

Another weapon was made of a polished greenish stone. Its blade, sharpened on each edge, was from three inches to three inches and a half wide, terminating at one end in a long point for stabbing.

The other end was small, and finished with a knob for grasping in the hand. The whole weapon was about two feet long. It was scarce, and highly prized by the Indians. It was evidently similar to the stone daggers found by Harlan I. Smith in the shell-heap of Eburne on the delta of Fraser River (Fig. 249). Shorter stone clubs of this kind, of

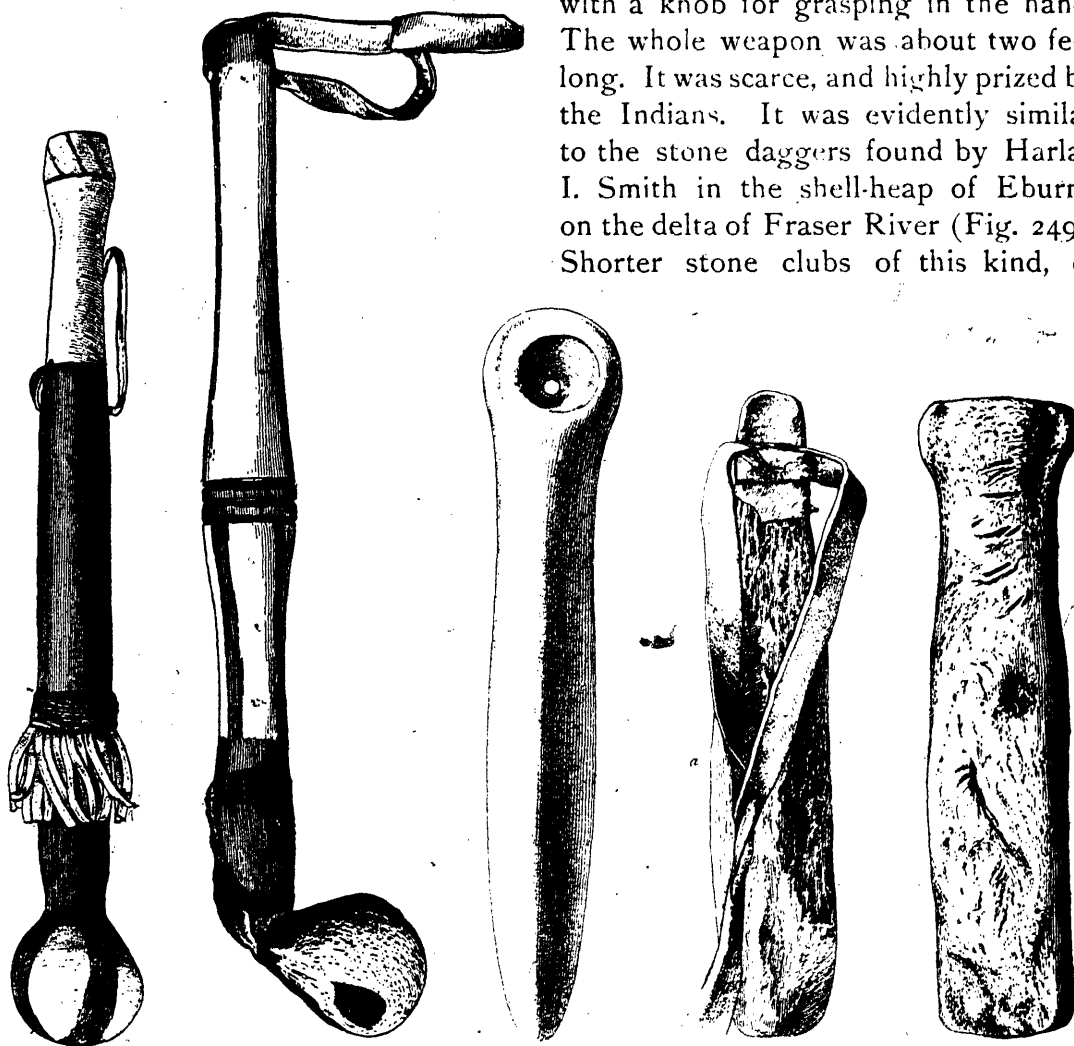


FIG. 247.
Figs. 247 (1873), 248 (1880). War-clubs. $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size.

Fig. 248.

Fig. 249 (1881). Stone
Dagger. Length, 13 in.

Fig. 250. a (1881), b (1887). Short Stone Clubs.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size.

square cross-section, were often concealed about the person, and used in sudden attacks (Fig. 250). A similar instrument was made of elk-antler, bone, or wood. The one represented in Fig. 251 is made of birch-wood. The groups of cross-lines represent ribs. To this class of weapons belongs the copper club found at Spuzzum (Part III, Fig. 82). Still another kind had a broad, thin head ending in a spike in front. Into a wooden handle a foot and a half in length, stone heads, often axe or tomahawk shaped (Fig. 252), or V (Fig. 299) or spike shaped, were fastened with thongs. Some of these had back spikes. Sometimes horn or bone was substituted for stone. Tomahawks were not used by the