

# REGIONAL HISTORY AND EXISTING USES

## PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Indian Hills is nestled along the north shore of Lake Sakakawea in the Coteau region of Western North Dakota. This location places it in the heart of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, which is approximately 30 miles west of Garrison, North Dakota. A paved highway accesses the site for all but the last three miles.

## GENERAL HISTORY

Indian Hills Resort and Campground, established in the early 1980's, has been a vacation spot for many families. Currently the campground provides primitive camping, cabins, RV sites, condominium, a bath house, convenience store, and boat access to the lake. Directly adjacent to Lake Sakakwea, Indian Hills provides various types of outdoor recreation such as camping, fishing, hunting, boating, sailing, scuba diving, sightseeing, and bird watching. All of these recreational opportunities make Indian Hills desirable to visitors with varied interests.

## UNIFYING IDEA

This project is generated by a desire to learn more about the Indian beliefs and customs. The Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara Tribes, also known as the Three Affiliated Tribes, were the first to roam this land more than 500 years ago. Dramatic changes in the Native American Culture in North Dakota deserve recognition and explanation to the general public. The Indian Hills location provides an opportunity to interpret and educate the public about events of the area in a natural setting.

## REGIONAL HISTORY

The Fort Berthold Reservation is home of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikarian Tribes, under the tribal government structure known as the Three Affiliated Tribes. All three tribes lived in permanent earth-lodge villages for many centuries before the arrival of the white man. Despite a basic similarity of economic and social life, these village people's differed remarkably in language and custom. The Mandan and Hidatsa speak a Siouan dialect, while the Arikara are members of the Caddoan linguistic group being related to the Pawnee.

When first visited by traders and explorers in the middle 18th century, the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara lived very-near their present location. The Hidatsa had three earth lodge villages at the mouth of the Knife River, north of the present town of Stanton, North Dakota, and the Mandan had a half dozen or more villages near the mouth of the Heart River at Mandan, North Dakota. The Arikara were located in central South Dakota with some of their villages ranging as high as the Grand River area. The Mandan and Hidatsa were the "Farmers, Merchants and Bankers," of the Northern Plains. Evidence has been found which indicates that these people were dealing with the Indians of the deep southwest. The Arikara, however, insisted on acting as a broker between the agricultural Hidatsa and Mandan in their bartering with the Mexican and deep southwest Indians in trading for corn during the recurrent droughts, which plagued the southwest.

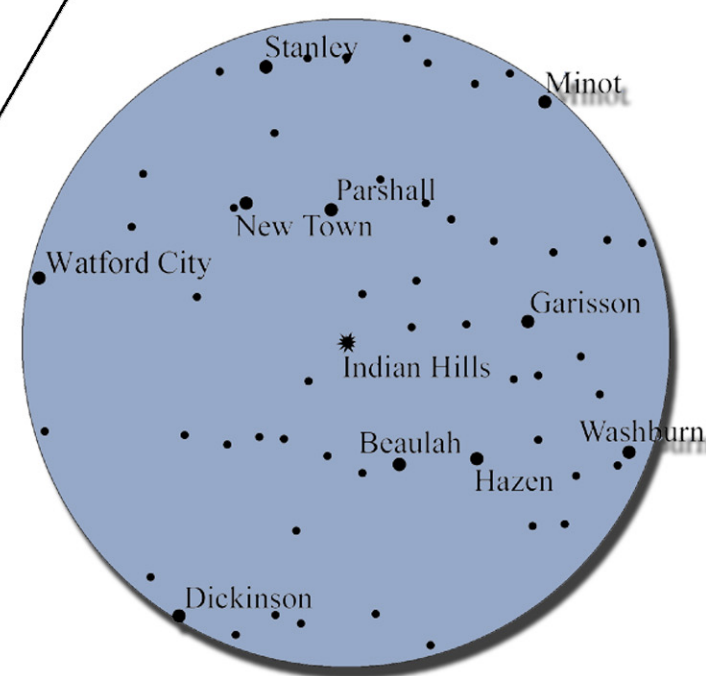
The Fort Laramie Treaty established a vast area of land vaguely described as the entire right bank of the Missouri River from the mouth of the Yellowstone River and from the mouth of the Powder River to the headwaters of the Heart River. This territory which included parts of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota, was named Fort Berthold in honor of an American Fur Company founder, Bartholomay Berthold.

Between 1851, when the Fort Laramie Treaty was signed, and 1891, a succession of executive orders and congressional acts changed the size of the reservation from a maximum of roughly 13,500,000 acres to a gross area (which included white-owned land) of approximately 930,000 acres. During 1954, the reservation lost an additional 152,300 acres of land to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the filling of the Garrison Reservoir (Lake Sakakawea). The waters of Lake Sakakawea inundated most of the well-built up bottom and access roads and fractured the reservation into five isolated segments. The flooding of the bottom lands destroyed the long-established Indian population centers, with the Tribal Agency itself being moved to the city of New Town. In recent years several small communities have since sprung up, the principal ones being White Shield, Mandaree, and Twin Buttes.

The immense loss of natural resources occasioned by the flooding of Lake Sakakawea was cause for only a part of adjustments that have had to be made by the Indian people. No attempt was made to reestablish duplicates of the small Indian villages that existed, thus Indian families were forced to relocate on isolated holdings scattered throughout the reservation. Consequently, social and clan lines were crossed and redressed with former neighbors becoming widely separated, most often times in isolated segments of the reservation. This extreme stress on the Indian people has been partly responsible for movement off the reservation.

## POINTS OF INTEREST

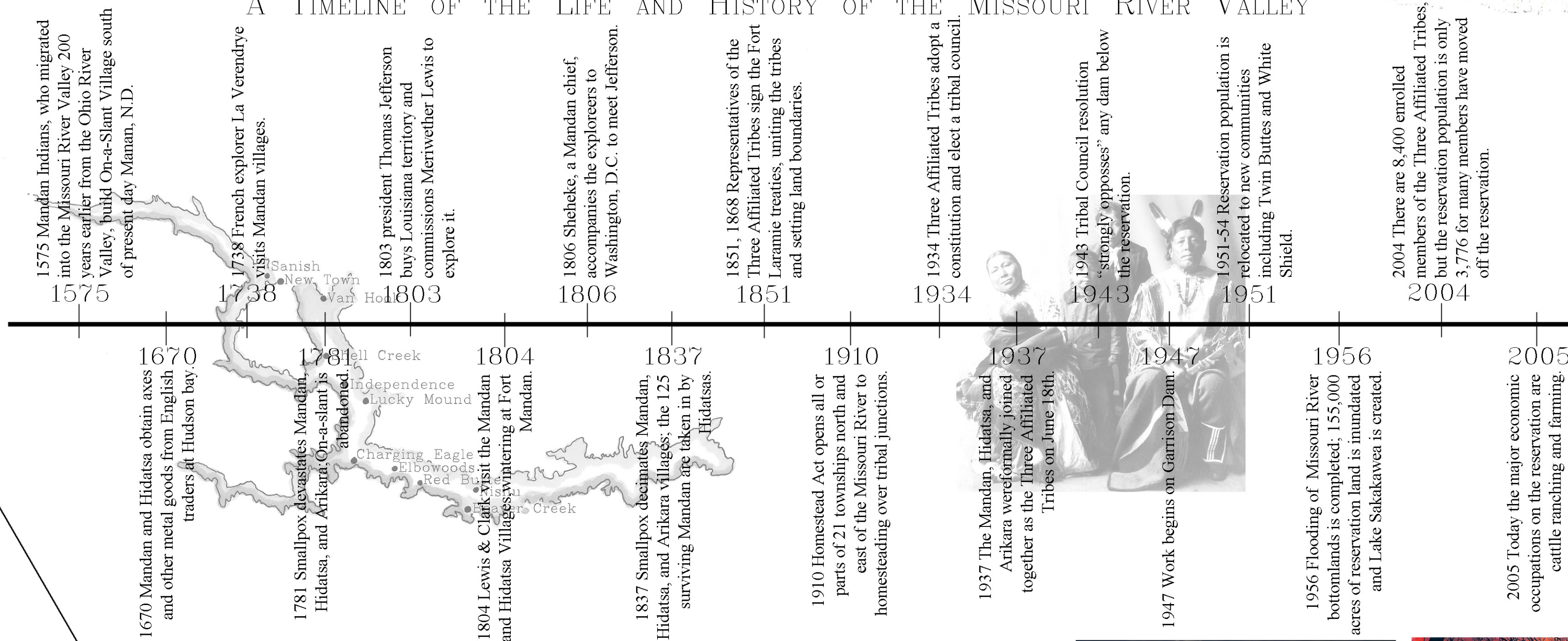
Indian Hills is surrounded by many towns and communities. In fact there are over 50 rural towns and countless farmsteads within a 75 mile or one hour radius. There are several landmarks and places to visit within this region also. Visitors can take in these places of interest:



- o Garrison
  - The Fort Stevenson State Park and Interpretive Center
  - The Garrison Railroad Museum
  - The Garrison Fishing Hall of Fame
- o Mandaree
  - Reunion Bay
  - The Crow Flies High National Historic Site
  - The Four Bears Bridge
  - The Three Affiliated Tribes Bison Herd
- o New Town
  - The Three Affiliated Tribes Museum and Interpretive Center
- o Parshall
  - Paul Broste Rock Museum
- o Riverdale & Pick City
  - Garrison Dam
  - National Fish Hatchery
  - Sakakawea State Park
  - The Downstream Campground
- o Stanton
  - Knife River Indian Villages and Interpretive Center
- o Washburn
  - Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center
- o White Shield
  - The Old Scout Cemetery

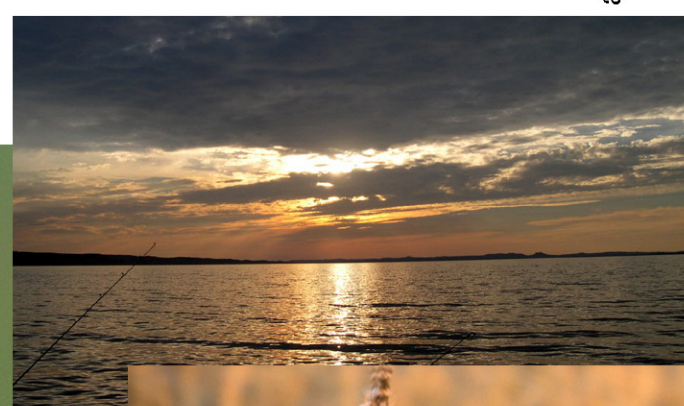
CHARACTER SKETCH OF AN EARTHLIDGE

## A TIMELINE OF THE LIFE AND HISTORY OF THE MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY



## REGIONAL RECREATION & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Three Affiliated Tribes have some of the finest hunting and fishing in the area. Water sports are enjoyed by many residents and non-residents on the Missouri River.



BIRD PHOTOS BY KELLY KRABENHOFT PHOTOGRAPHY

### CELEBRATIONS

The Nation sponsors several annual celebrations with dancing competitions. Summer social events also include powwows, rodeos, races, and softball tournaments. Special powwows are held for individuals who accomplished high achievements at a stage in their life. These usually entail traditional honoring ceremonies to celebrate the accomplishments. The oral tradition is still passed down from the elders to the youth.

### HUNTING

Public hunting grounds offer sportsmen a challenge, hunting pheasants, grouse, partridges, turkey, waterfowl, and deer. Hunting and fishing regulations are established and enforced by the State of North Dakota and the Fort Berthold Indian Tribes Game and Fish Department.

### FISHING

Fishing attracts many visitors to Lake Sakakawea with anglers luring trophy walleye, sauger, saugeye, northern pike, small-mouth bass, chinook salmon and a variety of trout. Catfish and yellow perch can be found in the shallow areas of the lake. The more ardent angler can enjoy year-round fishing in the open tail waters of the dam even in the most sever weather. There are several beach areas and boat ramps for these sports.

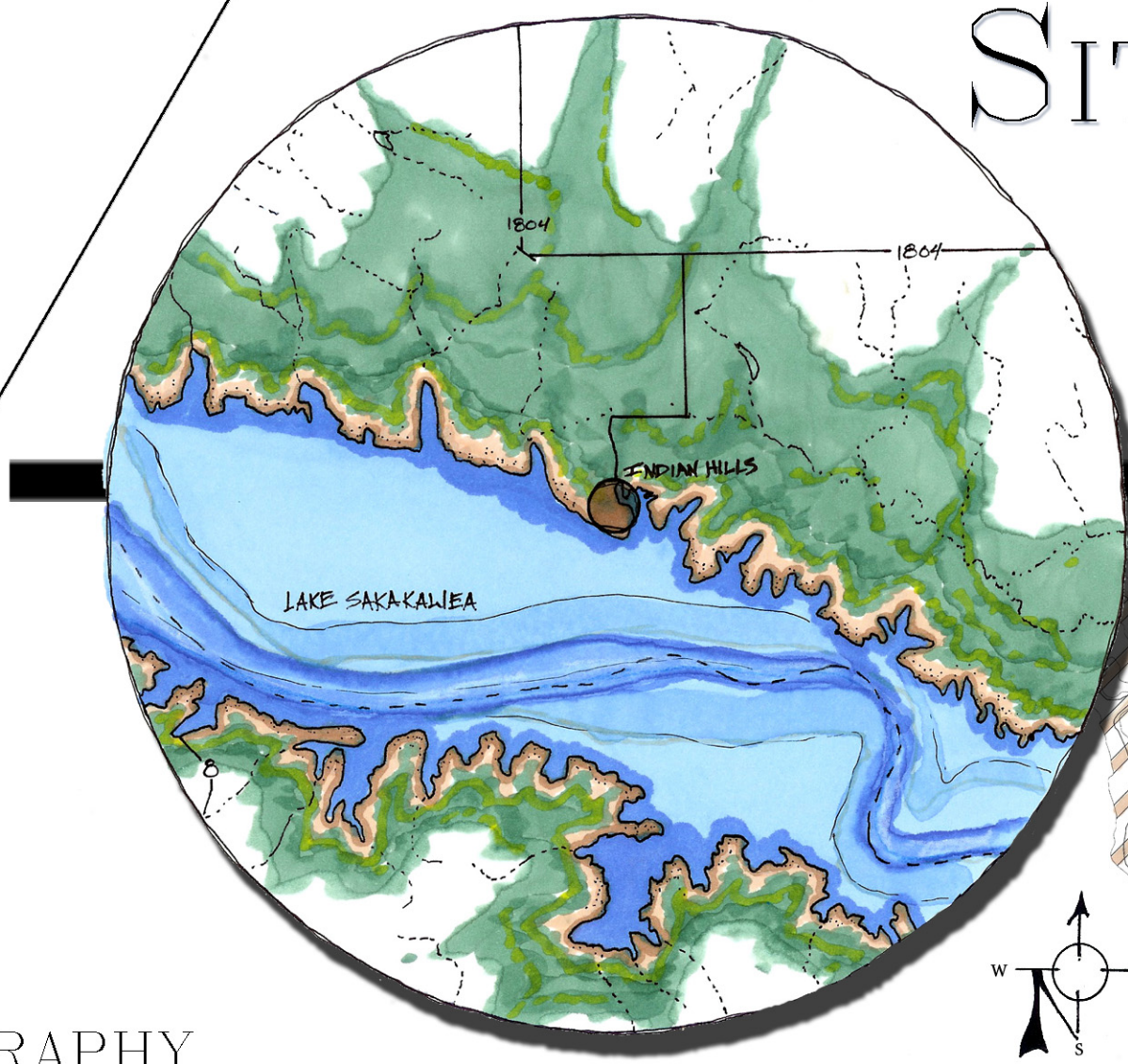
### REGIONAL BIRDING

The beautiful prairie pothole region of North Dakota, with the badlands on the extreme western edge and the mixed grass prairie on the eastern edge with wooded draws and river valleys offer varied habitat to an abundance of birds. 347 species of birds travel through North Dakota, depending on the season. It is possible to see 100 species a day for the avid birder.

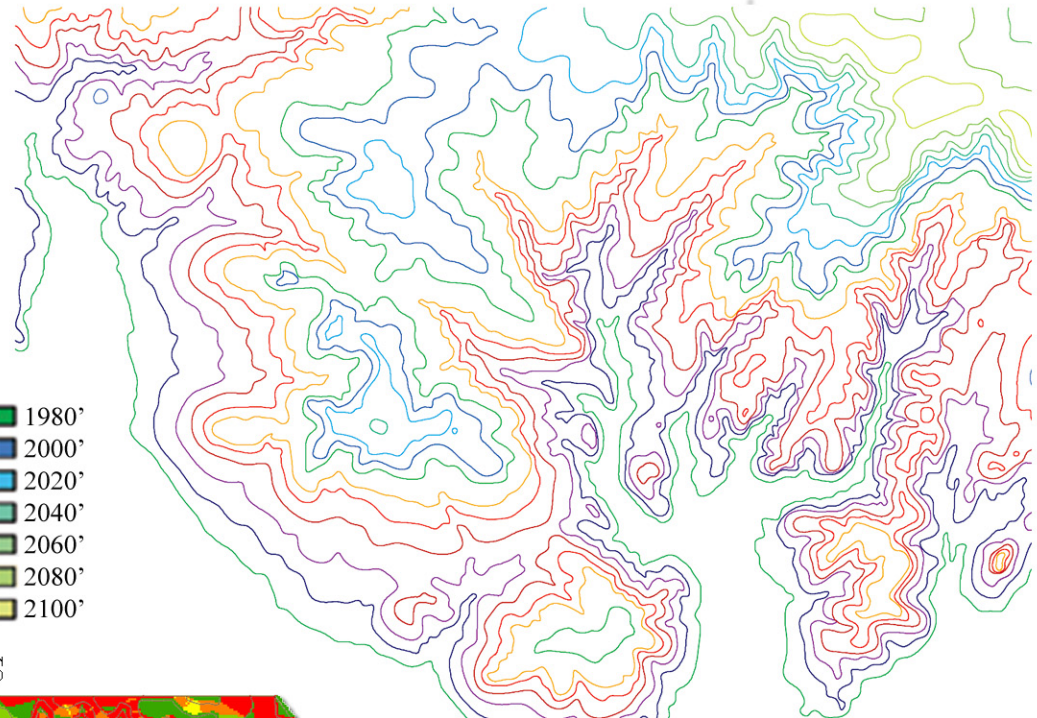


# SITE INVENOTRY AND ANALYSIS

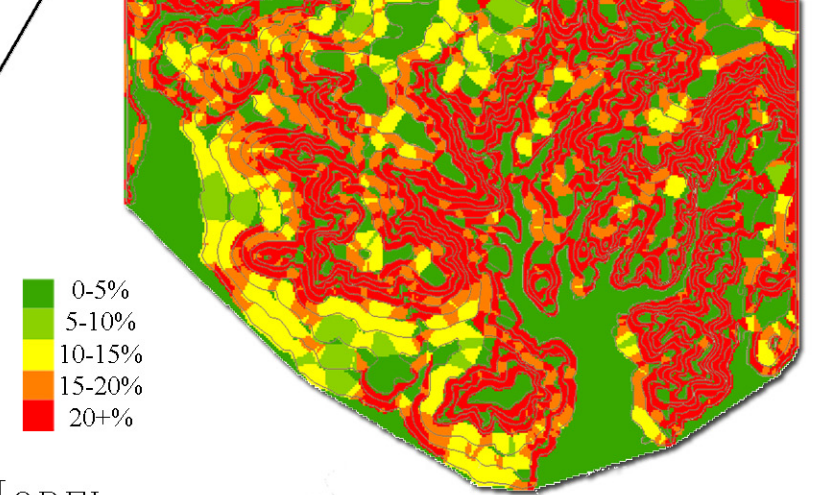
Indian Hills is located on Good Bear Bay, Lake Sakakawea. Visitors will be able to take a paved highway for the entire trip except for the last three miles which are graveled. Indian Hills is positioned in a location that makes it controlled by three different agencies. First, it is overseen by the Three Affiliated Tribes as it is within Reservation boundaries. Secondly, the U.S. Corps of Engineers manages all land surrounding Lake Sakakawea, a quarter of a mile from the high water mark. The clients, who are developing the Indian Hills recreation area, purchased the lease from the North Dakota Park and Recreation. Indian Hills signed a 25 year lease in 1984 to occupy 100 acres of land and water. The lease, now owned by the developers of the resort will run through 2009. The lease requires the land to be zoned for recreational purposes. The North and West part of the campground is privately owned by the current owners of Indian Hills.



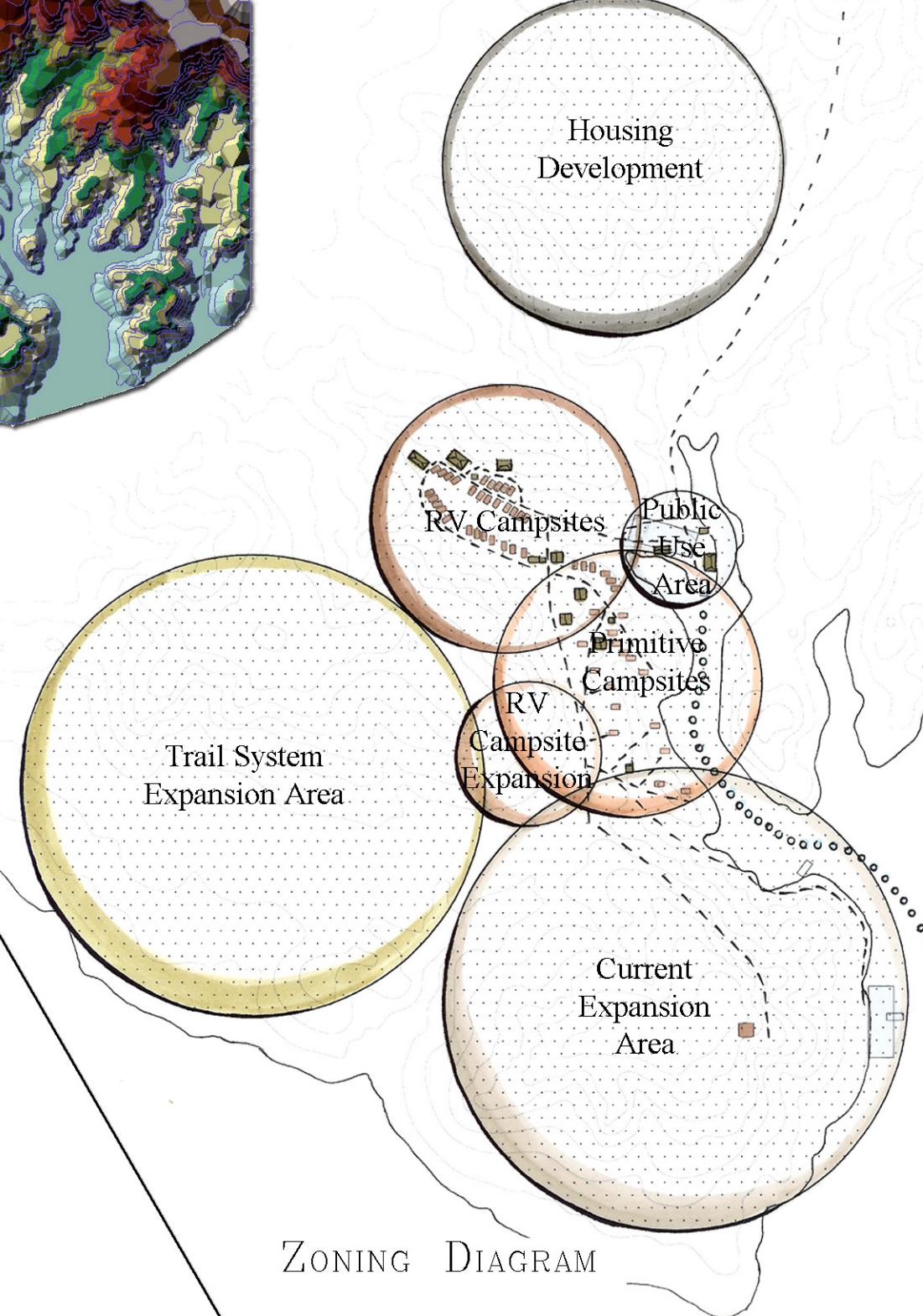
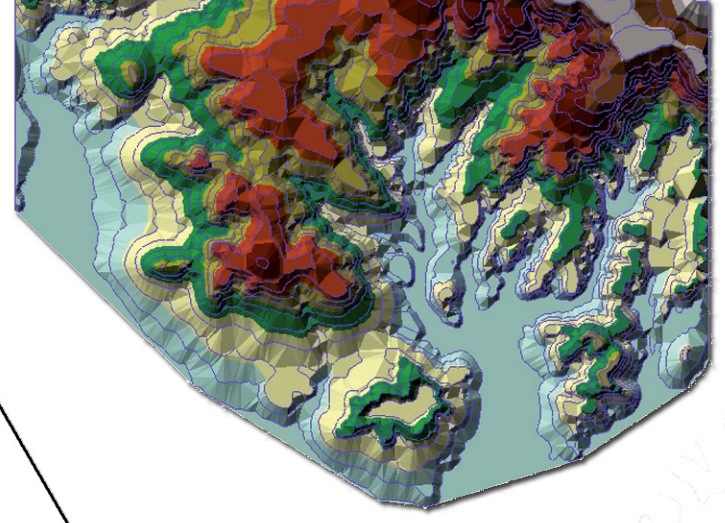
## TOPOGRAPHY



## SLOPE ANALYSIS



## 3-D MODEL



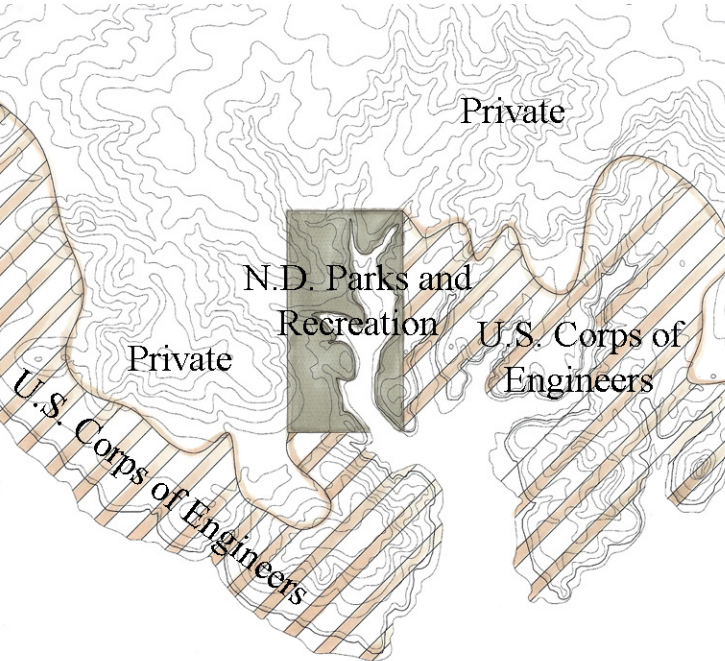
## ZONING DIAGRAM

## EXISTING LAND USE ZONES

- Temporary Housing
  - Full-time and seasonal residents
  - Not attractive
  - Do not fit well into landscape
- Condo
  - Recieves full sun
  - No privacy
  - View of RV's to South and West
  - Does not fit well into the landscape
- RV Campsites
  - Nestled nicely into tree, well shaded
  - Sites are very close together
- Cabins
  - Provide a nice alternative to campers
  - Visually appealing, have a rustic quatilty
  - Could be larger in scale
  - Electricity should be included in all cabins
- Primitive Campsites
  - Two major differences
  - Hardwood Fores; private
  - Prairie; open
- New RV Campsites
  - Excellent view to East and South
  - Little shade, breezy
  - Close to main lake access road
  - Electrical outlets are unattractive
- Restrooms
  - Standard pit toilets
  - Should be replaced



## LAND OWNERSHIP



## GEOLOGY & SOILS

The geology is primarily clay and sandstone hills. There are a variety of soil types within the site and they consist of fine sandy loam, loam, and clay loam. Weathered bedrock is the sub layer for all soil types. Erosion is a concern for the bluffs because they are exposed to all weather elements



- ArA Loam 0-6" Fine sandy loam, loam, clay loam 6-60"
- CaE Loam 0-17" Weathered bedrock 17-60"
- ChD Fine sand Loam 0-18" Weathered bedrock 18-60"
- ChE Loam 0-38" Weathered bedrock 38-60"
- MID Loam 0-17" Loam, clay loam 17-60"
- RgC Silty clay loam, silty clay 0-25" Weathered bedrock 35-60"
- VwC Fine Sandy Loam 0-5" Clay Loam 5-16" Clay Loam, Loam 16-60"
- WoC Loam 0-9" Loam, Clay Loam 9-25" Loam, Clay Loam 25-60"

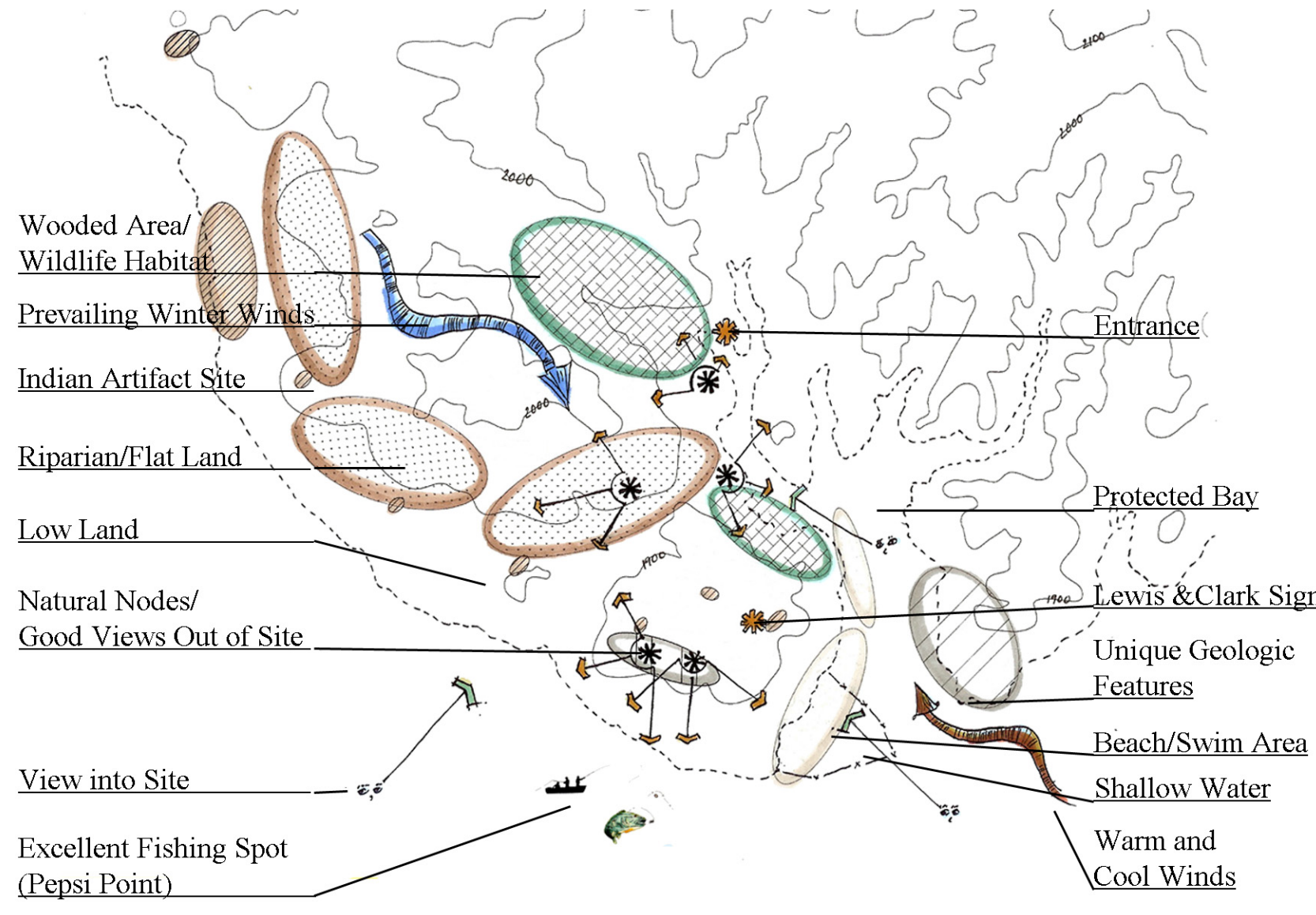
## VEGETATION

Native vegetation in the area consits primarily of grasses, sedges, forbs, shrubs, and trees. Indian Hills falls into the mixed-grass prairie. The diversity of species found in this zone surpasses that in any other prairie type. There are over 150 native and introduced species. Species vary by topography, slope aspect, soil type, and fluctuations in precipitation and temperature.



PANORAMIC OF LAKE SAKAKAWEA AND THE MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY

## ENTRANCES



There are two main land types within the site. The first land type is classified as an area that can be used for passive recreation activities some of the features that fall into this category are scenic water features, high quality wooded areas, and wildlife habitats. The second land type is used for active recreation activities. Features in this type are bay beaches, expanses of water, and riparian/flat lands. Indian Hills has many opportunities for growth and expansion of uses. The above diagram helps locate some of the key features within the site.

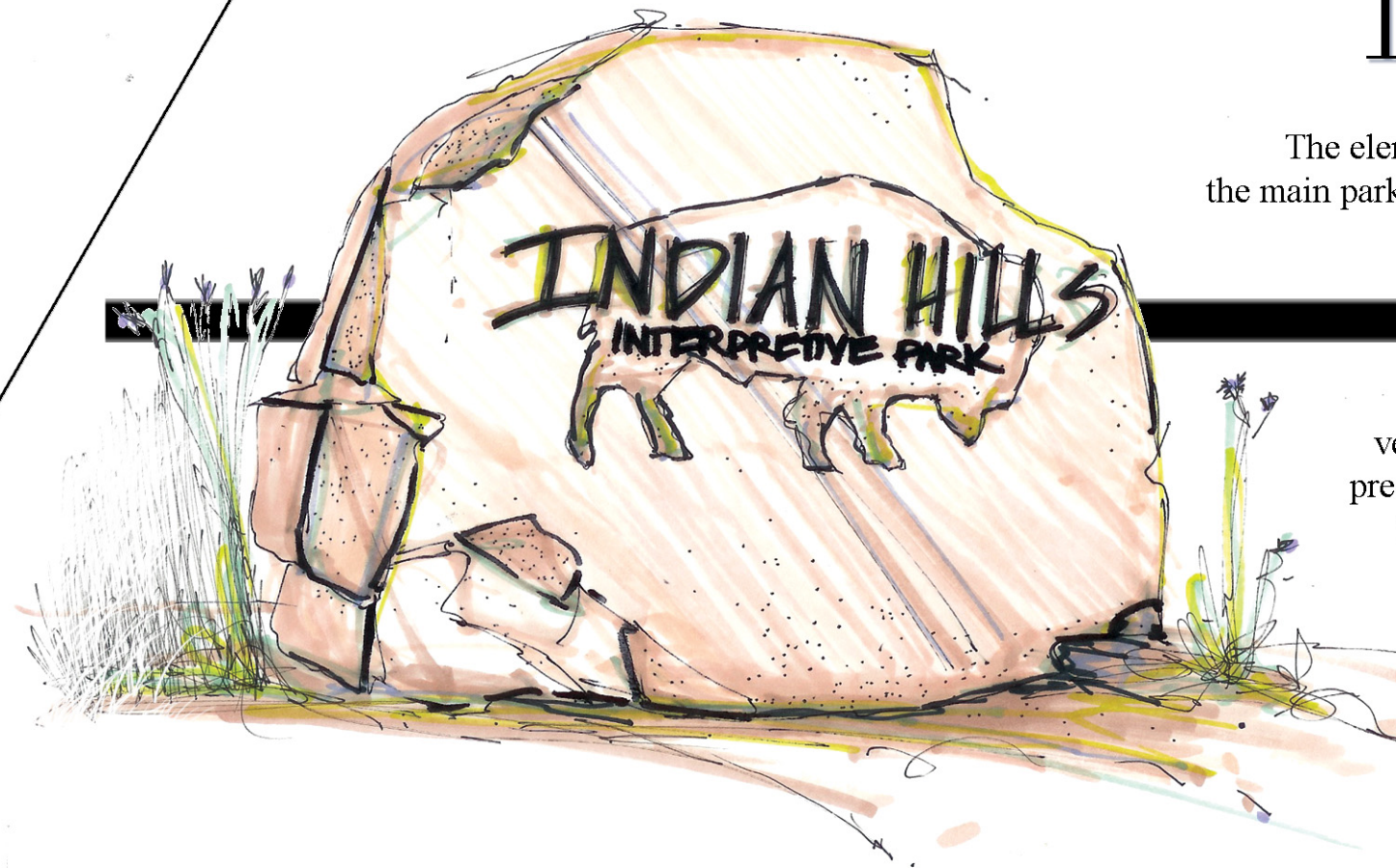


## SITE CHARACTER IMAGES



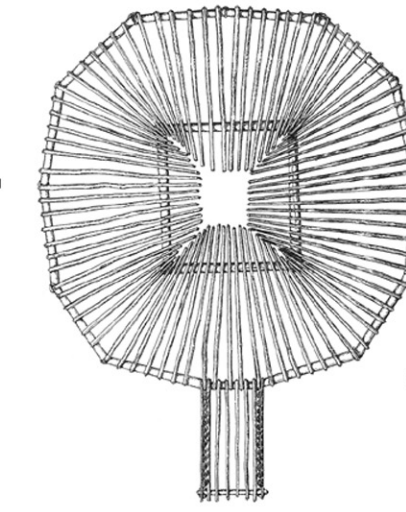
# INTERPRETIVE ELEMENTS

The elements shown below are all located at the entrance of the park. The Entrance Sign will be placed on the right side of the road before entering the main parking lot. The Information Kiosk is located directly North of the Convenience Store and the Bridge is attached to the deck that surrounds the store.

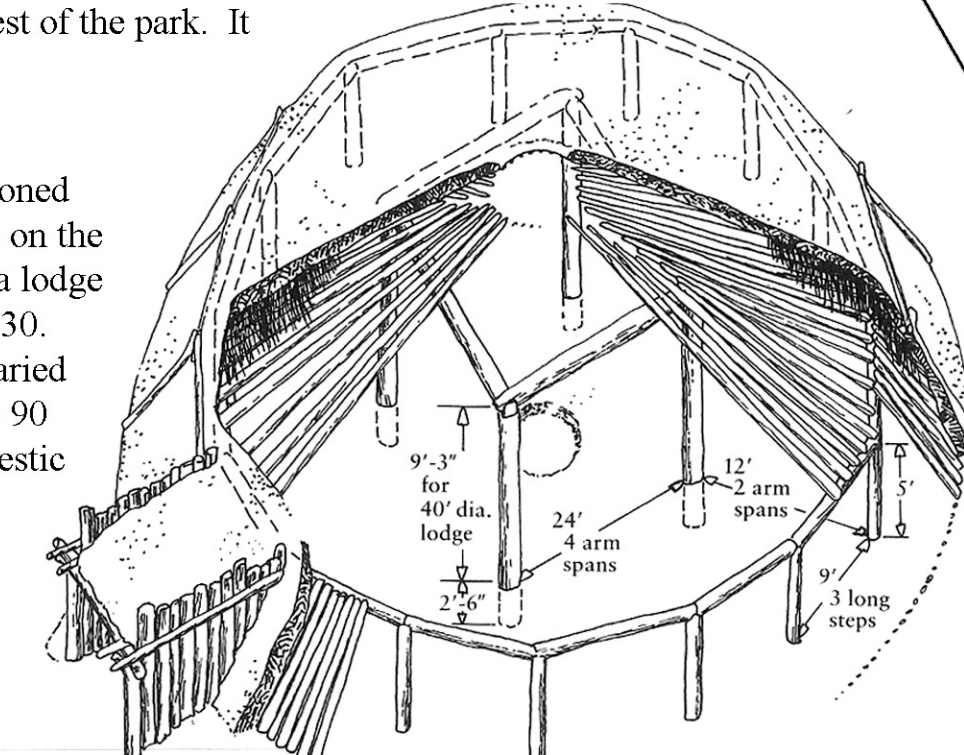


The Buffalo is a good sign, a strong power, and a special messenger of strength and survival to the Plains tribes. The very essence of the Plains Indian culture, their survival, their religion, their way of life, and the basis of their spirituality was predicted upon the Buffalo. Therefore, it is only appropriate that the image of the buffalo is engraved in the main entrance sign to Indian Hills Interpretive Park. This image gives a hint to visitors of what is to come throughout the rest of the park. It also provides a special connection with any visitor that is of Native-American descent.

The sandstone boulder is approximately ten feet in width and six feet in height. The lettering is carved into the stone and a stain is then applied. The buffalo carving is also stained except slightly lighter in color. Native prairie grasses frame the boulder for a very natural feel.



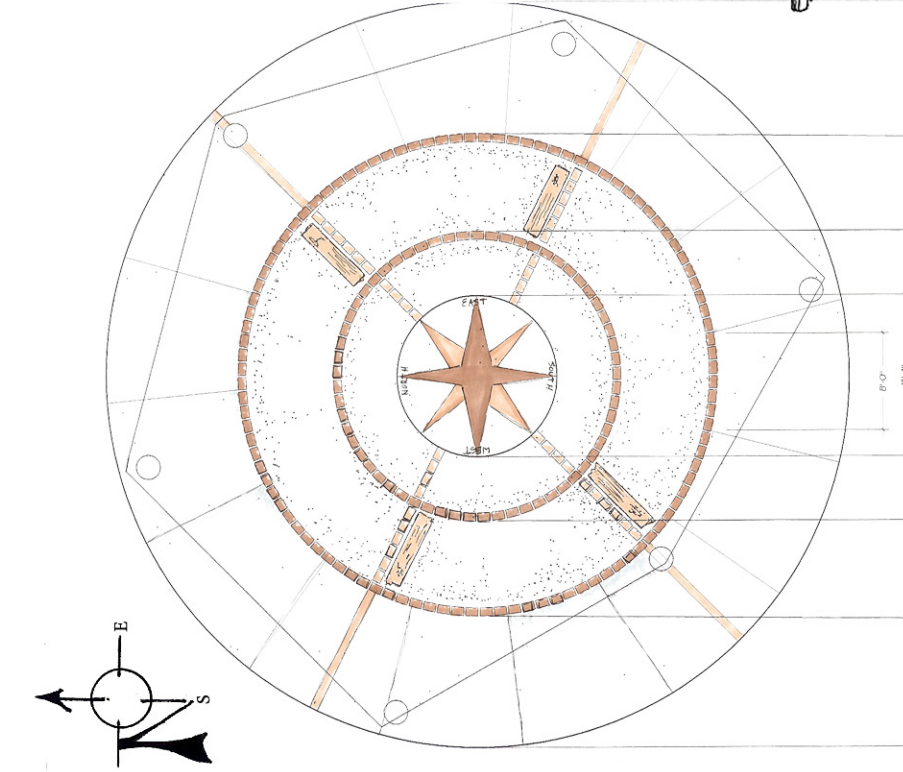
The proportioned measurements on the axon are from a lodge built in 1930. Diameters varied from 40 to 90 feet for domestic lodges.



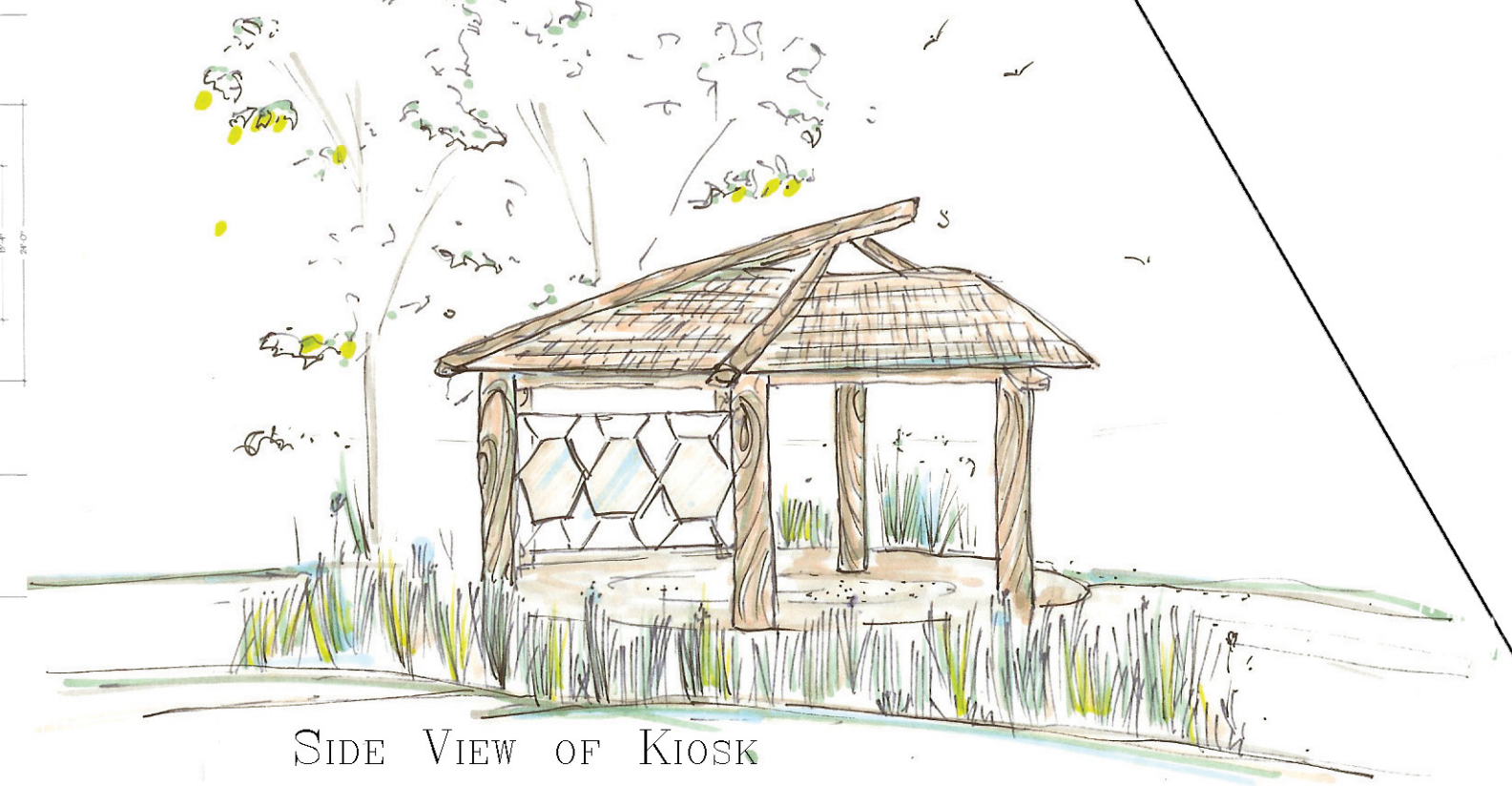
40 foot diameter Hidatsa earthlodge

## INFORMATIONAL KIOSK

For the plains Indians, the circle is an ancient, primal symbol. To the Native Americans the symbol represents something that is sacred and holy. It represents unity, strength, protection, infinity, and spirituality. Thus, it is used in ritual, religion, art, architecture, ceremony, and social interaction. Earthlodges were also circular and it played a central role in the myths and rituals of the Mandan, Hidatsa, Pawnee, and Arikara. In Mandan cosmology the four pillars on which the dome of the sky rests are equated with the four main earthlodge posts. To the Hidatsa, the earthlodge was a living entity whose spirit lived in the central beams. The Pawnee, who worshiped a host of celestial deities, incorporated astronomical symbolism in their earthlodges and the layout of the villages. The informational kiosk is designed to recreate the earthlodge architecture in a new way. Within the kiosk there is information relating to the history of the site, orientation maps, trail maps, and other points of interest. There are also resting benches that are used for interpreting the cardinal directions, both the physical and spiritual meaning or the orientation, that guided the native people. Each element within this kiosk has meaning and a spiritual context. It is a physical description of the native people.



The paving patterns in the kiosk are modeled after the cairns found in Bighorn Mountain. The stained concrete and paver lines represent the summer solstice sunrise and sunset. The kiosk is positioned on site as seen above.



SIDE VIEW OF KIOSK

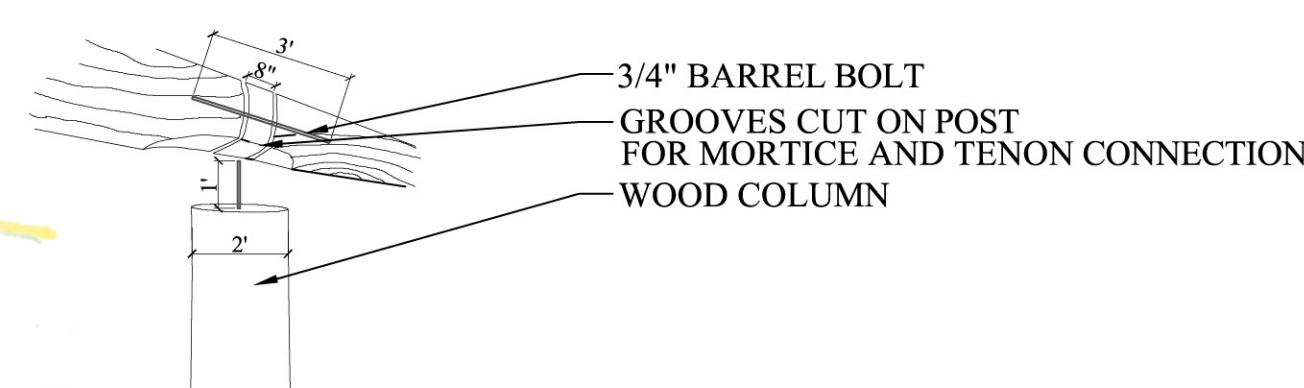
This image was found in the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming at an altitude of 9,640 feet, these lines and stone cairns form a "wheel" with a diameter of about 70 feet. These formations were thought to be possible astronomical markers as the cairns were aligned with key solar and stellar positions. For example, from point 1) outside of the main structure of the circle, looking across the center of the circle, one sees the summer solstice sunrise. From point 2), looking across the center, one sees the summer solstice sunset. Other lines point to the rising positions of particular bright stars.



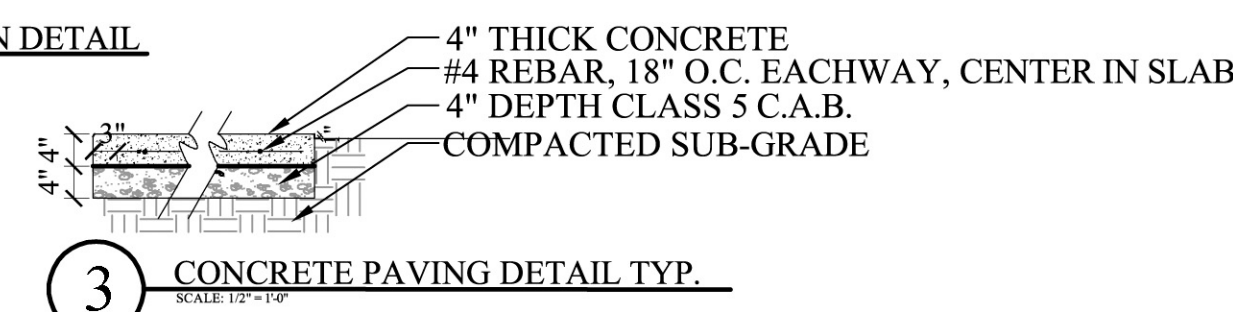
KIOSK CHARACTER SKETCH

"If you go on a high hill and look around, you will see the sky touching the earth on every side, and within this circular enclosure the people live. So the circles we have made are not only nests, but they also represent the circle The Great Spirit has made for the dwelling place of all people." Anthropologist Alice Fletcher

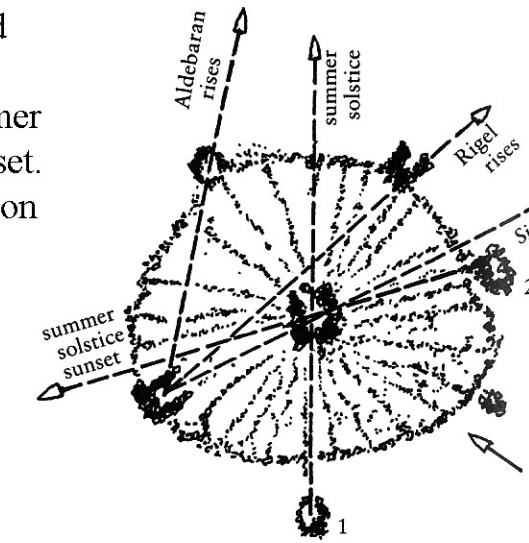
1 KIOSK PLANS  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



2 KIOSK POST/BEAM CONNECTION DETAIL  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



3 CONCRETE PAVING DETAIL TYP.  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



4 CONCRETE SLAB PAVING DETAIL  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

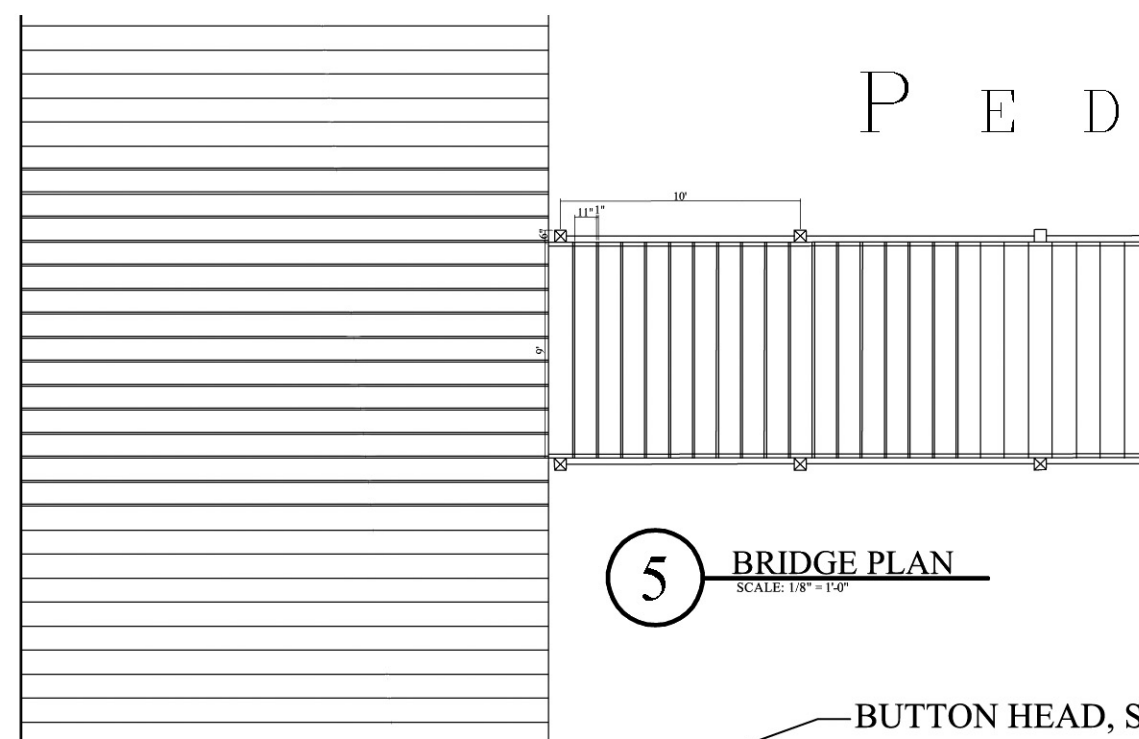
## PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

This feature was designed to create the opportunity to use the adjacent land from the park for walk-in campers.

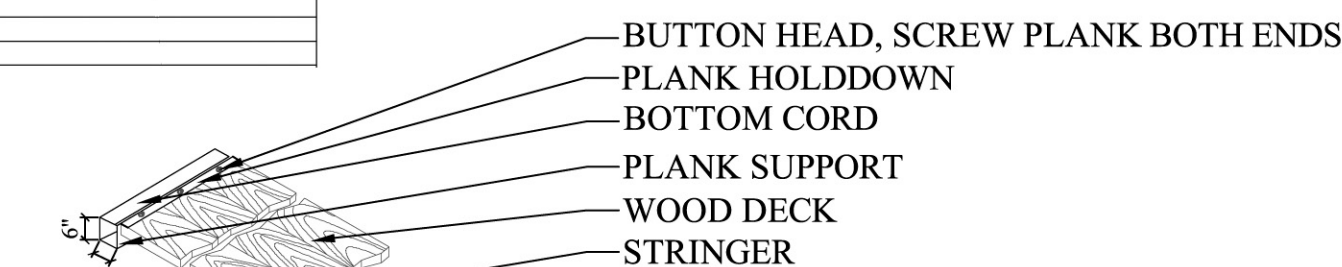
This bridge spans a ravine that is approximately 150 feet in length. Wood beams and planks supported by concrete piers connect with four inch diameter marine rope to build this pedestrian bridge.



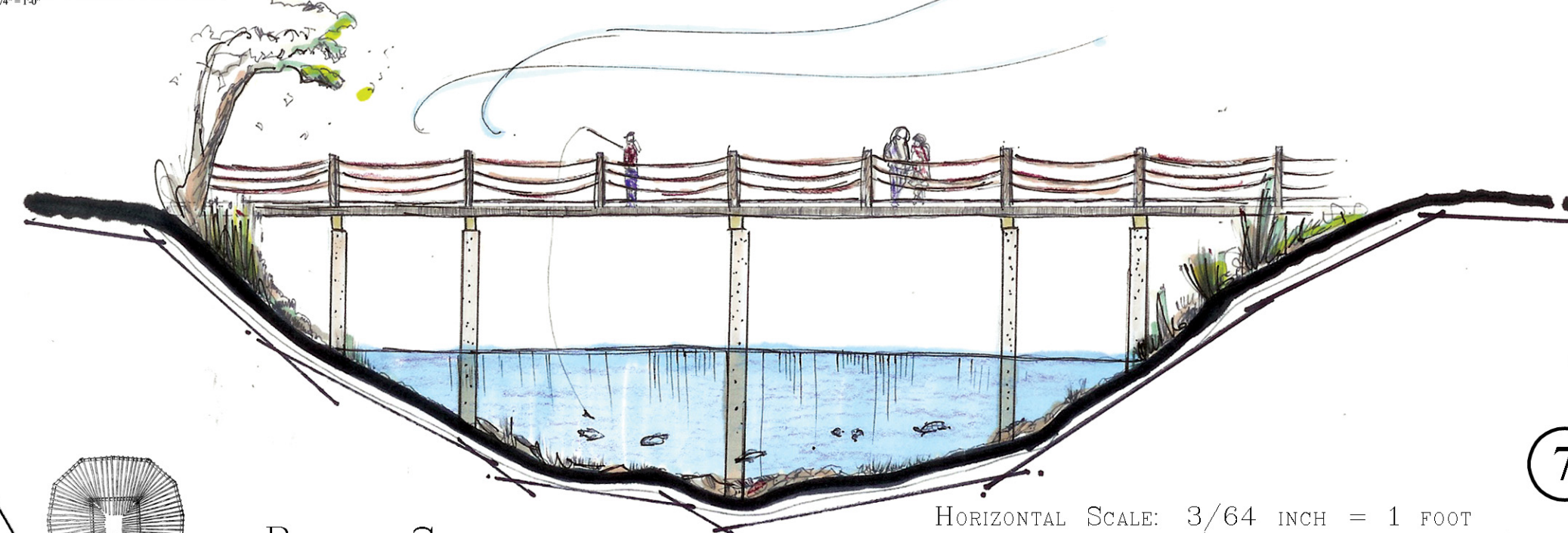
CHARACTER SKETCH OF BRIDGE



5 BRIDGE PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

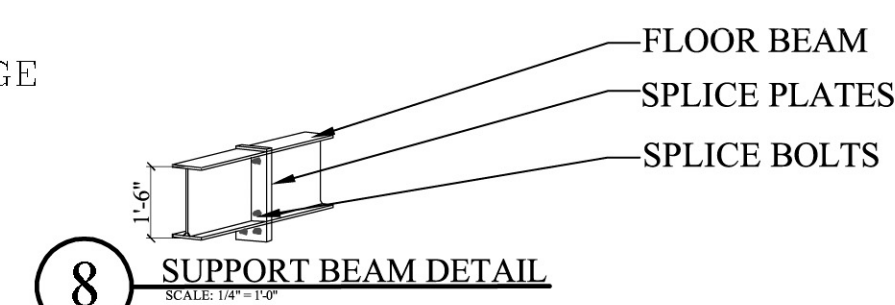


6 WOOD PLANK DETAIL  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

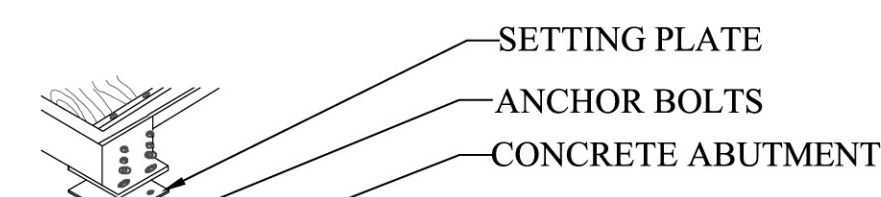


BRIDGE SECTION

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 3/64 INCH = 1 FOOT  
VERTICAL SCALE: 3/32 INCH = 1 FOOT

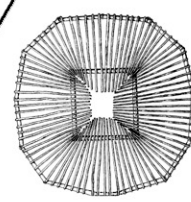


8 SUPPORT BEAM DETAIL  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



7 CONCRETE FOOTING CONNECTION DETAIL  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"





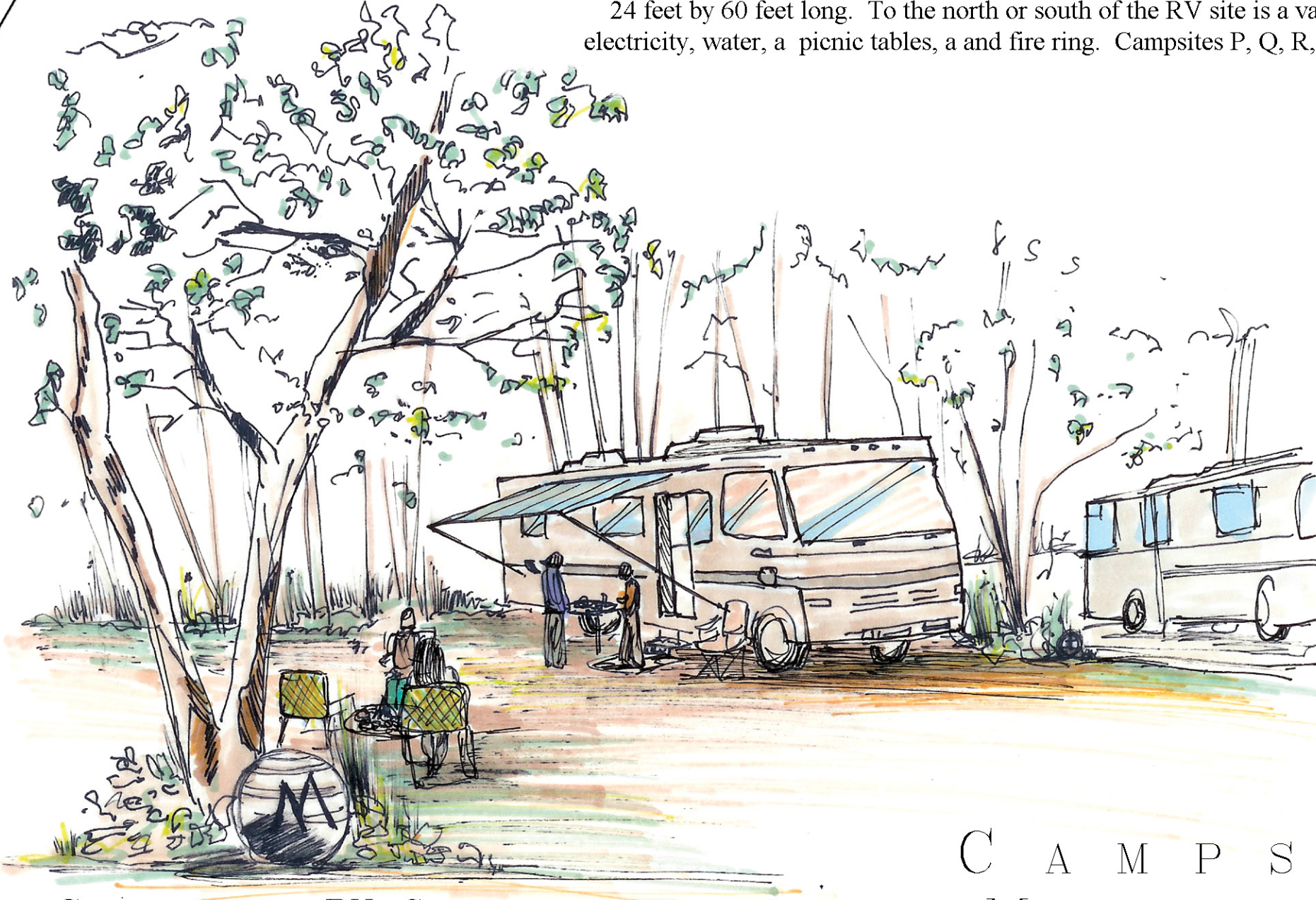
# CAMPGROUND FACILITIES

The Campground at Indian Hills can serve people who are visiting for a week-long vacation or just for the day. Visitors have the option of staying in a more modern RV campsite or a rustic primitive site. People who love the outdoors may even want to try the walk-in campsites. There are six log cabins that can accommodate three to six people depending on the size of the cabin. Even though there are a variety of sleeping accommodations everyone still has access to the modern bath house facilities, restrooms, and picnic shelters. The new campground layout provides the opportunity for social interaction and privacy at the same time, but most importantly the design reflects nature's beauty as the campsites were integrated into the landscape.

"Our philosophies of life come from our ancestors. They taught us to live in harmony with animals, plants, the spirit world, and the world around us." Emil Her Many Horses

## RV CAMPSITE

The RV Campsites are located along a simple access loop which allows for easy access and maneuverability. The sites are approximately 40 feet wide by 60 feet long. The RV pad is level and it approximately 24 feet by 60 feet long. To the north or south of the RV site is a valley of Green Ash and Elm trees. Positioned between each RV site is a grass area with shade trees. All RV sites are equipped with electricity, water, a picnic table, and a fire ring. Campsites P, Q, R, and S are all handicap accessible. They are located close to the shower and restroom facilities and are on a first come first serve basis.



CHARACTER SKETCH OF AN RV CAMPSITE

## BATH HOUSE

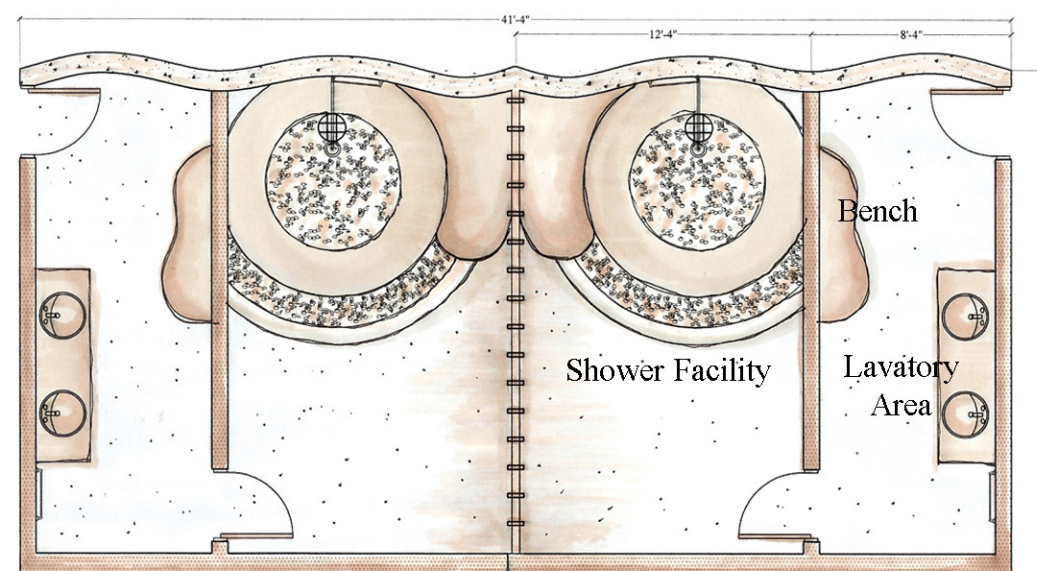
The shower facility brings the outdoors in. The campground is designed to keep all elements as natural as possible. Natural elements are reflected in the bath house by providing natural light and privacy. A curvilinear design, using natural materials, and neutral tones will create a wonderful space. Those elements make this space both exciting and refreshing. For privacy a trellis top will be hung over the building as if suspended in air.



CHARACTER SKETCH OF BATH INTERIOR



LAVATORY CHARACTER SKETCH



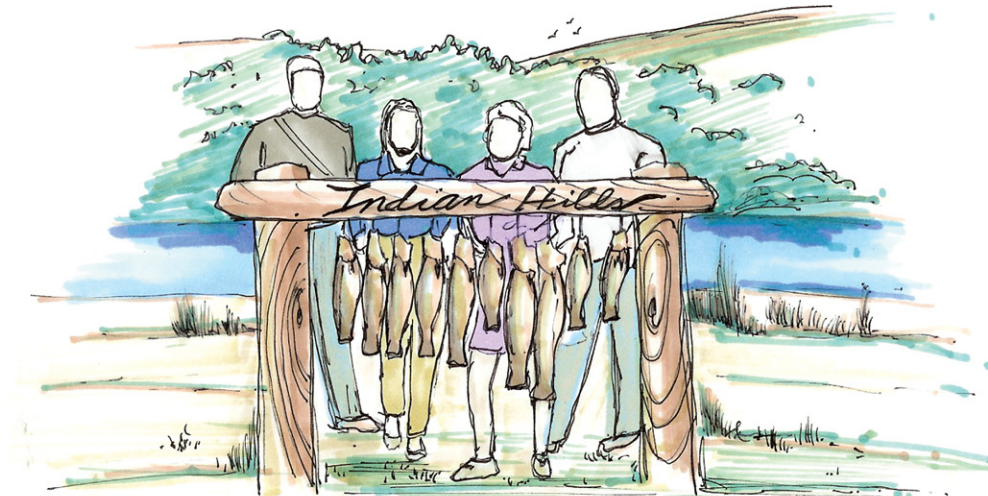
BATH HOUSE PLAN SCALE: 3/16 INCH = 1 FOOT

## CAMPSITE MARKERS

The Campsite Markers will be placed at the entrance to all RV and Primitive campsites. The markers are composed of sandstone rock and are shaped into a sphere. For a vertical element that will help campers recognize the site a pole will come out the center of the rock and a flag will be attached at the end. During a windy day this added movement will catch the visitor's eye. For site verification there will be a letter carved into the rock and on the back there will be a brief description of an animal and what it symbolizes to the Native people. Example: Campsite F, Fox is a bad sign, a messenger of danger, sickness, or possible death, but he is also a good power and a guardian. The Fox is clever, intelligent, and good hunter, and a wise friend. He also represents pride, regality, and loyalty.

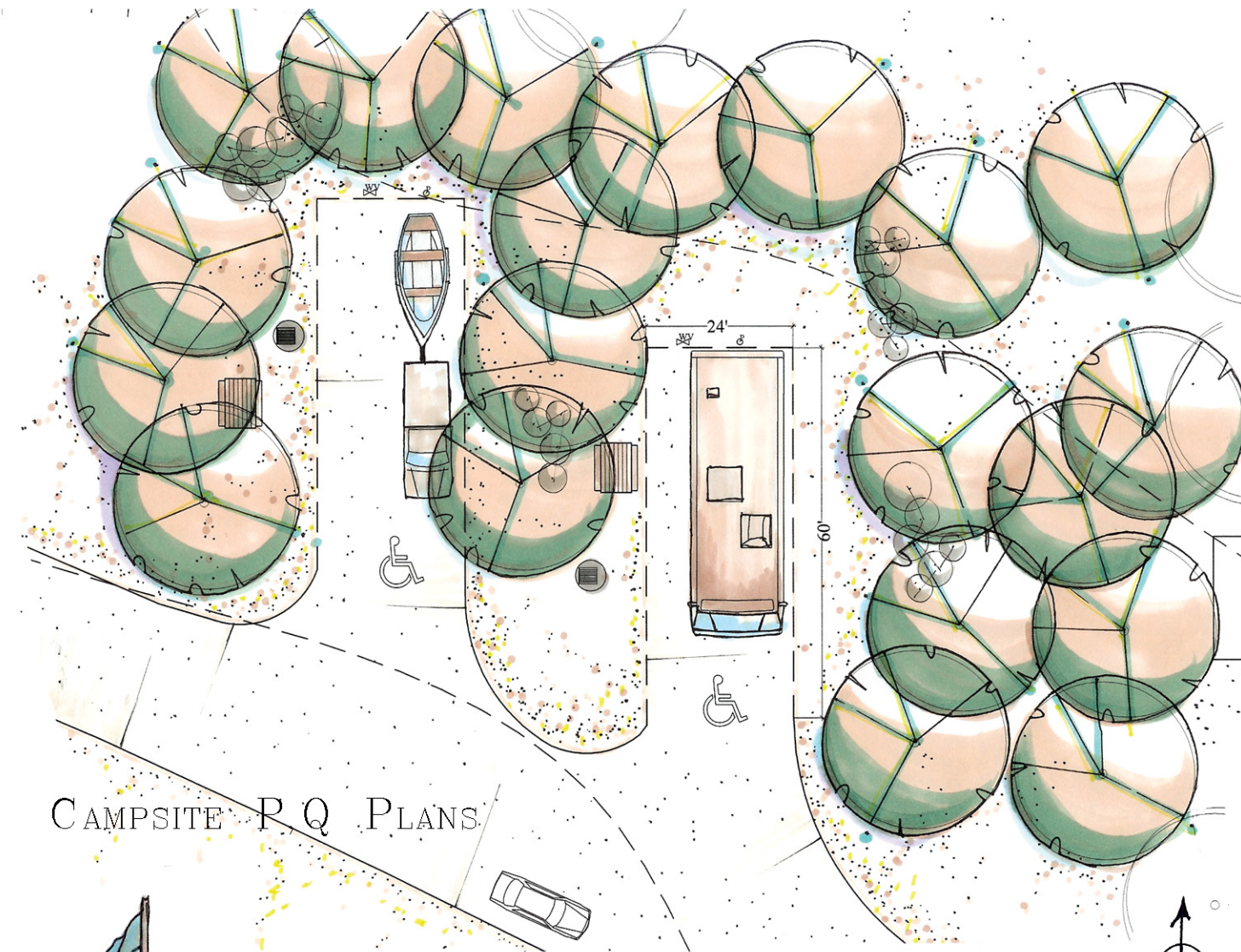


## FISH DISPLAY



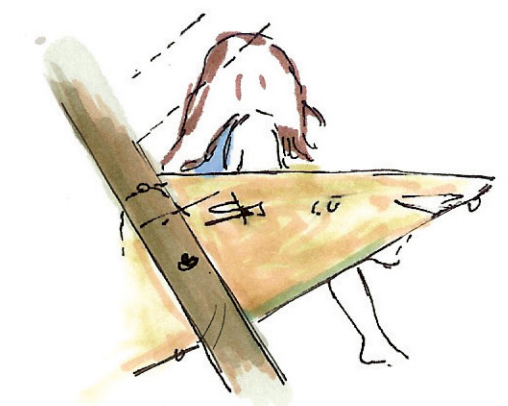
CHARACTER SKETCH OF FISH DISPLAY

The Fish Display area is a simple structure made of log posts with hooks for anglers to showcase their big catch of the day. The display area will be positioned just west of the boat ramp.

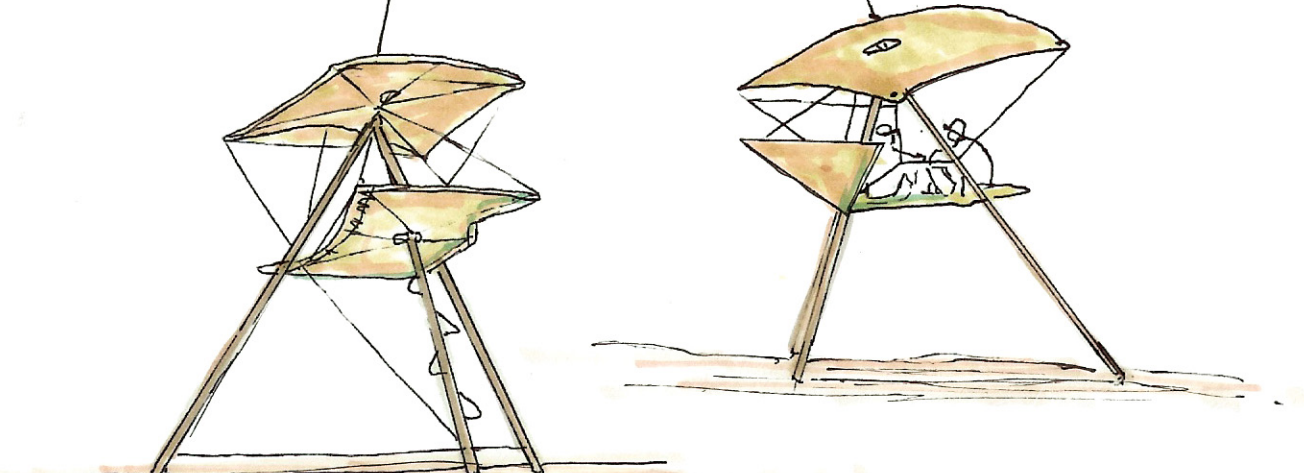


CAMPSITE P, Q, R, S PLANS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 30 FEET



## OBSERVATION TOWER

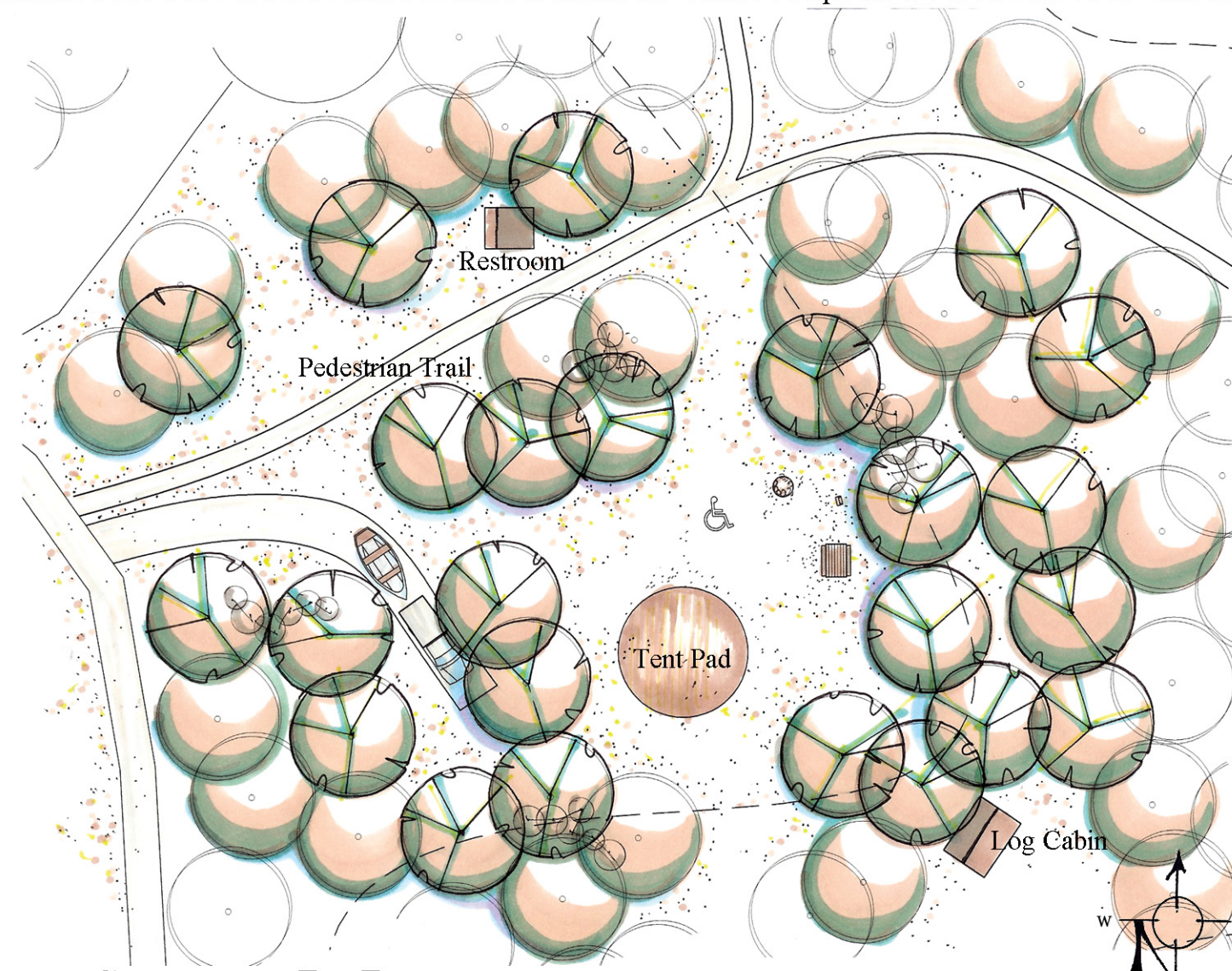


CHARACTER SKETCH OF OBSERVATION TOWER

The Observation Tower consists of a raised platform and an acrylic canvas shade canopy that is held up by aluminum poles, which are covered with heavy duty, marine-quality paint. The heights and levels are adjustable with a frame that works similar to a camera tripod. This structure is designed for beach goers, photographers, and visitors who just want to relax. Indian Hills will have three of these towers, which can be disassembled after the vacation season.

## PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE

The Primitive Campsites are approximately 40 to 60 square feet and all have a parking space for a pickup and boat trailer separate from the campsite. There are eleven total primitive campsites. There are two main characteristic differences between campsites, either they are wooded or prairie in style. Seven of the campsites are wooded, and four are prairie grasslands with a few shrubs. The primitive sites do not have electricity or water, but are equipped with a picnic table and a fire pit. The two handicapped sites have a raised grill pad, and accessible picnic tables. The two handicapped accessible are close to restrooms and shower facilities. These campsites are on a first come first serve basis.



CAMPSITE B PLAN

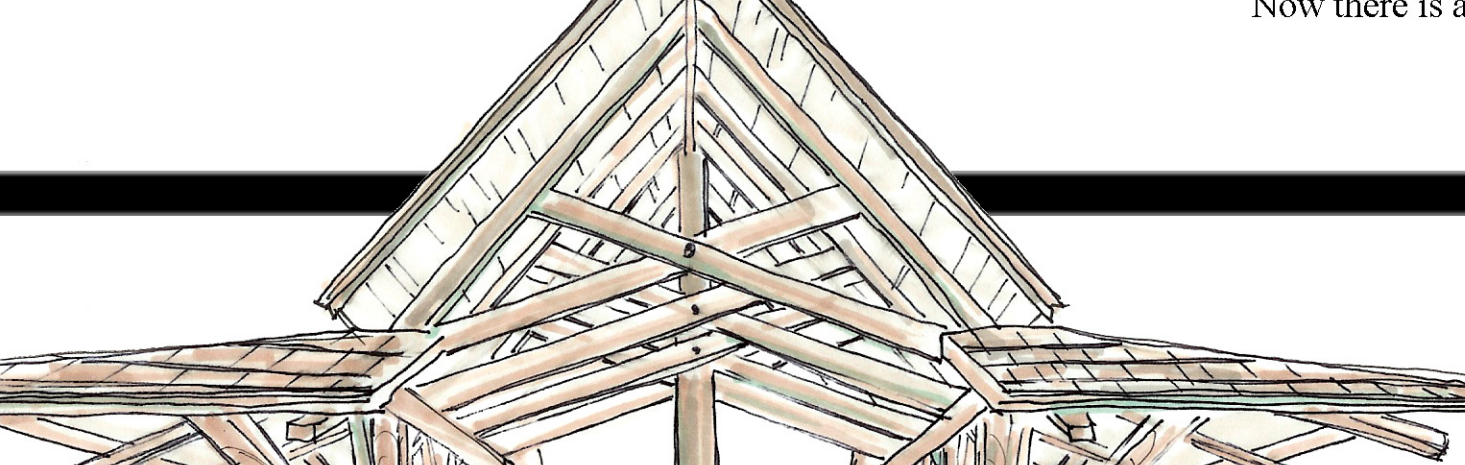
SCALE: 1 INCH = 40 FEET



CHARACTER SKETCH OF A PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE



The Public Facilities area is specifically designed to provide a place for visitors to enjoy the view of the river and the surrounding landscape. Now there is a visitors center.



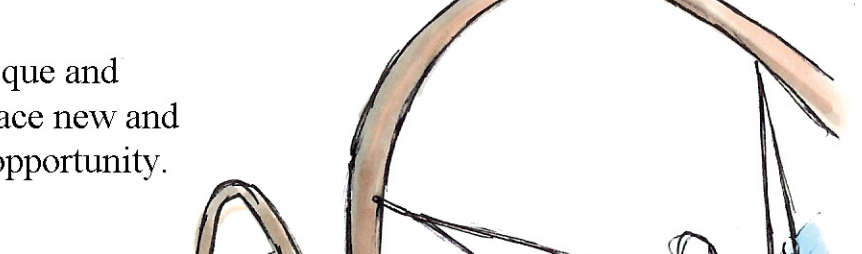
## CHARACTER SKETCH OF FIRE LODGE INTERIOR

L E A R N I N G P L A Y S P A C E

A whimsical illustration of a circular maze constructed from thick, bundled straw or hay. The maze has multiple circular openings and dead ends. A girl with brown hair, wearing a purple long-sleeved shirt and blue pants, is standing in the center of the maze, looking towards the left. A boy wearing a green shirt, blue pants, and a straw hat is crouching down in one of the circular openings, looking towards the girl. The background is a soft, hazy landscape with more straw bundles and a few small, stylized trees. The overall style is a simple, hand-drawn sketch with a warm, earthy color palette.

A simple line drawing of a person swinging on a swing set. The person is wearing a yellow shirt and blue pants, and is captured in mid-swing. The swing set has two wooden poles meeting at a peak, with a chain and seat hanging from the center. The ground is represented by a few horizontal lines.

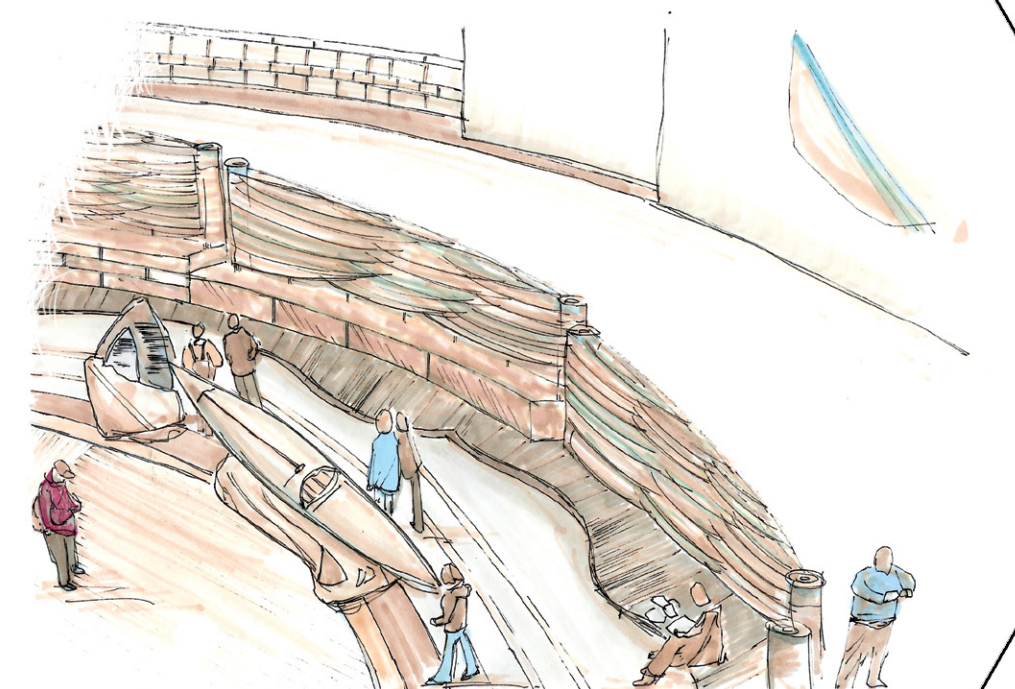
be unique and  
play space new and  
learning opportunity.

A watercolor illustration of a playground. In the center is a large, curved wooden arch. Two children are swinging on swings that are suspended from the arch. The child on the left is wearing a blue shirt and green pants, and the child on the right is wearing a purple shirt and blue pants. The ground is depicted with brown and orange washes, suggesting a dirt or sand area. The background is white with some light blue and green washes, possibly representing a sky or distant trees.

This type of swing system is very interactive. Two people can be sitting on the saucer seat at the same time and can also be used by different age groups at the same time. The structure of the swing fits well into the design because of the curvilinear shape and it also provides users with a different look at how a simple play structure can be redesigned to fit into the landscape.

The Visitor Center is a place that performs both functionally and artistically. This center is to be a space for artwork to be displayed, a space to learn about the Native peoples culture and history, and a space that people can sit back and enjoy their surrounding environment. The curvilinear form of this building is reminiscent of all Native American designs and the natural form of the building blends into the surrounding landscape. The Character Collage below indicates what the materials for the building might be. Below is a program that will fit the functionality requirements.

2 - Gathering Spaces for 30 people  
Art Display Area  
2 - Handicapp Accessible Restrooms  
Warming Room for cross-country skiers  
(Entrance Area of Center)  
Kitchenette  
Storage Room for Maintenance and Supplies

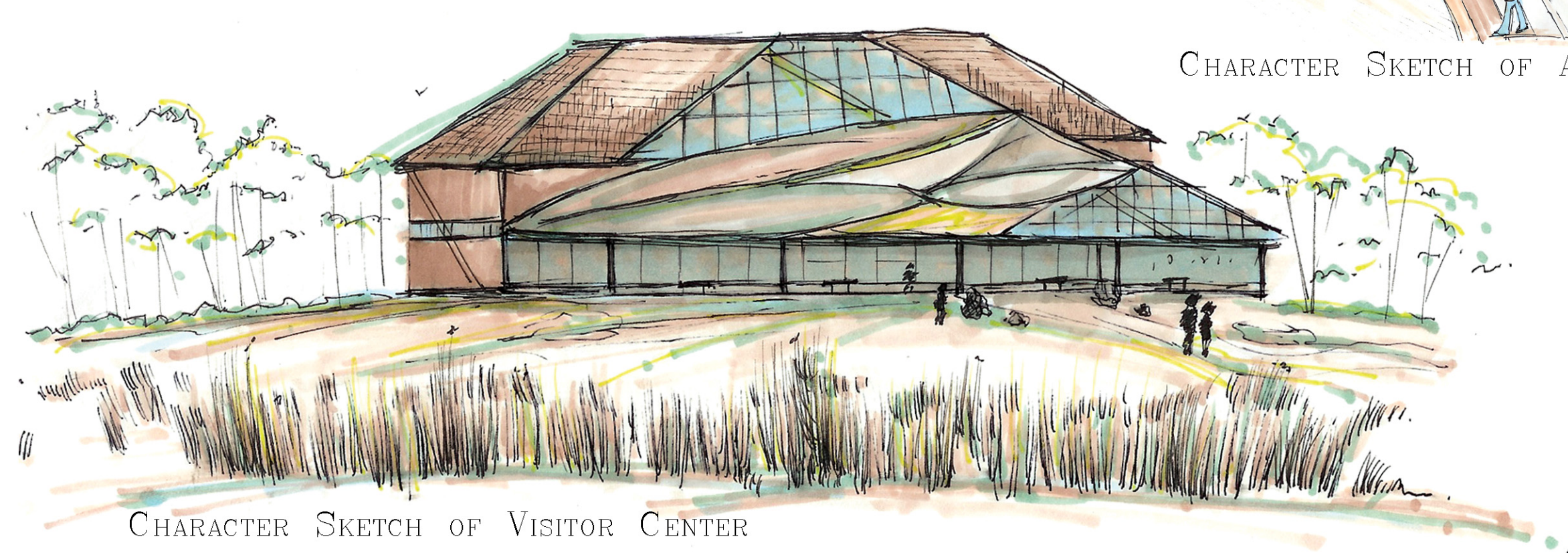


### CHARACTER SKETCH OF ART DISPLAY

[illegible]

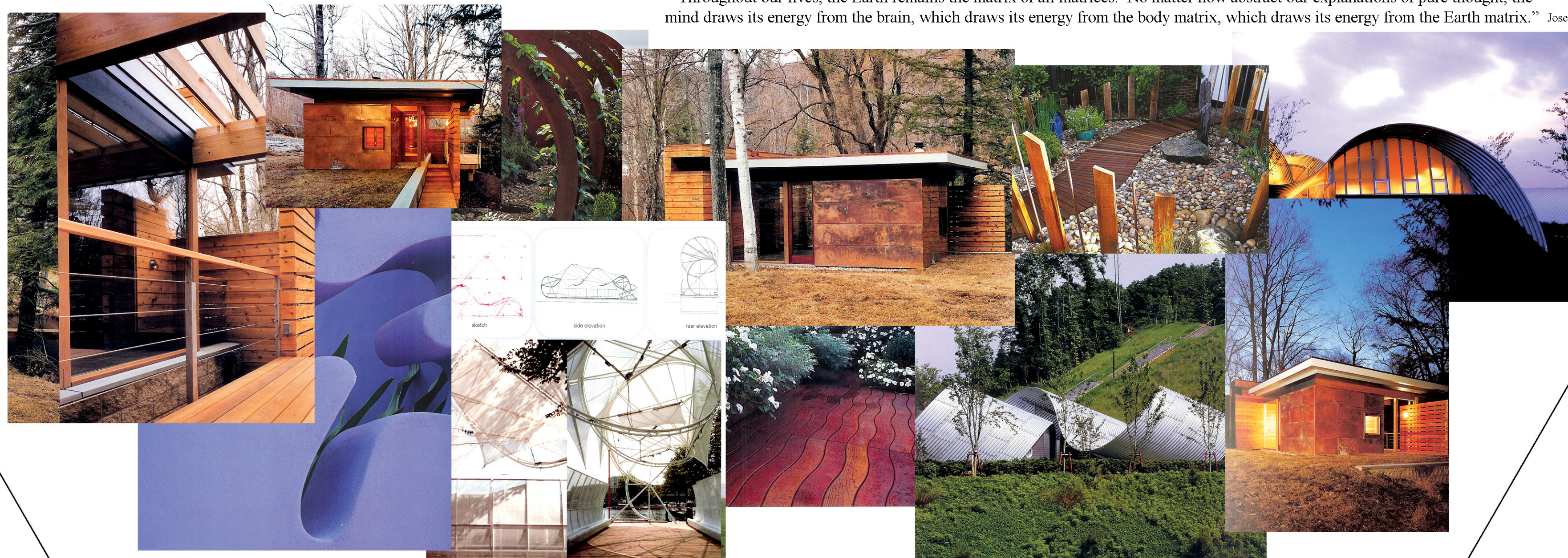
The Native Grass Display provides not only children but adults the chance to learn about the many different grass species that surround them before hiking out on the trail system. A small plaque with the species name and key characteristics for identification will be placed in front of the grass plots.

The rock naturally creates a social gathering area and stimulates creative play in kids of all ages. For added fun and learning opportunity, fossils are embedded into the rock. Imprints consist of fish, shells, and insects. The climbing rock integrates easily into the natural environment. It is constructed with glass fiber reinforced concrete over a steel frame. A compacted aggregate base is used for the foundation.



### CHARACTER SKETCH OF VISITOR CENTER

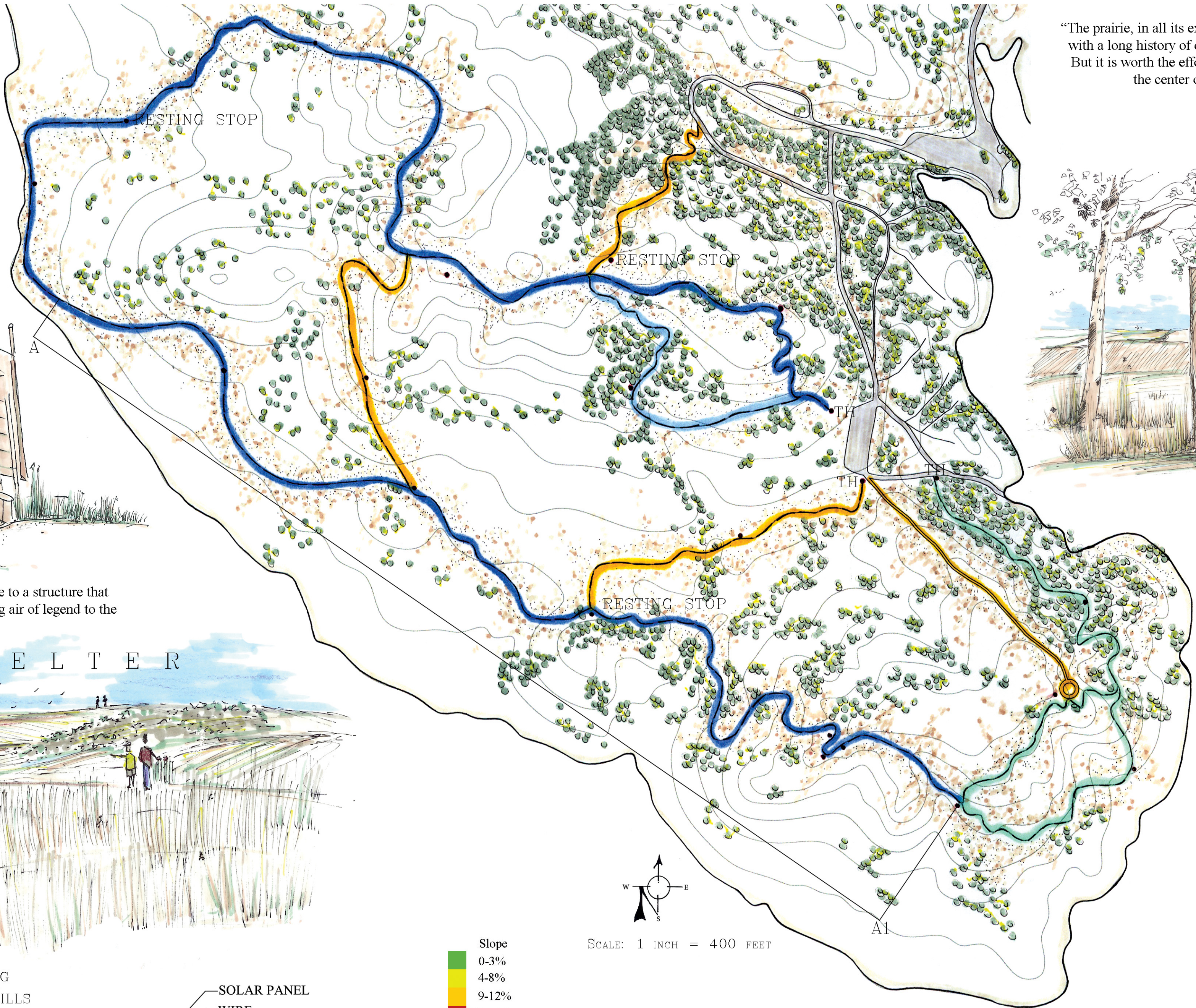
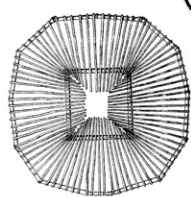
"Throughout our lives, the Earth remains the matrix of all matrices. No matter how abstract our explanations of pure thought, the mind draws its energy from the brain, which draws its energy from the body matrix, which draws its energy from the Earth matrix." Joseph Chilton Pearce





# TRAIL SYSTEM

This Trail System is a self-guided walking tour of the Missouri river valley. The paths on site provide the visitor with bird watching, wildlife viewing, fishing, and picnicking opportunities. There are miles of trails through natural areas and cultural sites. Winter activities include cross-country skiing on groomed trails and snowshoeing.



"The prairie, in all its expressions, is a massive, subtle place, with a long history of contradiction and misunderstanding. But it is worth the effort at comprehension. It is, after all the center of our national identity."

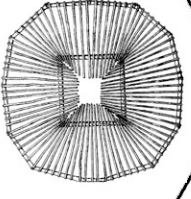
William Least Heat Moon 1991



## TRAIL HEAD

The Trail Head (TH) is the gateway which signifies the beginning and provides orientation and excitement. A map in raised relief accompanied by descriptions of all trails and their respective lengths will be located on the trail head sign. A general description of each trail, including its emphasis, character, and main features will be on the map. By providing this destination information at the beginning it intrigues people with what they see on the map. They want to see things for themselves. Another benefit of creating a raised relief map is it shows people how the different types of paths could lead to discovery and people naturally want to know what lies around the corner, down the path, or beyond the bend.

From a design standpoint the trail head is very similar in design to the interpretive signs found in the kiosk. This helps the traveler recognize that the sign will be a place to find information or messages.



## TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

Users will have the opportunity to discover the trails natural nodes, wooded and wildlife areas, the unique geologic features, and the indian artifact sights. The trail signs have been broken down into five different groups. These groups will relate to specific trails. Information of the following will be provided on the trail system: Vegetation and views, wildlife and birding, history, culture, and geological information.

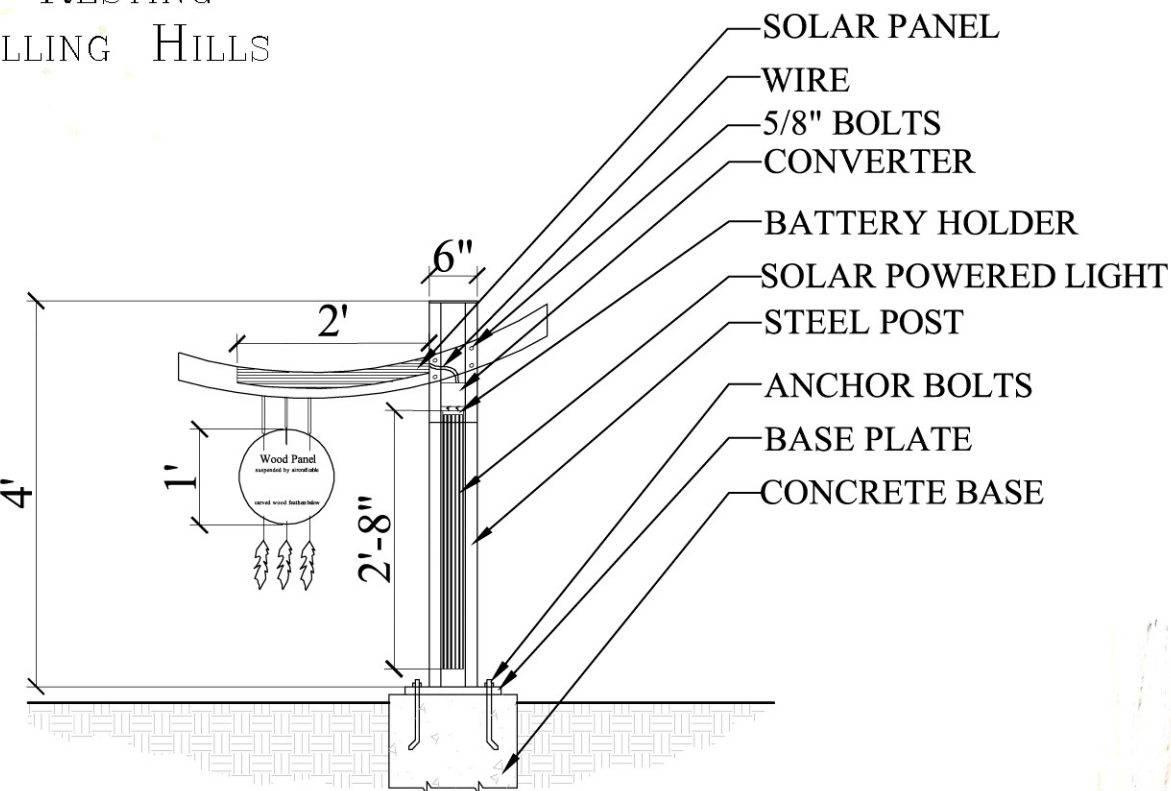
- Orange Trail - Historical and Cultural Learning
- Green Trail - Scenic Viewing and Vegetation Learning
- Blue Trail - Birding and Wildlife Viewing
- Light Blue Trail - Geological Information

## RESTING SHELTER

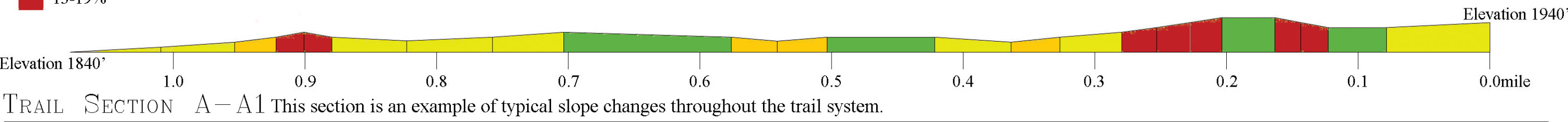
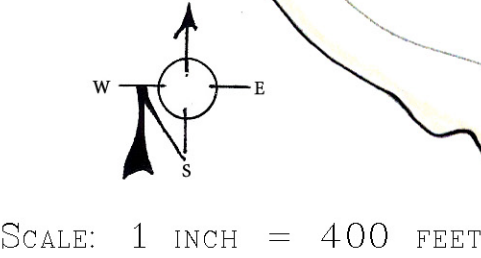
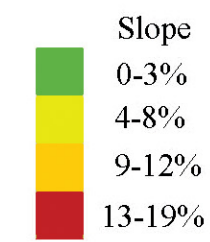
Carved-wood poles wrapped in cedar-shake tiles contribute to a structure that conjures the native American teepee and adds the tantalizing air of legend to the already picturesque site.



CHARACTER SKETCH OF RESTING SHELTER AMONG THE ROLLING HILLS



- 9 SOLAR LIGHT/TRAIL MARKER
- These solar trail markers indicate the trail name, the distance traveled, and the distance to the next resting stop. These markers will be placed every 1320 feet along every trail. At night these markers will light up the hilltop and valleys to not only help guide hikers, but also to help fisherman back into shore.



## INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE



CHARACTER SKETCHES OF NATURE TRAILS AND SIGNAGE

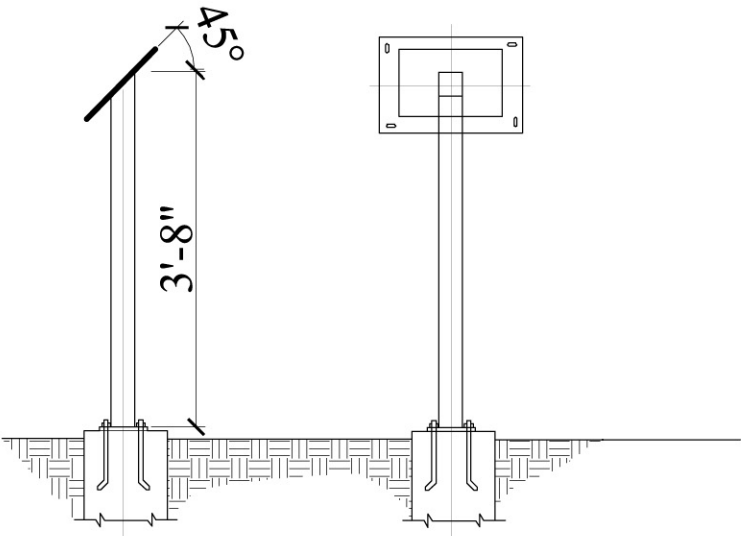
The signs explain environmental, biological, botanical, historical, cultural, and archaeological sites. These signs can be put alongside trails to enrich the user on the above topics.

The signs are made from a high pressure laminate. These signs are highly resistant to impact, impossible to delaminate, and the image is completely protected. The signs are 24 inches by 36 inches. Sign placement is indicated by dots on the map above.

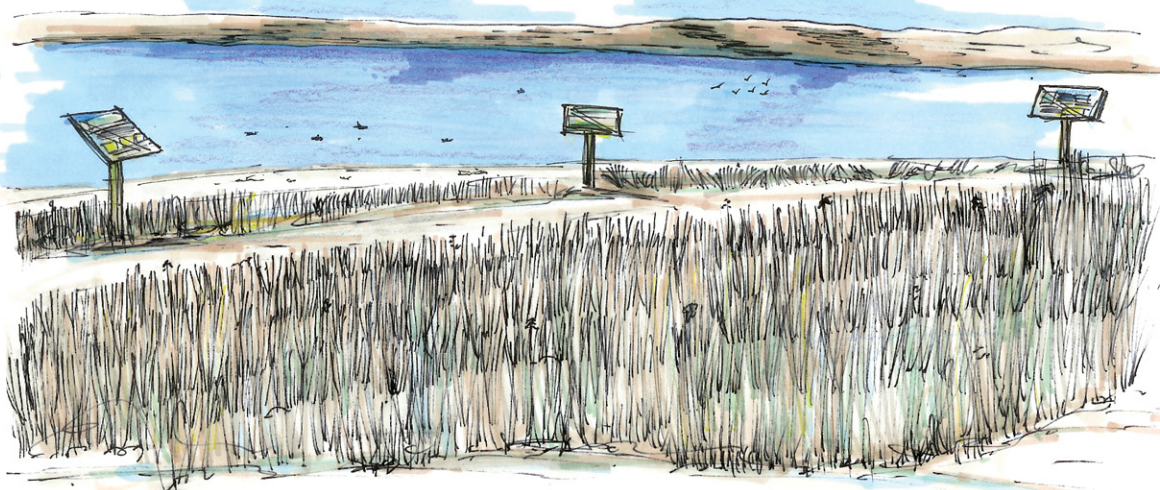
- 10
- HOLE TYPE 5/8"
  - 5 1/2" X 5 1/2" X 3/8" STEEL PLATE
  - 3" X 3" STEEL POST

- 11
- 5/16" OVAL HOLES
  - 3" X 3" STEEL POST
  - 12" X 18" X 3/16" STEEL PLATE

5 1/2" X 5 1/2" BASE PLATE (3" X 3" POST)



12 INTERPRETIVE SIGN SIDE AND FRONT SECTIONS





# Indian Hills

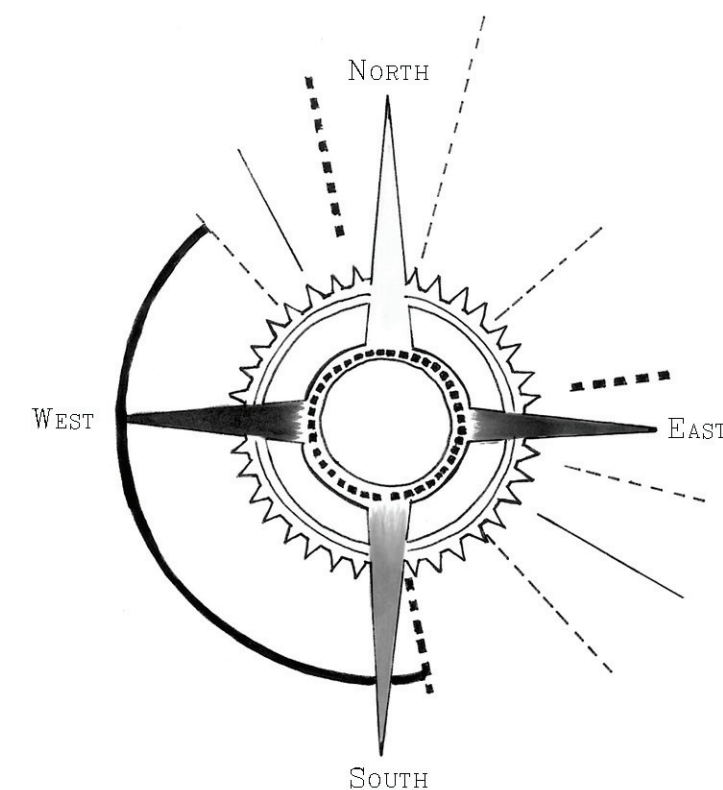
## INTERPRETIVE PARK

DEVELOPING AND PRESERVING A RECREATIONAL SITE ALONG LAKE SAKAKAWEA

### DESIGN INTENT

In 1998, the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Advisory committee met with members of the Three Affiliated Tribes and asked, "What do you want us to tell the world about your culture?" "Tell them we're still here," a man responded.

That attitude is the impetus for an interpretive center through the Indian Hills Resort and Campground. The park expands the former resort and campground by giving visitors an opportunity to gain knowledge and understand the Native American Culture that existed in the area over the last five hundred years. A new identity and wayfinding system was designed to knit the entire resort and campground into an expanded visitor program.



### MASTER PLAN

SCALE: 1 INCH = 300 FEET

"BALANCE, HARMONY, PEACE, THOUGHTFULNESS AND RESPECT FOR LAND AND PEOPLE."