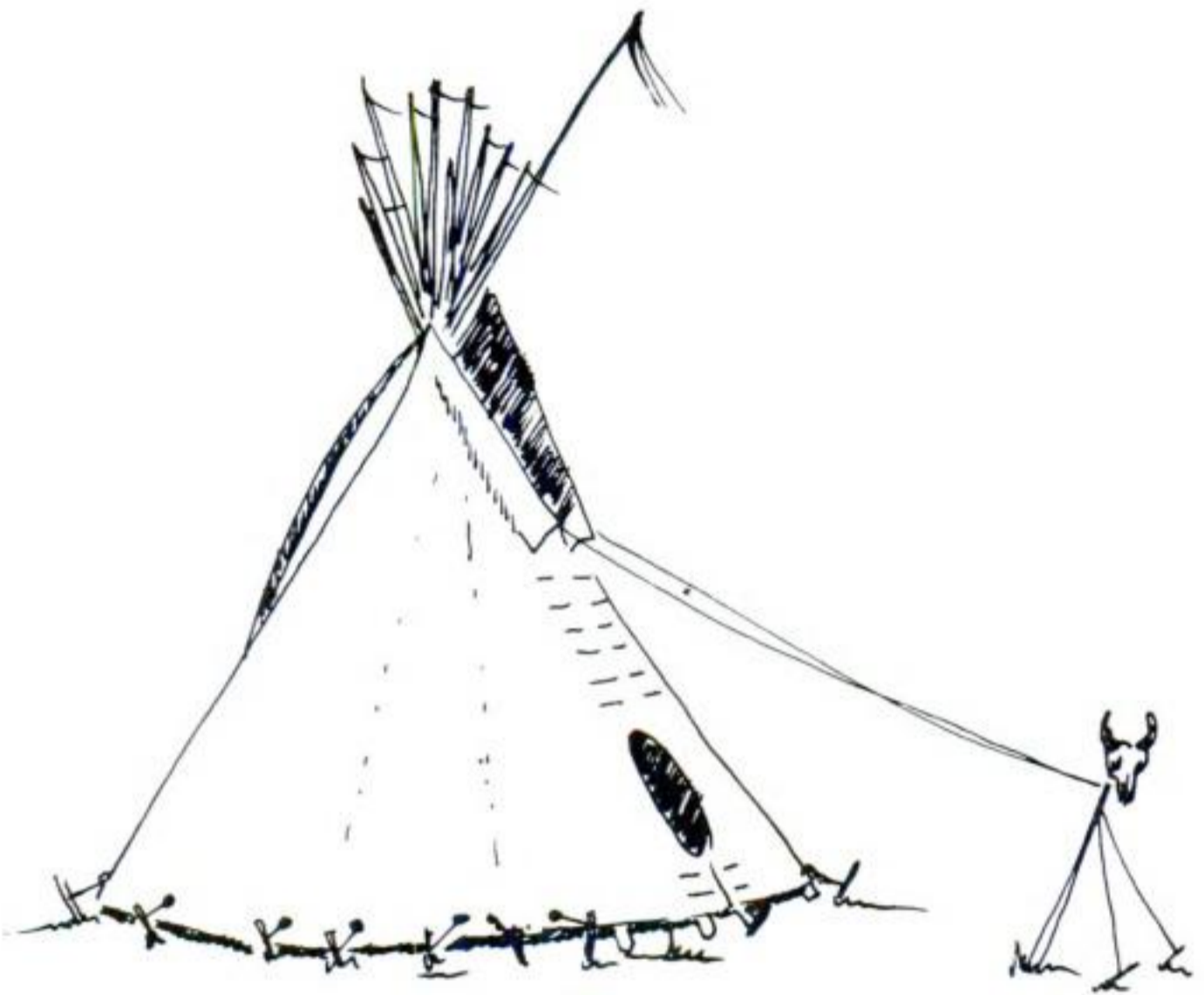
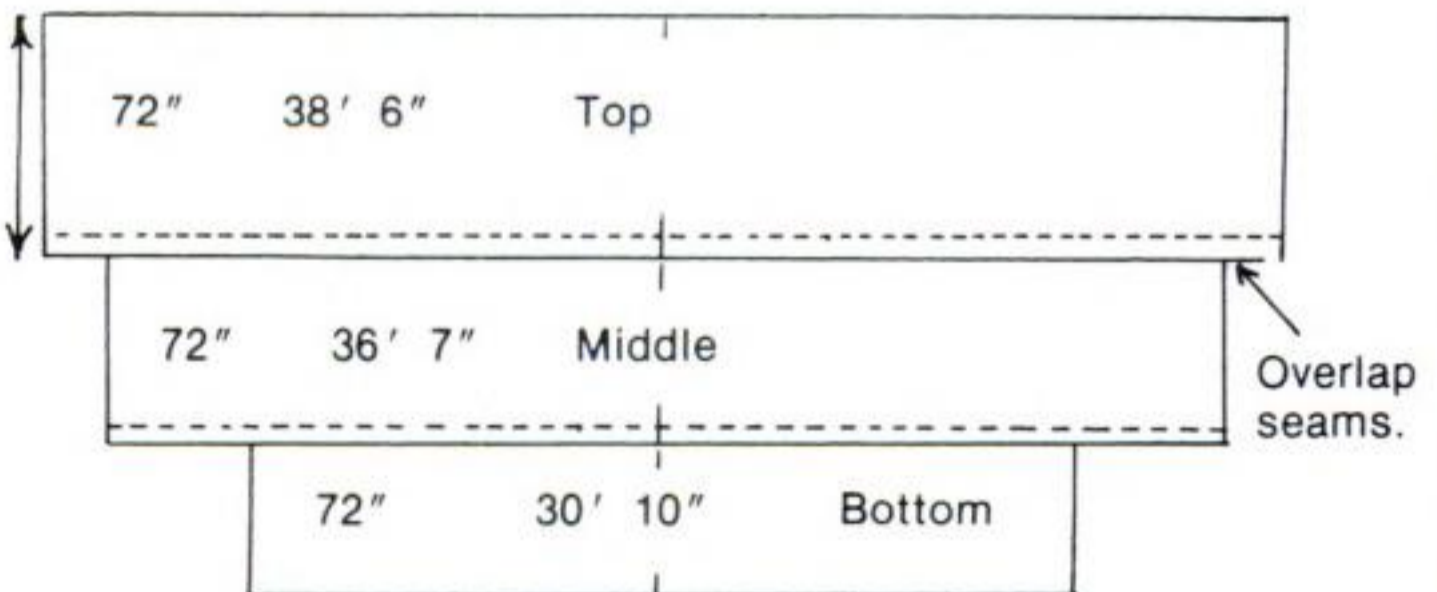


Tipi Construction



Mark the middle.

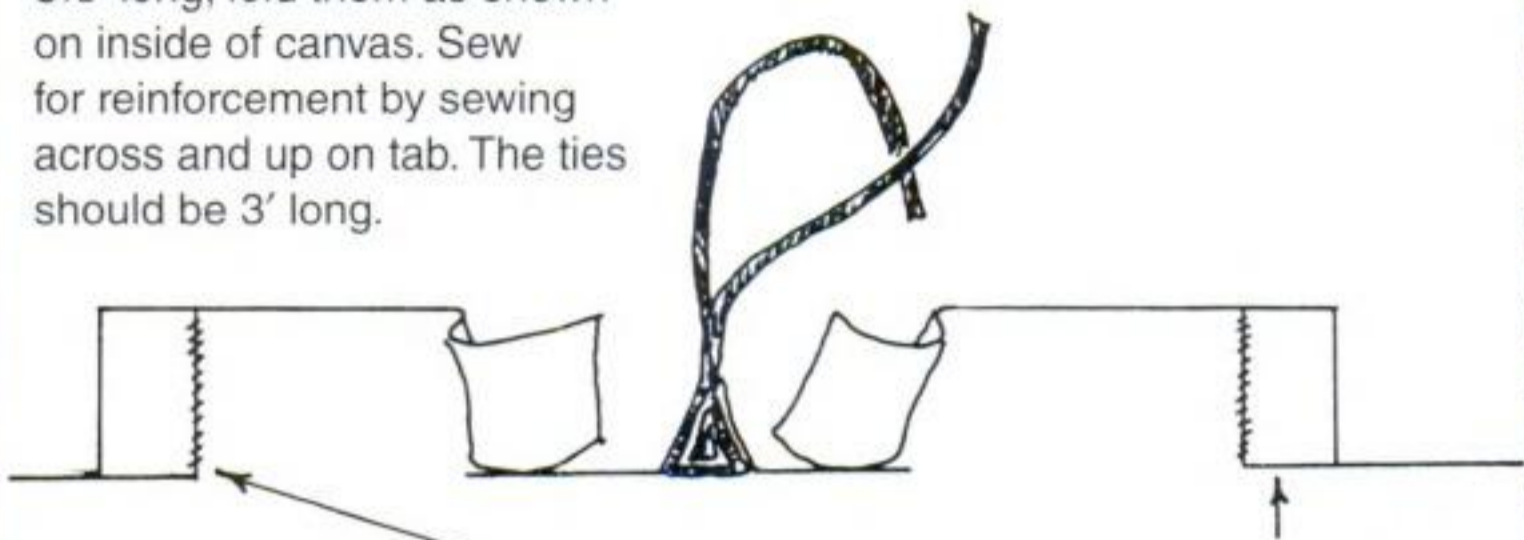


10 oz. Duck Canvas

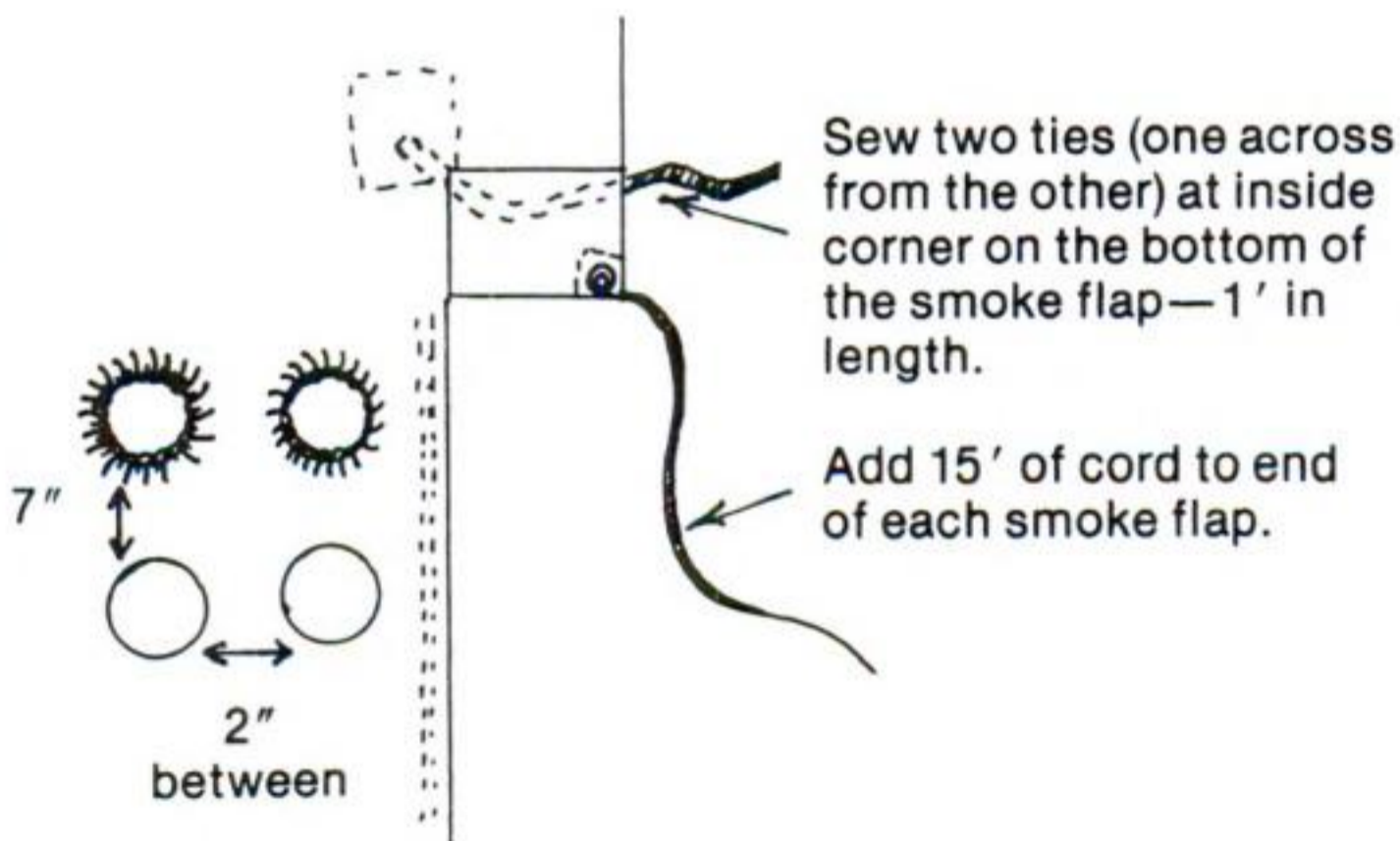
Tipi Construction

(continued)

Use two nylon twill tapes $3\frac{1}{2}'$ long; fold them as shown on inside of canvas. Sew for reinforcement by sewing across and up on tab. The ties should be $3'$ long.



Add $8''$ sections to each side. This allows the water to drain down below flap opening.



Sew two ties (one across from the other) at inside corner on the bottom of the smoke flap— $1'$ in length.

Add $15'$ of cord to end of each smoke flap.

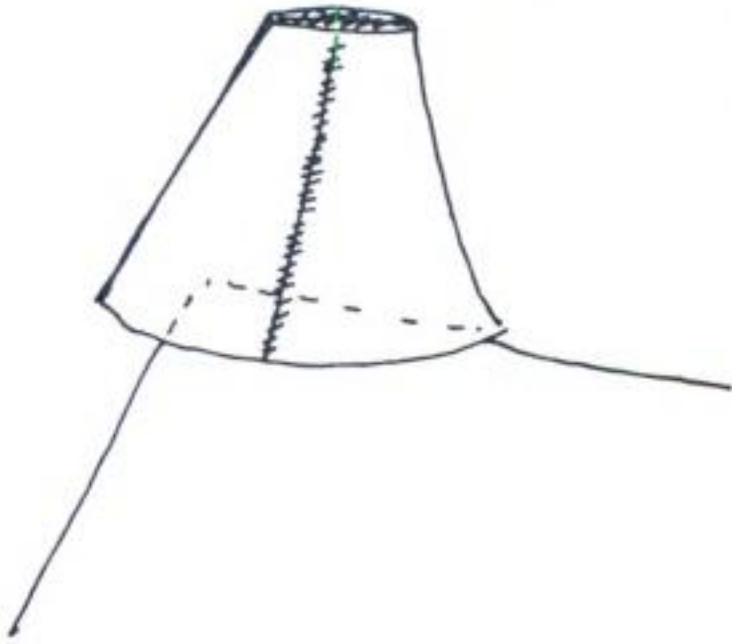
Make two rows of button holes $\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter, 9 holes down with $7''$ between the up and down hole. Add two below door. Reinforce hole with stitching. Repeat on the opposite side, making holes $1\frac{1}{2}''$ apart.

Smoke Flap Pole Pocket

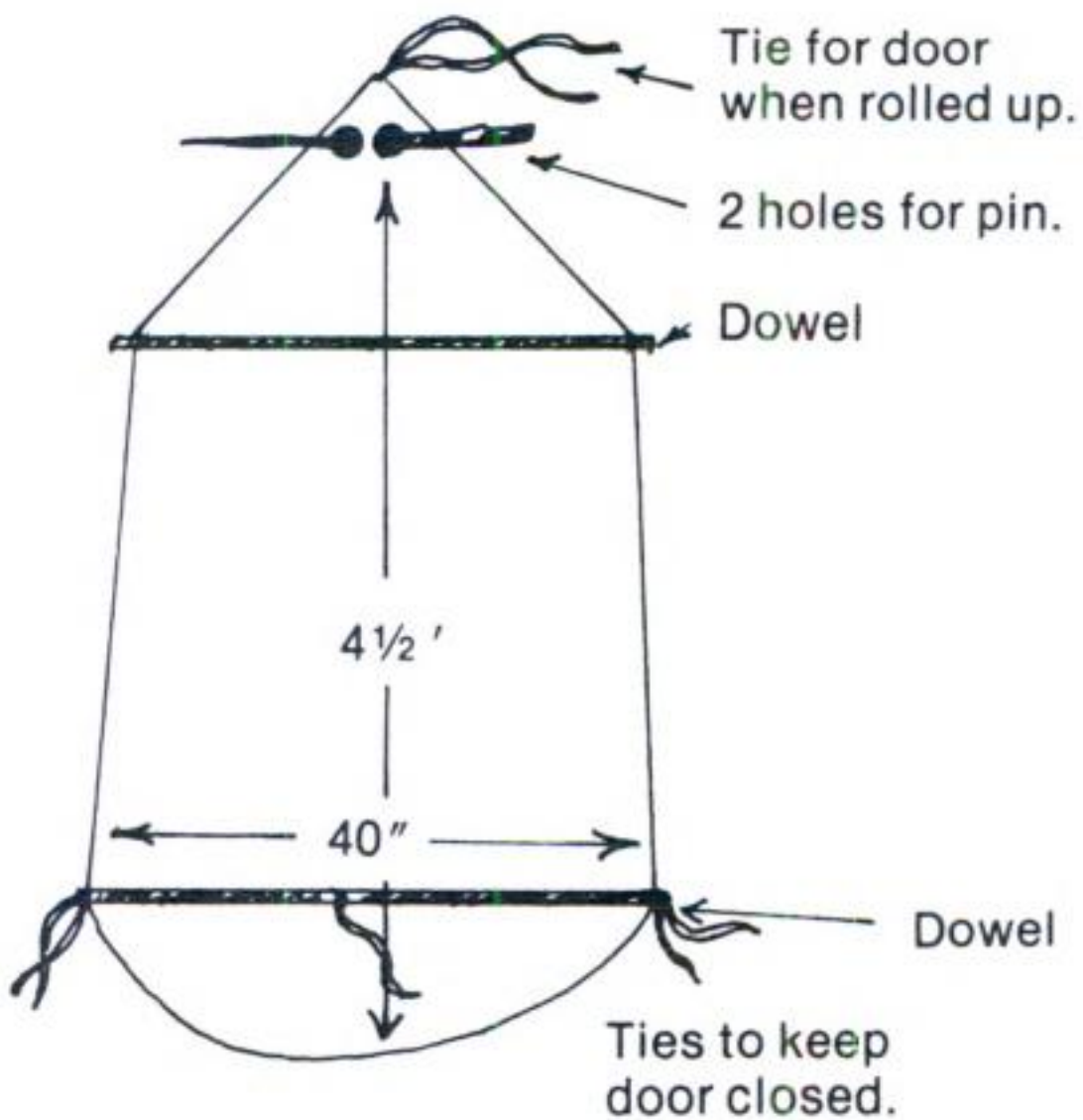
Use an 8" section by 5½" of canvas. Taper to top at 3", fold over and double stitch. Sew cup so the pocket is on the outside of the top flap. Reinforce sewing to the flap. These

pockets must take a lot of pressure.

One on the upper outside of each smoke flap.

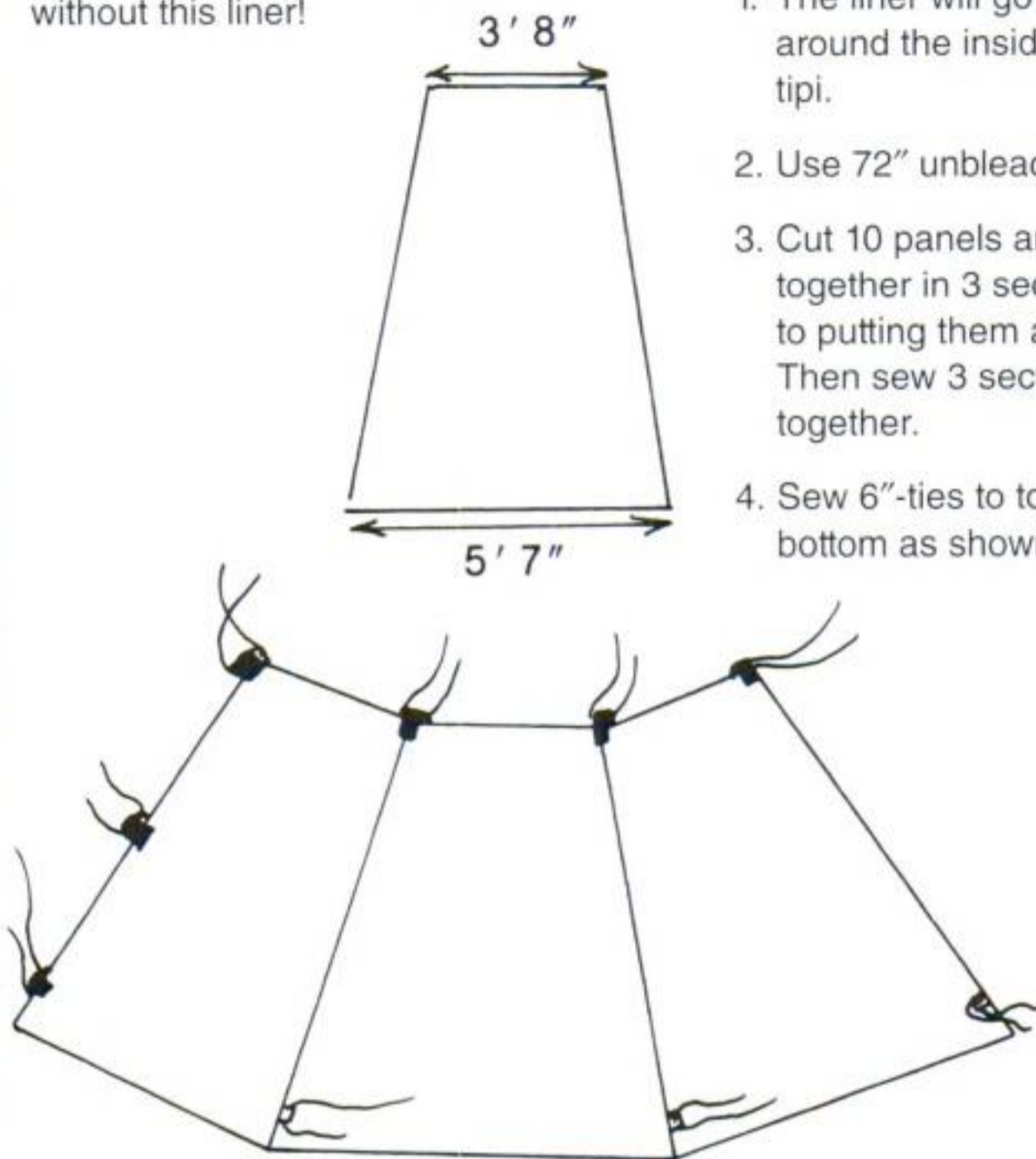


Door Flap



Dew Cloth Liner

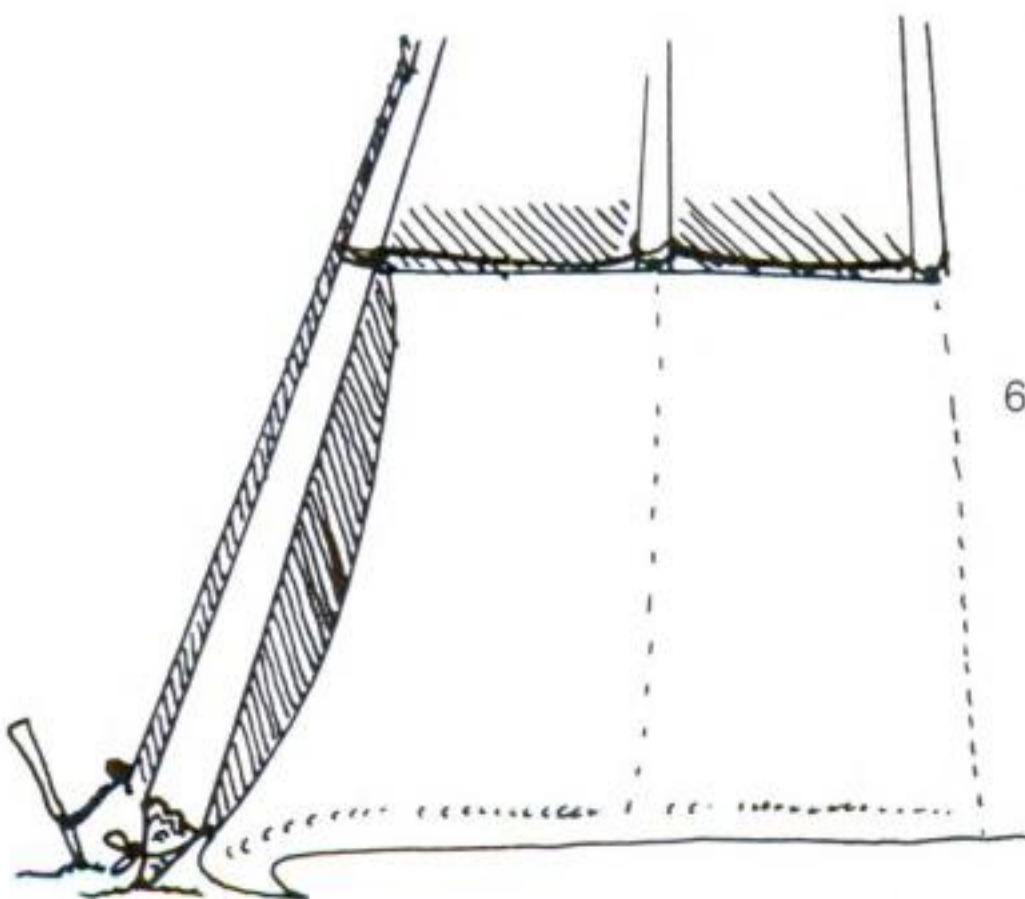
Your tipi will not function properly without this liner!



1. The liner will go all the way around the inside of your tipi.
2. Use 72" unbleached muslin.
3. Cut 10 panels and sew together in 3 sections prior to putting them all together. Then sew 3 sections together.
4. Sew 6"-ties to top and bottom as shown.

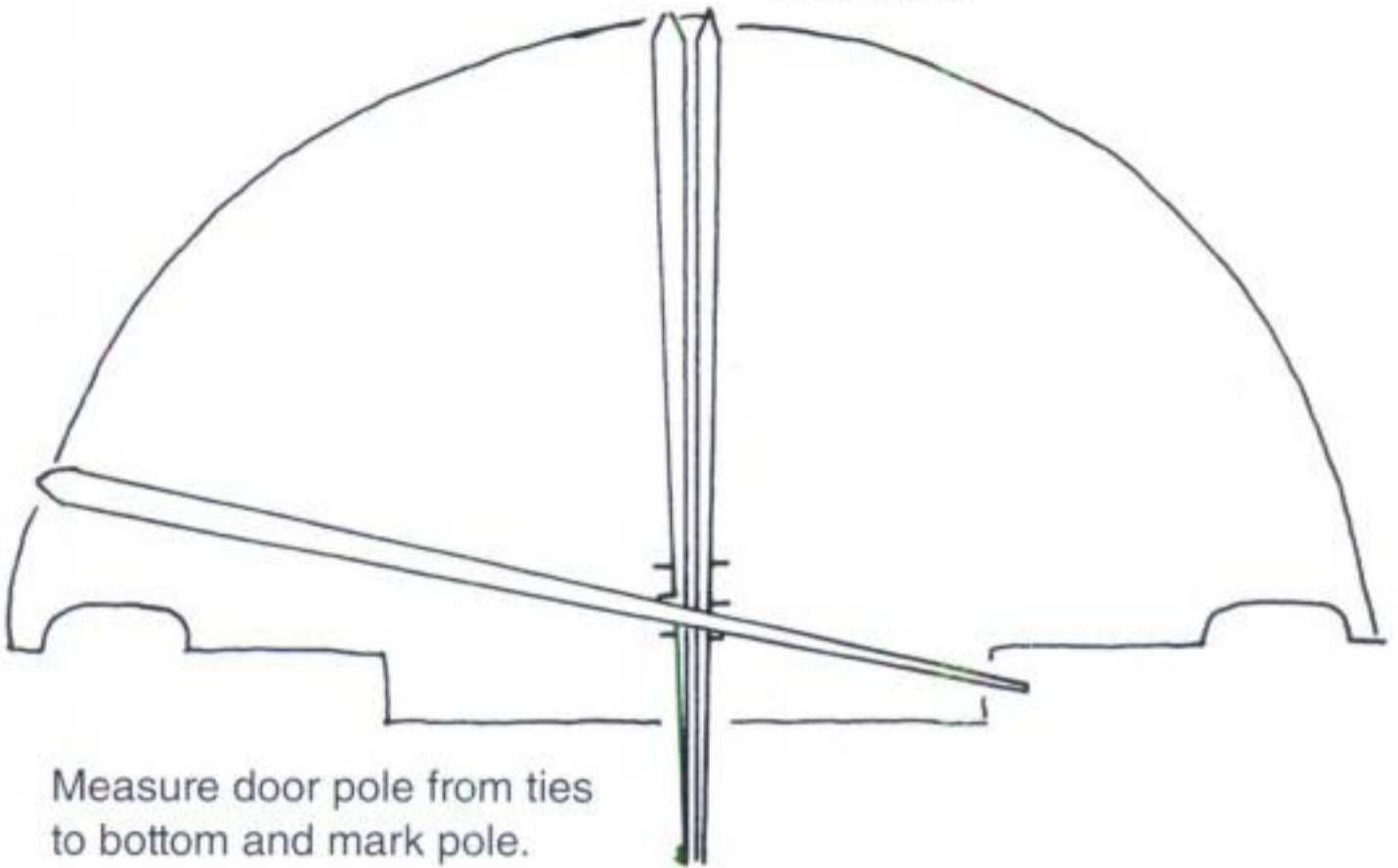
5. When the tipi is set up, run two thin ropes around the poles. One for the top ties of the liner and one for the bottom ties. Do not attempt to tie liner to poles.

6. Note in diagram that there is a portion that folds inward on the ground. Small sand-filled cloth tubes can be laid on them to block drafts.

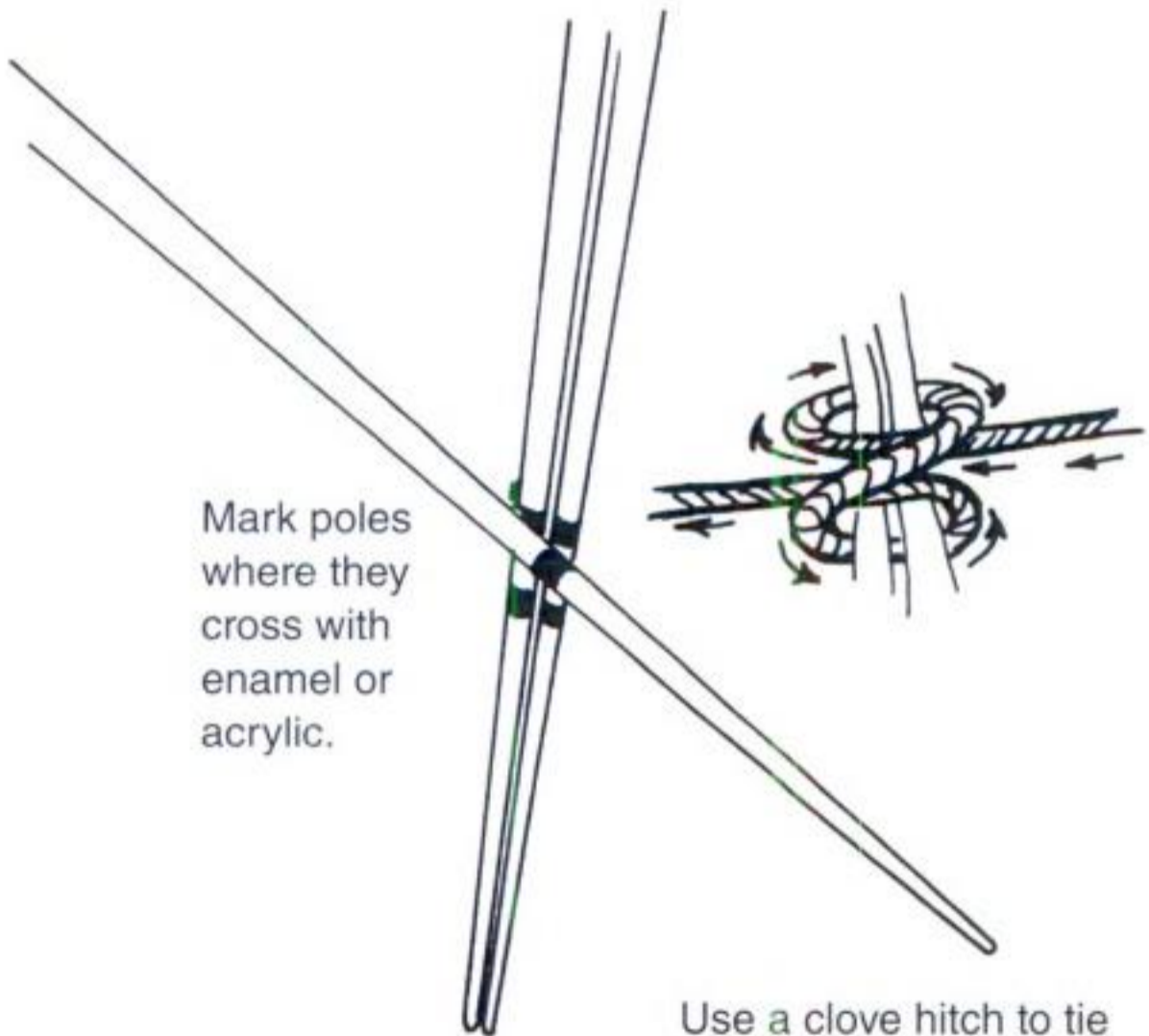


Setting Up the Tipi

Measure north and south poles from bottom to ties at the top and mark.



Measure door pole from ties to bottom and mark pole.

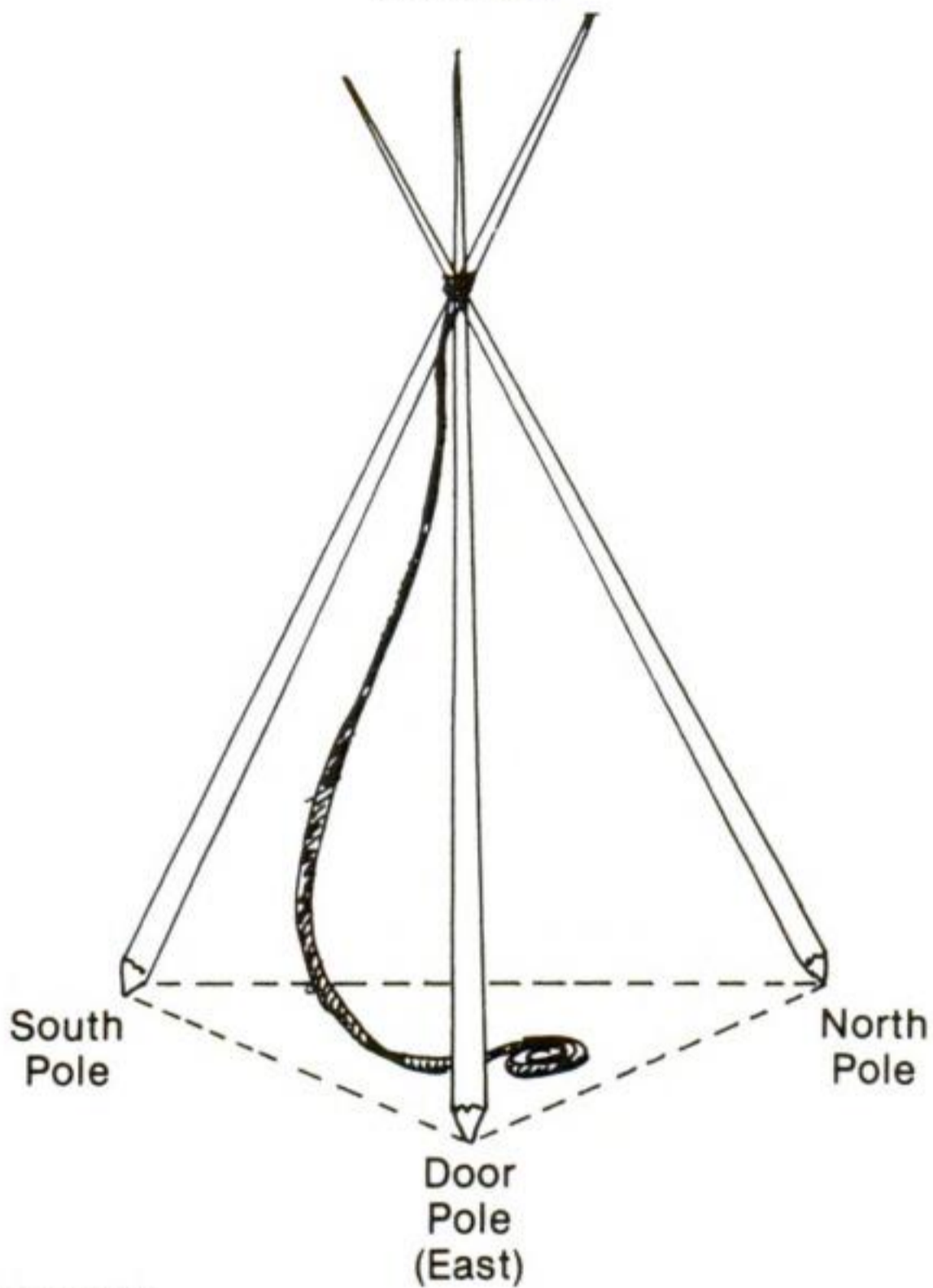


Mark poles where they cross with enamel or acrylic.

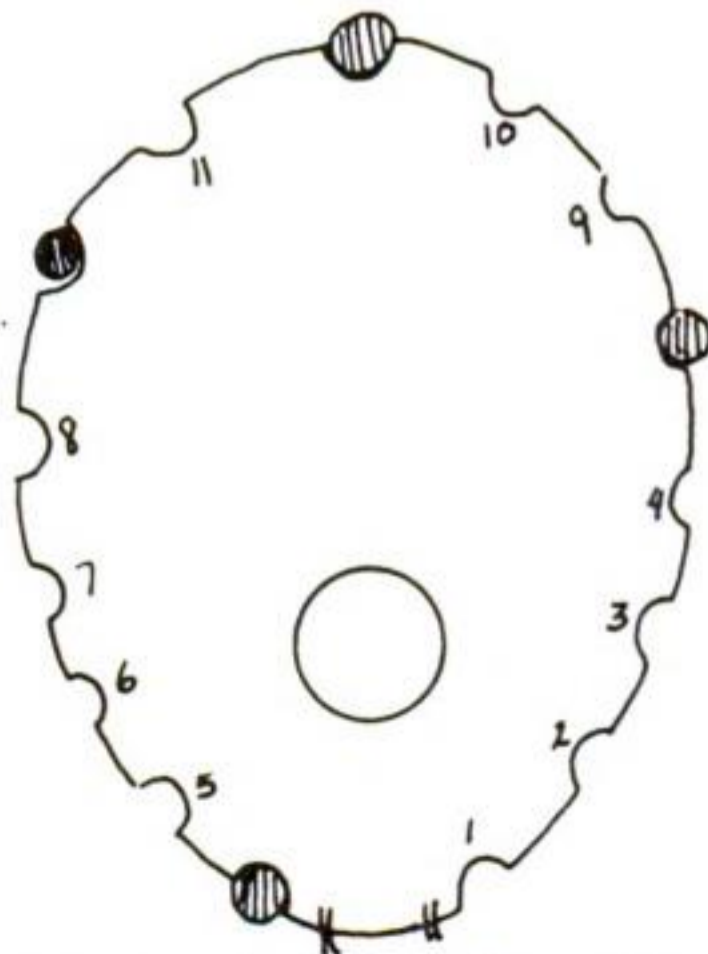
Use a clove hitch to tie poles, then wrap and tie once. If you tie them too tight, you won't be able to adjust them later.

Setting Up the Tipi

(continued)



The easiest way to pitch your poles is to have a ground cover with notches cut out for the poles. This saves considerable time in adjusting them.

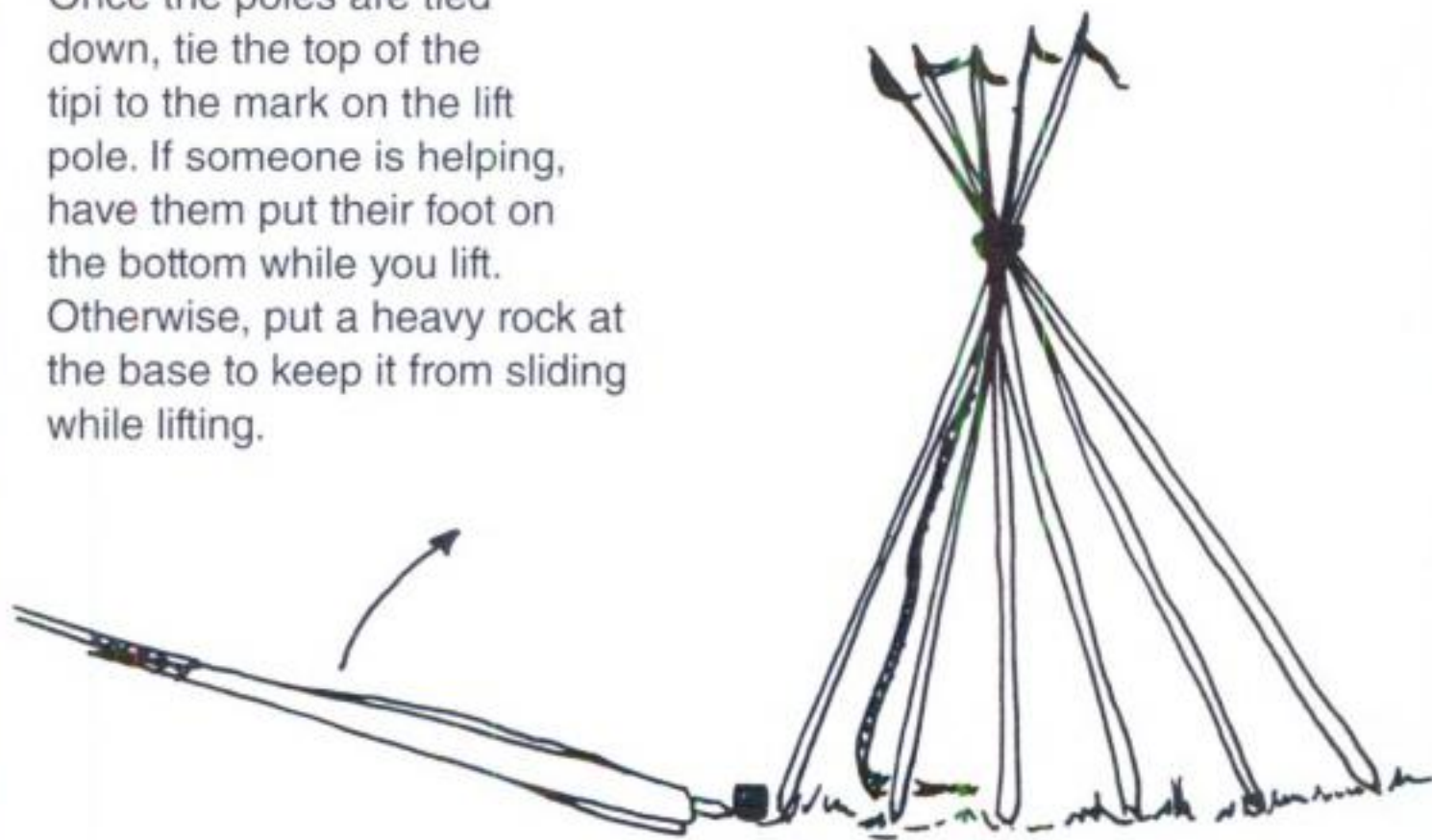


Set the poles according to the numbers.

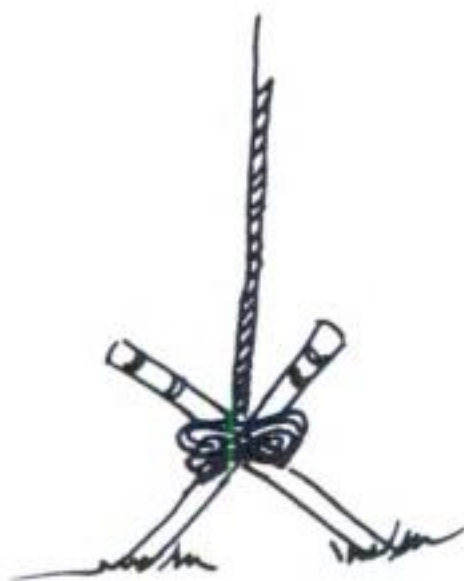
Setting Up the Tipi

(continued)

Once the poles are tied down, tie the top of the tipi to the mark on the lift pole. If someone is helping, have them put their foot on the bottom while you lift. Otherwise, put a heavy rock at the base to keep it from sliding while lifting.



After the 14 poles are pitched, take the rope and wrap around about 3 times, bring through and tie down tightly.



Cross stakes for tying tipi down.

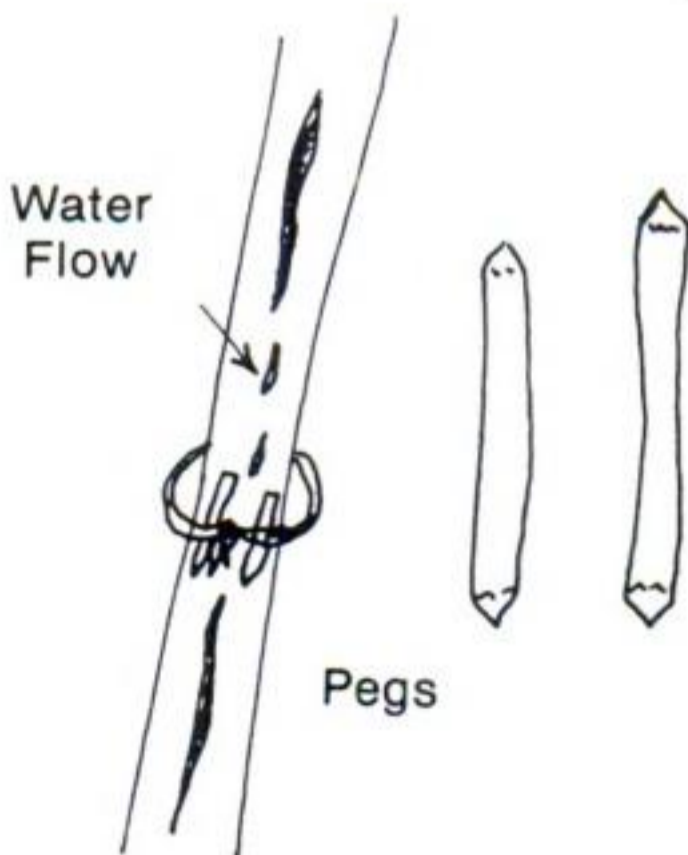
Setting Up the Tipi

(continued)

For the ties on the cover, insert a round rock and tie nylon cord around leaving plenty for twisting rope and tying down on the stake.

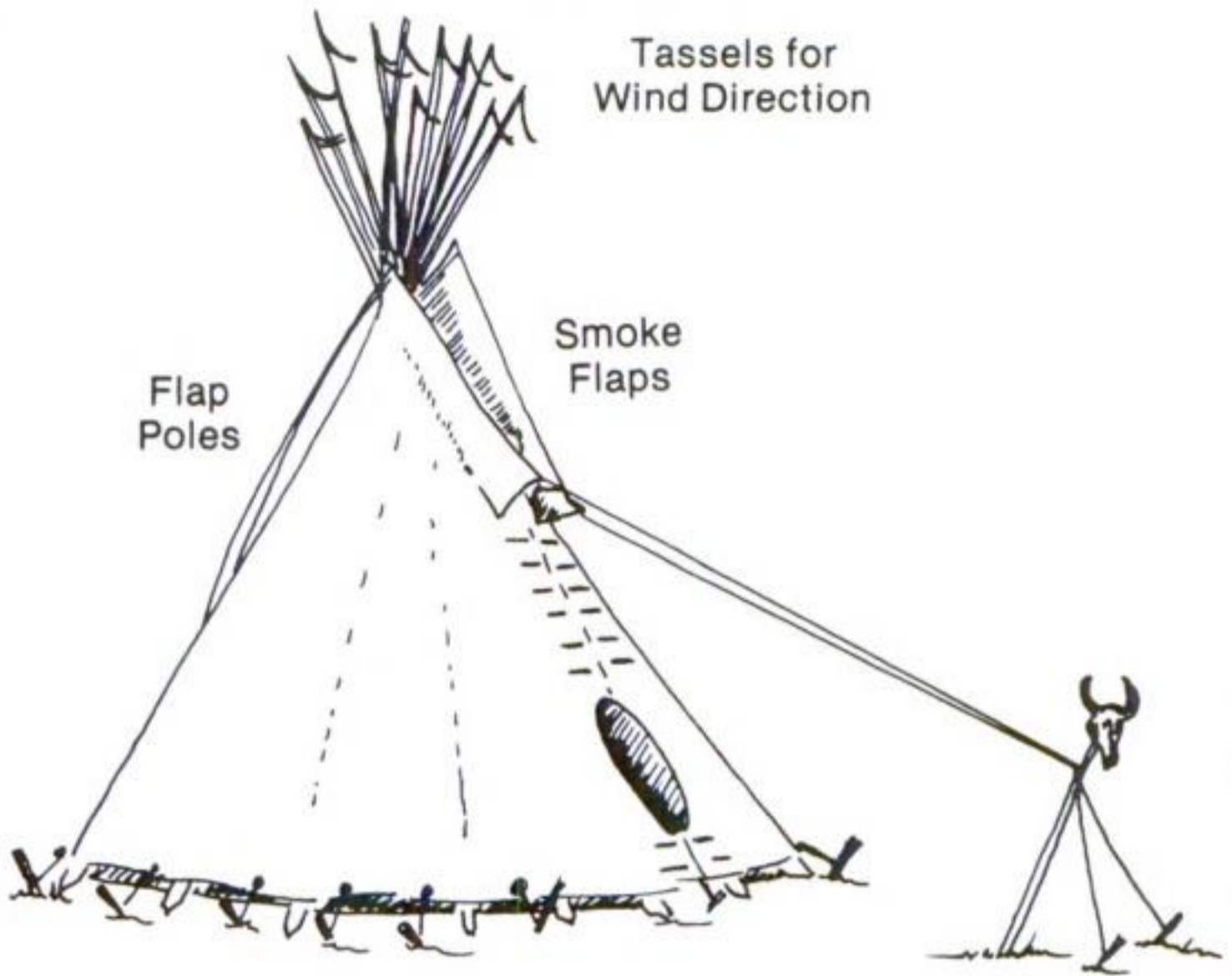


Willow pegs to pull knot away from pole when it rains. This will allow the water to drain off at the bottom instead of where the rope stops the flow.

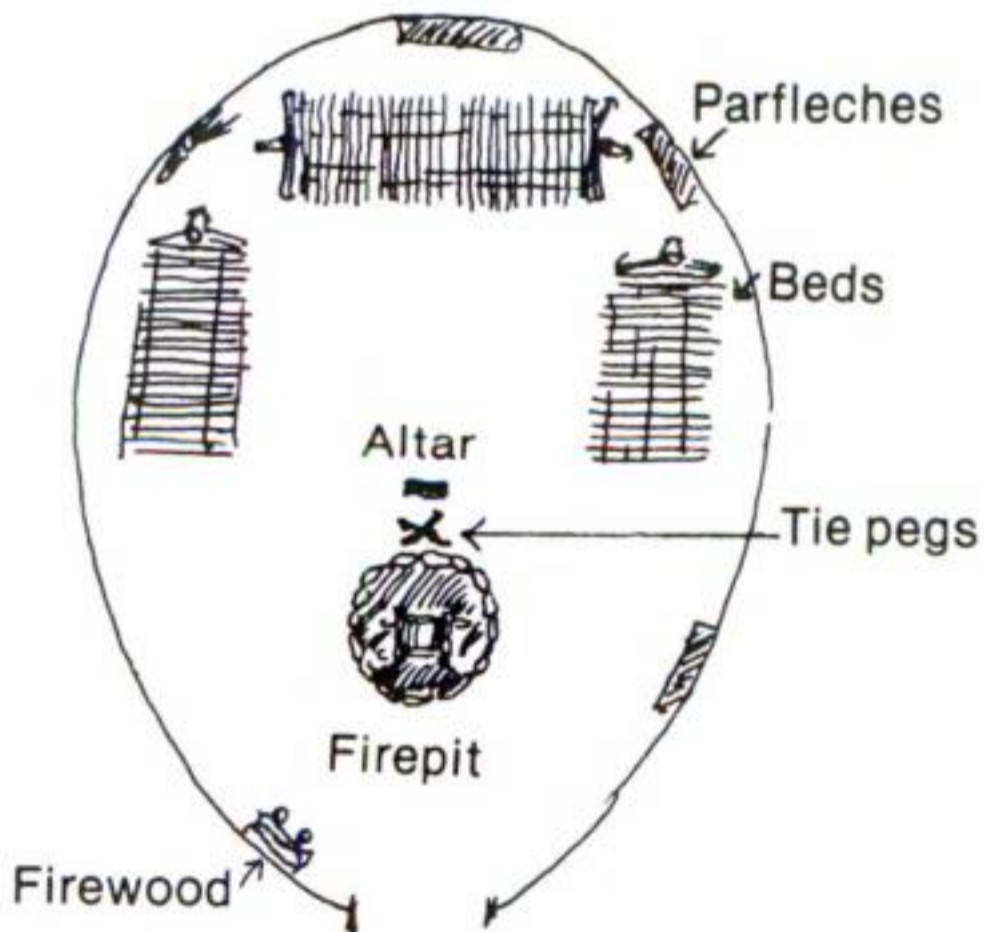


Setting Up the Tipi

(continued)

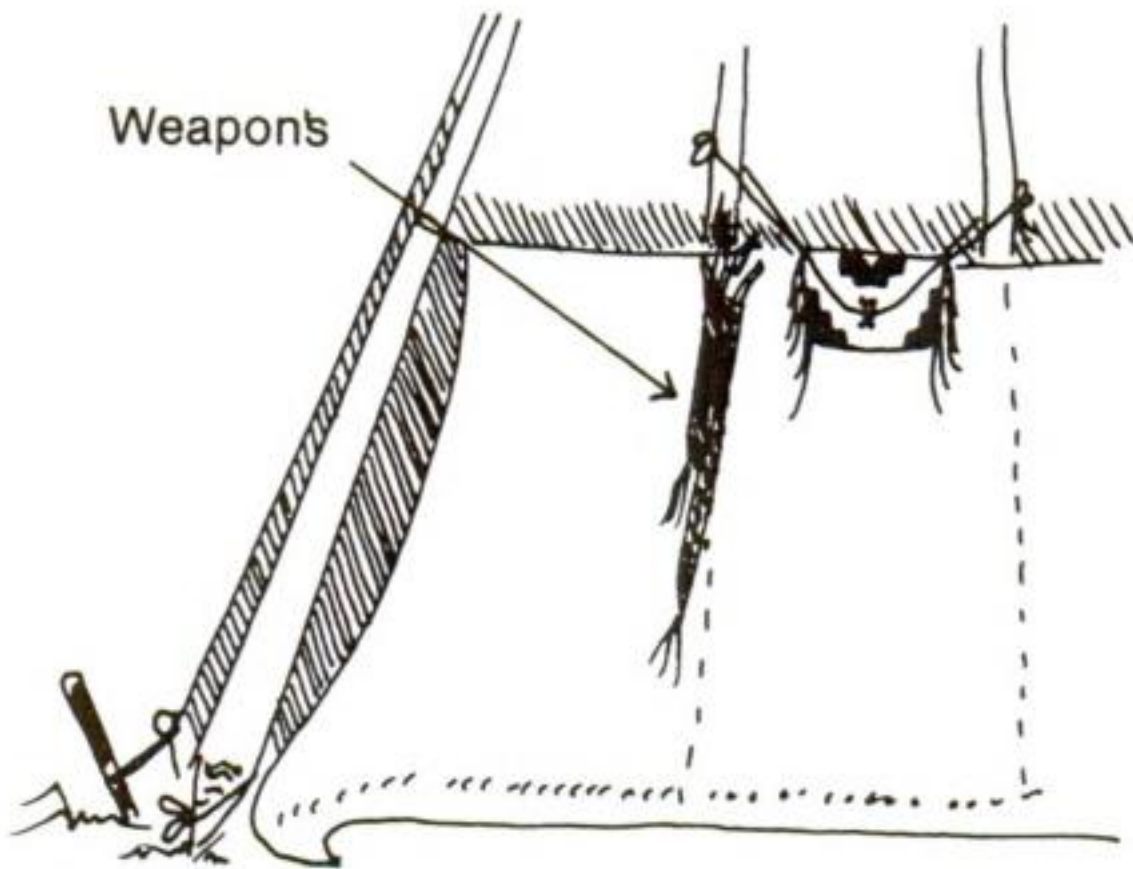


The tipi should have more slant to the front than the back. Pitch with door to the east in most instances.



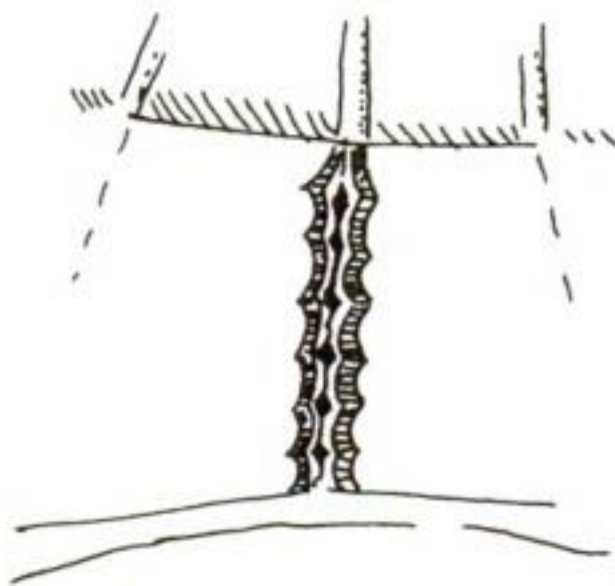
Setting Up the Tipi

(continued)



Weapons

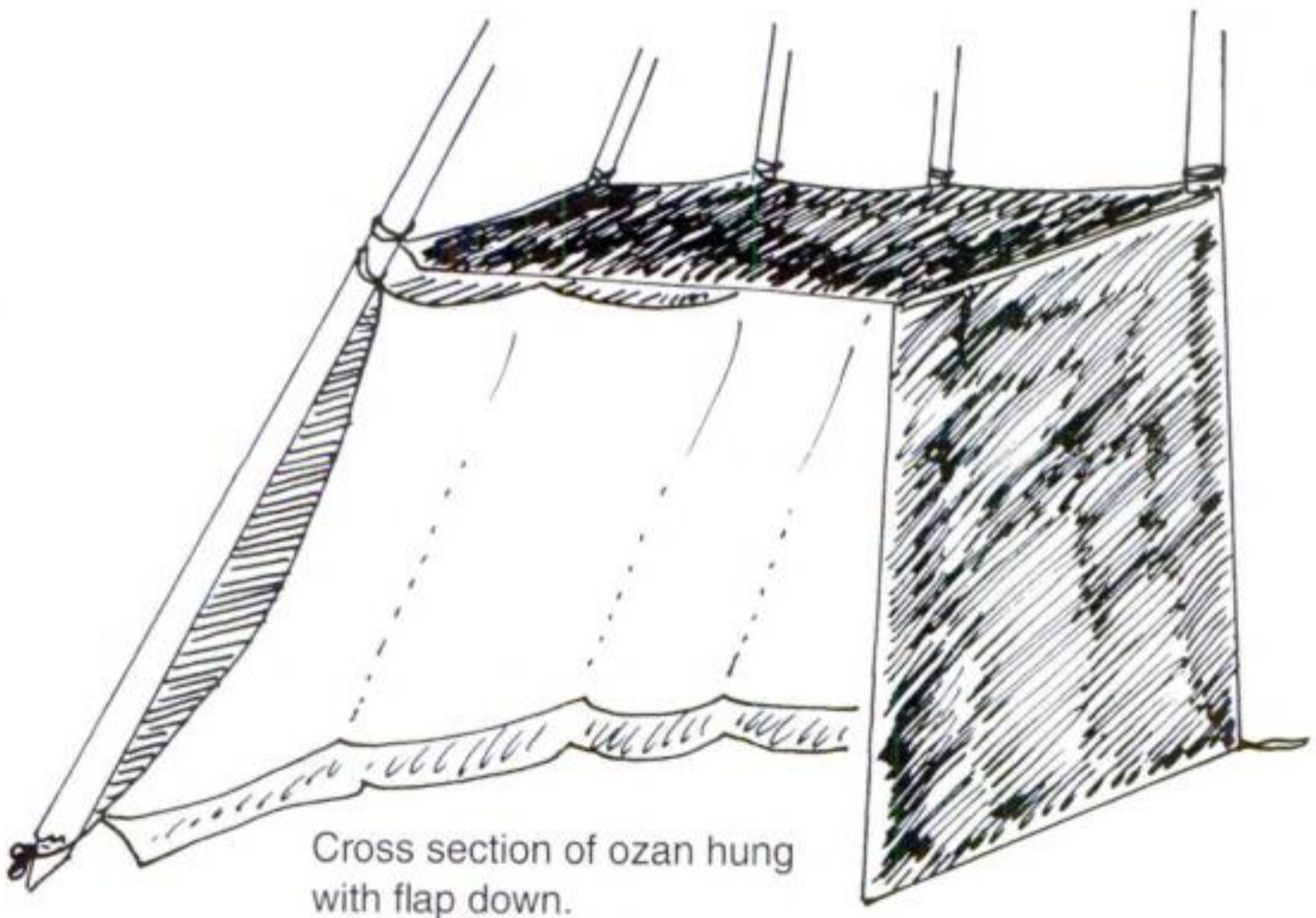
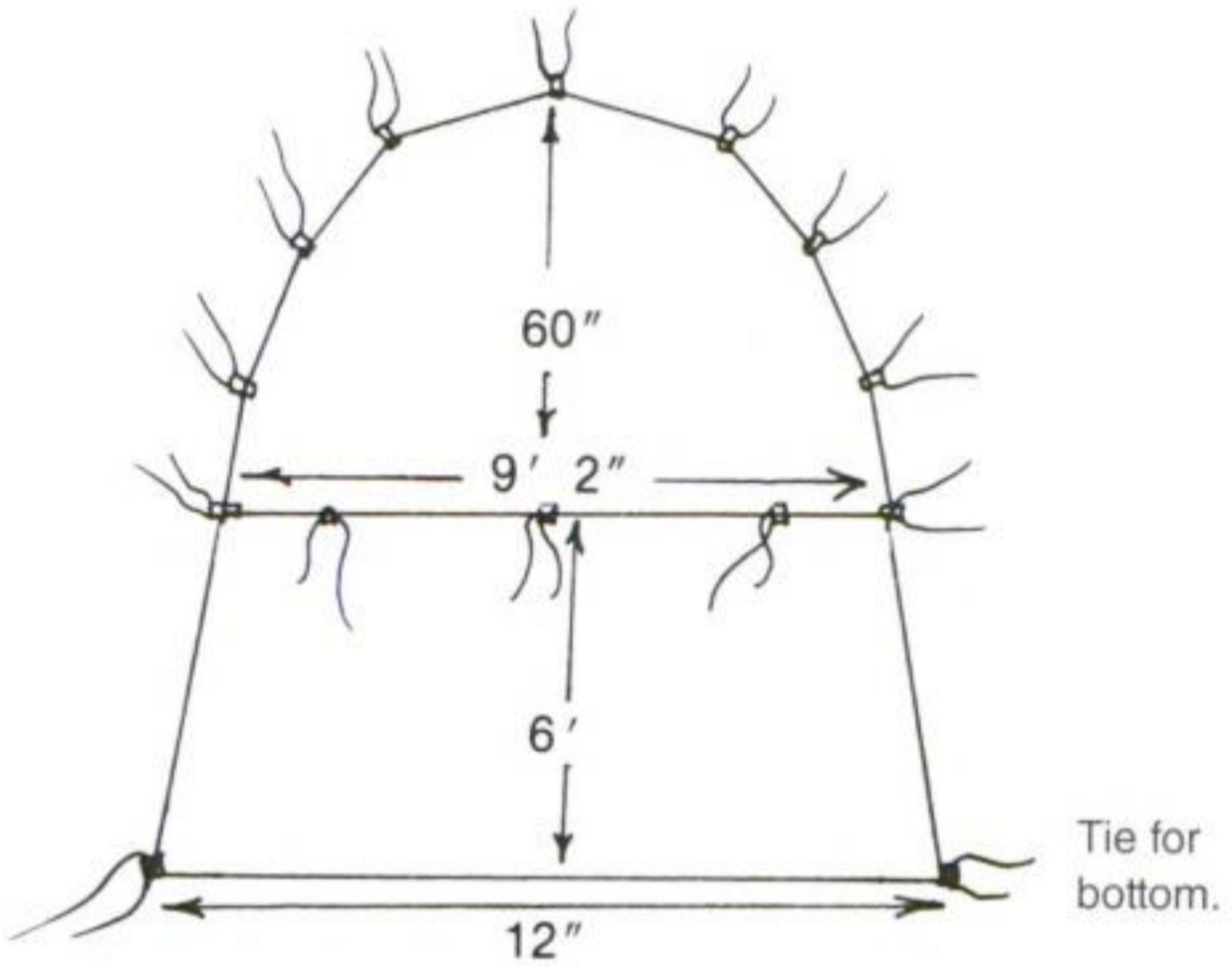
Parfleches can be hung
between poles.



Dewcloth seams can be painted with
thinned acrylic paint (water base) for
interior decor.

Ozan

The ozan acts as an inner roof and will help retain heat, plus give you some privacy when wanted.



Cross section of ozan hung with flap down.

Painting the Tipi

Most lodges were not painted but, when they were, they were generally done by a specialist with the help of others. The symbols that were painted on the covers were to represent great feats, dreams, and protection as well as designating the family that owned the lodge. Having associated with various Native Americans, I have found that what was painted on a specific tipi was for that owner and no one else. In other words, no two tipis were painted the same. I would suggest, if you want to paint your tipi, that you honor those who have had theirs painted and published in books. Don't copy them. Create your own design to best represent what you feel needs to be portrayed.

The Wigwam

In the northern parts of the United States and across Canada, the Algonkian built their dome-shaped wigwam with saplings and covered birch bark, rushes, woven mats, or other forms of covering.

Saplings were bent and lashed together to form a sturdy framework. The ends were stuck in the ground for stability. Bark was cut in sections large enough to be sewn across each cross-brace on the top with enough overhang to overlap the top portion of bark sewn on below. The only light sources were a door on one end and a smoke hole in the top. The fire was built in the middle of the wigwam with rushes or grasses for floor covering. Beds were elevated off the damp ground.

These wigwams were very stable dwellings. They could be lived in for quite a long time. Today it would be more feasible to use canvas for the covering since the amount of bark to be used would kill trees from which the bark was taken.

Wigwam Construction

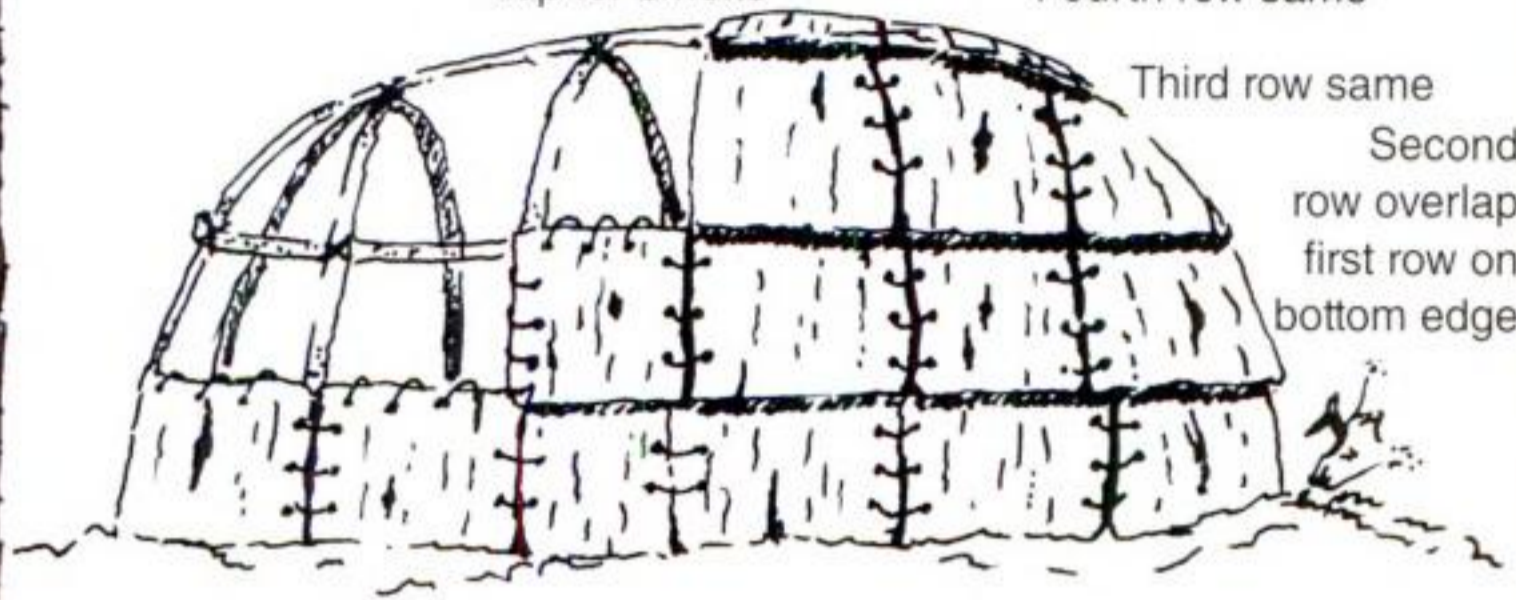
(continued)

2' square hole in
top for smoke

Fourth row same

Third row same

Second
row overlap
first row on
bottom edge



First row of bark, lace to
uprights and cross bars

Canvas



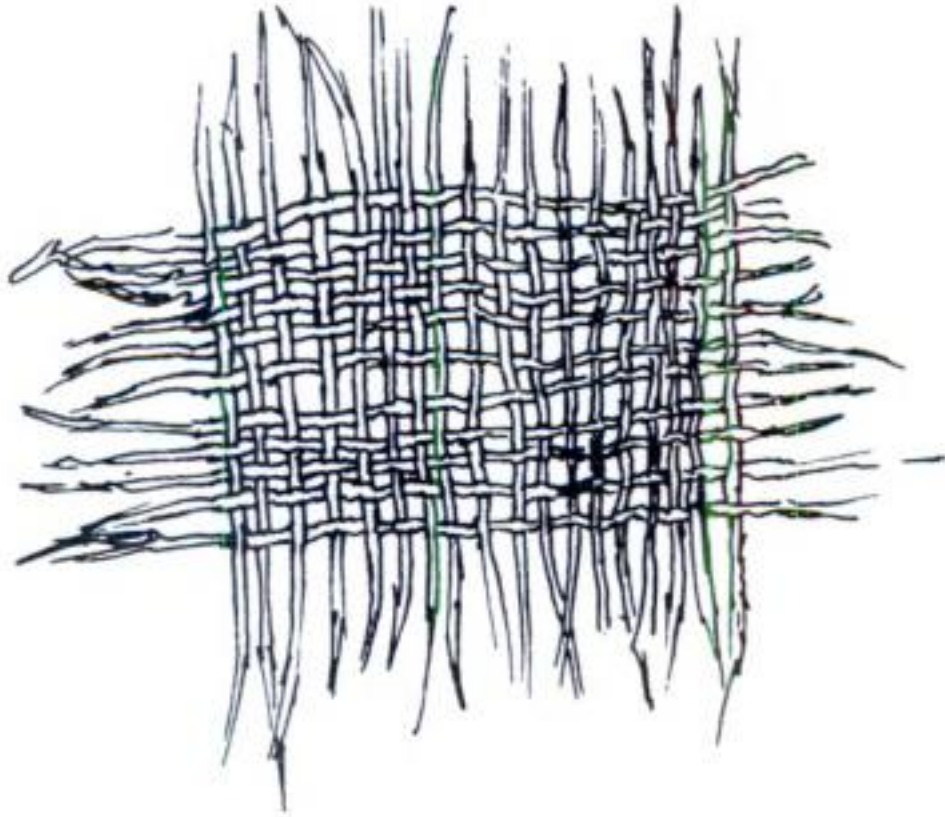
Stake each
row down

Lace each top
row of canvas to
framework.

Alternate for Bark

Pit House Construction

(continued)



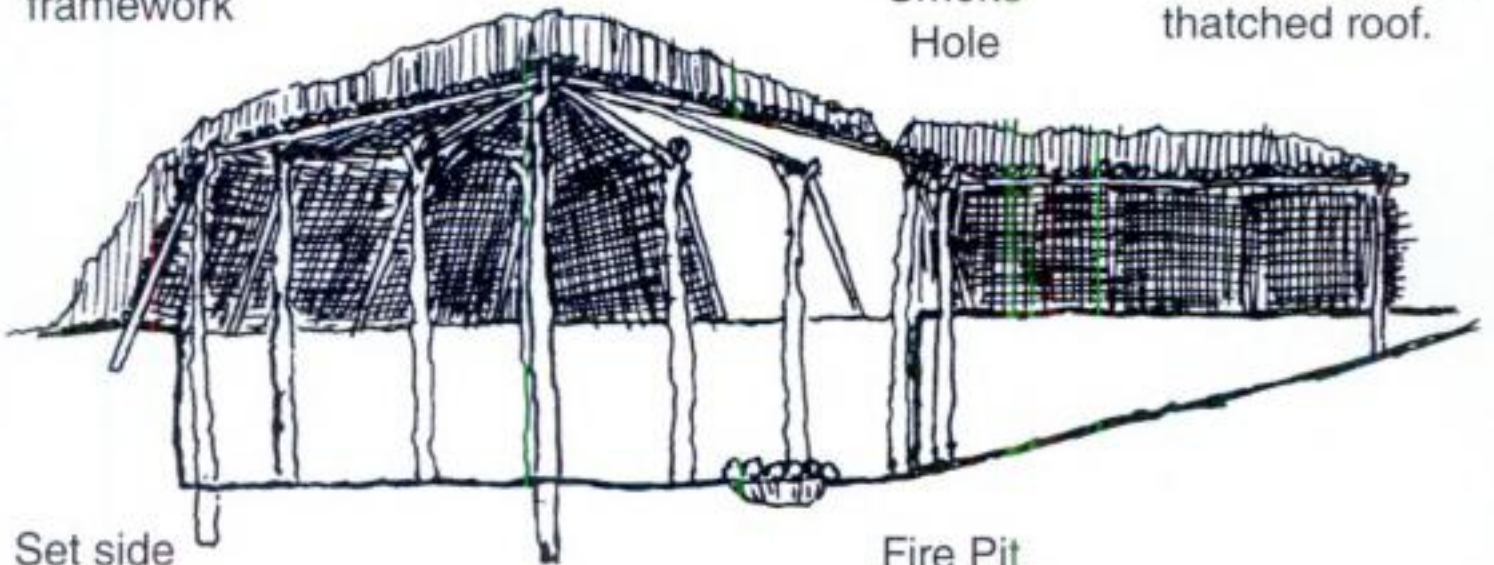
Saplings Woven

Lash woven saplings to framework

Roof braces go from side to center pole

Put 6" wet clay or mud then 6" of sod on top of thatched roof.

Smoke Hole



Set side poles in ground 1' and 1' back from edge resting top in fork, lash together.

Set poles in ground 2'.

Fire Pit