

# Haskell Indian Nations University 🥷

**Building and Site Index** 



North Winnemucca Hall

Osceola-Keokuk Hall

Pocahontas Hall

Parker Hall

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American Horse Hall Arch, Haskell Stadium

Tommaney Hall) Basketball Court Blue Eagle Hall

115 G3 1108 B3 1108 B3 55 E3 55 E3 110 C2 113 E4 113 E4 1145 C4 1146 C4 1146 C4 1146 C4 1146 C4 1146 C4 1146 C3 1146 C

Roe Cloud Hall

Sequoyah Hall

Seattle Hall

Ross Hall

RC SEA

Coffin Sports Complex Curtis Hall

Softball Field

Stadium

**44488** 

124 | 145 | 94 143

Eric Allen Greenhouse

Cultural Center Galluzzi Hall

& Museum

East Portable Building

Dairy Barn Cemetery

Pow-Wow Grounds Pushmataha Hall

Powhatan Hall

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Bandstand/Gazebo

Blalock Hall Auditorium

Pontiac Hall

10 D3 138 A3 127 D3

South Winnemucca Hall

Stidham Union

Fecumseh Hall **Fennis Courts** 

Fam-I-Nend

125 E4 109 C2

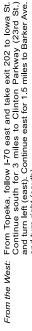
West Portable Building

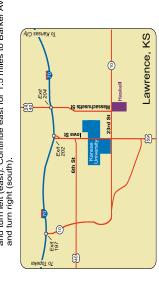
Fommaney Hall

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# **Directions to Haskell Indian Nations University**

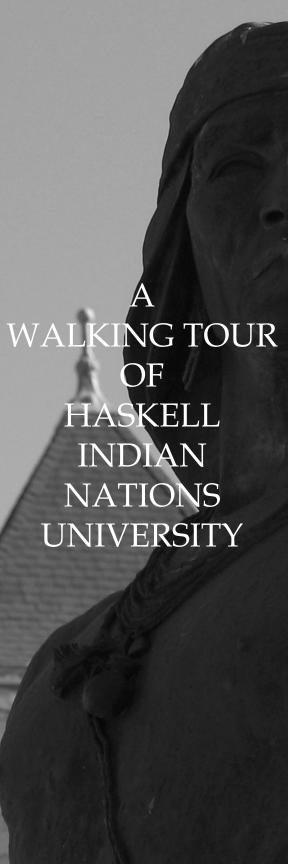
From Kansas City, follow K-10 west into Lawrence. Turn left (south) at the intersection of 23rd St. and Barker Ave.





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155 Indian Avenue-Lawrence, KS 66046 Copyright Haskell Indian Nations University, 2006 Haskell Indian Nations University John Kostelnick, Kalonie Hulbutta, Michael King, Nathaniel Haas Haskell Sequoyah GIS Lab



# HASKELL INDIAN NATIONS UNIVERSITY IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

### **ADMISSIONS OFFICE**

155 Indian Avenue Box 5031 Lawrence, KS 66046 (785) 749-8454

### **BURSAR'S OFFICE**

155 Indian Avenue Box 5026 Lawrence, KS 66046 (785) 832-6667

### **FINANCIAL AID OFFICE**

155 Indian Avenue Box 5027 Lawrence, KS 66046 (785) 749-8468

### OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

155 Indian Avenue Lawrence, KS 66046 (785) 749-8497

### OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

155 Indian Avenue Box 5020 Lawrence, KS 66046 (785) 749-840 REGISTRAR@HASKELL.EDU

# University Switchboard (785) 749-8404

HASKELL HEALTH CENTER 2415 MASSACHUSETTS STREET LAWRENCE, KS 66046 (785) 843-3750

### HASKELL CULTURAL CENTER AND MUSEUM (2002)

Opened in 2002, the vision of the Haskell Cultural Center and Museum is to respectfully serve as a steward of living Tribal materials, traditions, and cultural arts. Using these tools as a vehicle of transmission to truthfully convey the story of Haskell Indian Nations University's remarkable evolution from a government boarding school to its present day fully-accredited university status. This museum includes a display area for exhibits and environmentally controlled storage for Haskell's museum and archival collections.

(Cross Barker Avenue to view Haskell Arch and Memorial Stadium)

### HASKELL ARCH AND MEMORIAL STADIUM (1926)

Dedicated at a cost of \$250,000, all of which was donated by Native American people,
Haskell's Memorial Stadium was the first lighted stadium in the midwest.

(Proceed south to the Auditorium)

### **AUDITORIUM (1933)**

The auditorium is notable for its original Art Deco features. It is the home of Haskell's World War II memorial, Comrade in Mourning by Allan Houser, and features murals painted by Haskell alumnus Franklin Gritts.

(Proceed on sidewalk to Hiawatha Hall)

### HIAWATHA HALL (1898)

The oldest surviving structure on campus, Hiawatha Hall served as a combined Chapel and Auditorium and, later, as the girls' gymnasium. Designed by noted Kansas architect, John G. Haskell, brother of Haskell's namesake, Dudley Chase Haskell. Hiawatha Hall 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.

(Proceed south to Tecumseh Hall)

### TECUMSEH HALL (1915)

Constructed as the boys' gymnasium and named for Tecumseh, a Shawnee Chief. Tecumseh currently houses the campus shop, offices of the Student Senate, Student Activities, and the school's newspaper, the Indian Leader, the world's oldest surviving Native American student publication.

(Proceed south to Sequoyah Hall)

### SEQUOYAH HALL (1961)

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 (1981)**

Named after Tony Coffin, Prairie Band Potawatomi. Coffin 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 (1972)**

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)

### **WELCOME TO HASKELL INDIAN NATIONS UNIVERSITY!**

Haskell Indian Nations University is the premiere tribal university in the United States, offering quality education to Native American students. Haskell's student population averages about 1000 per semester and all students are members of federally recognized tribes. Haskell's faculty and staff are predominantly native. Haskell offers Associate degrees in the fields of Art, Creative Writing, Literature, Paraprofessional Education, Social Work, Speech Communications, Written Communications, Theatre, Community Health, Natural Resources, Natural Science, and Resource and Fitness Management. Baccalaureate degrees offered include Indigenous and American Indian Studies, Elementary Education, Business, and Environmental Science. Haskell's historic campus is centrally located in Lawrence, KS in what is known as Kaw Valley.

### **FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

Q: Where did the school's name, Haskell, come from?

A: The school was named in honor of Dudley C. Haskell, a Kansas State Representative from Lawrence who acquired the land donation for the placement of the United States Indian Industrial Training School.

Q: How many students attend Haskell?

A: On average, Haskell has about 800 students enrolled each semester. Students at Haskell Indian Nations University represent over 130 federally recognized tribes from 35 states around the country.

Q: What is the largest tribe represented at Haskell?

A: The largest tribe representation is Navajo, followed by the Cherokee Nation.

Q: Is Haskell open to anyone?

A: Haskell Indian Nations University is the only fully-federally funded inter-tribal university in the country, with a 100% American Indian enrollment. Only students from federally recognized tribes are considered for admission.

Q: Is Haskell free to attend?

A: Haskell is tuition-free; however, students do pay fees each semester, on-campus is \$715 and off-campus is \$240. This educational benefit is a right afforded to members of federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native nations as authorized by Congress and in partial fulfillment of treaty and trust obligations.

HASKELL INDIAN NATIONS UNIVERSITY
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### KIVA HALL (1900)

Kiva Hall was used as the school's laundry until 1951 when it was converted for use as the Navajo Training Program and Nursing Department. The building is now used as faculty offices.

(Leaving Kiva, walk north towards Minoka Hall).

### MINOKA HALL (1959)

Named for Dr. Rose Minoka Hill, Mohawk, renowned medical doctor and humanitarian. Originally constructed as a dormitory, it now houses offices.

(From Minoka Hall, you can easily view Pocahontas and Winona Halls).

### POCAHONTAS HALL (1931)

Originally served as the dormitory for commercial department girls. It is now used as the freshman girl's dormitory

### WINONA HALL (1962)

The 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 Bandstand)

### THE BANDSTAND (1908)

Was originally constructed to hold band concerts, it is currently listed on the National Historical Register of Historic Places.

(From Bandstand, move to Tommaney Hall)

### **TOMMANEY HALL (1977)**

Housing a million-volume library, television studio and repository for the university's textbooks, this building was named after Thomas Tommaney, Creek, who served as Superintendent as Haskell.

(From Tommaney, go north to Stidham Union)

### STIDHAM UNION (1965)

Haskell students in the trade program assisted in the construction of this building and 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. This 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 (1920)

Was built in 1920, and named after the Choctaw Chief whose name meant "The Eagle." This building has housed university offices since its construction.

(Moving toward Auditorium- Hoop &Pole Player Statue)

### APACHE HOOP & POLE GAME PLAYER (1997)

The large bronze statue located in front of the auditorium is by Craig Goseyun. (From the statue, return to Haskell Cultural Center & Museum)

### The Haskell Cemetery

The Haskell Cemetery is located on the east edge of the campus. When the school, known as the United States Indian Industrial Training School, opened on September 17, 1884, officials were warned by Major Haworth, superintendent of Indian Schools, to delay the opening date. He feared that removal from their camps and change of environment in the summer heat would endanger the health of the students. The weather report for that September indicated that it was the dampest month in seventeen years; nine inches of rain fall. The pupils not only had to reckon with the elements, but with substandard living conditions, for most of the buildings were not yet ready for occupancy due to insufficient funding by the government. There was no heating system, nor a cistern, and much of the carpentry work needed in the laundry and kitchen was non-existent.

The first students, ranging in age from five to twenty, came from the Ottawa, Ponca, and Pawnee Agencies in Oklahoma. The next group of students arrived with their parents in a wagon train of forty-two Cheyenne and thirty-six Arapaho, none of whom could speak English. The parents chose to remain at the school because of curiosity and apprehension about leaving their children, living in stone structures without heat, without their native foods, without being able to communicate, and breathing the same dampness. Only a short time later, they watched helplessly as the conditions took their toll on the children.

Freezing cold followed the month-long dampness, and the unfinished buildings without heat became unbearable. But just as suddenly the cold weather was followed by warm weather; however, by this time the devastating effect on the children was quite apparent. They were suffering from exposure. After recurring cold and heat waves, by the 29th of November, one death had occurred—Harry White Wolf, a Cheyenne baby of six months. He came with the Cheyenne and Arapaho wagon train. Out of three hundred students, ten deaths from pneumonia and lung ailments were recorded that first winter.

During the next five years, conditions at the school worsened because of an inappropriate budget, crop failures, and devastating fires. Buildings could not be rebuilt or repaired, and equipment could not be replaced, sometimes supplies never reached the school. Sanitary conditions were appalling, for there were no sewers nor city water. Forty-nine deaths were recorded during these five years.

However, in 1889 conditions at the school began to improve with the investigative reports submitted to the government by Superintendent of Indian Schools, Daniel Dorchester. Money for improvements and supplies began to arrive soon after Dorchester's investigation. Nonetheless, ten students died of pneumonia, consumption and malaria that year. By 1913 there were 103 marked graves in the cemetery. The last person to be buried in 1913 was Galeb Lew, a full-blood Ukie from the Round Valley Reservation in Covelo, California. He died from tuberculosis on July 10th. It was not until February 17, 1943, when Cecilia Mae Fiddler, a Chippewa from North Dakota, died of tuberculosis that another burial was held in the cemetery.

Visitors are encouraged to visit the cemetery to pay their respects to those who came before us, but we ask that they conduct themselves in a respectful fashion and refrain from touching offerings as well as avoiding using profanity or unnecessarily loud voices.

### HASKELL TIMELINE

1884	The United States Indian Industrial Training School opens in Lawrence, KS
1887	The school's name is changed to Haskell Institute
1893	Haskell Institute's band performed at the World's Fair in Chicago
1894	Enrollment reaches 606 students representing 36 states
1896	Commercial (Business) and Normal (Education) programs begin
1900	Haskell introduces football and baseball teams
1904	Haskell Institute's athletics teams begin receiving widespread recognition for their skill
1905	Haskell Institute's band performed at the World's Fair in St. Louis
1926	The Haskell Stadium and World War I Memorial Arch are constructed
1927	Haskell Institute begins to offer post-high school courses
1928	The Meriam Report is published exposing conditions within government boarding schools
1933	Dr. Henry Roe Cloud, Haskell's first Native American superintendent arrives
1965	Haskell Institute graduates its final high school class
1970	Haskell Institute becomes Haskell Indian Junior College
1994	Haskell receives accreditation as a four-year university
1998	Haskell Indian Nations University graduates its first baccalaureate class
2002	The Haskell Cultural Center and Museum opens

HASKELL CULTURAL CENTER & MUSEUM 2411 BARKER AVENUE LAWRENCE, KS 66046

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### JIM THORPE HALL (1958)

Named after the Legendary, Jim Thorpe, Sac & Fox. It originally served as the school's power plant, it currently serves as The Jim Thorpe Fitness Center.

(Approaching the intersection of Mills & Learnard, turn south to Ross and Pontiac Halls)

### Ross Hall (1972)

Named after John Ross, one of the chiefs of the Cherokee Nation. The building fired housed Haskell's electronics vocational training department and is now home to the College of the Arts and Sciences.

(Proceed to Pontiac Hall)

### PONTIAC HALL (1934)

Was built in 1934 and named after Pontiac, known for uniting three tribes the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi. It currently provides office space and houses Haskell's Information Technology department.

(Leaving Pontiac proceed to Parker Hall)

### PARKER HALL (1966)

Constructed in 1966 and named for Eli Samuel Parker, Seneca, the first Native American 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 to Blalock Hall.)

### **BLALOCK HALL (1981)**

Was built in 1981 and named in memory of Margaret Blalock, Ojibwe, a well-known and highly respected Haskell graduate and employee. It currently serves as the freshman men's dormitory.

(Walk South to Roe Cloud Hall)

### Roe Cloud Hall (1996)

Named after Haskell's first Native American superintendent, Dr. Henry Roe Cloud, Winnebago, who was committed to the training of "Indian Leadership." Roe Cloud Hall is Haskell's newest, and largest, residential hall.

(Proceed to Curtis Hall)

### CURTIS HALL (1977)

Built as a replacement 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 during the Hoover administration. Both Curtis Halls have served as the university's dining facility.

(From Curtis Hall, walk west to Blue Eagle and Kiva Hall)

### BLUE EAGLE HALL (1959)

Dedicated in 1959 as part of the 75th anniversary of the school. Blue Eagle was named after Acee Blue Eagle, Creek and Pawnee, renowned artist. Blue Eagle Hall currently houses the school of business.

(From Blue Eagle look east to Kiva Hall)