
ethos-mores architecture

ana-maria popescu

How, as an outsider, do we begin to understand cultural values that are not ours, and how does one measure the degree of threat to a minority culture when cultural values are lost?

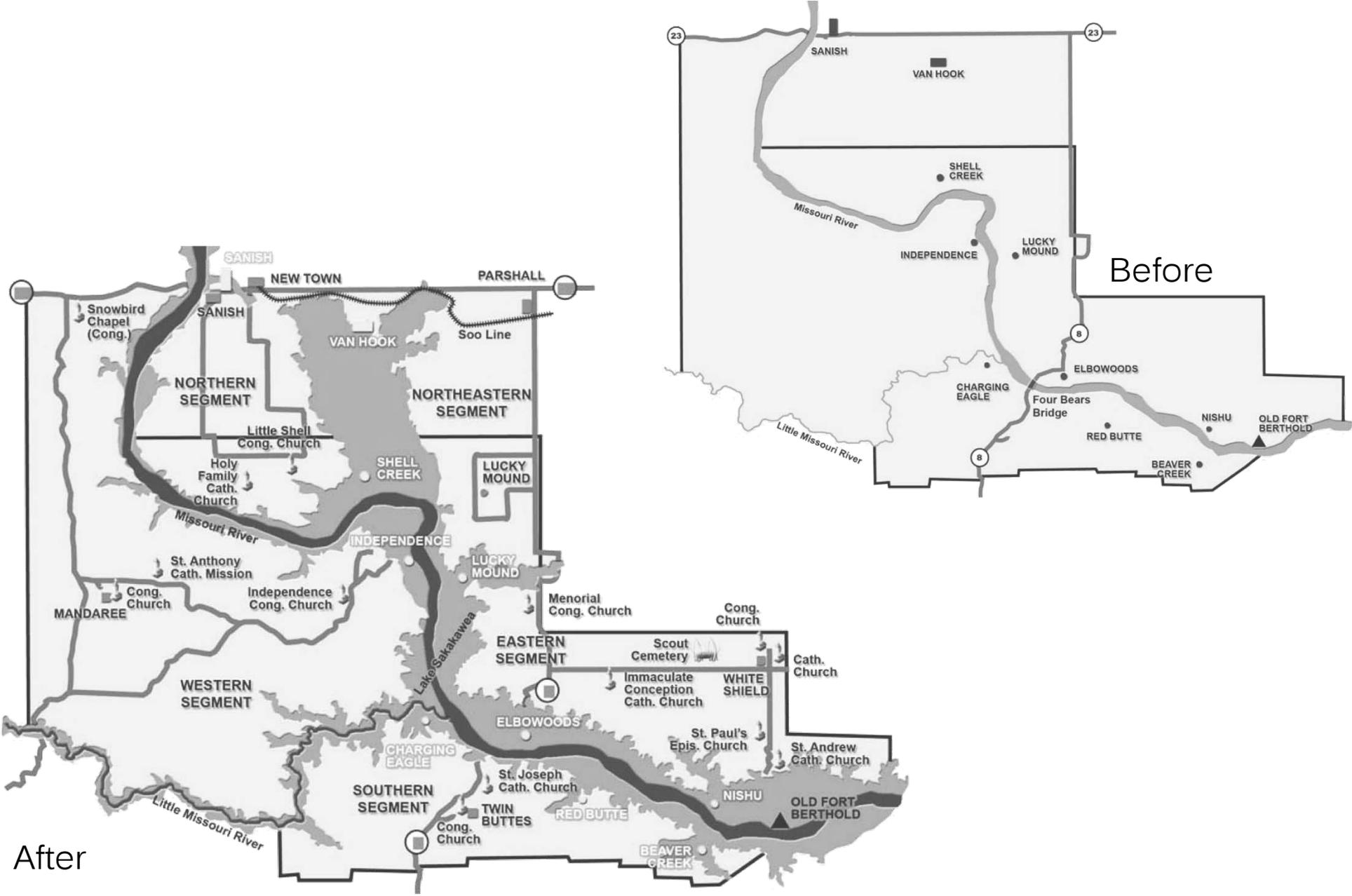
A cultural center for rehabilitation, healing, and connections, facilitating and fostering the Hidatsa tribe of New Town, ND on the Fort Berthold Reservation.

As a permanent resident and a refugee from Romania I have a larger understanding of the disconnect from my ancestral land and a immediate disconnect from my culture. This is something that I struggle with and try to balance in my everyday life. My culture is very important to me and is very much a big part of who I am and where I come from.

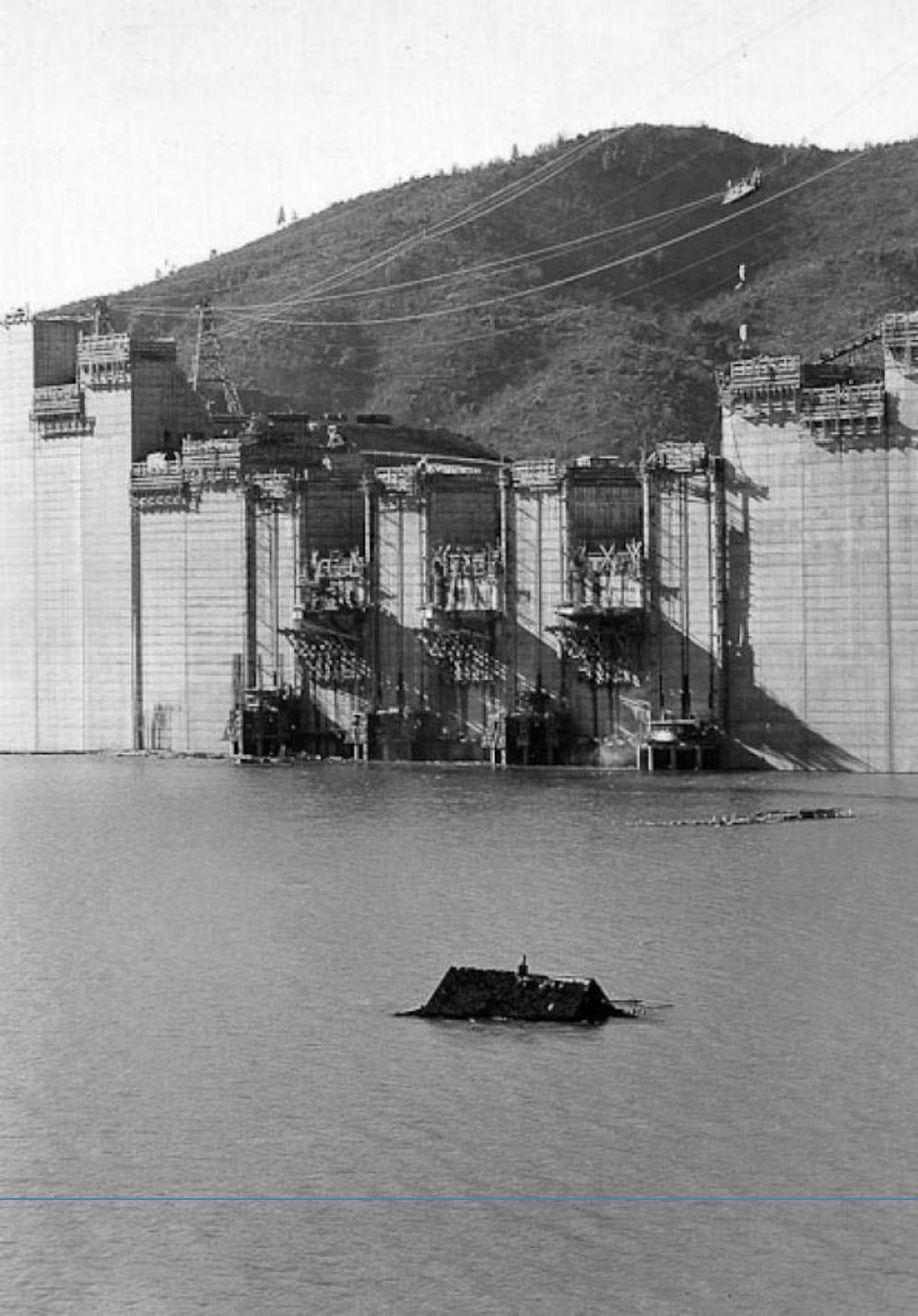
why important to me



New Town, North Dakota can be describes as a refugee town. It is a place where the Hidatsa tribe was forced to relocate when the Garrison Dam was commissioned and constructed.



Garrison Dam

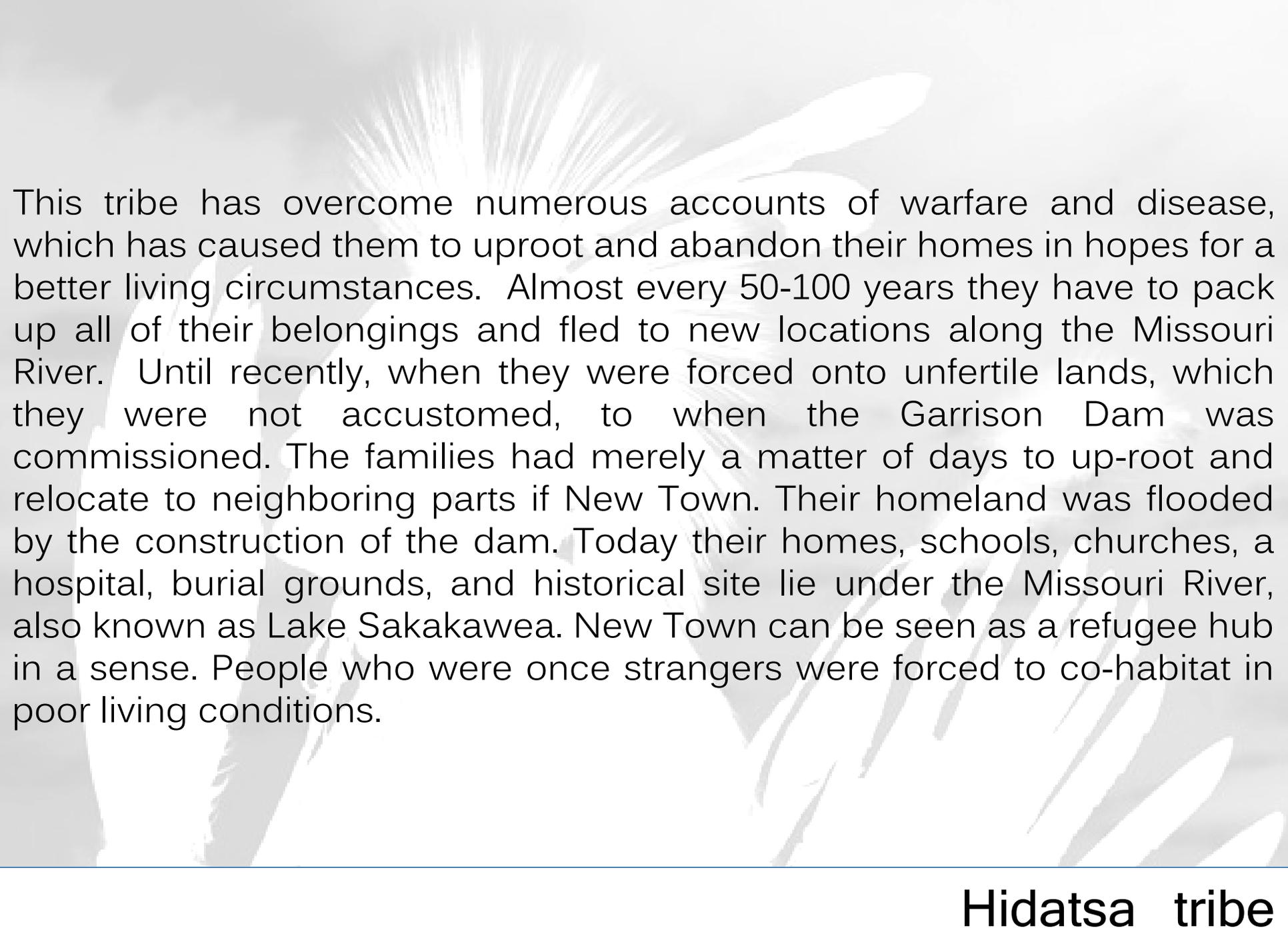


NOW homes are still submerged under water by lake Sakakawea.

Garrison Dam



flooding of Elbowoods



This tribe has overcome numerous accounts of warfare and disease, which has caused them to uproot and abandon their homes in hopes for a better living circumstances. Almost every 50-100 years they have to pack up all of their belongings and fled to new locations along the Missouri River. Until recently, when they were forced onto unfertile lands, which they were not accustomed, to when the Garrison Dam was commissioned. The families had merely a matter of days to up-root and relocate to neighboring parts of New Town. Their homeland was flooded by the construction of the dam. Today their homes, schools, churches, a hospital, burial grounds, and historical site lie under the Missouri River, also known as Lake Sakakawea. New Town can be seen as a refugee hub in a sense. People who were once strangers were forced to co-habitat in poor living conditions.

Hidatsa tribe



“Our tribe once lived under the waters of Devils Lake. Some hunters discovered the root of a vine growing downward; and climbing it, and found themselves on the surface of the earth...until half of the tribe had escaped; but the vine broke under the weight of a pregnant woman, leaving the rest prisoners.”(Schnieder, 1989) It is believed that a part of their tribe are therefore still beneath the lake. This story has been passed down from one generation to another, but how did they end up over 200 miles from Devils Lake? From their first steps on ‘the earth surface,’ the Hidatsa tribe has faced one tragedy after another, forcing them to leave their ‘homes’ in order to keep their memories alive and preserve their culture. Unfortunately due to unforeseen circumstances, they are near extinction!

Hidatsa tribe

origins story: Hidatsa once lived under the waters of Devils Lake, hunters discovered the roots of a vine growing downward and climbed it; they found themselves on the surface of the earth.

- **Pre - 1200**
- **1200-1500**
- **1500-1650**
- **1650-1700**
- **1700-1738**
- **1738**
- **1738**
- **1804**
- **1834**
- **1834**
- **1837-1838**
- **1845**
- **1855**
- **1862**
- **1877**
- **1880**
- **1887**
- **1900**
- **1906**
- **1940-1950**
- **1992**
- **1993**
- **2004**
- **2008**

prehistoric Hidatsa at Devils Lake were for the next two & one-half centuries villages populations would thrive and grow

migration Hidatsa from Devils Lake to lower Missouri River meeting the Mandan tribe which introduces them to corn crop

scattered villages established at meeting of two rivers, the Heart and Missouri Hidatsa

traditional Hidatsa

Hidatsa domination at villages: Rock, Big Hidatsa, Low Hidatsa River, Lower Hidatsa Night Walkers Bluff, and Painted Woods

first written accounts of native people who occupied the upper Missouri River Valley

Lewis and Clark came to the Hidatsa in three villages at the mouth of the Knife River

successful Sioux raid in which destroyed the two small Hidatsa villages of Sakakawea and Amahami

a narrow bridge named the Verendrye Bridge named after the first European explorer, was built and designed for Model T autos and horse-and-buggy travel

the largest smallpox epidemic hit the tribe killing over 500 people

the remaining Mandan and Hidatsa united, and moved farther up the Missouri

the first Four Bears Bridge was built

they eventually settled at "Like-a-fishhook" bend near Fort Berthold. They were joined there by the Arikara

grammar and vocabulary of the Hidatsa language, was published by Washington Matthews

the diminishment of the bison herd was a major contributor of stress on the Hidatsa due to over-hunting by whites

General Allotment Act of 1887 sought to hasten the modernization of Native American

a movement to help the American Indian was to effectively change their religious beliefs and institutions

chronic diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, scurvy, and various forms of venereal disease also contributed to a high infant mortality rate

the creation of Lake Sakakawea, and construction of the Garrison Dam by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Congress awards \$149.2 million in compensation to the three tribes, based on an advisory committee's findings, for land sacrificed by Garrison Dam

Four Bears Casino and Lodge is built on bluffs overlooking the Missouri

Four Bears Bridge two was bridges built over the Missouri River on the Fort Berthold Reservation and is the second largest bridge in the state

the 18-74 year olds in this group had an obesity rate of just over 60 percent

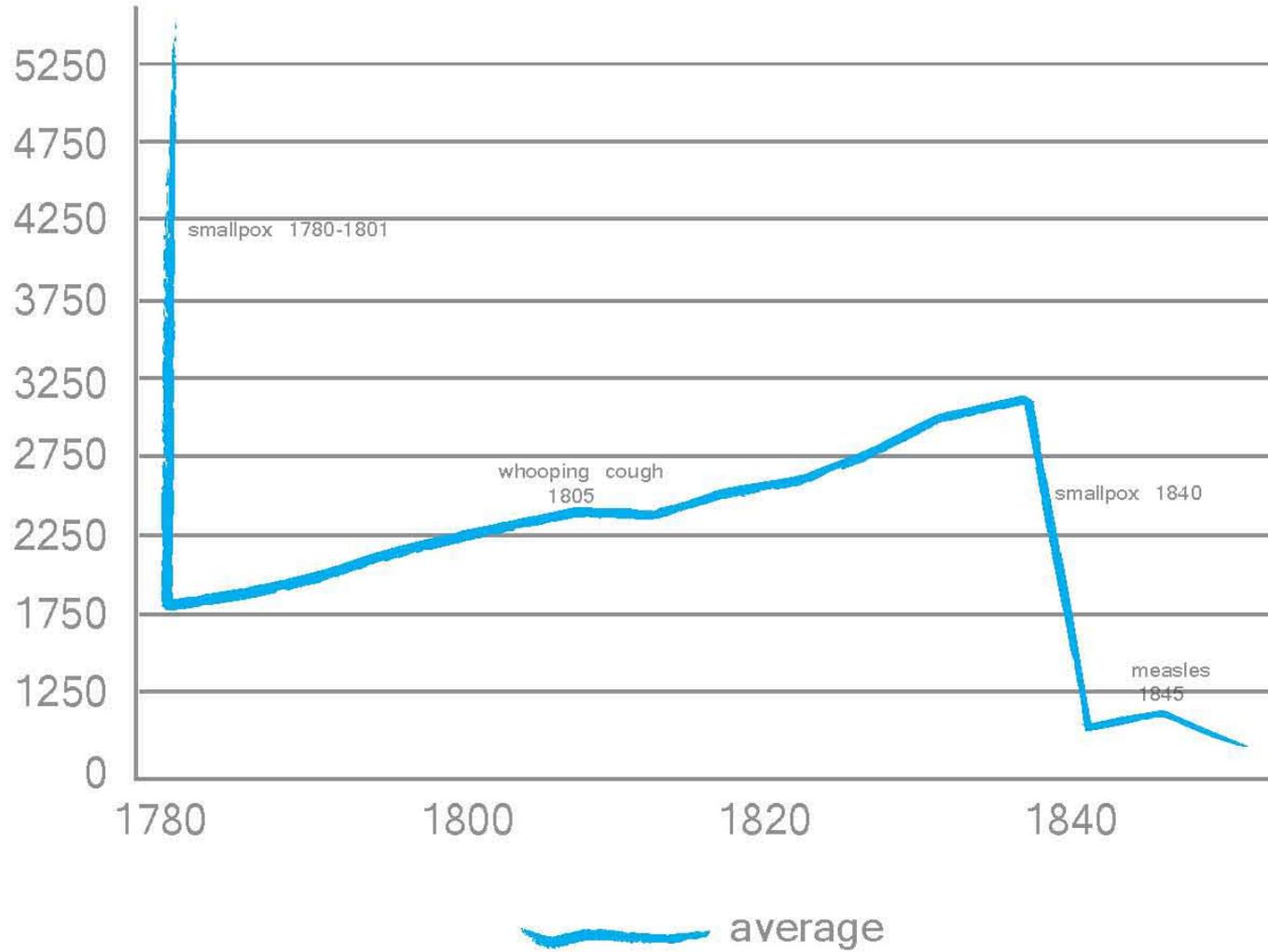


2012

Hidatsa tribe

Cultural preservation is KEY in trying to keep this minority culture alive. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, there are about 30 full-blood Hidatsa who are members of the Affiliated Three Tribes. Most Hidatsa people also have ancestry also of the Mandan and Arikara tribes. Factors such as the melting pot trends, entertainment, modernization, education, relocation, work, health, and family issues are causing identity crises of a culture. This culture faces many challenges and are struggling to keep their culture alive.

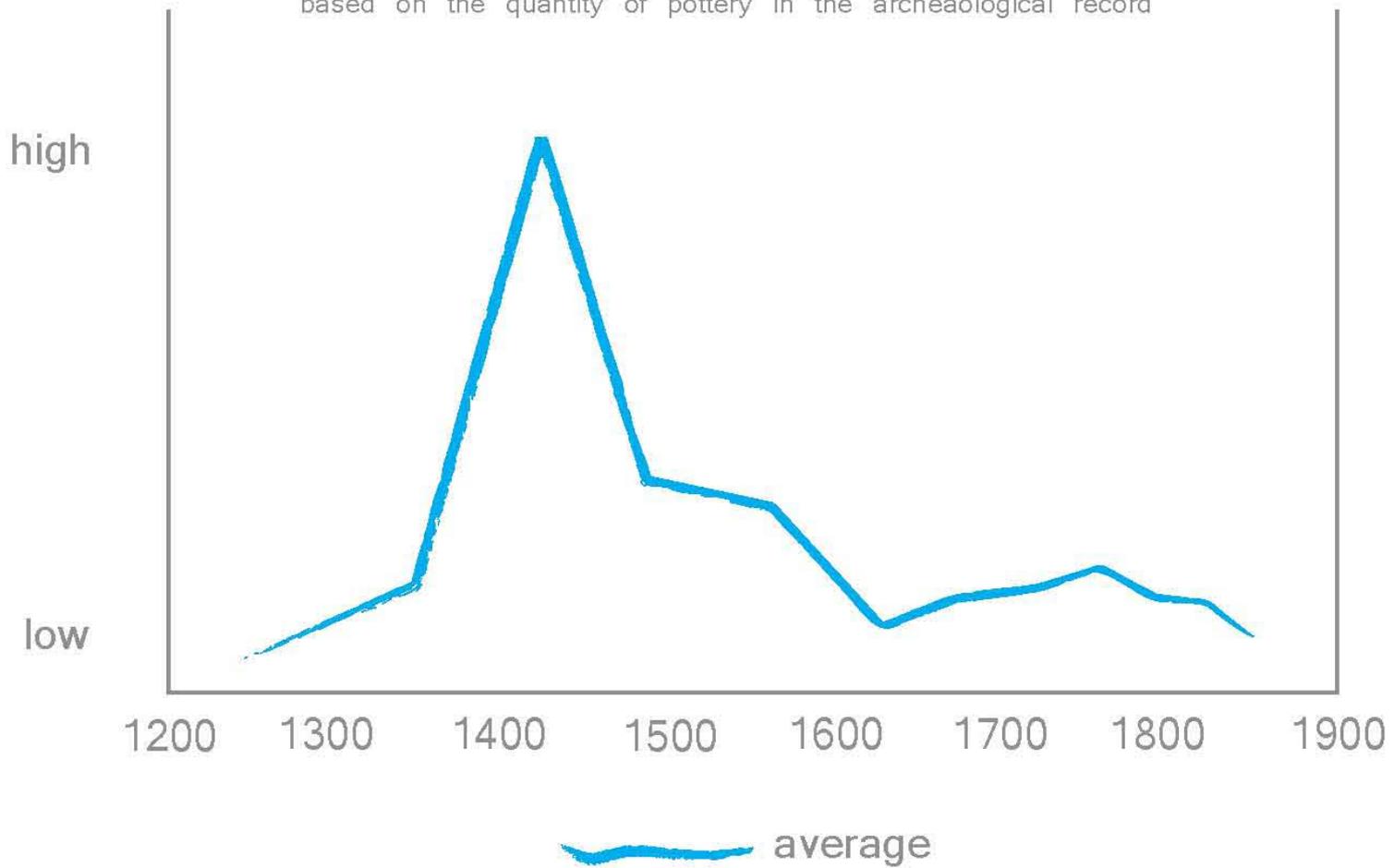
population profile, North Dakota (1780-1850)



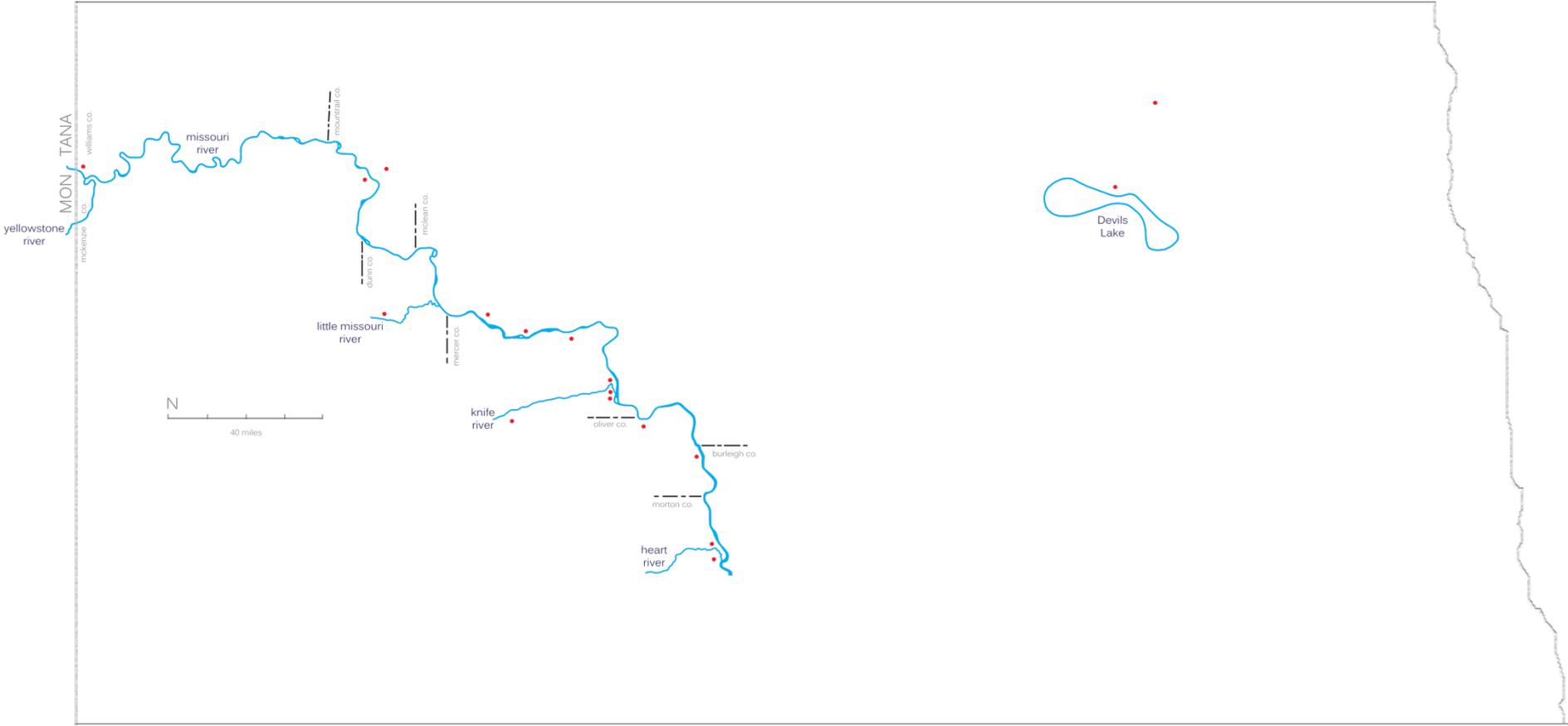
Hidatsa tribe

population, North Dakota

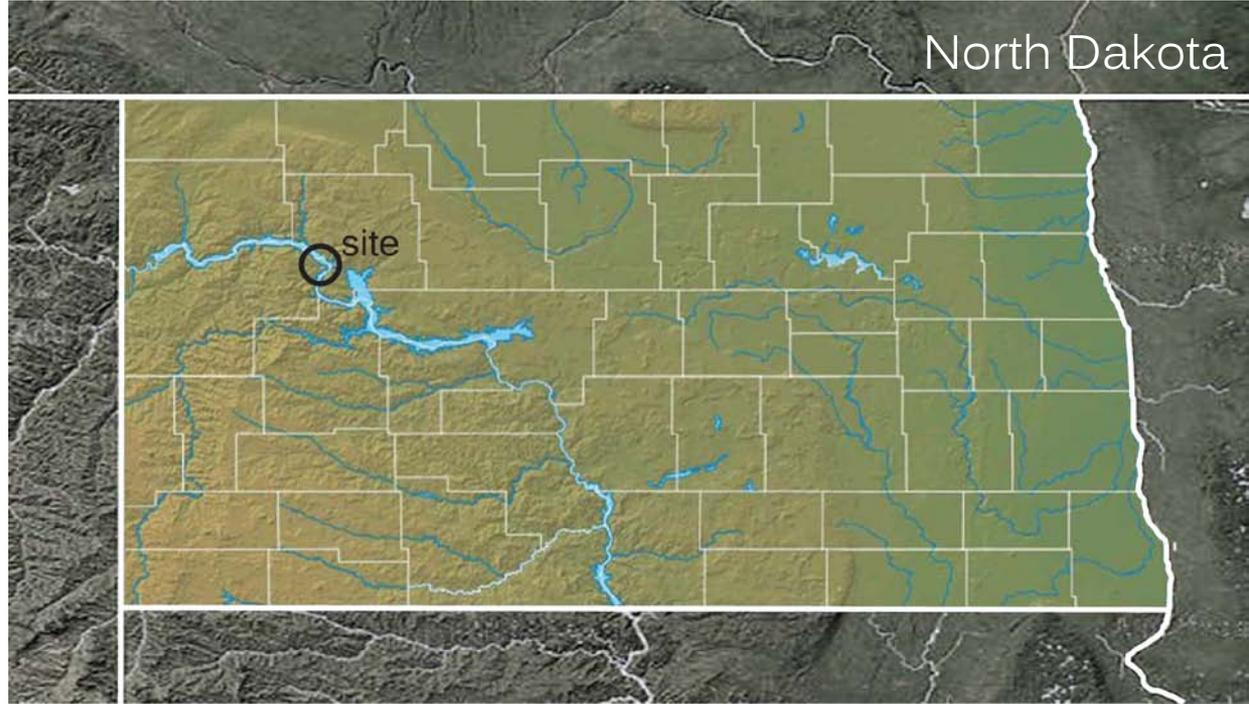
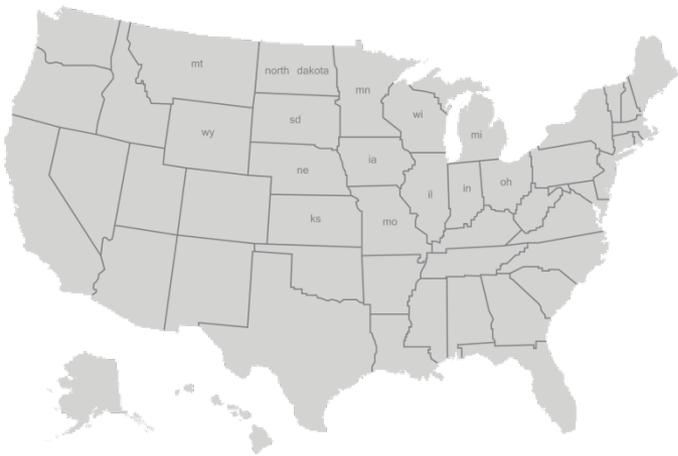
based on the quantity of pottery in the archeological record



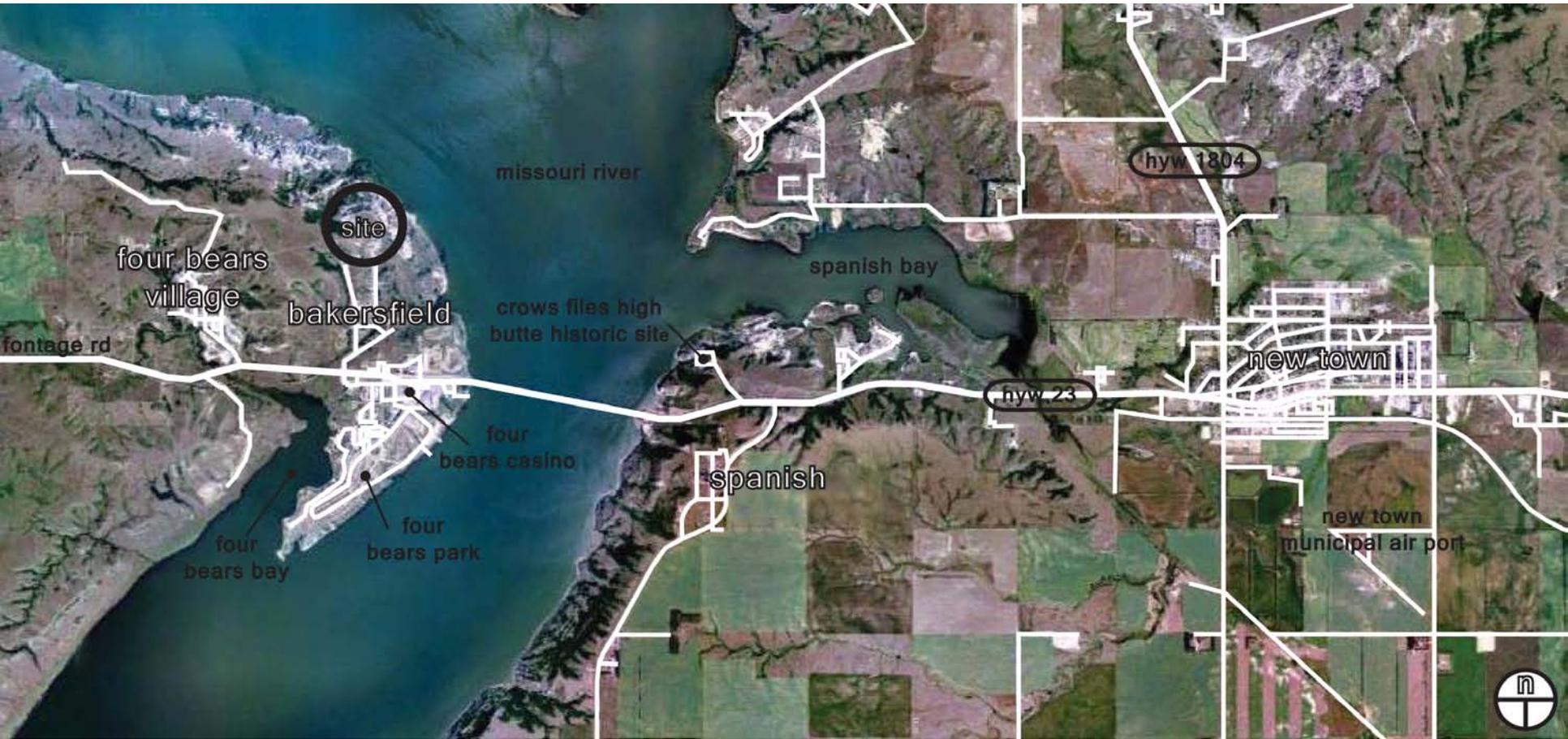
Hidatsa tribe



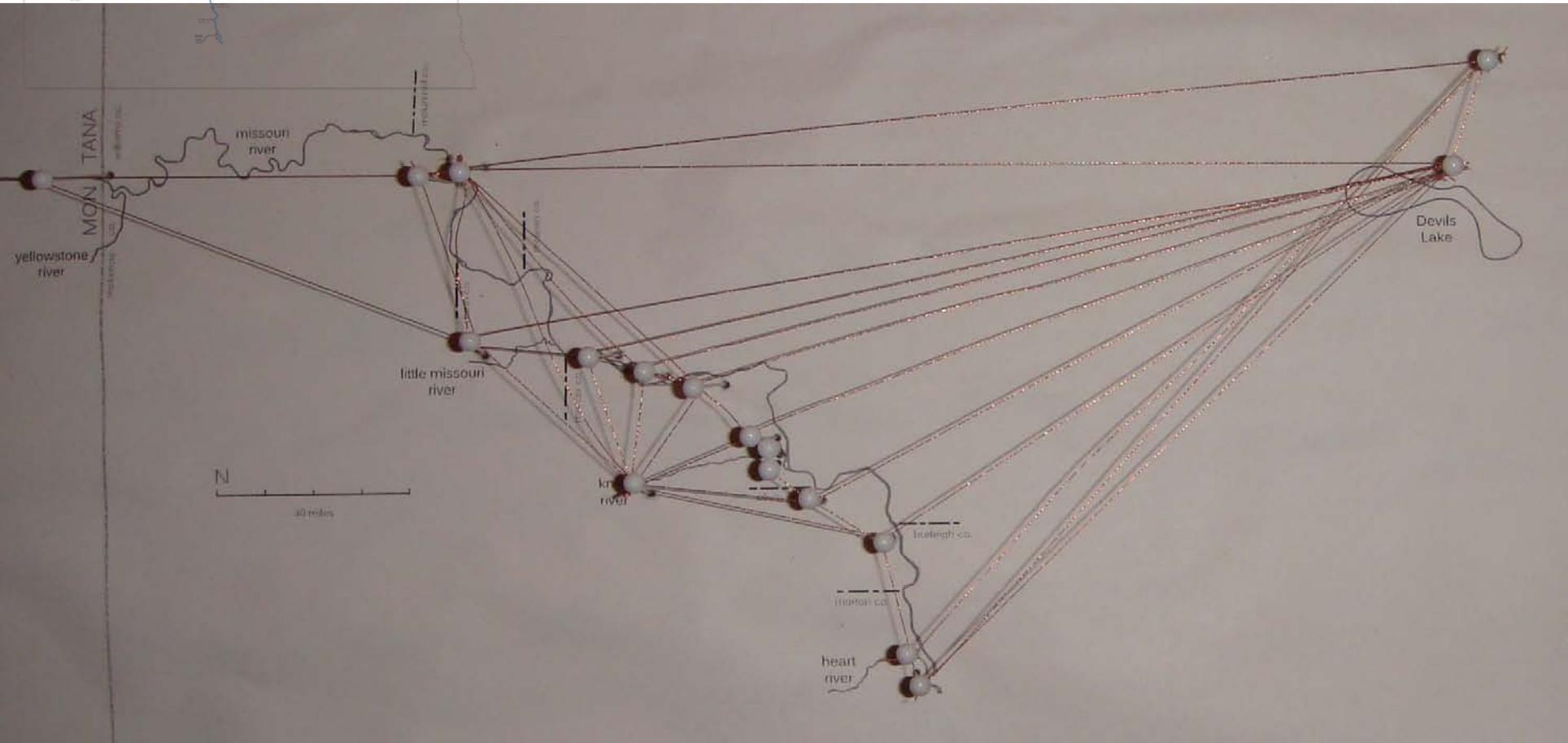
Hidatsa tribe



site

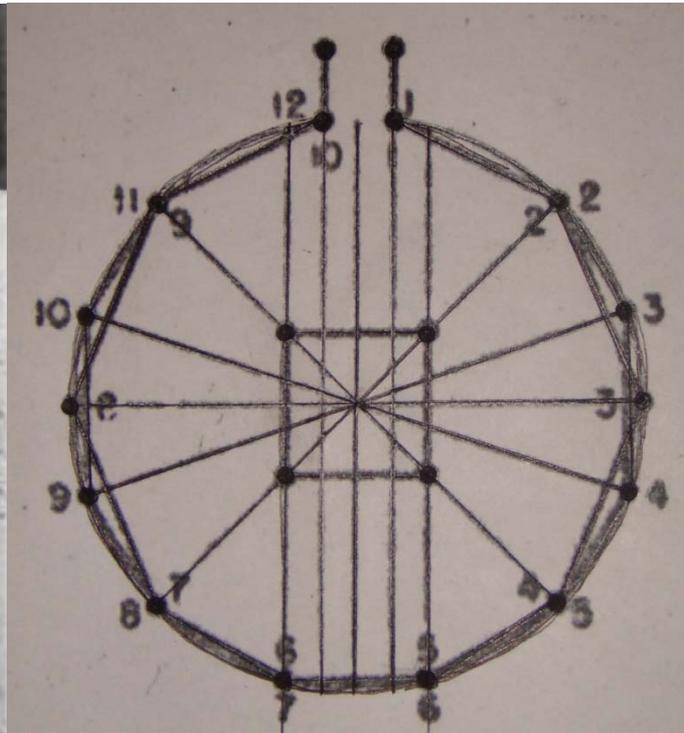


site

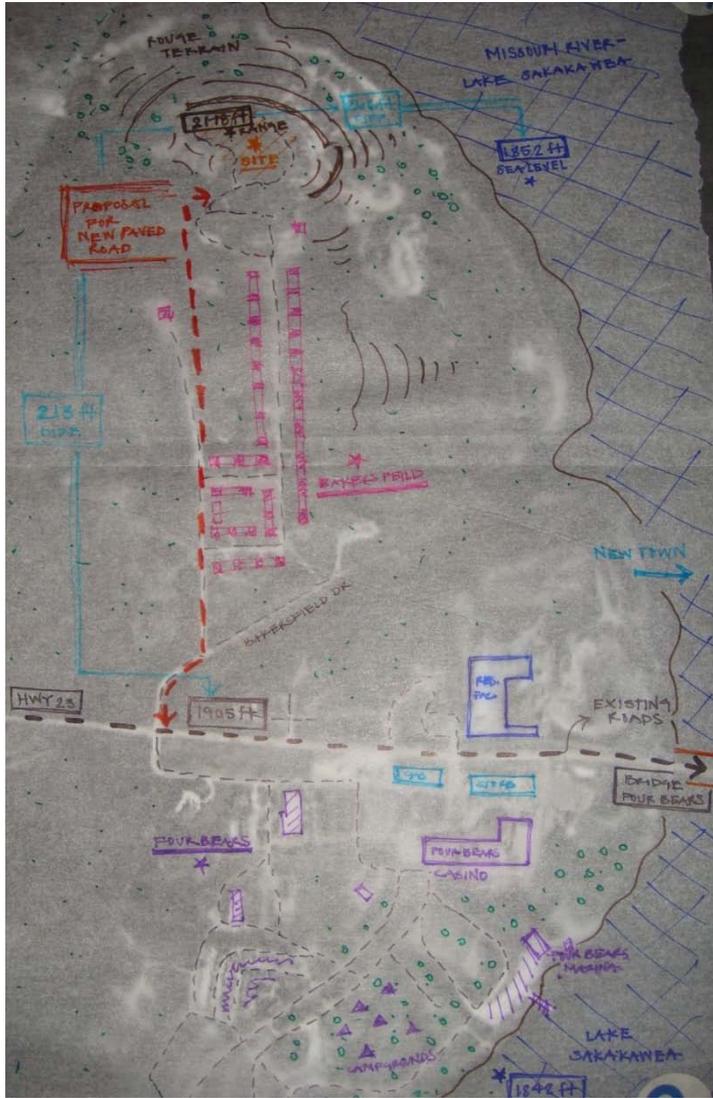




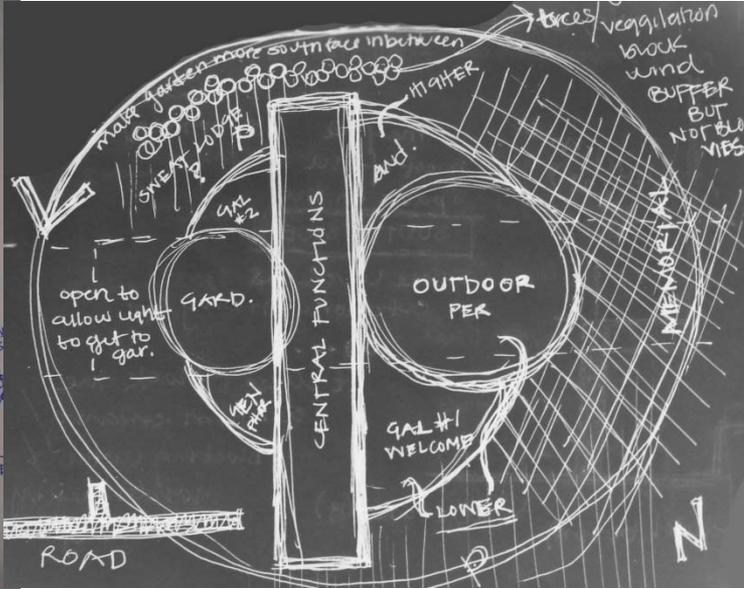
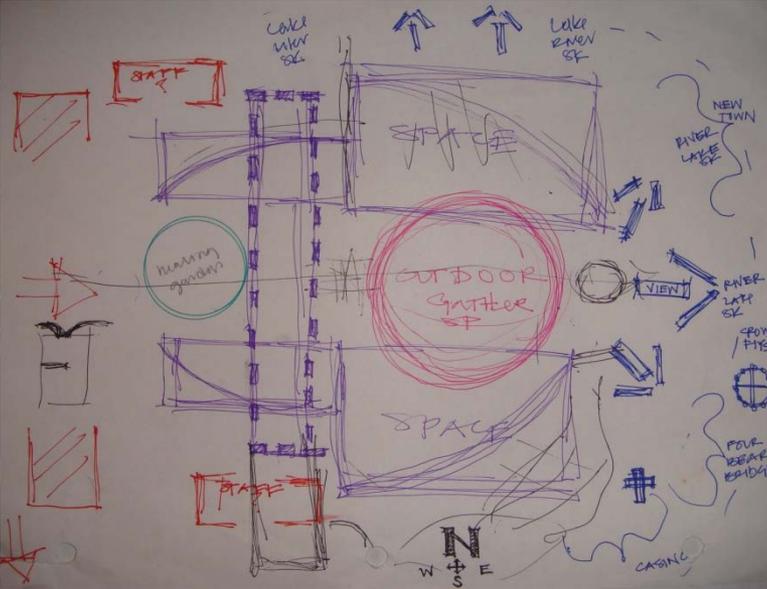
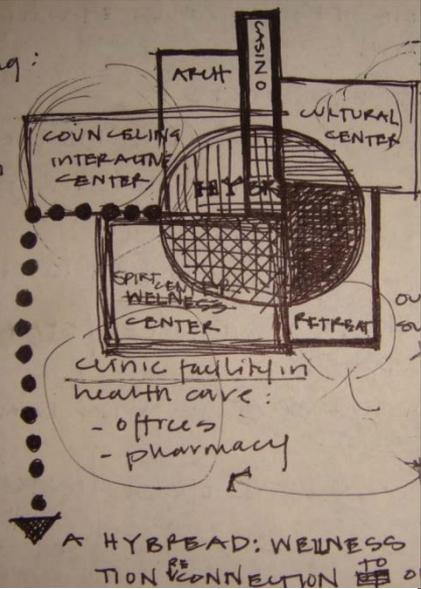
process work



process work



process work



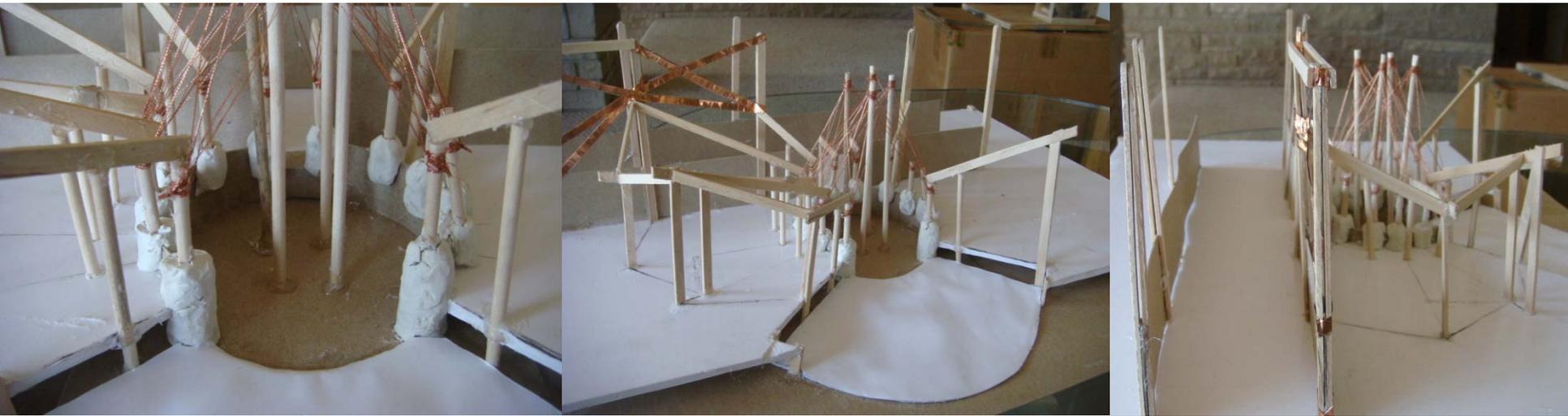
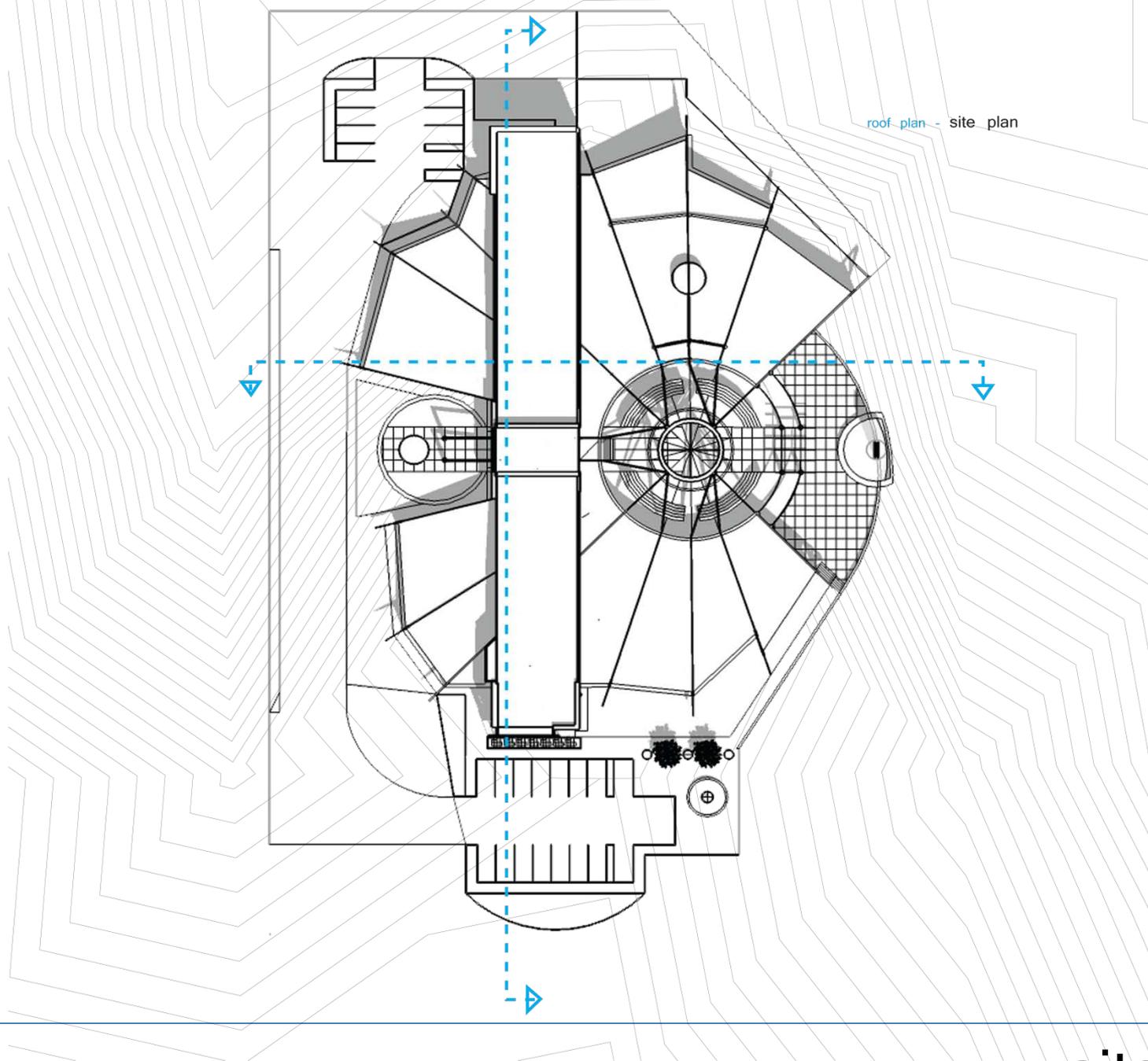


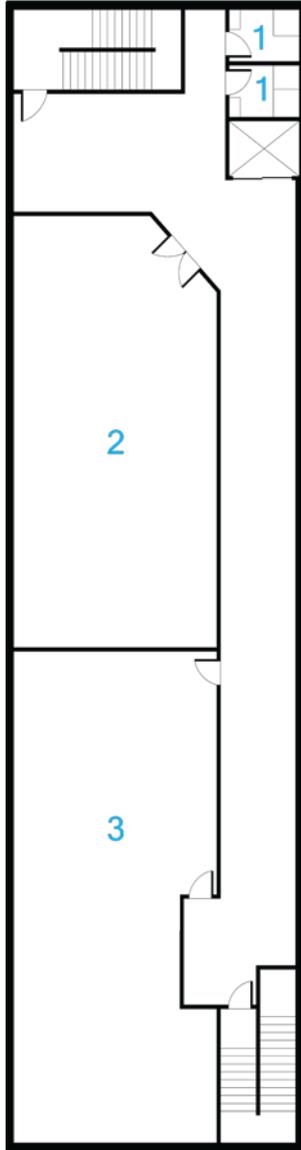


figure ground



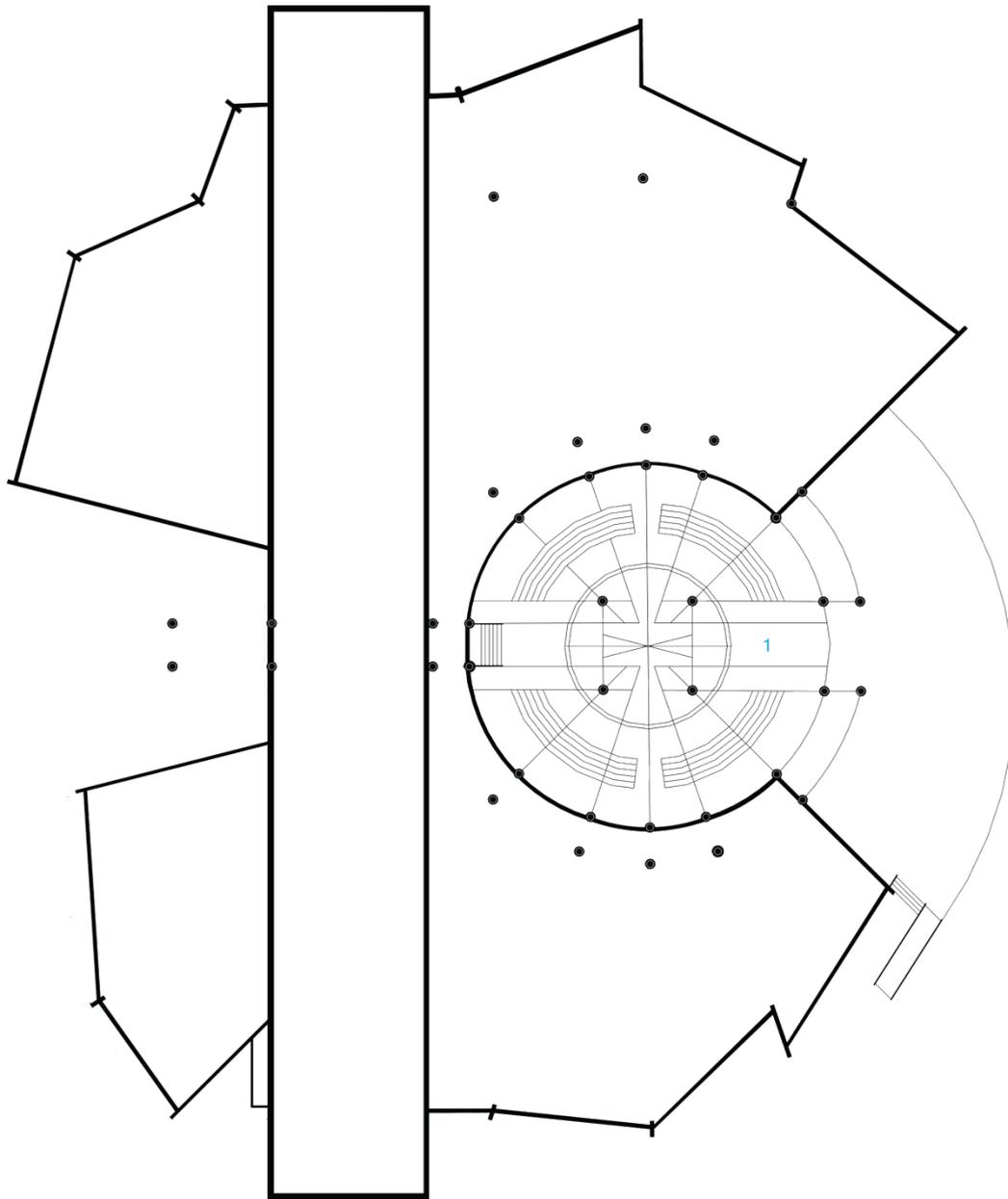
roof-plan - site plan

site plan



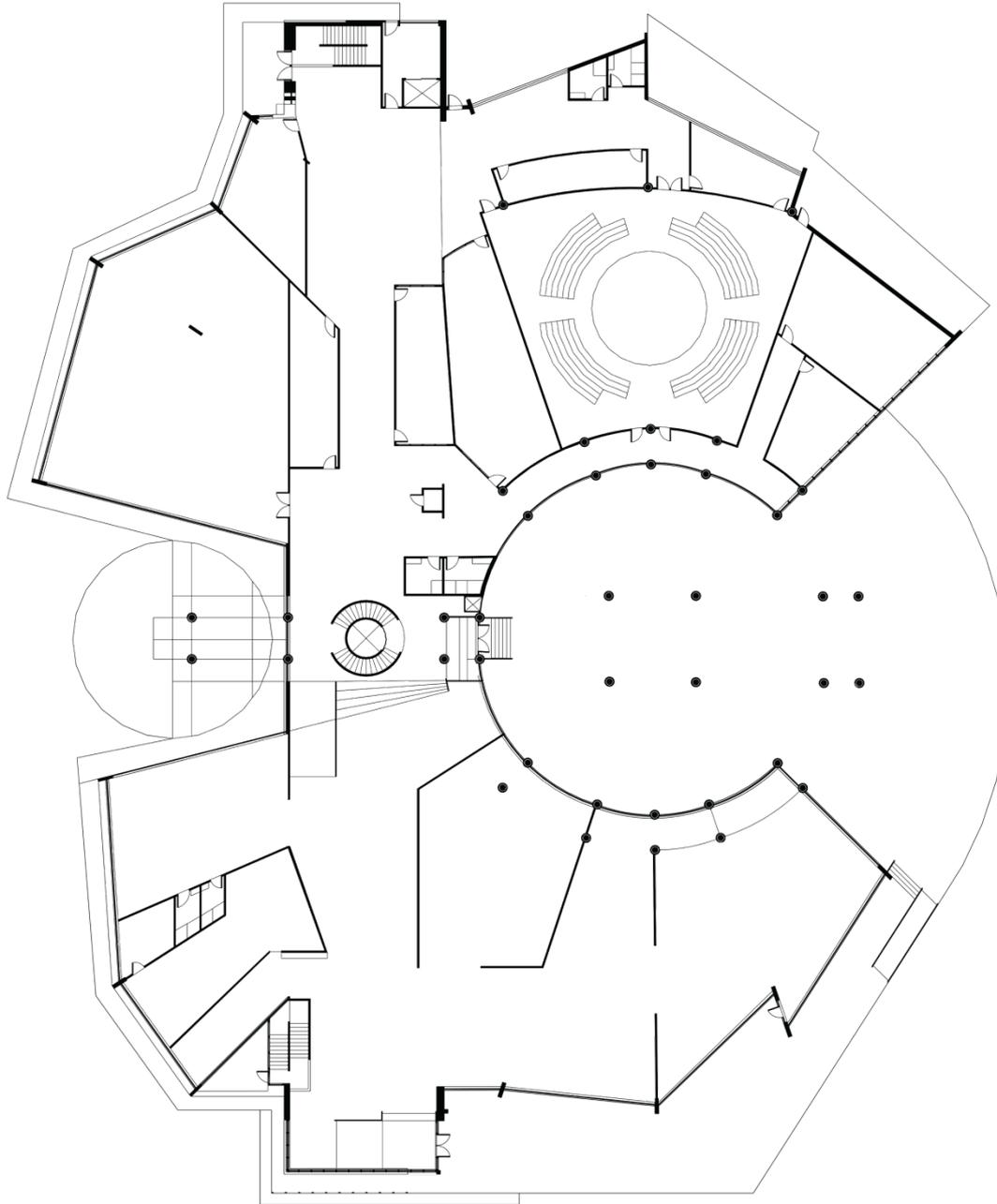
floor plan - basement level

- 1. restrooms
- 2. storage
- 3. mechanical room



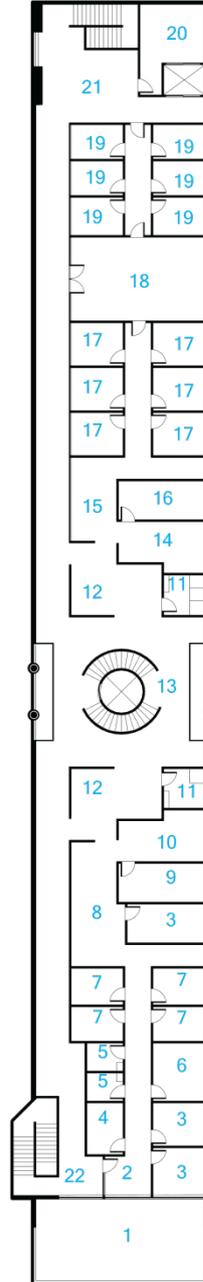
foundation plan - lower half level

1. outdoor performance gathering space



floor plan - main level

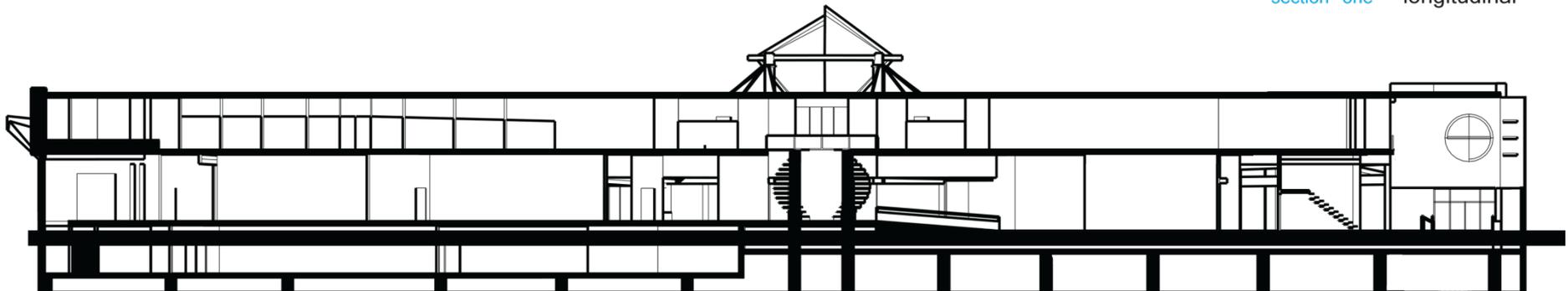
1. permanent gallery
2. welcome gallery
3. south-east entry
4. waiting area
5. pharmacy
6. archives vault
7. temporary exhibits gallery
8. restrooms
9. healing garden
10. ancestry library
11. class room
12. computer lab
13. north-west entry
14. open space gallery
15. receiving and loading dock
16. work room
17. lounge and kitchen
18. auditorium/ recreation space
19. projection and ticket window
20. auditorium back stage and storage
21. story telling room
22. conference room



floor plan - upper level

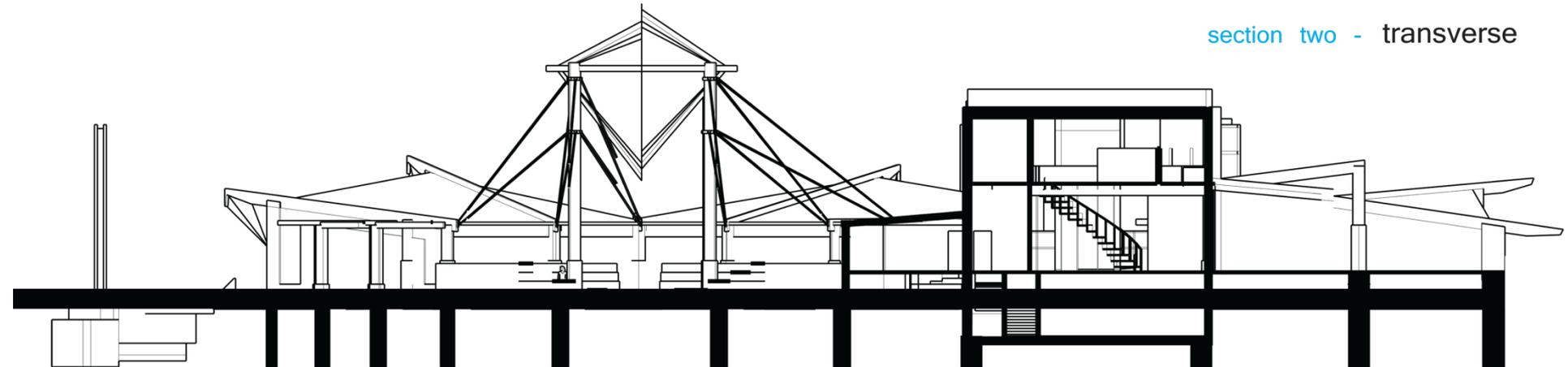
1. open to below
2. private entry
3. phisican office
4. soil room
5. paitients restroom
6. laboratory
7. exam rooms
8. nurses area
9. medical records room
10. clinical medical reception area
11. rest room
12. wating area
13. center entry access
14. clinical counseling reception area
15. printing and files area
16. directors office
17. counseling office
18. group theraphy room
19. private programs office
20. storage space
21. clinical counseling entery
22. medical clinic entery

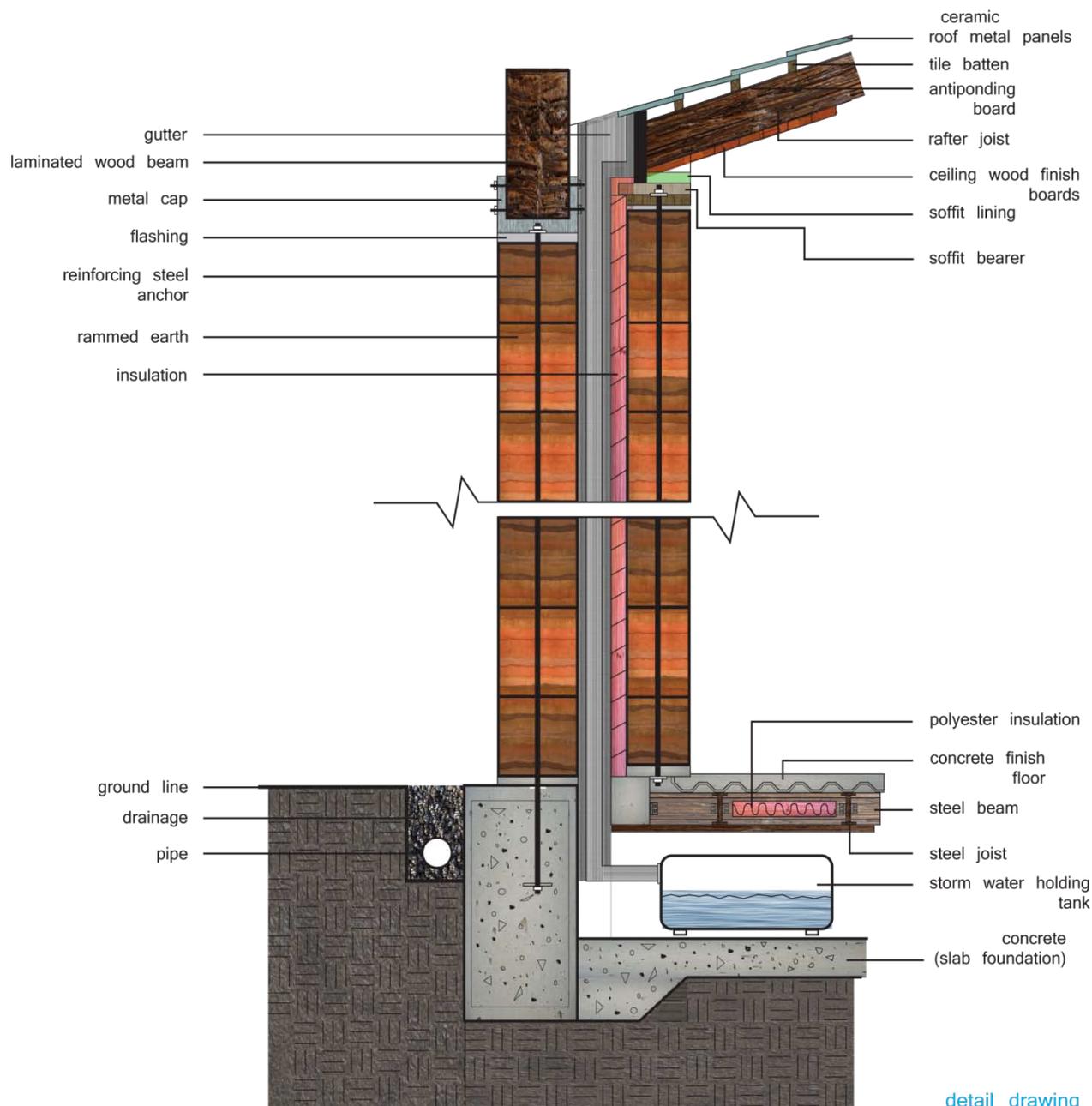
section one - longitudinal



sections

section two - transverse





detail drawing - wall section

wall detail

materials - rammed earth



materials - structural cable



materials - wood beams



materials - structural glazing



materials - corten metal

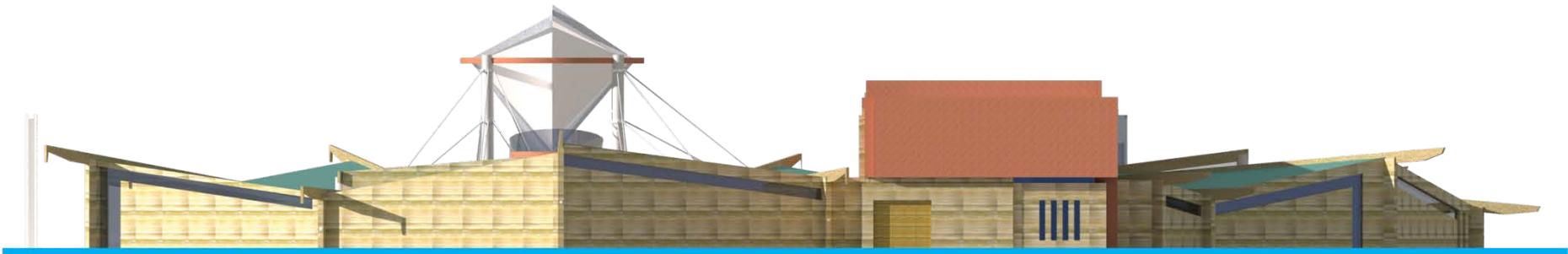


materials - tensile fabric





elevation - east



elevation - north



elevation - south



elevation - west



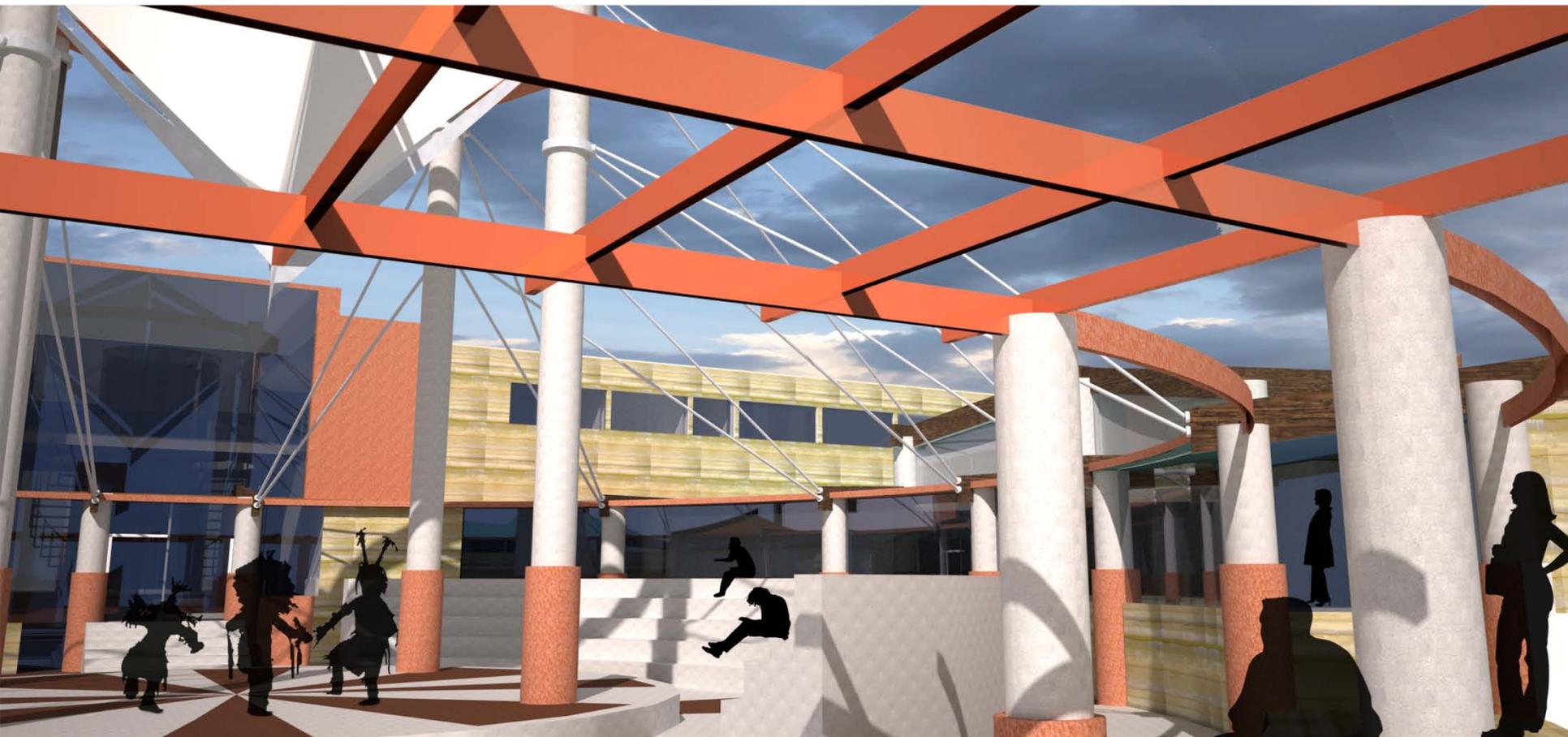
perspectives



perspectives



perspectives



perspectives



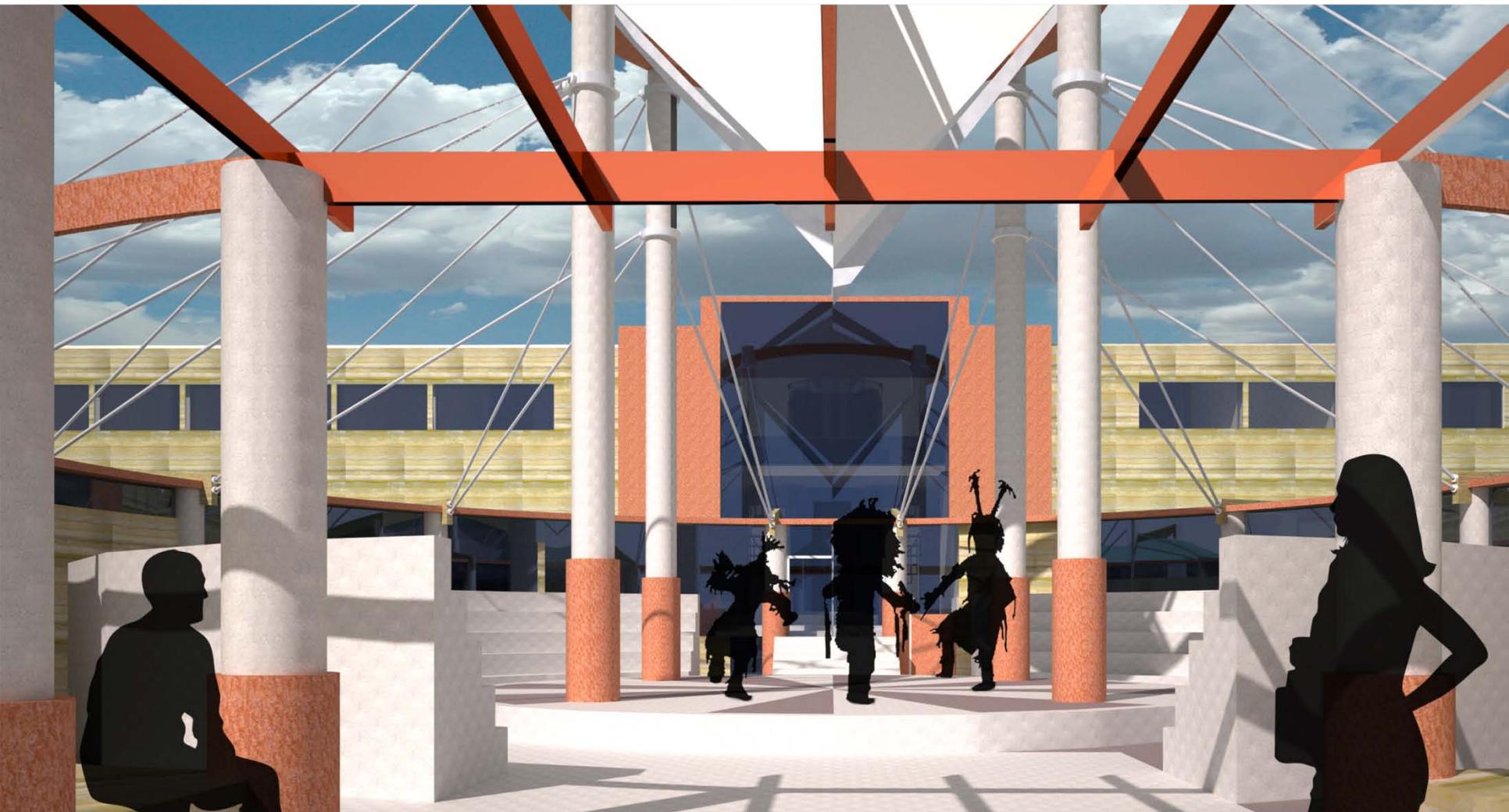
perspectives



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Special thanks to thesis advisor Cindy Urness

Questions???

the end