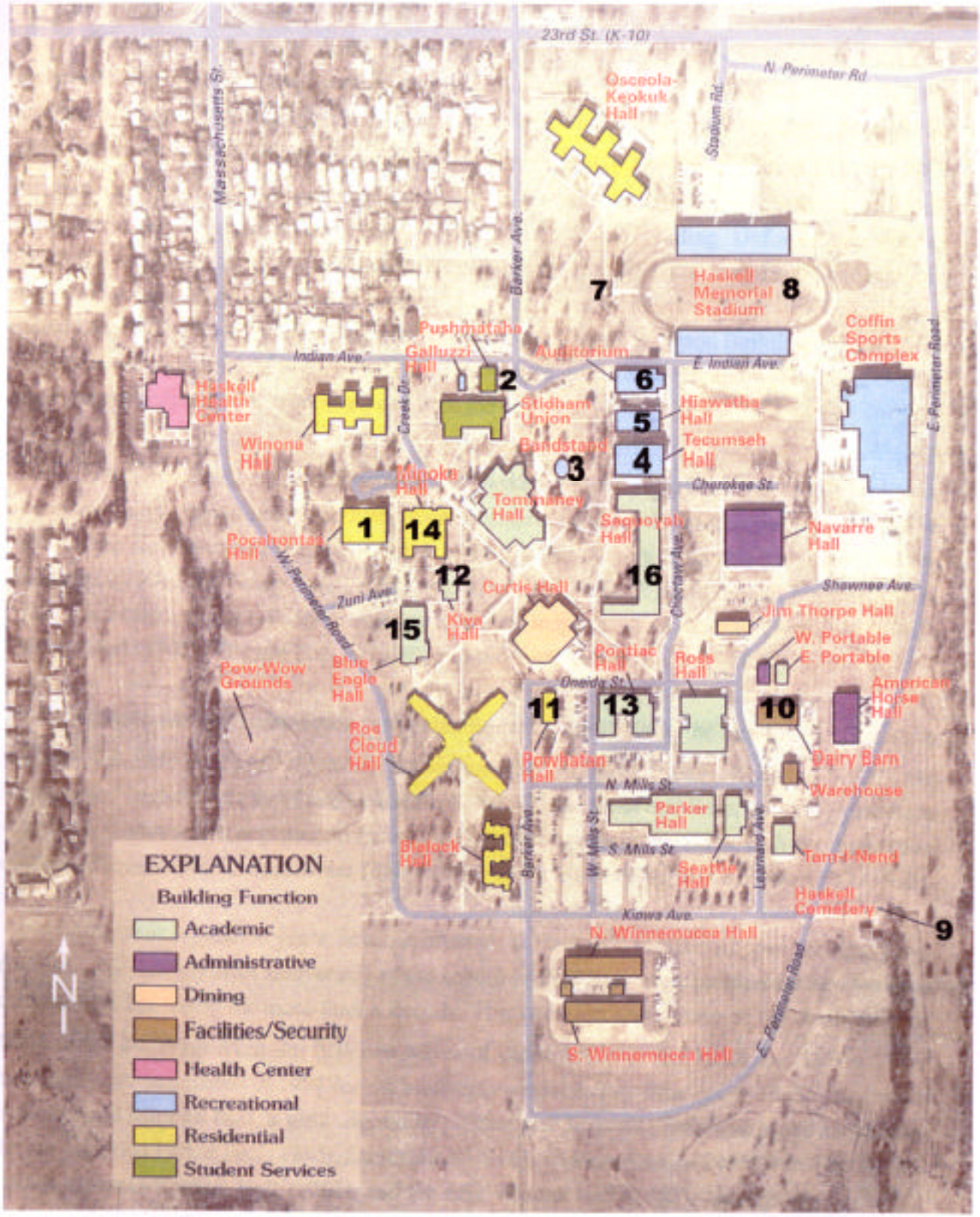
Appendix C. Buildings on the Haskell Indian Nations University Campus


23rd St. (K-10)
N. Perimeter Rd.
Massachusetts St.
Osceola-Keokuk Hall
Stadium Rd.
Barker Ave.
Haskell Memorial Stadium
7
8
Coffin Sports Complex
E. Perimeter Road
Pushmataha
Galluzzi Hall
Auditorium
Indian Ave.
E. Indian Ave.
Haskell Health Center
Creek Dr.
Stidham Union
Hiawatha Hall
Winona Hall
Bandstand
Tecumseh Hall
Minoka Hall
Cherokee St.
Tommaney Hall
Sequoyah Hall
Navarre Hall
Pocahontas Hall
W. Perimeter Road
Zuni Ave.
Curtis Hall
Choctaw Ave.
Shawnee Ave.
Jim Thorpe Hall
Kiva Hall
W. Portable
E. Portable
Pow-Wow Grounds
Blue Eagle Hall
Pontiac Hall
Ross Hall
Oneida St.
American Horse Hall
Roe Cloud Hall
Powhatan Hall
Dairy Barn
N. Mills St.
Warehouse
Parker Hall
W. Mills St.
S. Mills St.
Blalock Hall
Seattle Hall
Learnard Ave.
Tam-I-Nend
Haskell Cemetery
Kiowa Ave.
N. Winnemucca Hall
S. Winnemucca Hall
EXPLANATION
Building Function
Academic
Administrative
Dining
Facilities/Security
Health Center
Recreational
Residential
Student Services
N

Buildings on the HINU Campus

The Haskell Institute campus has developed over time, with succeeding waves of construction since the original campus was begun in 1884. The earliest buildings were focused around what is now the main quadrangle. The three main buildings ("school" building, boys' dorm, girls' dorm) were complete at the opening in 1884, and were located at what is now the main quadrangle. These buildings included Keokuk Hall, a Women's and Girl's Dormitory; Osceola Hall, a Men's and Boy's Dormitory; and Sequoyah Hall, the Academic Building. Unfortunately, none of these early buildings have survived, as all were razed in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and replaced with modern buildings of the same names. Another wave of new buildings for Haskell came quickly, in 1891. These buildings included the Machine Shop, the Mason Building (used to teach masonry construction), and Sacajawea Hall (a combined music building and warehouse). Again, all of these buildings have been razed or destroyed by fire.

The earliest buildings that survive on the Haskell campus today were part of the third wave of construction in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Hiawatha Hall, constructed in 1898, is the earliest extant building. Other buildings that survive from this period include the Bandstand (1908), the Dairy Barn (1907), and Kiva Hall (1900). Several other buildings were constructed during this wave of construction that are no longer extant, including Curtis Hall (1902), Tahoma Hall (1905), Tilicum Lodge (1899), and the original Winona Hall (1899).

A fourth wave of construction took place from the mid 1910s to the mid 1920s. This wave included the Horse Barn (1918), a second Machine Shop (1926), Pushmataha Hall (1920), the Stadium and Arch (1926), and Tecumseh Hall (1926). Of this set of buildings, only the Horse Barn was razed. Construction began again during the Depression years of the 1930s, with the completion of the Auditorium (1933), Pocahontas Hall (1931), Pontiac Hall (1934), and Powhatan Hall (1932).

After the Depression years, new construction at Haskell's campus stopped for nearly two decades. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the school in 1957, however, prompted a new wave of construction that lasted for more than a decade. This occasion also prompted the destruction of many of the buildings from the first two waves of construction in the 1880s and 1890s. Two buildings were completed in 1957 for the anniversary celebration: Blue Eagle Hall, a classroom building, and Minoka Hall, a girls' dormitory. Other buildings that followed in the succeeding decade included Parker Hall (1966), Seattle Hall (1966), Stidham Union (1965), Jim Thorpe Hall (1958), Osceola-

Keokuk Hall (1962), and the new Winona Hall (1962). Succeeding periods of construction include the early and middle 1970s, and a more recent wave of construction and renovations in the 1990s.

As noted above, many of the original buildings on the Haskell campus have been razed. However, a substantial number of historic buildings remain. The buildings that contribute to the proposed Haskell Institute historic district are described in greater detail below.

Buildings Contributing to the Proposed NRHP District

Pocahontas Hall (1)

Pochaontas Hall is a residence hall built in 1931. The building is Neoclassical in style and constructed of brick. The building features an H-shaped plan and is two stories in height. The facade contains three sections, including a recessed central entrance bay with a projecting portico and two projecting end wings. The two side wings contain three bays each and are surmounted by hip roofs. The front of the west (right) wing contains a projecting semi-circular room with seven modern triple-hung windows on the first floor and three modern double one-over-one windows on the second floor. The front of the east (left) wing contains three modern double one-over-one windows on both the first and second floors. The recessed central entrance section is symmetrical with seven bays and is surmounted by a side gable roof. A wide central bay contains a double door framed by pilasters and an engaged pediment on the first floor and a modern double one-over-one window on the second floor. The central bay is flanked by three narrow bays on each side, separated by fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Each bay contains a single triple hung window on the first floor and a single modern one-over-one window on the second floor. A projecting portico, with a circular window on the portico and modillion blocks and dentil moldings, covers the central bay and one bay on each side. It is supported by four fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The rear (south) of Pocahontas Hall features five sections. Each of the two side wings and a central section project beyond the facade, and are surmounted by a pedimented gable with modilion blocks and dential moldings.

Pocahontas Hall lies immediately south of the main quadrangle, and faces north. The building has been altered with the replacement of the original windows and the original double front door. Overall, the building has retained good integrity and is in good condition. The building was

granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that Pocahontas Hall contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Pushmataha Hall (2)

Pushmataha Hall is a small one story rectangular building and was built in 1920. It lies on the northwestern corner of the main quadrangle and faces east into the quadrangle. Pushmataha Hall is a low rectangular building, constructed of brick and surmounted by a hip roof. The facade is on a long side of the building and is symmetrical with a central double door flanked on each side by a modern single one-over-one window and a modern double one-over-one window.

According to an early photo in Haverty (1975:40), Pushmataha Hall originally had domestic features, with four-over-one vertical windows, a single door with transoms, and a central chimney. It later served as the Administration Building, and is now devoted to student services. The building has been altered with the replacement of the original windows and doors, and the removal of the original chimney. Its external plan, however, remains unchanged. Pushmataha Hall retains fair to good integrity. The building was granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that Pushmataha Hall contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Bandstand (3)

The Bandstand is a small frame building, measuring approximately 20 feet in diameter. Built in 1908, it is an octagonal building, with a faceted roof supported by eight fluted columns with simple Doric capitals (Haverty 1975:7). The Bandstand rests on a masonry base that is raised approximately three feet above the ground, with a single set of steps covering one of the facets. A simple balustrade connects the eight columns, with benches lining the inside of the balustrade. The Bandstand is located at the center of the quadrangle, with its opening facing south.

The Bandstand is in good to excellent condition, and has retained good to excellent integrity of design and materials. The building was granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that the Bandstand contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Tecumseh Hall (4)

Tecumseh Hall was constructed in 1915 and lies on the eastern edge of the main quadrangle area, facing east. This is a large two story building constructed of limestone blocks. The building features a T-shaped plan, with the top of the T containing the entrance facing the quadrangle beneath a hip roof and a longer cross gable section extending to the rear. The facade is symmetrical with a central entrance section that projects from the facade. This central section, surmounted by a broken pedimented gable, contains two bays. On the first floor the doors are recessed behind two arches, while the second floor contains two double one-over-one windows. This central section is flanked on each side by three bays. Moving from the central section outward, these bays are a single one-over-one window, a double one-over-one window, and a single one-over-one window on both the first and second floors. The cross gable section which projects to the rear features seven bays, each containing a double one-over-one window; each bay is separated by a simple limestone block pilaster. The rear cross gable section is surmounted by a clerestory along the roof ridge.

Tecumseh Hall was constructed for use as a gymnasium, though its function has changed several times since it was built (Haverty 1975:58). The building has been altered with the replacement of the original windows and doors. However, the external plan of the building remains unaltered. The building has retained fair to good integrity, and is in good condition. The building was granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that Tecumseh Hall contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Hiawatha Hall (5)

Built in 1898, Hiawatha Hall is the oldest remaining building on the Haskell campus. The building shows a blend of Gothic and Romanesque stylistic influences, and faces the central quadrangle. Hiawatha Hall is constructed of limestone blocks, and is one and one-half stories in height. Rectangular in plan, Hiawatha Hall features a front gable roof, with slightly projecting cross gable sections at the rear of each long side. The tripartite facade features a symmetrical central section beneath the front roof gable, with projecting towers of uneven heights at each front corner. The central section comprises three bays on the first floor: a central double entrance flanked on each side by narrow double eight-pane windows. The second floor of the central section features a multi-pane window with metal frames and green colored glass set into a tall arched opening.

Both towers at the front corners are square in plan and project approximately one foot from the front and the side walls. Each tower features a single narrow windows with round arched tops at the second floor level, and narrow two pane windows at the first floor level. Each tower is also surmounted by a pyramidal roof with belcast eaves and dentil moldings below the eaves. The left tower is the taller of the two, and includes a section with an arched opening on each of the four sides. The sides of Hiawatha Hall feature paired narrow windows and a triple window with narrow panes. The rear of each side of the building features a cross gabled section with returned eaves that projects approximately one foot from the side wall. A narrow window with a round arched top is placed in the center of each projecting section.

The main floor of Hiawatha Hall is raised approximately four feet from the level of the ground at the front of the building. A replacement porch has been built on the facade. The porch base is constructed of cast concrete spans the distance between the two front towers. The porch has no superstructure, and contains a wheelchair-accessible ramp that extends beyond the side wall on the left side.

Hiawatha Hall has been modified extensively over the years. In particular, the interior has been altered to fit different needs. The exterior, however, shows fair to good integrity. The most significant alteration is the replacement of the porch with a simple concrete base. In addition, the central double door has been replaced and the transom covered over. The building was granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that Hiawatha Hall contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Auditorium (6)

The Auditorium is a two story building faced in yellow brick, rectangular in plan and facing the central campus. It was built in 1933, and features Art Deco stylistic associations (Haverty 1975:6). The facade consists of five bays divided by fluted pilasters. The central three bays, framed by the pilasters, project approximately one foot from the rest of the facade; with a facing of limestone blocks, this projecting section forms a gentle contrast to the yellow brick of the rest of the building. Each of the three central bays contains a double door with a transom on the first floor and a pair of narrow eight pane windows on the second floor, with an incised circular pattern between the floors. The pilasters end above the second floor windows, while the cornice line features a diagonal pattern incised in the limestone. The word “Auditorium” is carved in block capitals in the shallow false gable. The outside two bays of the facade feature a single narrow eight pane window

between the first and second floors. The sides of the Auditorium are six bays deep. Each of the front five bays feature a set of three narrow eight pane windows in the second floor and a solid first floor. The sixth bay at the rear of the building is taller than the rest of the building, and contains the scene changing equipment.

The Auditorium is in good to excellent condition, and has retained good to excellent integrity of design and materials. The building was granted National Historic Landmark (NHL) status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that the Auditorium contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Haskell Arch (7) and Stadium (8)

The Haskell Stadium and Arch were completed in 1926. The complex is located at the northern edge of campus, to the immediate northeast of the main quadrangle area. The Stadium consists of two seating sections running east and west facing each other across a running track and football field. The seating sections feature stylized Neoclassical features, with wide towers at the rear corners of each section. These towers project beyond the sides and rear of the seating sections, and are dominated by a wide projecting cornice. The towers also features blind arches at the first floor level; it is unclear if they are former entrances that were closed or if they were designed as blind arches. The sides and rear of the seating sections and the corner towers are clad in cement.

The Arch lies at the western edge of the track, and features a three-part triumphal design with clear Neoclassical influences. The central section is two stories in height with a tall central entrance arch that provides access to the field from the campus and is framed by single ticket windows on each side. The central section is flanked by a one story section on each side, each with an entrance arch which is now partially closed. The top of the central section features a projecting cornice line with a metal catwalk on top of a stepped roof. The side sections have a heavy entablature that is supported by columns with Doric capitals. Each of the side sections contains a sham gable on the front and back that curve upward to meet the central section.

As noted above, the Haskell Stadium and Arch were constructed in time for the Great Powwow that was held at Haskell Institute in 1926. The complex has remained a vital part of the campus since it was built. The Haskell Stadium and Arch complex was granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that the Haskell Stadium and Arch complex contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Dairy Barn/Warehouse (10)

The Dairy Barn/Warehouse is a rectangular barn with a gable roof and constructed in brick. The barn is rectangular in plan and comprises three sections. The central section is two stories in height with a gable roof, and is flanked on each side by a full-length one story shed roof section. The shed roofs intersect the sides of the central section approximately three feet below the side eaves. The sides of the barn contain single double hung windows with modern one-over-one horizontal panes, while the ends feature a garage door below each shed roof and single doors in the central section. The barn was built in 1907 as a dairy barn, and was converted for use as a warehouse in 1929 (Haverty 1975:12).

Despite periodic upgrades, the Dairy Barn/Warehouse is in good condition and has retained fair to good integrity. The building was granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that the Dairy Barn/Warehouse contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Powhatan Hall (11)

Powhatan Hall is a small dormitory building, rectangular in plan and two stories in height. The building was built in 1934 and shows influences from the Renaissance. Powhatan Hall lies immediately south of the main quadrangle and faces west. The entrance is on the long side of the building facing west, and is a double door framed by fluted pilasters and surmounted by a shallow segmental arch. The building features cream colored stucco siding and is set on a raised basement marked with yellow brick. The symmetrical facade includes thirteen bays, with the central entrance flanked on each side by six bays. Five of the six bays on each side contain single double hung windows with six-over-six panes on both the first and second floors; the third bay from the entrance on each side is a small four pane fixed window on the first and second floors. A contrasting yellow brick course runs beneath the second floor windows. Each narrow end of the building contains a beige brick section which projects both from the end and from the rear elevation of the building. These projecting sections were apparently added after 1975 (see Haverty 1975:38). The building is features a hip roof clad in red tile, with a small central gabled dormer above the central bay on each of the roof facets.

Powhatan Hall was built as an apartment for Haskell employees, and was used as student apartments beginning in 1955. Prior to 1975 the building was converted for use as a dormitory (Haverty 1975:38). Presumably the side wings were added when the building was converted to a dormitory, between 1955 and 1975. Despite these additions, Powhatan Hall retains fair to good integrity and is in good condition. The building was granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that Powhatan Hall contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Kiva Hall (12)

Kiva Hall is a small building constructed in 1900 and located on the western edge of the main quadrangle area. The building is constructed of limestone blocks, and is surmounted by a gable on hip roof. Kiva Hall features a generally rectangular plan running north and south, though a two room section extends to the west side of the building, beneath a hip roof. The main entrance of the building lies on the east side of the building, facing the main quadrangle area. The eastern facade contains seven bays. Six of the bays are modern one-over-two windows set into round arched openings. The second bay from the left contains a single modern door, also set into a round arched opening. Another entrance is located in the center of the north facade.

Kiva Hall has retained fair to good integrity, the modern windows and doors being the principal alterations. The building was granted NHL status in 1961 and was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1986. We recommend that Kiva Hall contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Pontiac Hall (13)

Pontiac Hall was constructed in 1934 and is located immediately south of the main quadrangle on the Haskell campus. The building in one story in height and constructed of yellow brick. Pontiac Hall features a U-shaped plan, with a seven bay facade facing north toward the main quadrangle and two side wings projecting to the south. The facade is symmetrical, with a central double entrance flanked on each side by three bays, each containing a triple window. The central entrance is framed by a contrasting concrete door surround with stylized pilasters and inset rosettes in the corners of the entablature, surmounted by a segmental arch. The phrase “Vocational Education/Pontiac/Boys Trade” is engraved in the center of the entablature in block capital letters, with “19" and 34" on each side of the title. The building features a flat roof, though the two end bays

of the facade have a sham stepped gable above. The sides and the rear of the building contain triple windows.

Pontiac Hall has been altered with the replacement of the original doors and windows. However, the rhythm of the facade has not been altered, and the plan of the building is intact. Pontiac Hall has retained fair to good integrity and is in good condition. The building was not included in either the NHL designation in 1966 or the NRHP determination in 1986. However, given its age and condition, we recommend that Pontiac Hall contributes to the proposed Haskell Institute Historic District.

Buildings to be Evaluated in the Next Decade

As noted in the introduction to this section, Haskell received a wave of construction in the late 1950s and early 1960s. While these buildings fall outside the time frame of eligibility for the NRHP, their eligibility should be evaluated when they reach 50 years of age. We recommend that the following buildings be evaluated by the year 2010, with the possibility that they be included as contributing elements in the proposed Haskell Institute historic district.

Minoka Hall (14)

Minoka Hall was constructed in 1957 and located near the western edge of the main quadrangle area. The building is constructed of yellow brick with a limestone block foundation and is one story in height. The building faces north, with a formal central entrance beneath a shallow pitched front gable roof. The entrance features an off-center double door surrounded by fixed-pane display windows. The area above the windows is filled with pale blue panels. The central entrance section lies below a projecting porch with a shallow front gable, supported 1 x 8 brackets resting on five slender square metal poles, and is recessed behind two projecting side wings. The side wings extend back beyond the rear facade of the central section, forming a U-shaped plan. The two long sides of the building, like Blue Eagle Hall, feature a wide overhanging eave above window bays separated by projecting 1 x 8 rafter tails. Each window bay contains two fixed-pane windows flanked by two pale blue panels; the windows and the panels rise to the eave line. Like Blue Eagle Hall, Minoka Hall was dedicated in conjunction with the 75th anniversary of Haskell Institute (Haverty 1975:27). The building continues in its original use as a dormitory. Minoka Hall retains good to excellent integrity and is in good condition.

Blue Eagle Hall (15)

Blue Eagle Hall was constructed in 1957 and is located near the southwestern edge of the main quadrangle area. This is a generally rectangular building and was designed in a modified form of the Prairie Style. Blue Eagle Hall is constructed of yellow brick with a limestone foundation, and is surmounted by a flat roof. The building is one story in height and lies low to the ground, with a nondescript facade and main entrance. The main entrance is on the narrow side of the building facing south and contains a double front door beneath a flat-roof porch supported by slender metal poles. The clear focus of the building is the long sides of the building which contain twelve bays. Each bay consists of a four-part window with a pale blue panel above each panel. The side elevations are dominated by the wide overhanging eaves which are supported by projecting 1 x 8 rafter tails between each bay. Blue Eagle Hall was dedicated in conjunction with the 75th anniversary of Haskell Institute (Haverty 1975:8). The building has continued in use as a classroom building since it was completed. Blue Eagle Hall retains good to excellent integrity and is in good condition.

Sequoyah Hall (16)

Sequoyah Hall was constructed in 1961, and lies on the eastern edge of the main quadrangle area. It is a low one story building with a U-shaped plan, with the open arms of the U surrounding the entrance and facing the quadrangle. The main entrance of Sequoyah Hall is located on the western facade, in the center of the long side enclosed by the side wings. The entrance is recessed with two double doors flanked by pale red tiles. The facade on each side of the entrance and continuing on to the side wings contains a row of single one-over-one windows interspersed with pale blue panels, all contained with a band which lies below the main eave line. The building is constructed of yellow brick, with a flat roof. The first Sequoyah Hall was one of the original buildings constructed in 1884, and was condemned in 1957 (Haverty 1975:47). The present building was constructed in 1961 to house classrooms, offices, and a library. Sequoyah Hall has retained good to excellent integrity and is in good condition.

Stidham Union

Stidham Union serves as the student center for Haskell Indian Nations University, and was built in 1965. This is a large U-shaped building on the western edge of the main quadrangle, with one entrance on the south side between the projecting wings and one on the eastern elevation facing the quadrangle. The building is constructed of yellow brick. The south elevation of the building

features a two story facade flanked on each side by projecting one story side wings. The central two story section is divided into six bays. Each bay is divided by a brick pilaster, and five of the six bays contain twelve fixed-pane windows which run the full height of the facade. One bay, the second from the right, contains a wide brick chimney flanked on each side by narrow fixed pane windows. A cantilevered roof covers the central two story section. The western side wing contains a full width multipane window, while the eastern side wing contains a single door and flanking fixed pane windows.

The elevation facing the quadrangle contains an entrance beneath a shallow front gable roof. The north elevation of the building features triple one-over-one windows. An interior end chimney rises from the northern end of the building; the exterior wall where the chimney is located features an abstracted decorative pattern in contrasting pale orange/red bricks, which is matched in the chimney above the roof line. Stidham Union continues in its original use as a student center for the campus. The building has retained good to excellent integrity and is in good condition.

Jim Thorpe Hall

Jim Thorpe Hall was constructed in 1958 for use as the campus' power plant. It is located on the southeastern portion of the campus. This is a tall one story building constructed of yellow brick on the lower level and corrugated metal on the upper. Jim Thorpe Hall is rectangular in plan, with a low appendage on the south side. The main section contains no windows on the lower portion, and a band of multi-pane industrial windows on the long sides of the upper metal portion. Each of the short sides contains an off-center loading door. The building is surmounted by a flat roof. Jim Thorpe Hall continues in its original use as a power plant. The building has retained good to excellent integrity and is in good condition.

Non-Contributing Buildings

The remainder of the buildings on the Haskell campus do not contribute to the proposed HINU historic district. This primarily includes buildings that were built between the 1970s and the present. The exteriors of two buildings that were constructed in the 1960s, Winona and Osceola-Keokuk Halls, were substantially renovated in approximately 1995, and no longer represent their period of construction. Other recent buildings on the campus include Curtis Hall, Blalock Hall, Roe Cloud Hal, the Coffin Sports Complex, and the Haskell Health Center. In addition, other buildings

which were built in the 1960s but which lack either historical or architectural distinction include Parker Hall, Seattle Hall, Tam-I-Nend Hall, and the Winnemucca complex. We recommend that these buildings do not contribute to the proposed Haskell Institute historic district.