Haskell Cultural Center & Museum



The Haskell Arch & Memorial Stadium

DEDICATED IN 1926
COST: \$166,000

1ST LIGHTED STADIUM IN
THE MID-WEST
(PROCEED SOUTH TO THE
AUDITORIUM)

THIS MUSEUM INCLUDES A DISPLAY AREA FOR VISITING EXHIBITS, ARCHIVES, RESEARCH ROOM AND ENVIRONMENTALLY CONTROLLED STORAGE FOR HASKELL'S MUSEUM AND ARCHIVE COLLECTIONS. ALSO, THE CULTURAL CENTER FEATURES HASKELL'S VETERANS MEMORIAL AND THE GARDEN OF HEALING OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING. (CROSS BARKER AVENUE TO VIEW HASKELL ARCH AND MEMORIAL STADIUM).



The Auditorium

Was built in 1933 and it is the home of murals painted by Haskell alumnus Franklin Gritts, Cherokee. (*Proceed on sidewalk to Hiawatha Hall*).

Hiawatha Hall



WAS BUILT IN 1898, AND FIRST USED AS A CHAPEL AND AUDITORIUM. HIAWATHA WAS NAMED FOR THE INDIAN LEADER AND GREAT ORATOR WHO HELPED INFLUENCE THE FORMATION OF THE IROQUOIS LEAGUE IN THE NEW YORK AREA IN THE LATE 1500S. THE NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTRY HAS REQUESTED THAT HIAWATHA BE A PERMANENT BUILDING ON CAMPUS. (PROCEED SOUTH TO TECUMSEH HALL).

Tecumseh Hall

Constructed in 1915 as a gymnasium and named for Tecumseh, a Shawnee Chief. Tecumseh currently houses the Campus Shoppe, offices of the Student Senate, Student Activities, and Indian Leader. (*Proceed South to Sequoyah Hall*).

Sequoyah Hall



Was built in 1961 and named for the legendary Cherokee who conceived and perfected the syllabary of the Cherokee Language. Sequoyah Hall currently contains classrooms and faculty offices. (*Use Sidewalk Between Tecumseh & Sequoyah Which Leads to Choctaw Ave; from Here Cross and Proceed on Sidewalk East Towards Coffin Sports Complex)*.

Coffin Sports Complex

Was finished in 1981, the complex was named after Tony Coffin, Prairie Band Potawatomi; he was Haskell's head coach and later Athletic Director. The Complex houses an Olympic-size swimming pool, weight room, basketball court, racquetball courts, classrooms, and faculty offices. It is also the site of the American Indian Athletic Hall of Fame display. (Leaving Coffin Sports Complex Head South to Navarre Hall).

Navarre Hall

Was built in 1972, and named after Peter Navarre, Potawatomi; he was the first graduate from the Haskell Institute Printing Department in 1901. Navarre currently houses the offices for the Haskell President, Business, Registrar, Vice-President of Academic Affairs, and Financial Aid. (*Proceed on Choctaw Ave. to Thorpe Hall*).

Thorpe Hall

Was originally constructed in 1958, and was named after the Legendary, Jim Thorpe. It originally served as the school's power plant, and as of 2008 it has served as The Jim Thorpe Fitness Center. (Approaching the Intersection of Mills & Learnard, turn south to Ross and Pontiac Halls).

Ross Hall

WAS BUILT IN 1972 AND NAMED AFTER JOHN ROSS, ONE OF THE CHIEFS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION. ITS INITIAL USE WAS AS AN ELECTRONICS BUILDING AND IS NOW HOME TO THE COLLEGE OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES. (PROCEED TO PONTIAC HALL).



Pontiac Hall

Was built in 1934 and named after Pontiac, who was a great chief known for his uniting of the three tribes- the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi- also referred to as the "Confederacy of Pontiac." It houses several sponsored programs such as Natural Resources, HERS and NCCE. (*Leaving Pontiac Proceed to Parker Hall*).

Parker Hall

Was constructed in 1966 and named for Eli Samuel Parker, who was the first Indian to be appointed as the commissioner of Indian Affairs by President Grant in 1869. This building was originally used for vocational studies, and is currently home to the School of Education, American Indian Studies, and fine Arts Program. Immediately east is Seattle Hall (home of the Dick West Art Gallery). (Continuing west on Mills St. to Baker Ave.)

Blalock Hall

Was built in 1981 and named after Margaret Blalock, former Haskell Alumni and Employee. It currently serves as the first Semester freshman men's dormitory. (Walk South to Roe Cloud Hall)

Roe Cloud Hall

Was built in 1996 and was named after Haskell's first Indian Superintendent Dr. Henry Roe Cloud, Winnebago, who was committed to the training of "Indian Leadership" Roe Cloud Hall is the newest residence hall which houses over 275 students. (*Proceed to Curtis Hall*).

Curtis Dining Hall

Was built in 1977 as a replacement building for the original Curtis Hall built in 1902. Curtis Hall was named after Charles Curtis, Kaw, who served four decades in Congress and as vice-president in the Hoover administration. (*From Curtis Hall, walk west to Blue Eagle and Kiva Hall*).

Blue Eagle Hall

Was dedicated in 1959 as part of the 75th anniversary of the school. Blue Eagle was named after Acee Blue Eagle, Creek and Pawnee, renowned authority of Indian History, Myth, legend, law religion, and music. Currently houses The School of Business. (*From Blue Eagle look East to Kiva Hall).*

Kiva Hall

Was built in 1900 and was used as the school's laundry until 1951 when it was converted for use as the Navajo Training Program and Nursing Department, as that time it was named Kiva. The building is now used as offices for business faculty and one classroom. (*Leaving Kiva, Walk north Towards Minoka Hall*).

Minoka Hall

WAS NAMED FOR DR. ROSE MINOKA HILL, MOHAWK, RENOWNED MEDICAL DOCTOR AND HUMANITARIAN, IS NOW HOME OF THE RED CENTER. (FROM MINOKA HALL, YOU CAN EASILY VIEW POCAHONTAS AND WINONA HALLS).

Pocahontas Hall

WAS BUILT IN 1931 AND ORIGINALLY SERVED AS THE DORMITORY FOR COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS. IT IS NOW USED AS THE FRESHMAN GIRL'S DORMITORY.

Winona Hall



WAS RECENTLY RENOVATED AND IS A CO-ED DORM FOR "HONOR STUDENTS", WINONA MEANS FIRST DAUGHTER IN THE LAKOTA LANGUAGE. THE CIRCULAR SYMBOL ABOVE THE ENTRANCE REPRESENTS THE SEVEN TRIBES OF THE SIOUX NATION. (PROCEED WALKING ALONG SIDEWALK, HEAD EAST TOWARDS HIAWATHA, AND STOP AT THE GAZEBO)

The Bandstand of Gazebo

Was originally constructed in 1908 to hold concerts, it is currently listed on the National Historical Registry. *(From Bandstand, move to Tommaney Hall)*

Tommaney Hall

Was completed in 1977, it houses a million-volume library, television studio and repository for the university's textbooks. The building was named after Thomas Tommaney, Creek, who served as Superintendent as Haskell. (From Tommaney, go North to Stidham Union)

Stidham Union



Was dedicated in 1965, Haskell students IN THE TRADE PROGRAM ASSISTED IN THE CONSTRUCTION. A TOTEM POLE AT THE ENTRANCE WAS MADE BY A WELDING CLASS AT HASKELL. IN THE ENTRANCE IS THE American Indian Korean War Memorial PRESENTED TO HASKELL IN RECOGNITION OF ALL HASKELL MEN AND WOMEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE KOREAN CONFLICT. THE STATUE IS BY JOHN LEARNED. IN THE LARGE FOYER AREA OF STIDHAM IS A TOTEM POLE PRESENTED TO HASKELL BY MT. EDGECUMBE, ALASKA HIGH SCHOOL. THE BUILDING IS NAMED FOR TOM STIDHAM, CREEK, WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE 1926 UNDEFEATED FOOTBALL TEAM. HE LATER COACHED AT MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY THEN SERVED AS A PRO FOOTBALL COACH WITH THE BUFFALO BILLS, BALTIMORE COLTS, AND GREEN BAY PACKERS. (FROM STIDHAM WALK NORTH TO SIDEWALK PASSING PUSHMATAHA TO AUDITORIUM)

Pushmataha Hall

Was built in 1920, and named after the Choctaw Chief whose name meant "The Eagle." (Moving Toward Auditorium- Hoop &Pole Player Statue)

Apache Hoop & Pole Player

CURRENTLY ON LOAN TO THE UNIVERSITY, THE BRONZE STATUE LOCATED IN FRONT OF THE AUDITORIUM IS BY CRAIG GOSEYUN, TITLED "APACHE HOOP & POLE PLAYER." (FROM STATUE RETURN TO HASKELL CULTURAL CENTER & MUSEUM)

We hope you enjoyed your visit to Haskell Indian Nations University. For more information on our programs or events, please contact the Haskell Cultural Center & Museum At 785-832-6686.

Haskell Indian Nations University 155 Indian Avenue Lawrence, Kansas 66046

www.haskell.edu

A WALKING TOUR OF HASKELL INDIAN NATIONS UNIVERSITY 2011



THIS WALKING TOUR IS PROVIDED TO GIVE
YOU A GLIMPSE OF THE HISTORY AND BEAUTY
OF THIS UNIQUE CAMPUS...