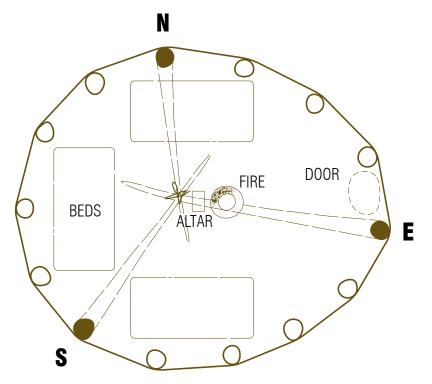
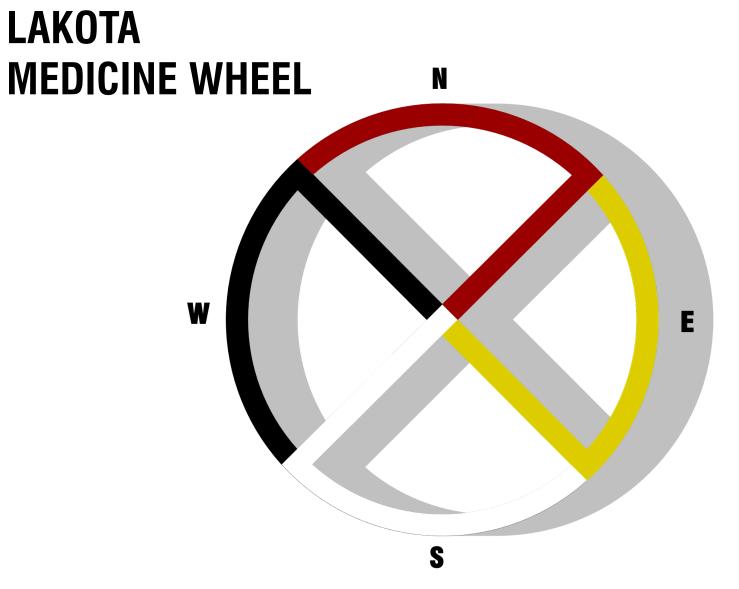




The **Sioux 3 pole tipi** was a staple for the nomadic Plains Indians. The profile of the structure resembled a tilted cone with its steeper side facing westward, the direction of the prevailing winter winds. A double-skin system was also used during the winter months as an insulative barrier to these brutal winds. The entry condition of the Plains tipi predominately faces East, symbolizing the beginning of a new day and new life.

The Oglala Lakota, like most Plains tribes, arranged their tipis into highly organized and well policed camps. When nomadic bands assembled for ceremonies or councils, each tribal division, band, and individual tipi had its assigned location, sometimes upwards to a thousand tipis in a ring three to four dwellings deep, and extending up to a mile in diameter.





**North** (*Red*) - North brings the cold, harsh winds of the winter season. These winds are cleansing. They cause the leaves to fall and the earth to rest under a blanket of snow. Often depicting hardship, the North suggests endurance, power, and resiliency.

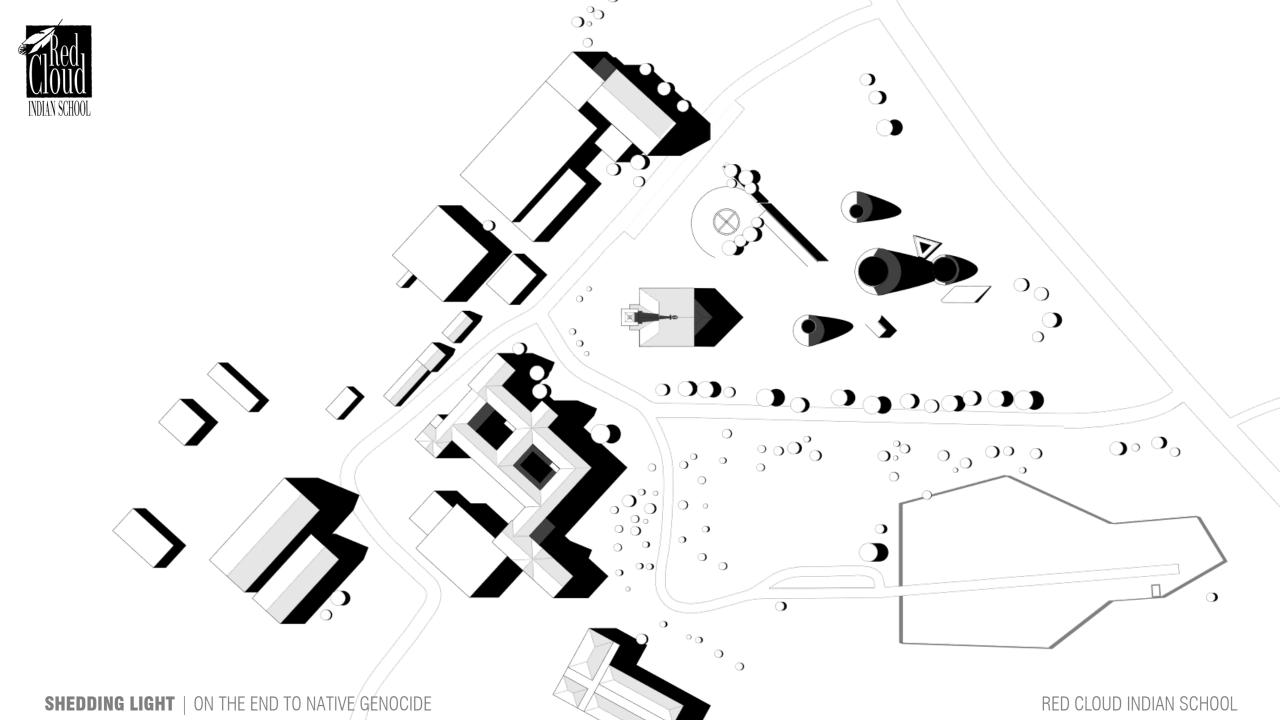
**East** (Yellow) - The direction from which the sun comes. Light dawns in the morning and spreads over the earth. This is the beginning of a new day and new life.

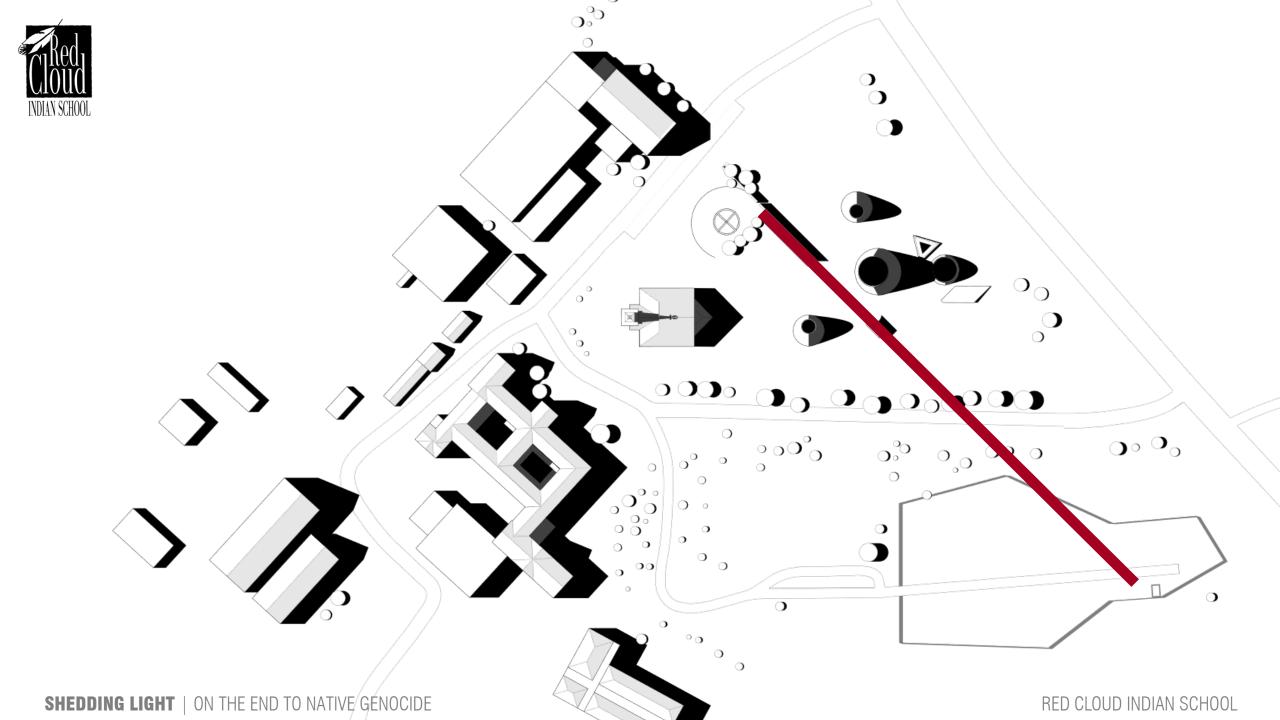
**South** (White) — As the sun is at its highest, this direction stands for warmth and growing. The sun's rays are powerful in drawing life from the earth. It is said the life of all things comes from the south.

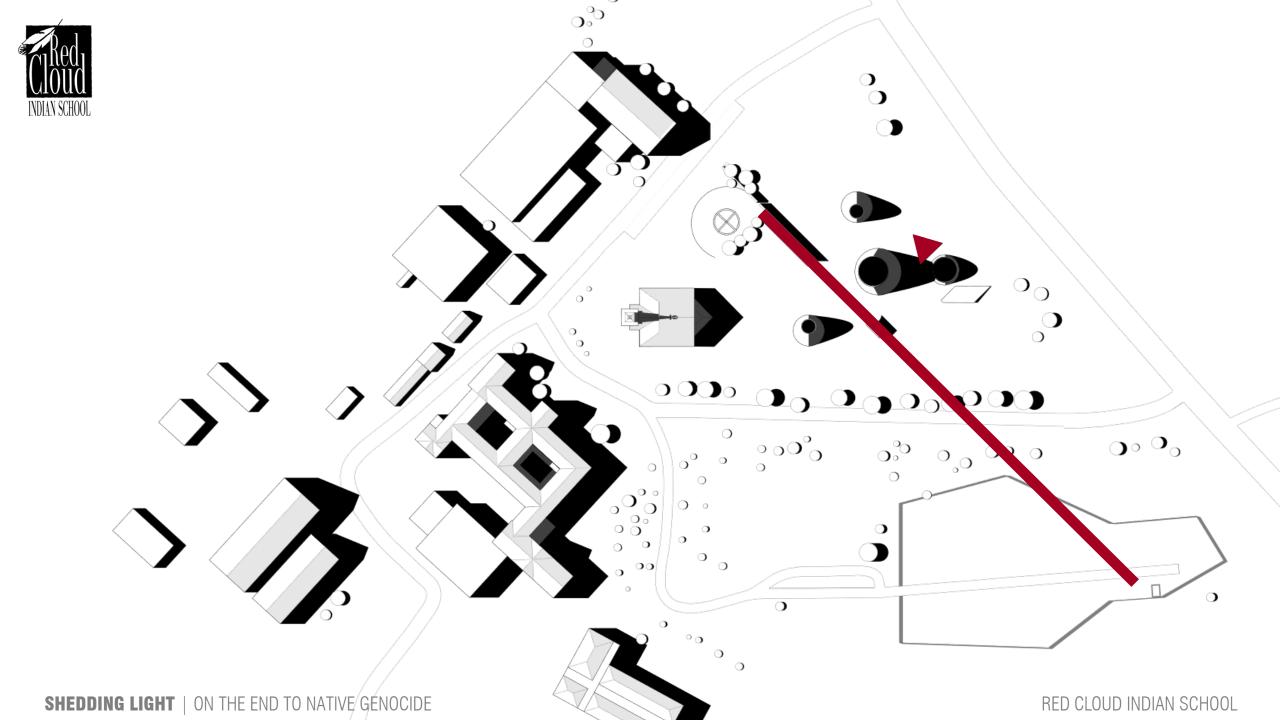
**West** (*Black*) - To the west, the sun sets, and the day ends. For this reason, west signifies the end of life.

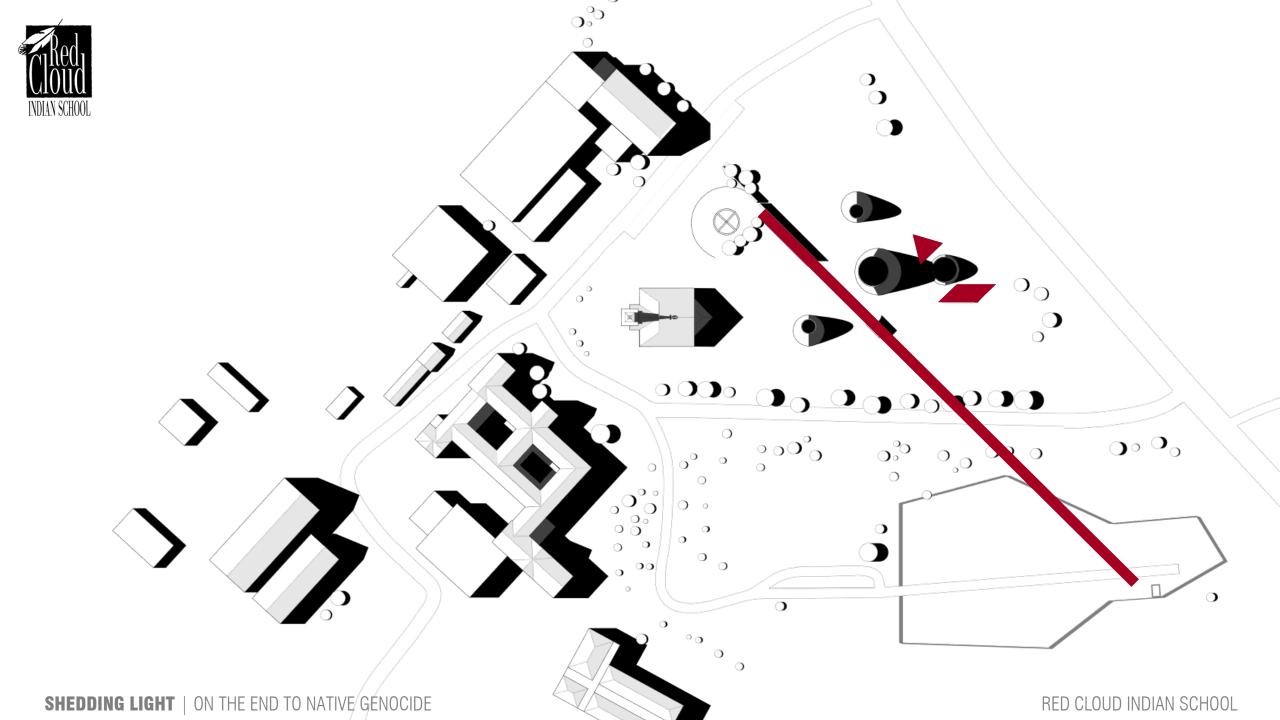
The **Badlands** were the hunting grounds of indigenous tribes thousands of years before it was taken from them during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, Pine Ridge Reservation occupies nearly two-thirds of the dramatic landscape's sharply eroded rock formations, steep canyons, towering spires and the largest undisturbed mixed grass prairie in the United States. The Badlands National Park in western South Dakota continues to hold prevalence in the lives of the Oglala Lakota.

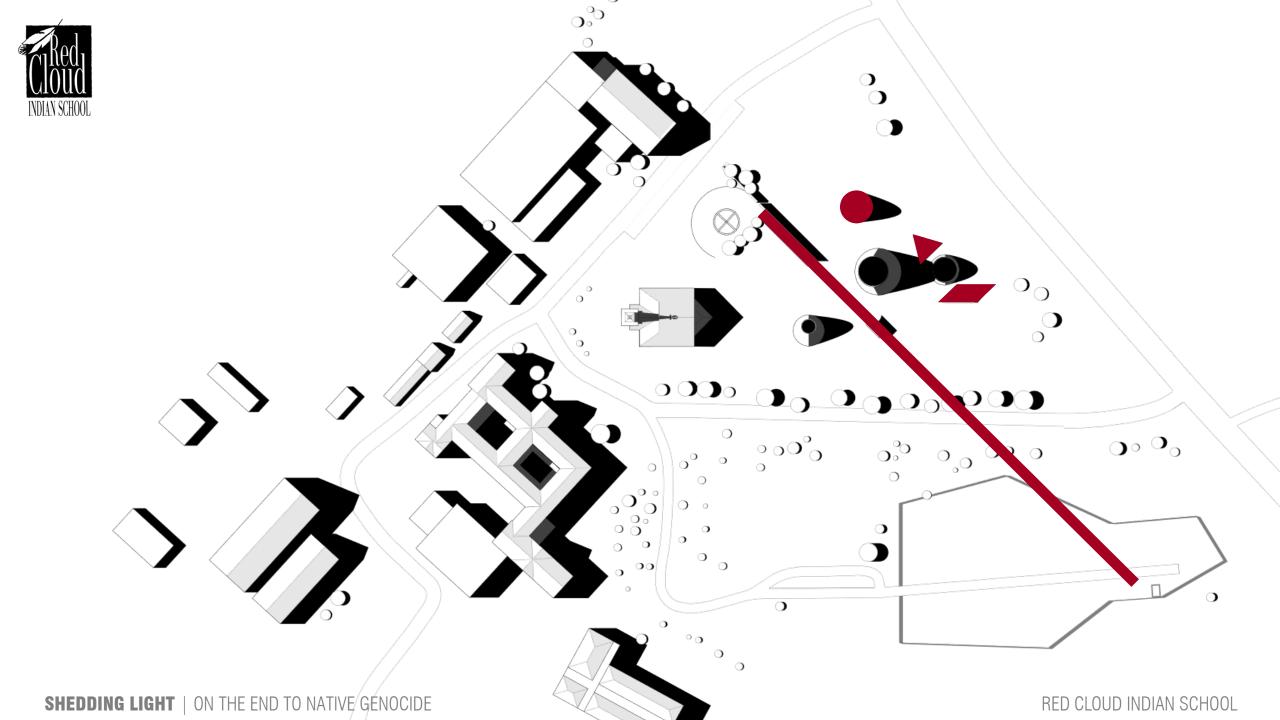


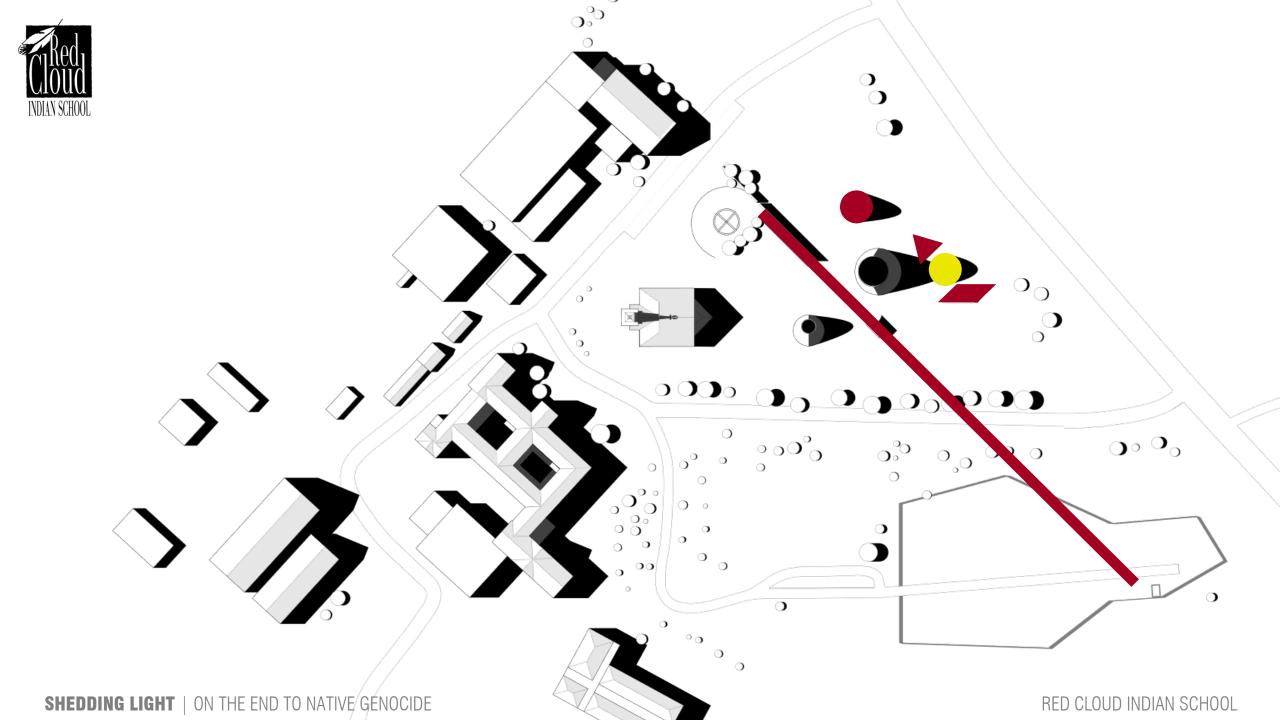


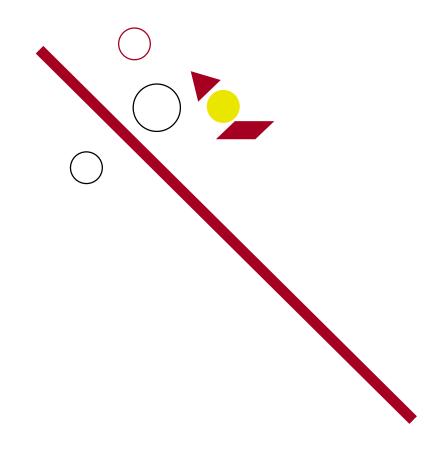


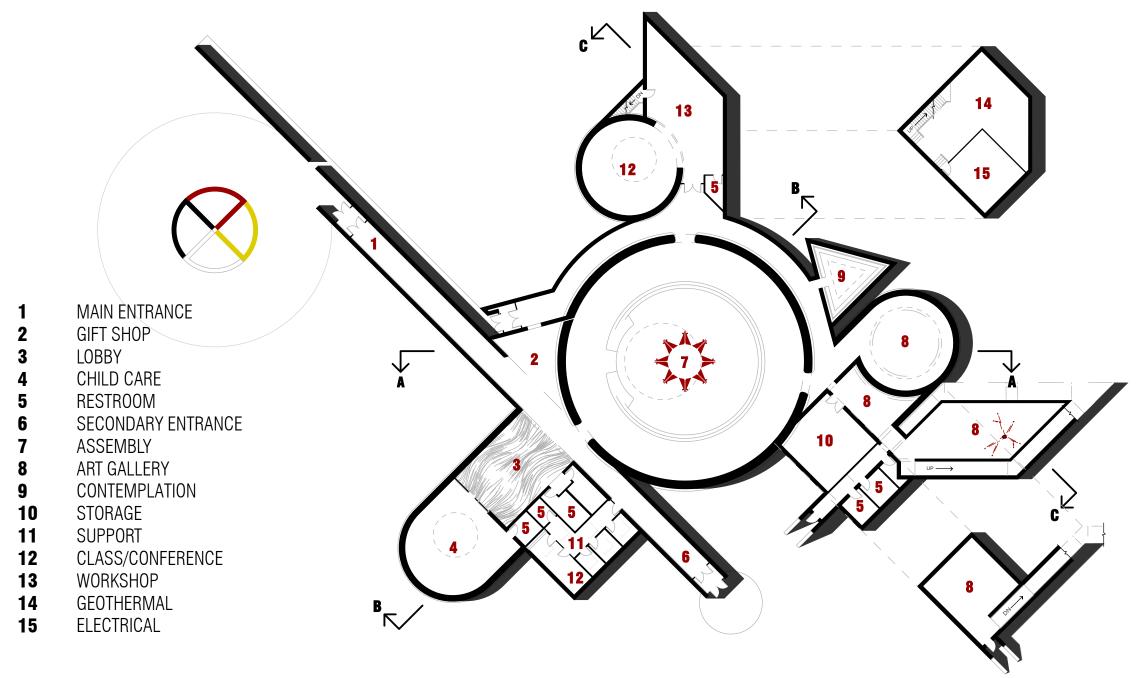


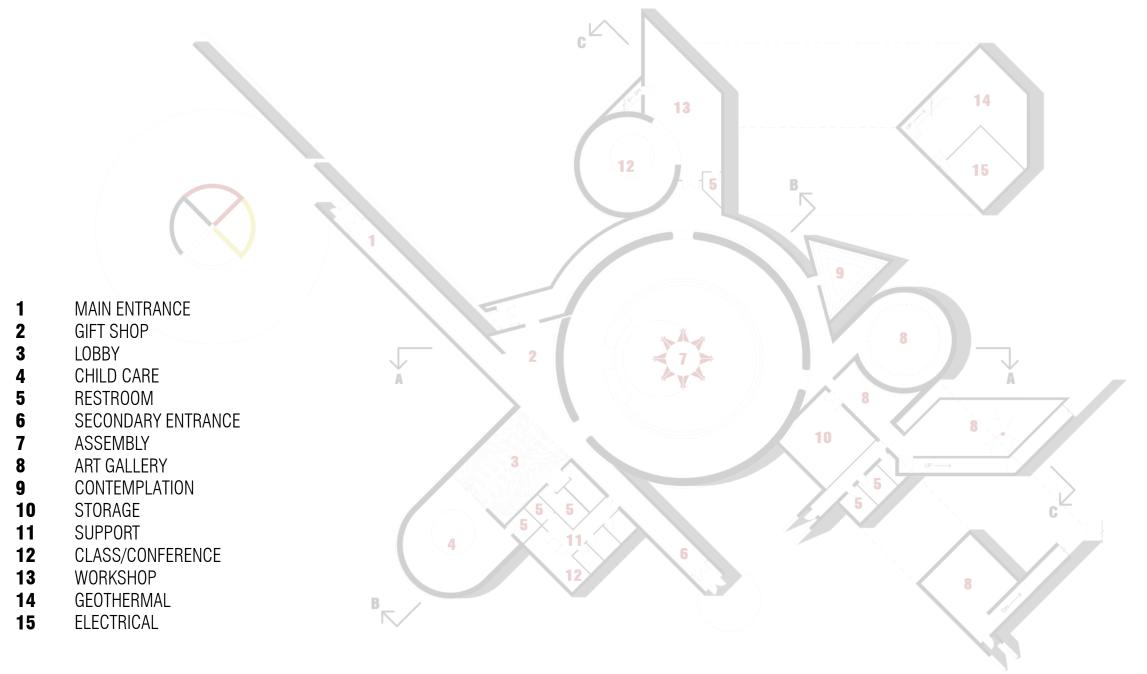


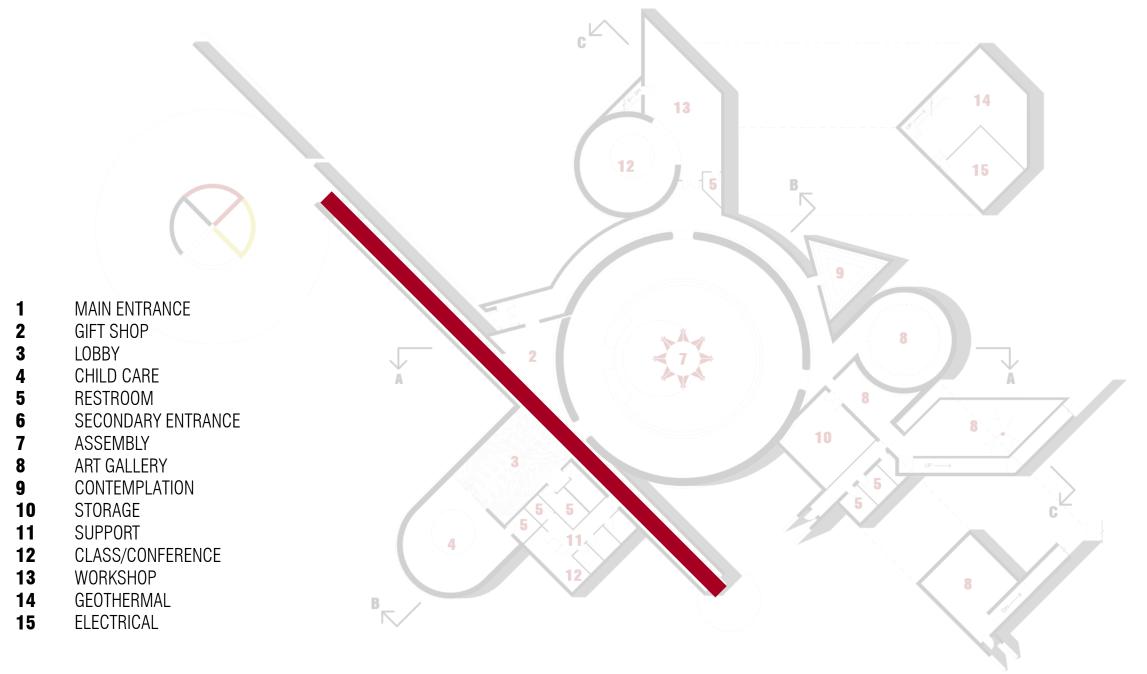


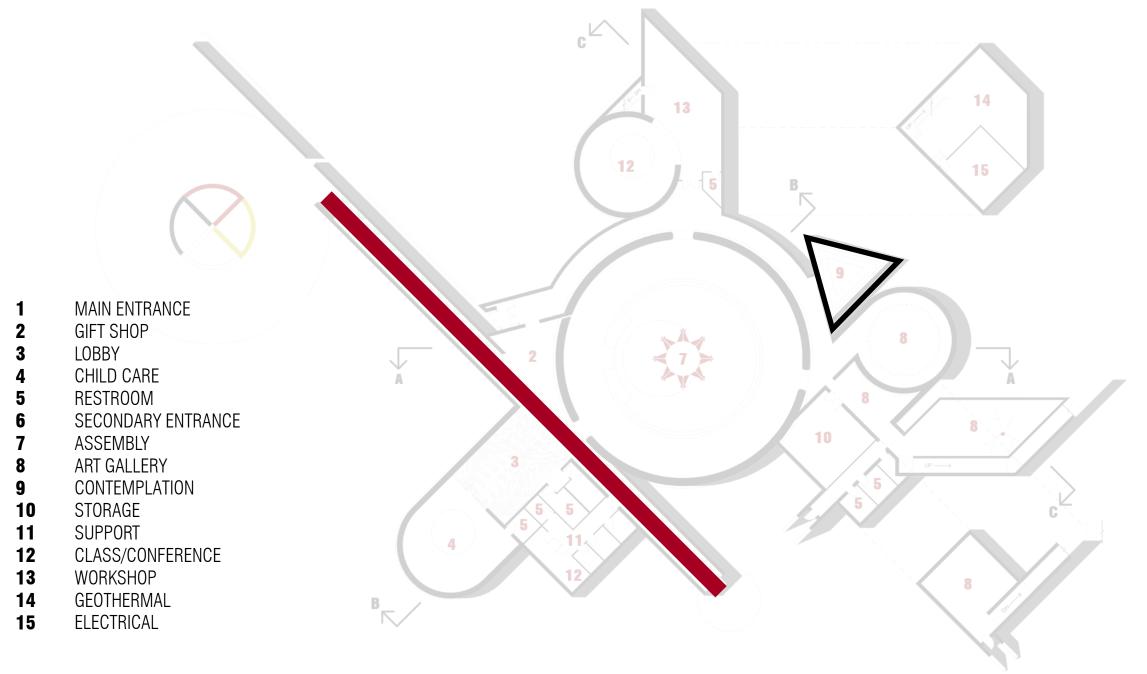


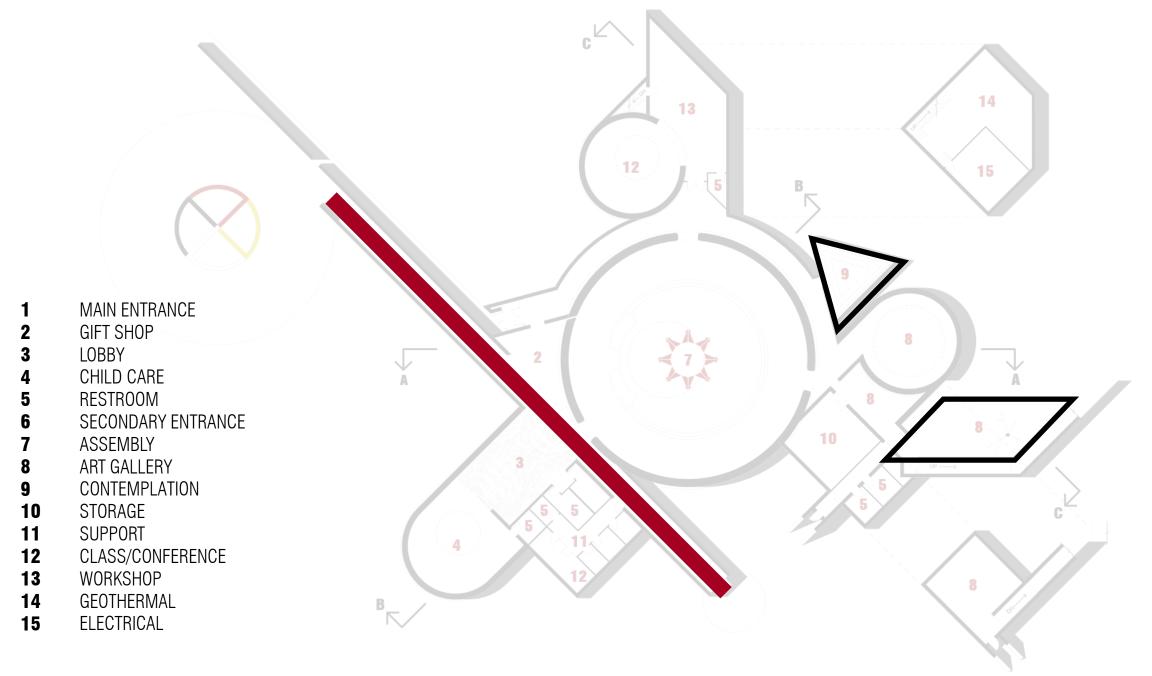


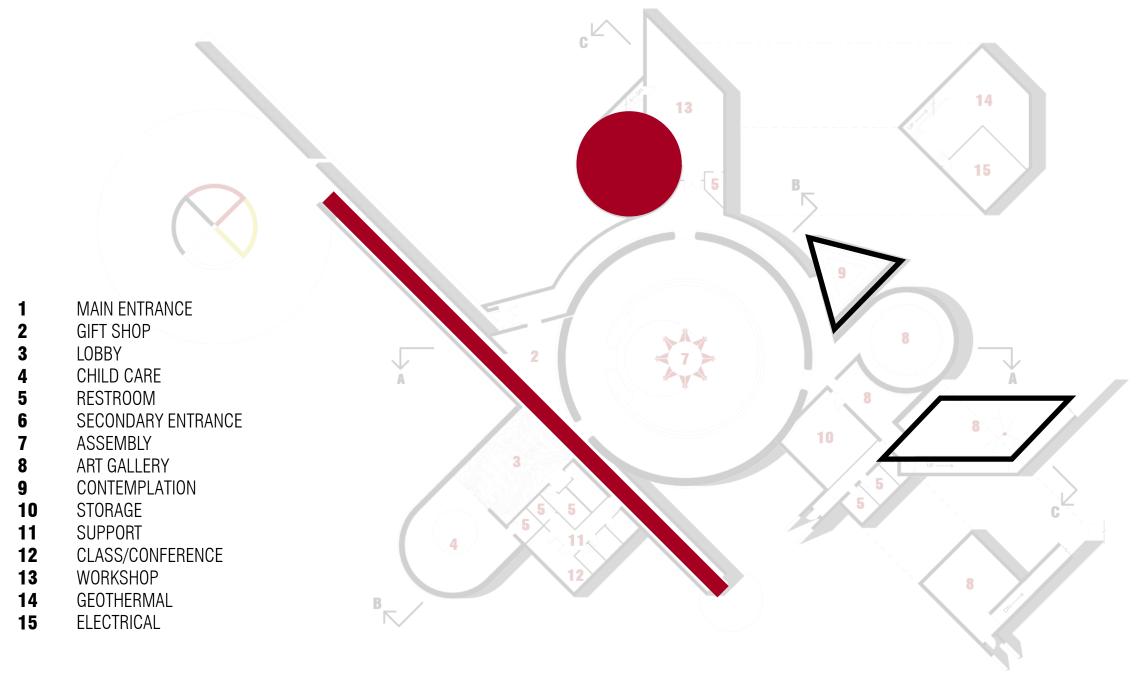


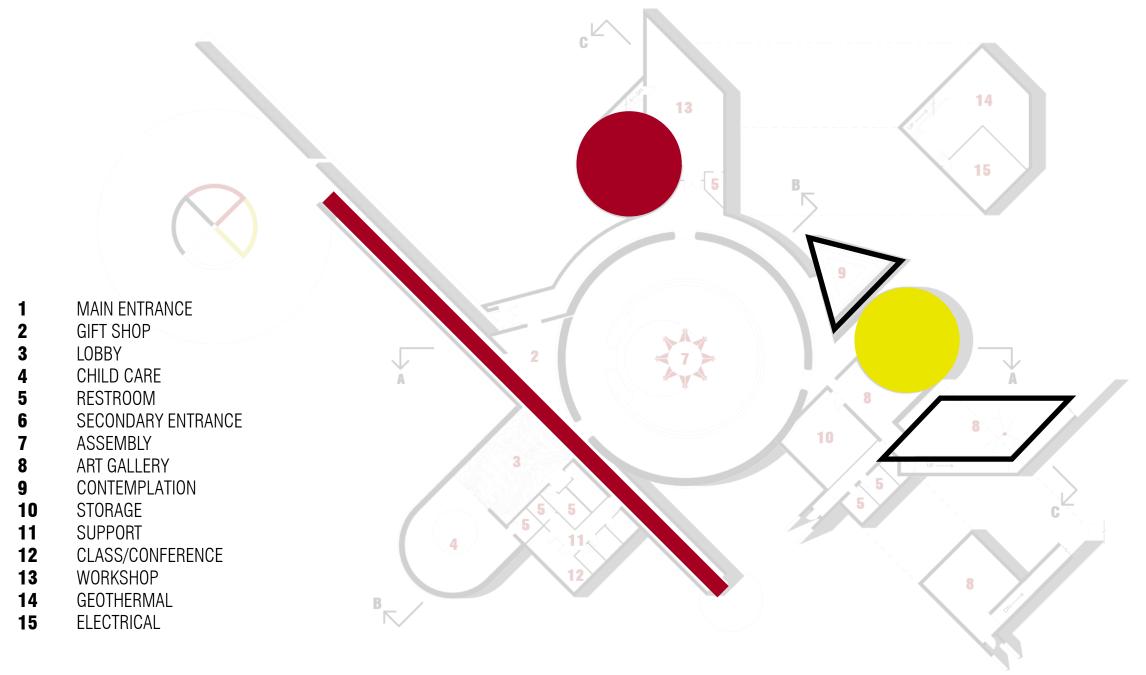


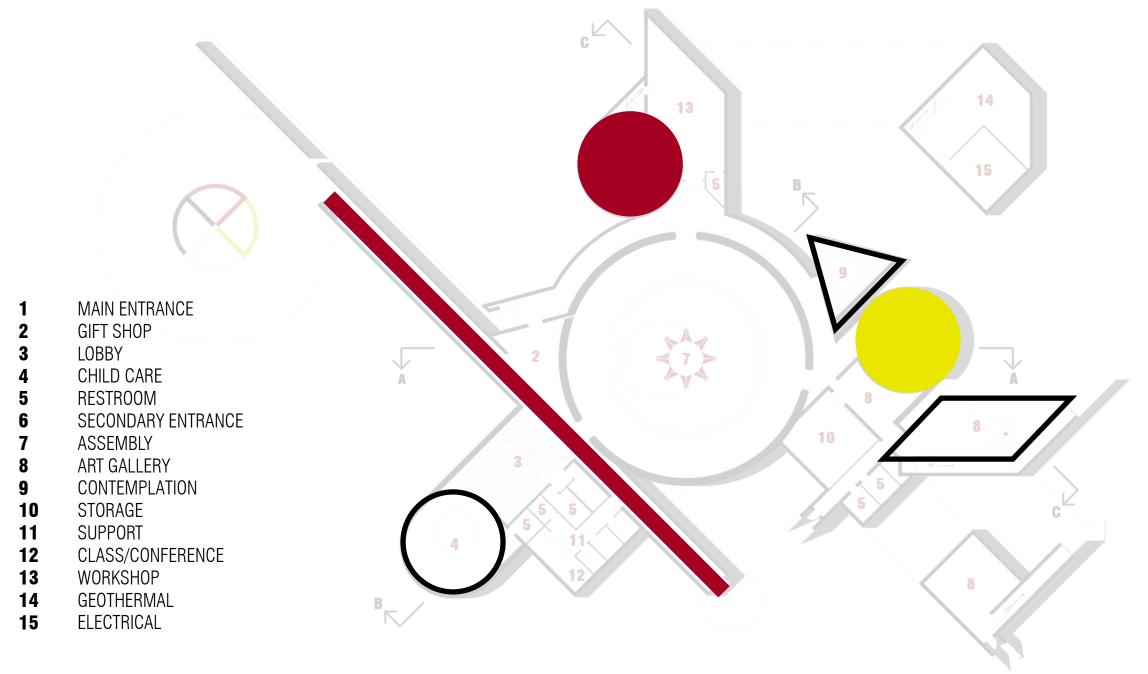


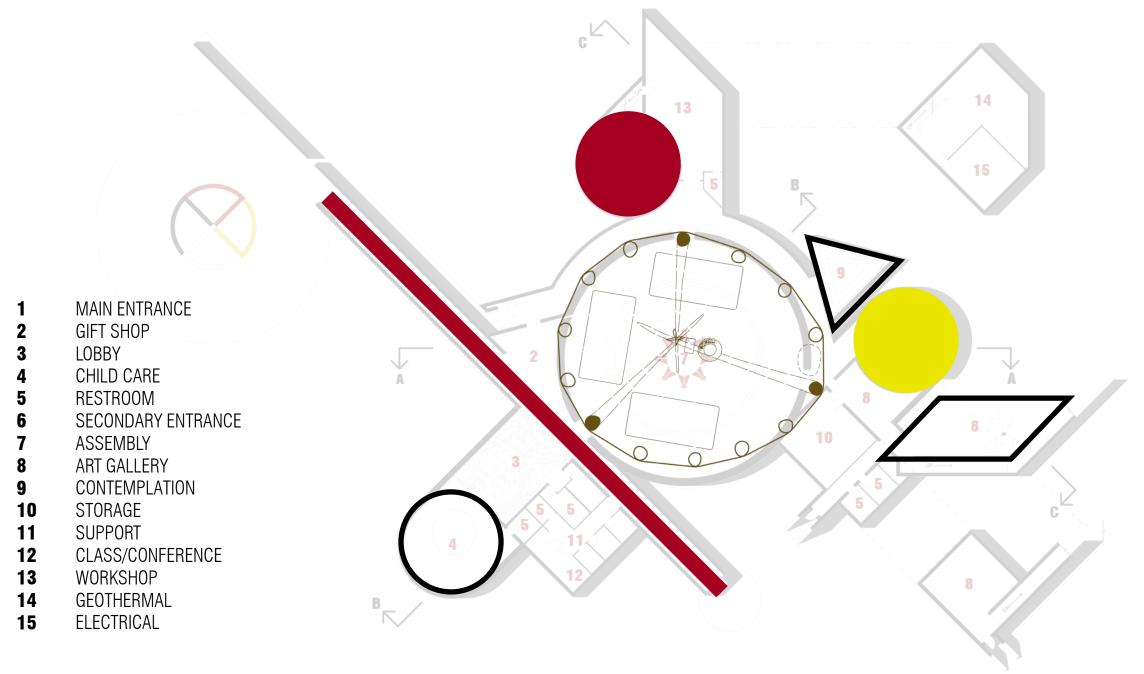


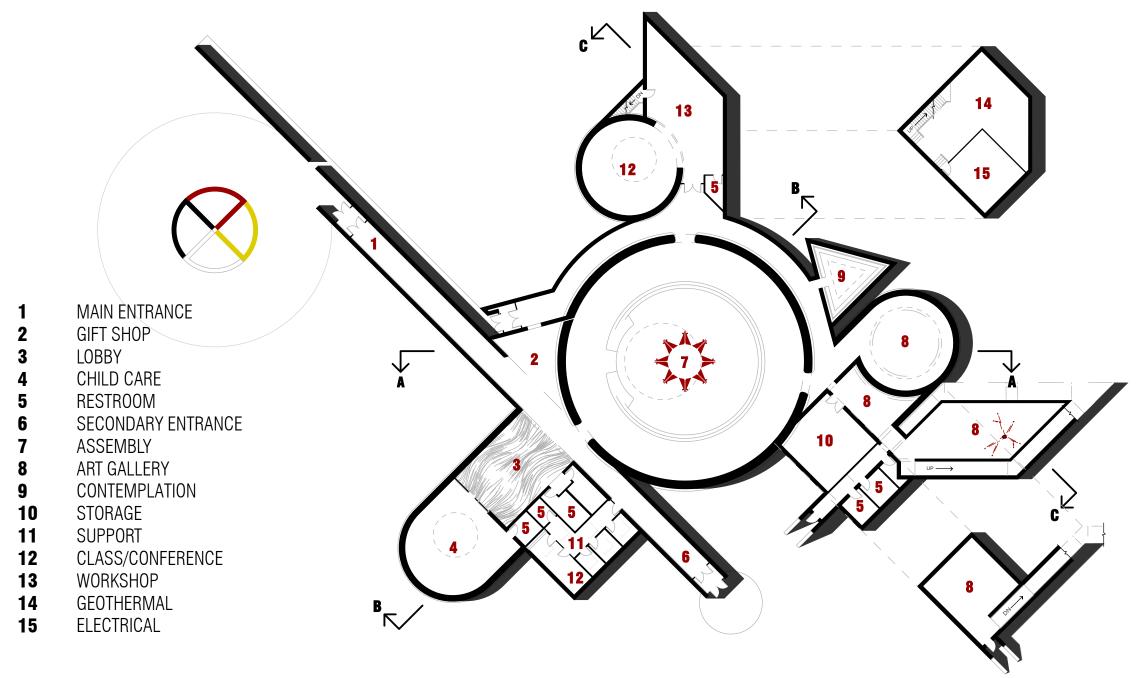


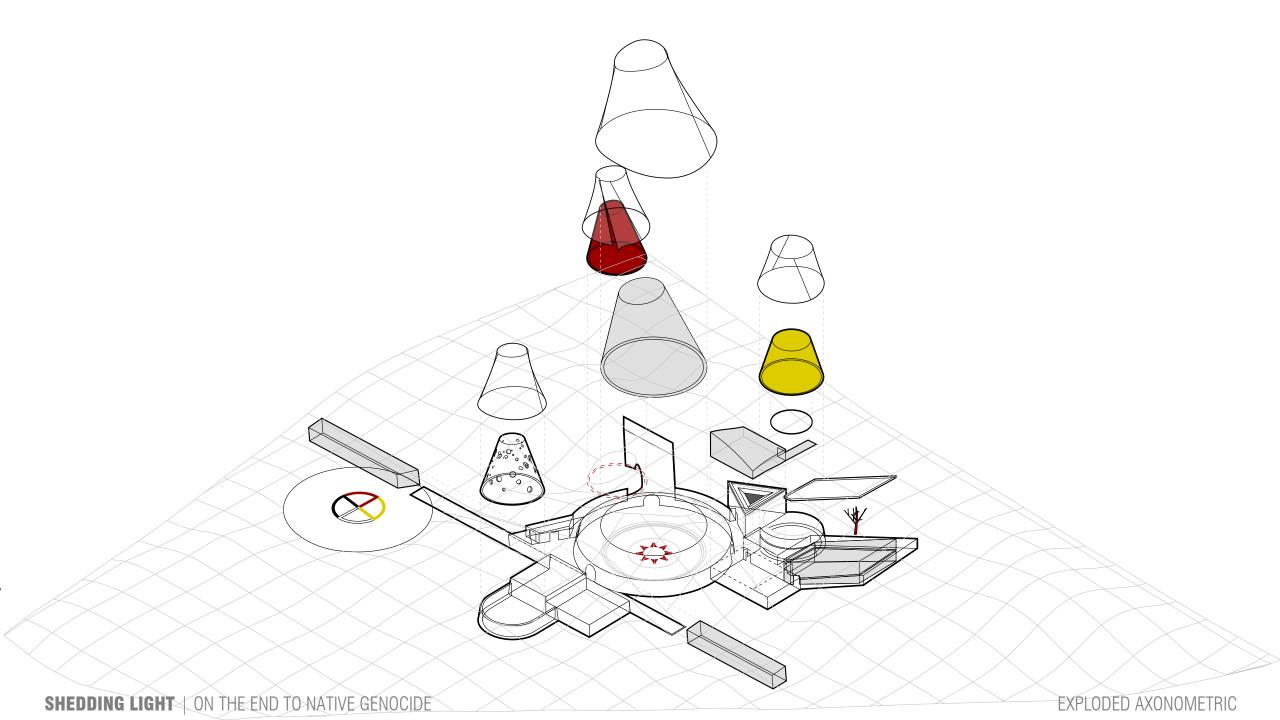


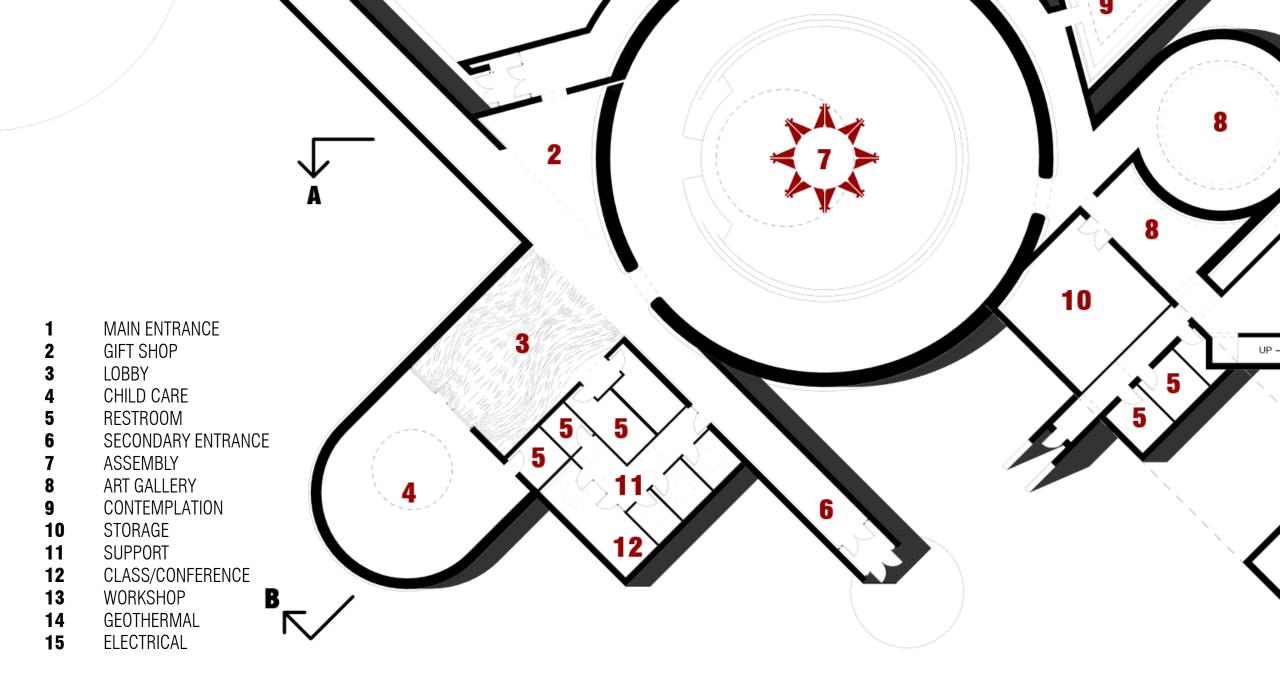


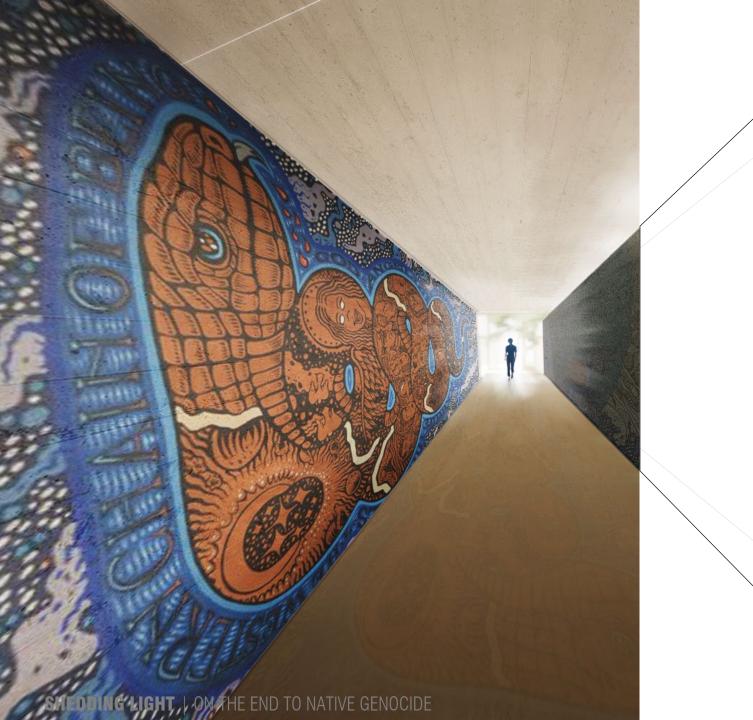






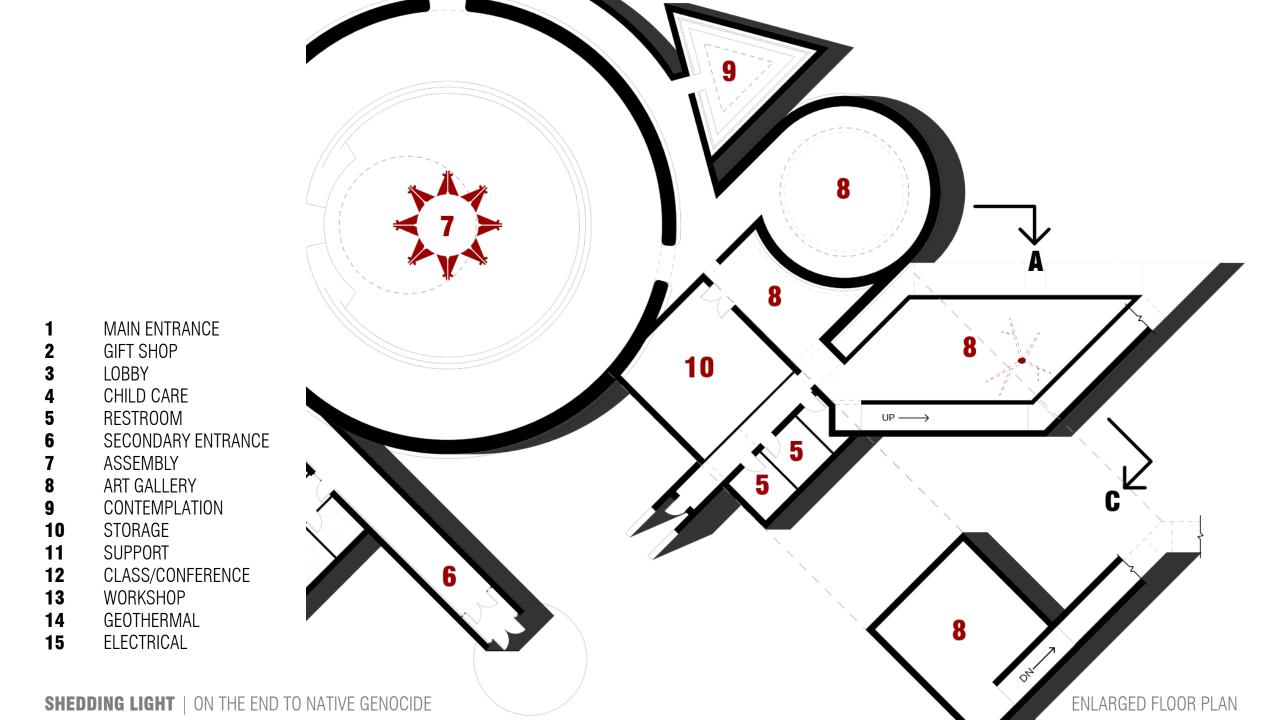










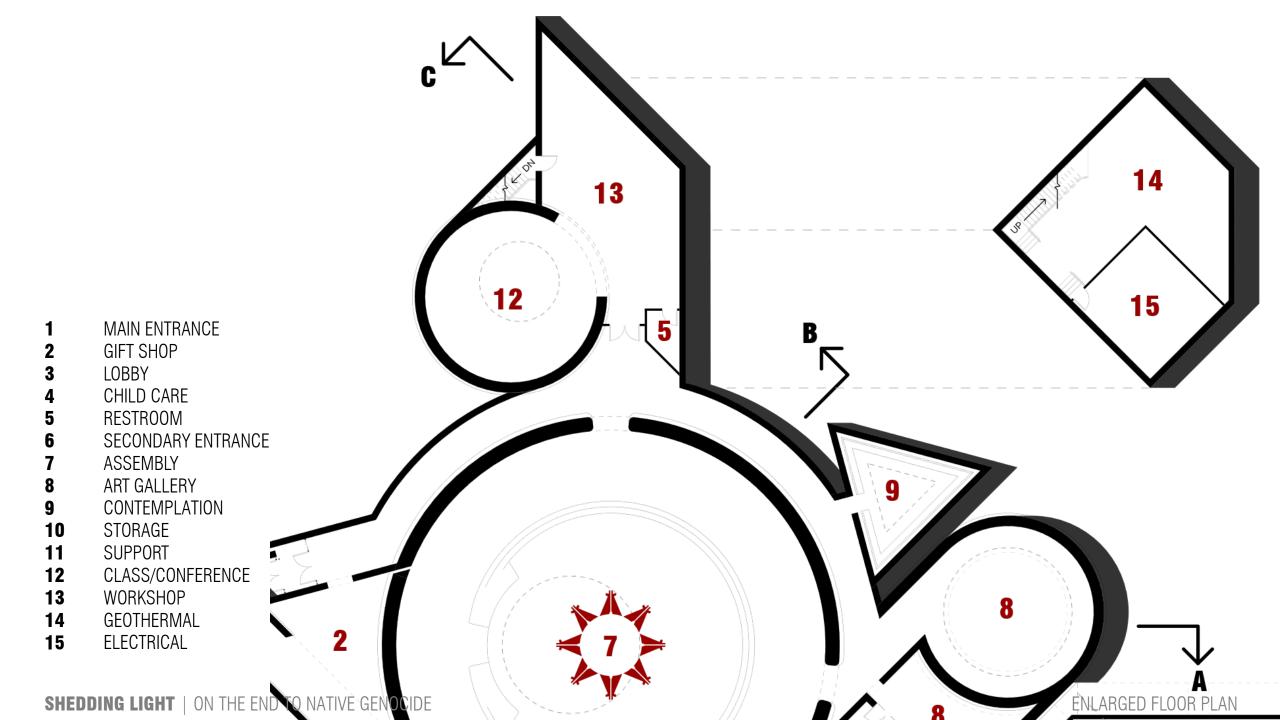


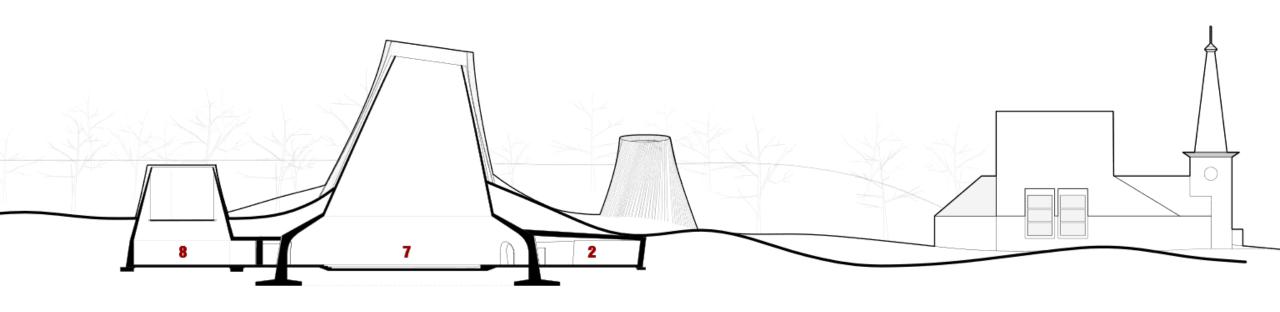








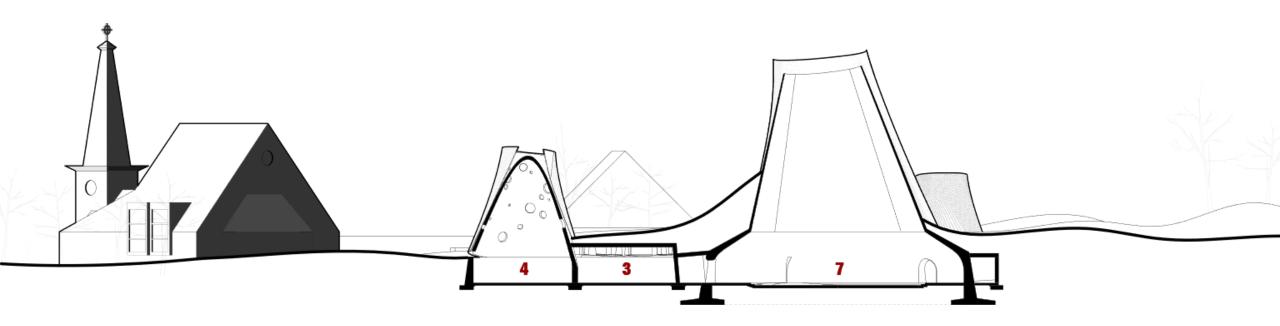




- MAIN ENTRANCE
- GIFT SHOP
- LOBBY
- 4 CHILD CARE
- RESTROOM

- SECONDARY ENTRANCE
- ASSEMBLY
- ART GALLERY
- CONTEMPLATION
- STORAGE

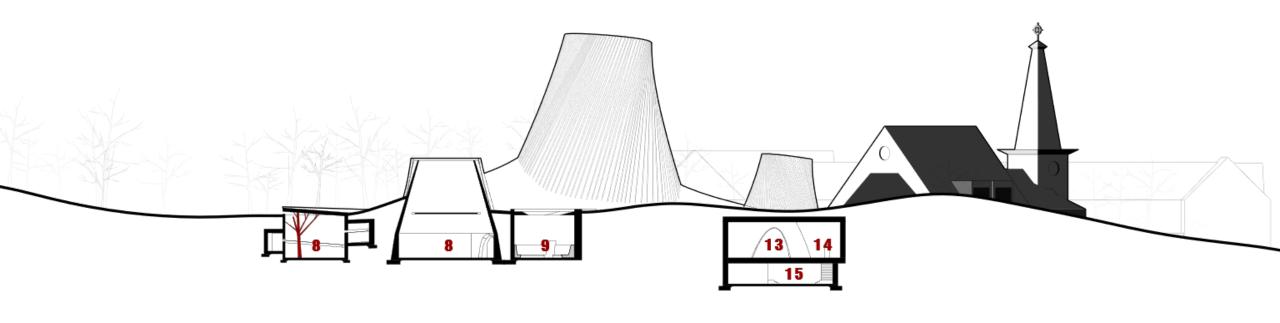
- SUPPORT
- 12 CLASS/CONFERENCE
- WORKSHOP
- GEOTHERMAL
- ELECTRICAL



- MAIN ENTRANCE
- GIFT SHOP
- LOBBY
- 4 CHILD CARE
- RESTROOM

- SECONDARY ENTRANCE
- ASSEMBLY
- 8 ART GALLERY
- CONTEMPLATION
- STORAGE

- SUPPORT
- 12 CLASS/CONFERENCE
- WORKSHOP
- GEOTHERMAL
- ELECTRICAL



- MAIN ENTRANCE
- GIFT SHOP
- LOBBY
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- ASSEMBLY
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- SUPPORT
- 12 CLASS/CONFERENCE
- WORKSHOP
- GEOTHERMAL
- ELECTRICAL

## MITÁKUYE OYÁS'IN

WE ARE ALL SAME