansas and picked up two sisters and a novice, who accompanied them to Muskogee. Once in Muskogee, Sr. Virginia created her own religious community with no connection to the sisters in Brooklyn or Concordia. In 1899, the bishop insisted that the sisters in Muskogee affiliate themselves with a canonically established congregation or leave the vicariate. Four of the women joined the Sisters of St. Joseph of

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Carondelet in St. Louis and at least one returned to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, KS. Sr. Virginia and some of the others left for Texas.

## Oklahoma, Muskogee, St. Joseph's College

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**Dates of Operation:** 1909–1955

**Current Diocese:** Tulsa

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Oklahoma, 1909–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1955

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Brothers of the Sacred Heart, 1909–1955\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:**

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cherokee; Choctaw; Creek; Muskogee

**Notes:** The Nazareth Institute in Muskogee was a boarding school for girls and a co-ed day school. The Brothers of the Sacred Heart were invited to Muskogee to open a commercial college for older boys, which they named Nazareth College. The two schools operated on the same property until 1909 when the Brothers purchased 10 acres a mile and a half from the city. That same year they opened St. Joseph's College at the new location. Brothers continued to teach at the Institute until 1916. The Brothers eventually changed the name of the college to St. Joseph Preparatory School. At the end of the 1954–1955 school year the Brothers sold the property to the Diocese of Tulsa. See the entries for Muskogee, Nazareth Institute and Muskogee, Nazareth College for more information.

## Oklahoma, Pawhuska, St. Louis School for Osage Indian Girls (renamed St. Louis Academy, 1942)

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**Dates of Operation:** 1887–1949

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**Current Diocese:** Tulsa

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Prefecture Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1887–1891
- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1891–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1949

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1887–1915\*
- Sisters of Loretto, 1915–1942\*
- Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, 1942–1949\*

**On a Reservation:** Yes

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cherokee; Osage; Potawatomi; Quapaw

**Notes:** The school was founded by Katharine Drexel (later Mother Katharine of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament) and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

## Oklahoma, Purcell, St. Elizabeth School

---

**Dates of Operation:** 1888–1948

**Current Diocese:** Oklahoma City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Prefecture Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1888–1891
- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1891–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1948

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1888–1948\*
- Order of St. Benedict (St. Gregory's Abbey, Shawnee, OK), 1888–1905

**On a Reservation:** Chickasaw Reservation

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**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chickasaw; Choctaw

## Oklahoma, Quapaw, St. Mary of the Quapaws

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**Dates of Operation:** 1894–1897; 1904–1927

**Current Diocese:** Tulsa

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1894–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1927

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Joseph, 1894–1897 (see notes)
- Congregation of Divine Providence (San Antonio, TX), 1904–1927\*

**On a Reservation:** Quapaw Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Miami; Osage; Ottawa; Peoria; Quapaw

**Notes:** The school was established by priests from the Vicariate Apostolic of the Indian Territory, and continued operation as a parish school after the formation of the Diocese of Oklahoma in 1905. The school opened in 1894 and closed three years later. It reopened in 1902 with a lay teacher until 1904, when the Sisters of Divine Providence took over the school. They remained there until it closed in 1927.

*Note about the Sisters of St. Joseph:* In 1893, Sr. Virginia Joyce, formerly a member of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Brooklyn (now Brentwood), left New York for Oklahoma. Along the way, they visited the Sisters of St. Joseph in Concordia, Kansas and picked up two sisters and a novice, who accompanied them to Muskogee. Once in Muskogee, Sr. Virginia created her own religious community with no connection to the sisters in Brooklyn or Concordia. In 1899, the bishop insisted that the sisters in Muskogee affiliate themselves with a canonically established congregation or leave the vicariate. Four of the women joined the Sisters of St. Joseph of

Carondelet in St. Louis and at least one returned to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, KS. Sr. Virginia and some of the others left for Texas.

## Oklahoma, Sacred Heart (Konawa), Sacred Heart Institute (St. Benedict's Industrial School, 1887–1895)

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**Dates of Operation:** 1877–1924 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Oklahoma City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Prefecture Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1877–1891
- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1891–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1906

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (St. Gregory's Abbey, Shawnee, OK), 1877–c1906

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Potawatomi

**Notes:** The school was named Sacred Heart Institute, with the exception of the years 1887 to 1895, when it received a government contract for the education of Native American boys and was known as St. Benedict's Industrial School. In 1901, a fire destroyed almost the entire Benedictine complex, including the abbey and the school. The abbey was rebuilt and the school reopened. Eventually the boarding section closed and it continued as an elementary school until 1924. The school was located in the unincorporated community of Sacred Heart. Konawa is the mailing address for Sacred Heart, so the school is sometimes listed as being in Konawa.

## Oklahoma, Sacred Heart (Konawa), St. Mary's Academy

---

**Dates of Operation:** 1880–1946

**Current Diocese:** Oklahoma City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Prefecture Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1880–1891
- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1891–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1946

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (St. Gregory's Abbey, Shawnee, OK), 1880–1946;
- Religious Benedictines of the Perpetual Adoration, 1880–1884;
- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, 1884–1946\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Potawatomi; Shawnee

**Notes:** The school was located in the unincorporated community of Sacred Heart. Konawa is the mailing address for Sacred Heart, so the school is sometimes listed as being in Konawa.

## Oklahoma, Vinita, Sacred Heart Academy

---

**Dates of Operation:** 1897–1967 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Tulsa

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Indian Territory, 1897–1905
- Oklahoma, 1905–1930
- Oklahoma City and Tulsa, 1930–1967

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Benedictine Sisters (St. Scholastica Monastery, Fort Smith, AR), 1897–1901\*;
- Sisters of Mount Carmel, 1899–1904\*;
- Congregation of Divine Providence (San Antonio, TX), 1903–1967\*

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**On a Reservation:** Cherokee Nation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cherokee; Creeks; Miami; Osage; Peoria; Quapaws

**Notes:** In 1897 the pastor of Holy Ghost parish in Vinita built the school, named Sacred Heart Institute. In 1903, the Congregation of the Divine Providence took charge of the school, which continued to operate as a parish school. In 1907, the Sisters took over ownership of the school grounds and building. The school became a private school and the name was changed to Sacred Heart Academy.

## Oregon, Grand Ronde, St. Mary's Indian Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1874–1900

**Current Diocese:** Portland in Oregon

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Oregon City, 1874–1900

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary (U.S.-Ontario Province), 1874–1880\*
- Sisters of the Order of Saint Benedict, St. Joseph, MN, 1881–1882\*
- Benedictine Sisters in Mt. Angel, 1882–1900

**On a Reservation:** Grand Ronde Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Grand Ronde

**Notes:** The school had several names during its existence, including: St. Mary Academy, Grand Ronde Institute and St. Mary's Indian Industrial School.

## Oregon, Pendleton, St. Anne's School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1883–1886

**Current Diocese:** Baker

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Oregon City, 1883–1886

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Mercy, 1883–1886\*

**On a Reservation:** Umatilla Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

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**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cayuse; Umatilla; Walla Walla

**Notes:** At the urging of Father Louis Conrady, the Umatilla agency established a boarding school near St. Anne's chapel and contracted with the Sisters of Mercy to staff it. It opened January 1, 1883, near Pendleton. The school could not be sustained after grievances with the local agent and the sisters moved off the reservation to St. Joseph's Academy, east of Pendleton, though it is not known whether this school included Native children or whether it was also a boarding school. It also fell on hard times and Archbishop William Gross invited the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia to assume charge of it beginning in 1888. See the entry for, Pendleton, St. Andrew's School for more information.

## Oregon, Pendleton, St. Andrew's School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1890–1971

**Current Diocese:** Baker

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Oregon City, 1890–1903

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1890–1971\*
- Jesuits (West Province), 1890–1961\*

**On a Reservation:** Umatilla Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Possibly (see notes)

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Cayuse; Umatilla; Walla Walla

**Notes:** The boarding school section closed in 1937. The Department of the Interior list includes "Kate Drexel Industrial Boarding School," in Pendleton, Oregon. It is possible they are referring to St. Andrew's, which may have received funding from Mother Katharine Drexel.

## South Dakota, Chamberlain, St. Joseph's Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1927–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Sioux Falls

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Priests of the Sacred Heart (Hales Corners, WI), 1927–present [2023]\*
- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1928–1933\*
- Benedictine Sisters of Sacred Heart Monastery (Yankton, SD), 1934–1975
- Dominican Sisters of Oxford, MI (now the Dominican Sisters of Peace), 1972–1973\*
- Oblate Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament (Marty, SD), 1973–1975\*
- Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, 1975–1977\*

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Brulé Lakota; Cheyenne River Sioux; Crow Creek Reservation; Pine Ridge Reservation; Sans Arc Lakota; Santee Dakota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota; Standing Rock Reservation

**Notes:** In 1927, the Priests of the Sacred Heart purchased the buildings of the former Columbia College and opened St. Joseph's Indian School. In 1982, the girls' dormitories were converted into family living units and the following year units for boys were constructed. In 1995, St. Joseph's Indian School became accredited as a Native American Group Living Services.

## South Dakota, Kenel, St. Benedict Indian School (renamed Martin Kenel Agricultural School)

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**Dates of Operation:** 1879–1919 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Rapid City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1879–1889
- Sioux Falls, 1889–1902
- Lead, 1902–1906

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (Saint Meinrad Abbey, St. Meinrad, IN), 1879–1884\*
- Order of St. Benedict (Conception Abbey, Conception, MO), 1884–1906\*
- Sisters of St. Benedict (Ferdinand, IN), 1878–1882
- Benedictine Sisters of Sacred Heart Monastery (Yankton, SD), 1882–1906\*

**On a Reservation:** Standing Rock Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Blackfeet; Unkpapa; Yanktonai-Dakota

**Notes:** In 1879, Abbot Martin Marty, stationed at Fort Yates, applied to the federal government for a tract of land to open an agricultural school for boys. Initially the school only served boys over the age of 12, but eventually younger boys and girls attended (girls were taught housework). In 1883, Marty (now the vicar apostolic of the Dakota Territory) transferred the school to government control. The following year the Benedictines from Saint Meinrad withdrew and turned over administration of the school to the Benedictines from Conception, MO. Rev. Martin Kenel was appointed as school administrator, a post he held until he retired in 1906. At his retirement the government renamed the school in his honor and both Benedictine communities withdrew from the school. The school continued to operate with lay teachers until it closed in 1919.

## South Dakota, Marty, St. Paul's Indian Boarding School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1922–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Sioux Falls

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (Saint Meinrad Abbey, St. Meinrad, IN), 1922–1954\*
- Order of St. Benedict (Blue Cloud Abbey, Marvin, SD), 1954–1975\*
- Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, 1922–1972\*
- Oblate Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament (Marty, SD), 1935–1975\* (see notes)

**On a Reservation:** Yankton Sioux Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Yankton Sioux

**Notes:** In 1975, the Yankton Sioux tribe took over ownership of the school, which was renamed the Marty Indian School. The Oblate Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament continued to teach at the school until 1984.

*Note about St. Paul Mission Archives:* Photographs from St. Paul's Mission are housed at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI. For more information:

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/SPM/SPM-sc.php>

## South Dakota, Pine Ridge, Red Cloud Indian School (formerly Holy Rosary Mission)

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**Dates of Operation:** 1888–present [2022]

**Current Diocese:** Rapid City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1888–1889
- Sioux Falls, 1889–1902
- Lead, 1902–1930

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (Midwest Province), 1888–present [2023]\*
- Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity (North American Province), 1888–1939\*
- Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity (Sacred Heart Community), 1939–1991\*

**On a Reservation:** Pine Ridge Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Oglala Lakota

**Notes:** The school opened in 1888 as part of the Holy Rosary Mission. In 1969, the school was renamed Red Cloud Indian School. The boarding section closed in 1980. The school was incorporated and a school board created in 1978. The Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity staffed the school, first as part of the North American Mission, which became the North American Province in 1900, and then as part of the Sacred Heart Province (now community) in 1939.

*Note about School Archives:* Records from Holy Rosary Mission / Red Cloud Indian School are housed at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI. For more information:

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/HRM/index.php>

## South Dakota, Porcupine, Our Lady of Lourdes

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**Dates of Operation:** 1929–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Rapid City

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Lead, 1929–1930

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (Midwest Province), 1929–present [2023]\*
- Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary, 1931–1937
- Notre Dame Sisters (Omaha, NE), 1937–2002 and 2010–2017\*

**On a Reservation:** Pine River Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Lakota

**Notes:** Our Lady of Lourdes was/is a satellite of Pine Ridge Reservation parish and never operated independently. The boarding school was open from 1937 to 1965. The school has operated as a K-8 school since 1931.

## South Dakota, St. Francis, St. Francis Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1886–1975 (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Rapid City

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1886–1889
- Sioux Falls, 1889–1902
- Lead, 1902–1930

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (Midwest Province), 1886–1975\*
- Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity (North American Province), 1886–1939\*
- Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity (Sacred Heart Community), 1939–1981\*

**On a Reservation:** Rosebud Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Sicangu Lakota

**Notes:** In 1916, a campus-wide fire destroyed most of the school's records. In 1972, tribal leadership approached the Bureau of Indian Affairs and requested funding to take over administration of the school. BIA funding was not sufficient to operate the school independently, so the Catholic Church agreed to make decreasing payments to the school until 1980. The Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity staffed the school, first as part of the North American Mission, which became the North American Province in 1900, then as part of the Sacred Heart Province (now Community) in 1939.

*Note about this school's archives:* In addition to onsite materials, records from St. Francis Mission are housed at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI. For more information:

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/SFM/SFM-history.php>



## South Dakota, Sisseton, Tekakwitha Indian Mission Orphanage

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**Dates of Operation:** 1938–1986

**Current Diocese:** Sioux Falls

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (United States Province), 1938–1986\*
- Sisters of the Divine Savior, 1938–1973\*

**On a Reservation:** Lake Traverse Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate

**Notes:** The school was known by several names, including: Tekakwitha Indian Orphanage, Tekakwitha Sioux Indian Orphanage, Tekakwitha Catholic Indian Orphanage, Tekakwitha Catholic Sioux Indian Orphanage, Tekakwitha Children's Home, and Tekakwitha Home. The orphanage was staffed by the Central United States province of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

## South Dakota, Stephan, Immaculate Conception Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1886–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Sioux Falls

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1886–1889

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of St. Benedict (Saint Meinrad Abbey, St. Meinrad, IN), 1886–1954\*
- Order of St. Benedict (Blue Cloud Abbey, Marvin, SD), 1954–1971\*
- Benedictine Sisters of Sacred Heart Monastery (Yankton, SD), 1887–1963
- Benedictine Sisters of Watertown, SD, 1963–1971

**On a Reservation:** Crow Creek Reservation

[ctah.archivistsacwr.org](http://ctah.archivistsacwr.org)

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Santee; Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota

**Notes:** In 1971, the Crow Creek Reservation took over ownership of the school and it was renamed the Crow Creek Tribal School.

## South Dakota, Yankton, Dakota Indian Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1884–1887

**Current Diocese:** Sioux Falls

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota, 1884–1887

**On a Reservation:** Yankton Agency

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Yankton Dakota

**Notes:** The bishop of the Vicariate Apostolic of Dakota opened the school with a federal contract to educate 50 Native American boys. The school was operated by diocesan priests and staffed with lay teachers. It closed in 1887.

## Washington, Colville Reservation, Boarding School for Boys

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**Dates of Operation:** 1878–1908

**Current Diocese:** Spokane

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Nesqually, 1873–1907
- Seattle, 1907–1908

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1878–1908\*

**On a Reservation:** Colville Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chehalis; Colville; Kalispel; Lakes; Okanogan; Sanpoil; Upper and Lower Spokane

**Notes:** Jesuit records and Catholic directories do not give a name for the school (in Catholic directories it is listed as boarding school for Indian boys). It may have been called St. Francis Regis, which was the name of the mission. The school is sometimes listed as being located in Ward, but Catholic directories indicate that the school was located on the Colville Reservation with Ward the mailing address.

## Washington, Ward, Sacred Heart School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1873–1921

**Current Diocese:** Spokane

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Nesqually, 1873–1907
- Seattle, 1907–1913

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1873–1921\*
- Sisters of Providence (formerly Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor), 1873–1921\*

[ctah.archivistsacwr.org](http://ctah.archivistsacwr.org)

**On a Reservation:** Colville Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Arrow Lakes; Chelan; Colville; Entiat; Methow; Moses; Nespelem; Nez Perce; Okanogan; Palouse; San Poil; Wenatchee

**Notes:** Sacred Heart School was located near the Jesuit mission on the Colville Reservation.

## Washington, Yakima, St. Joseph Academy / St. Francis Xavier

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**Dates of Operation:** 1888–1896

**Current Diocese:** Yakima

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Nesqually, 1888–1896

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Providence (formerly Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor), 1888–1896\*
- Jesuits (West Province), 1888–1896\*

**On a Reservation:** North Yakama Agency

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Yakama

**Notes:** In 1875, a priest living in Yakima City built a school. The Sisters of Providence were asked to staff the school, which was called St. Joseph Academy. In 1887 and 1888 the sisters purchased property in North Yakima and moved the school there. In 1888, they began teaching Yakama children. The sisters did not assign the Yakama ministry a name in their records and simply saw it as a division of St. Joseph's Academy rather than a separate school. Externally, the school was known as St. Francis Xavier, most likely named such by the Jesuits who ran the parish. In 1896, the sisters received word that their government contract was canceled and the school closed. St. Joseph's Academy continued to operate until 1969.

## Washington, Omak, St. Mary's Indian Mission School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1892–present [2023]

**Current Diocese:** Spokane

**Previous Dioceses Involved:**

- Nesqually, 1892–1907
- Seattle, 1907–1913

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (West Province), 1892–1973\*
- Sisters of St. Dominic of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Province (later Spokane Dominicans), 1936–1967\*

**On a Reservation:** Colville Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Chehalis; Colville; Entiat; Flathead; Lakota; Methow; Nespelin; Nez Perce; Noakask; Ojibwe; Okanogan; Paloos; Sanpoil; Senijextee; Wenatchi; Yakama

**Notes:** In 1973, the school was turned over to the Colville Tribe and was renamed the Pascal Sherman Indian School.

## Washington, Tacoma, St. George's Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1888–1937

**Current Diocese:** Seattle

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Nesqually, 1888–1907

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1888–1937\*

**On a Reservation:** Puyallup Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Lummi; Nisqually; Puyallup; Snoqualmie

**Notes:** The school was founded by a diocesan priest using money received from Mother Katharine Drexel. Blanchet is sometimes used as the location of the school.

## Washington, Tulalip, Our Lady of Seven Dolors School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1868–1901

**Current Diocese:** Seattle

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Nesqually, 1868–1901

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of Providence (formerly Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor), 1868–1901\*
- Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, 1868–1878

**On a Reservation:** Tulalip Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Clallam; Tulalip

**Notes:** In 1864, the Oblate Fathers missioned at Tulalip built a school for Native American girls, but it did not open until the Sisters of Charity arrived in 1868. In 1878, the Oblate Fathers withdrew from Tulalip and the boys from their school transferred to Our Lady of Seven Dolors. In 1901, the school transitioned to government sponsorship.

## Washington, Tulalip, School for Male Indian Boys

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**Dates of Operation:** 1857–1878

**Current Diocese:** Seattle

[ctah.archivistsacwr.org](http://ctah.archivistsacwr.org)

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- Nesqually, 1868–1901

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, 1857–1878

**On a Reservation:** Tulalip Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Clallam; Tulalip

**Notes:** In 1847, Rev. E.C. Chirouse and four other Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate arrived in Washington state from France. In 1857, Rev. Chirouse moved to the Tulalip Reservation and opened a school. In 1878, the Oblate Fathers withdrew from Tulalip and the male students were moved to the Sisters of Charity School. Catholic directories list the school as the “School for Male Indian Boys,” but the name may have been either the Tulalip Mission School or St. Anne’s Mission School. See the entry for Tulalip, Our Lady of Seven Dolors School for more information.

*Note about Oblate records at secular archives:* Rev. Chirouse was from France and served before there was an Oblate province in the United States. The archivists for the United States Province and the Oblate General Archives in Rome confirmed that the records for Tulalip are not located in either location. However, the Royal BC Museum in Victoria, British Columbia, has records for the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate that include some references to the school in Tulalip. For more information: <https://royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/archives/search-our-collections>

## Wisconsin, Bayfield, St. Mary's Industrial Institute

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**Dates of Operation:** 1880–1938

**Current Diocese:** Superior

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- La Crosse, 1880–1905

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate, 1880–1938\*;
- Order of Friars Minor (Province of the Sacred Heart), 1880–1938

**On a Reservation:** No

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Metis (near Red Cliff); Ojibwa

**Notes:** In 1880, a new day school was built for the parish and the old buildings were converted into an industrial boarding school for Native American girls.

## Wisconsin, Keshena, St. Joseph Industrial School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1881–1980

**Current Diocese:** Green Bay

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of Friars Minor (Province of the Sacred Heart), 1881–1980
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (St. Louis Province), 1881–1980\*

**On a Reservation:** Menominee Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** No

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Menominee; Oneida; Stockbridge



**Notes:** The boarding section closed in 1952 and the school continued to operate as a day school until 1980.

*Note about School Archives:* Oral histories from St. Joseph's Industrial School are housed at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI. For more information:

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/SJIS/SJIS-sc.php>

## Wisconsin, Odanah, St. Mary's Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1883–1969

**Current Diocese:** Superior

**Previous Diocese Involved:**

- La Crosse, 1883–1905

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Order of Friars Minor (Province of the Sacred Heart), 1883–1969
- Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, 1883–1969\*

**On a Reservation:** Bad River Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Lac Court-Oreille and Lac du Flambeau Reservations; Ojibwa and LaPoint Agency, Red Cliff

## Wyoming, Saint Stephens, St. Stephen's Indian School

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**Dates of Operation:** 1888–present [2023] (see notes)

**Current Diocese:** Cheyenne

**Religious Orders who worked at the Parish / School:**

- Jesuits (Central & Southern Province), 1888–1975\*
- Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 1888–1890\*
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, Kansas, 1891–1892\*
- Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, 1892–1985\*
- Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, 1974–1989\*
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Baden, 1974–1976\*

**On a Reservation:** Wind River Reservation

**On the Department of the Interior List:** Yes

**Tribal Nations Impacted (as listed in historical documents):**

- Eastern Shoshoni; Northern Arapaho

**Notes:** In 1976, St. Stephens Indian School Education Association was formed to take over management of the school. At that time the school became a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs contract school. Catholic sisters continued to teach at the school until 1985.

*Note about School Archives:* Records from St. Stephen's Mission are housed at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI. For more information:

<https://www.marquette.edu/library/archives/Mss/SSM/SSM-sc.php>