

"Signs" and Communication

Signs

A) If leaving camp stick is put up leaning in direction in which party is going, and another stick upright to show how long they will be away.

B) Sometimes party will make a map on the ground -- on snow or sand -- to show where the party is going.

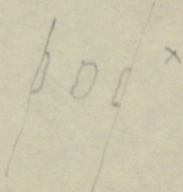
C) If two men are out together, but get separated one from the other, and one crosses the trail of the other, the former puts up a stick, and draws a line on the ground along the shadow cast by the stick to show when he crossed the trail. The other would then come back on his trail.



Signs.

A) If a family were starving in the bush they would blaze a tree, putting four blazes around the tree.

B) If some one died these *notches* or blazes would be blackened with charcoal.



Jolly neostriatulus 34 (20-21)

Signs in woods

see large sheets  
details

fully Neotropical

1534

"Signs in woods"

20-21

24-25

~~from~~ see important

on

large sheets

J M C - Osna - 27

Communication

At end of last <sup>puvare</sup>bridge .

St. Joseph

before entering lake found

tree blazed and Syllabic characters

written thereon.



Signalling

When party leaving camp-sight, a stick is stuck up slanting toward direction in which party is going, so next family coming along will know in what direction first family went.

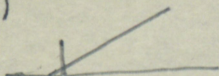
If one party is back in the bush they put up sticks or stick with bars across it on shore of river to indicate to those passing along river that somebody is back in the bush.

Trails are blazed.

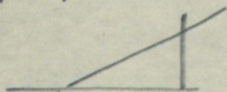
D I had not heard of smoke signals but thought they are made if some one gets lost.

Signs

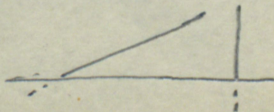
A) If two families traveling and not together the family ahead when leaving camp puts up a stick leaning in the direction in which the family is going to travel. Another stick may be put upright to tell how far the family is traveling. If not going very far a second stick is put thus: (Ill)



If going far, upright is put this: (Ill)



If going very far, upright is put thus: (Ill)



Signs (2)

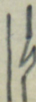
B) Marks may be put on the upright to denote number of days man will be away before returning, and he will put a ring of branches over the upright to denote that he is coming back again.

C) To denote that some one is sick he cuts down some bark (on a stick) If he is very sick he cuts down more bark. If dead, the bark is peeled off all the way around the stick. The peeled part is blackened with charcoal, and stick is broken off at this point (Apparently the stick referred to is the upright, as in A and B -- JMC)

(Ill)



D) If a man has killed an animal he splits a piece down from the upright (Ill) and puts in a bit of the ~~half~~ of the kind of animal he has killed



Wed - Abit - 27

Signs (3)

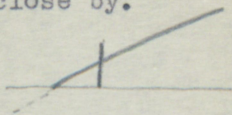
E) To show the time at which the family has left camp, that is, the hour of the day, a stick is stuck upright and the shadow cast by the stick is traced on the ground or on the snow.



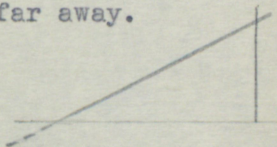
Signs in woods (1)

1. Longer stick put in ground obliquely with short upright placed near to base of stick means:

We are camping close by.



2. If upright placed toward upper free end of oblique stick means:  
We have gone far away.



3. In both preceding cases, oblique stick points in direction whither departing party has gone.

4. "Sun dial"



5. Death. Stick put in ground and blackened on end is sign that someone has died.

Jeannette - Ft. Albany - 1827

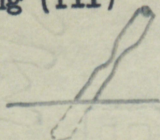
Signs:

Ring for male children  
and chip for female  
children as at  
moose

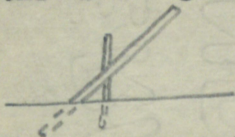
Signs

1) When leaving a camp sight a stick is put up leaning in the direction in which you are going.

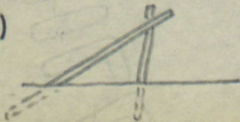
2) If a man was starving and was leaving camp he hallowed out a stick in the middle or shaved it off in the middle and put it in the ground leaning (Ill)



3) If a man was breaking camp and going only a short distance off he put up another upright stick near the slanting one, thus (Ill)

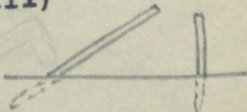


But if he were going very far away he put it up either thus (Ill)



Signs (2)

or thus (Ill)



4) If he wanted to convey the meaning that he intended to come back to the camp sight he was leaving he took a small willow and bent it into the shape of a beaver stretcher and hung it up on one pole (either upright or slanting).

5) To let others know that one had died in the camp of starvation or of disease, a slanting stick was put in the ground, a bit of it chipped out and chipped out part was blackened with coal.

6) If a man came to the camp where there was no one and found snow shoes stuck in the ground upside down it meant that the man who owned the snow shoes had died.



7) If on leaving a camping ground the family expected to be away three days they would stick up three upright sticks next to the slanting stick.

8) A stick was stuck upright in the ground, a circle traced in the snow around upright stick, and a line drawn from the base of the stick to the circle along the shadow cast by the stick in order to show the hour at which party left camp.

9) To denote the number of and composition of family that left camp, they stuck up a stick about 15 inches long. If the first born child of the family was male, a ring was cut around the X stick <sup>near</sup> at the top. If the two elder were boys, two rings were thus cut. If the next born child was a girl just a little chip was cut

Signs (4)

out of the pole. If the first born child was female, a small chip was cut out of the stick at the top. The first two marks on the top of the stick were: one ring for the man and one notch or chip for his wife. This at the very top -- marks for the children followed in order as noted above.

(Note) This last point (9) was verified the following day, July 16, 1927 by Jeannette~~e~~, as a custom obtaining at Ft Albany.

Signs in woods (2)

6. Marks put on stick left at camp site tell the day of the month when departing party was there. If A puts up a stick, goes away, and no one comes to camp before A returns thereto, A sees that no one has come and ~~marks~~ marks on stick the number of days he has been away. When B finally arrives, he knows that A has been in this camp site twice. B may then put on the stick a particular bit of hair of the animals B has killed to indicate to A what kind of meat B wishes <sup>to give</sup> or is in a position to give to A.

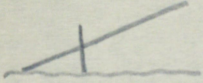
Matesk

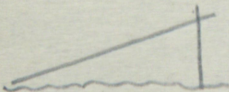
Ft Geo


32

mental

Signs in woods

1.  means  
"not going far"

2.  means  
"going far"

3.  ("sundial")  
apparently Ft Geo  
Indians have it but  
M somewhat  
uncertain

Smallbury

moose

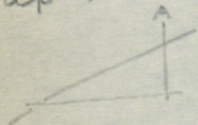
32

mental.

Signs in woods ①

②

A is stuck  
up thus:



B  
or else is hung  
up. B is stuck  
in ground and  
points in direction  
toward which  
departing  
party has  
gone. A <sup>may be</sup> hung  
on B thus



bark left  
on } →  
girdled  
peeled  
all around } →

A



= son

= son

= father

= mother

= daughter

= "

blazed





Smallboys      moose

82

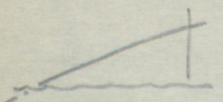
Signs in woods (2)

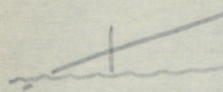
If blazed or peeled part is cracked, this means that individual or party (father, mother, son, or daughter) is sick; if blackened, means that individual has died.

See specimen obtained - in CIA museum.

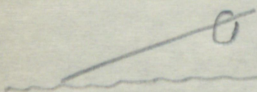
Sketch above means:  
I (man "speaking"), my wife, my 2 sons and 2 daughters have left camp and are going to travel, hunt, or camp in the direction in which stick B stuck in ground is pointing.

Smallboys      moose      32  
signs in woods      (3)

(b)  = "we have gone far away"

(c)  = "we have gone only short distance away"

(Mr. McLeod often saw this as [new post])

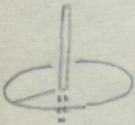
(d)  = if <sup>round</sup> ring of willow is attached to slant. wig stick, "we <sup>will</sup> ~~are~~ camping on a round lake". If with ring is also put ~~some~~ brush, "we will camp on a round lake surrounded with brush".

# Smallboys Moose

32

## Signs in woods (4)

- (2) If some of bark is taken off the upright of the two sticks, means "we are starving"

- (7)  upright stick - circle drawn on snow - radius from base of stick to circumference of circle is marked, ~~following~~ where shadow of sun falls, to denote hour or day when party left camp

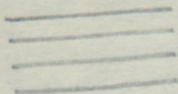
- (9) If two Indians or parties are traveling together, but one is ahead and the other lagging behind, fore party marks four parallel marks on snow

Small boys      moose

32

Signs in woods (5)

thus: ~~five~~



to signify to lagging party:  
"Hurry up!"

- (h) Stick is stuck up in ground or snow, with one side of stick blazed. This means: "We are going in the direction in which the blaze is, we will come back and go in opposite direction"

in food

Eskimo of  
Wool River

32

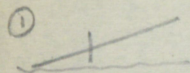
Signs

used signs a great  
deal to make themselves  
understood to whites

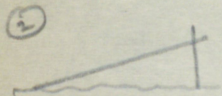


Anderson Rupert House 32  
(and Mississauga ?)

Sigwas in woods



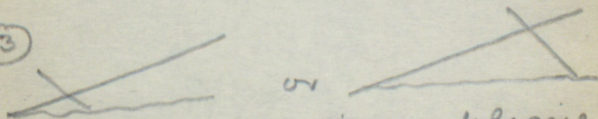
= "not going far"



= "going far"

known to Anderson

③



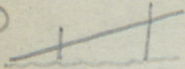
with shorter stick oblique  
and inclining backwards  
means "going (if "not far"  
or 'far') but coming  
back". This seen ~~as~~ on  
Rupert River on trail to  
Neoshoeskan - put up  
by Rupert House Indians

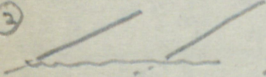
④

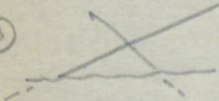


sun dial - not known  
to Anderson

Small boys mouse 32  
mental - Signs in woods

①  oblique stick w.  
2 uprights means:  
2 families, one gone far  
away, one only a short  
distance

②  If going very  
far, 2 oblique  
sticks put up

③  If second stick  
too is put oblique  
and in reverse direction,  
means: "Have gone away  
and are coming back"

David W FA 500 32  
mental

Bring home 1, 2, etc  
beaver chips to signify  
he has found 1, 2, etc.  
beaver lodges

Thunting

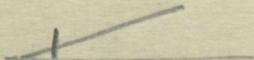
If man finds beaver lodge, will bring back a beaver chip cutting and give it to some one, to his son or to anyone in tent, as a token of his ~~giving~~ making a present of the beaver found.

J O - Wasw - 27

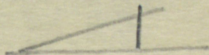
Signs in Woods

Called kĭckăhĭ'kĭo

1. When leaving camp a stick is leaned in the direction in which the departing group is going.
2. If not going far the upright is placed thus



3. If going far, upright is placed thus



4. If someone has died an upright stick chipped all around thus



and it is rubbed with charcoal.

5. To show the hour of departure a stick is put upright in the snow



J O - Wasw - 27 (2)

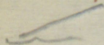
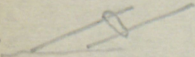
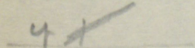
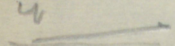
Signs in Woods

or sand and a line is drawn where the shadow of the upright stick falls.

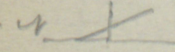
6. J. O. did not know of the following signs : turning snow shoe upside down; the sign for game killed, and the circlet to denote coming back.

~~226~~

Signs in woods: (1)

1.  = direction gone2.  = not far3.  = some far4.  = some in that  
direction - come & visit  
me - the 2 are tied  
together5.  not far6.  going far

i.e. 4 at very acute angle

6.  and small circles  
of alder on ~~bank~~ one =  
are going to come back  
& pass here again

Cr

TB. W 2/2/37


(777)

Signs in woods


7. In one stick upright & blazes on 4 sides - nearly cut  
 Off = fine starving
8. In fairly strong so can move, one upright stick w. blazes blackened = we are near dead from starvation.

N/ Poles are about 5-7 ft long.

9. Signs - death in family = piece of bark folded & blackened all over w. wal, ~~as~~ make cut in one side of upright stick, & put bark in it

N/  not used.

N/ snowshoe on ground on trail = not used

N/  = not used

Syrus in words

10. ↓ = known to CP. -  
is still done - \*

Did not name S. Syrus in  
words:

kiskāhīgān

" " ~~drive~~ thing  
drive something  
in

✓  
\* pīcīmtīpāhīgān