

types are in evidence, as one might expect, if it were visited by many tribes in the past, as it is at present.

On the western and northern parts of Vancouver island, the typical form of hammer is provided with a head at each end, the faces of which are nearly parallel, and the upper and lower ends somewhat alike, except that the latter is larger (figure 11, *b*, *c*).

In Alaska there are two types, one resembling the form found at Lytton, save that it is much more slender and tapering (figure 12), and the other having a handle like a flatiron, saw, or paddle

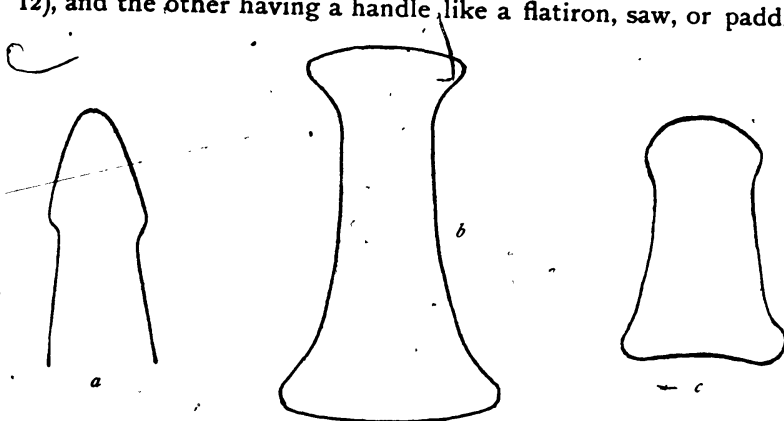


FIG. 11.—Forms of hammers or pestles from British Columbia. *a*, Fragment from Eburne, Fraser river delta, No. 16-5208; *b*, from Clayoquath, Vancouver island, No. 16-2124; *c*, from Fort Rupert, Vancouver island, No. 16-2226. (One-fourth nat.)

(figure 13). This type has a very short body, which resembles the head of the other types, and which might well be called a head, were we able to consider the body suppressed. The practically cylindrical body, which does not appreciably taper or flare, meets the slightly convex or concave base at nearly right angles, and never with a sharp, acute angle. Except in one case (figure 13, *c*) I have not seen a marked line between the body and the handle, the ends of which, in some cases, are ornamented with notches or human faces in relief. These hammers seem to have been used for rubbing as well as for pounding.

Specimens of the types found in the valley of Thompson river, at Lytton, and in lower Fraser valley, have been found in graves