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 1971 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).

Haskell Arch & Museum

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).

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).

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).

The Auditorium

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

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).

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 Hall).

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).

Poncica 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).

Roe Cloud Hall

was built in 1976 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).

Blue Eagle Hall

was dedicated in 1959 as part of the 75th anniversary of the school. Blue Eagle was named after Acel 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).
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