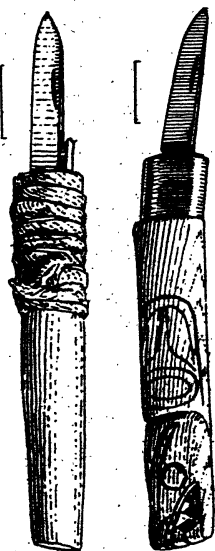


on many objects brought from the cedar areas of southeast Alaska. In this its perfected form the knife is both chisel and adz, working always by pressure (fig. 9).

Example Cat. No. 168342, in the U. S. National Museum, is a curved knife from the Tlingit Indians of Alaska (fig. 10), collected by Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U. S. N. It consists of a blade of a common pocketknife driven into the end of a handle of antler and held in place by an iron ferrule and by a seizing of rawhide thong. The handle has rings scratched around it an inch apart. The example has this peculiarity, that the bevel of the blade is underneath, for the workman to cut toward him, and must have been designed, therefore, to be used after the modern fashion of a trimming chisel. Length,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches. With this knife belongs example Cat. No. 168345, U.S.N.M., a guard of sealskin to be worn on the back of the hand (fig. 11), so that when the workman is whittling in a box or canoe he may protect him-

self. The entire outfit is quite modern, but it is remarkable that this guard is the only example of its kind in the collection.

Example Cat. No. 20752, in the U. S. National Museum, is a curved knife from Sitka, Alaska (fig. 12), collected by Mr. James G. Swan. It is evidently made up for trade, and shows no sign of use, but it has the long handle of the Yakutat two-handed type.\* The blade, with two edges, is lashed by its tang to the side of a pine handle by means of a buckskin thong, which last is the only aboriginal part of the apparatus, and is laid on in a slovenly manner, and any savage would be ashamed to use it on his own account.



Figs. 13, 14.

CARVER'S KNIVES.

British Columbia.

Cat. Nos. 129976, 129978, U.S.N.M.



Fig. 12.

CARVER'S KNIFE, FOR TWO HANDS.

Sitka, Alaska.

Cat. No. 20752, U.S.N.M.

Since ethnographic material has entered into commerce the Museum curator is vexed continually by receiving specimens that never had any serious aboriginal use. Furthermore, trade centers, such as Unalaska, Sitka, Victoria, and Honolulu, where in the old days whalers met and exchanged or pawned their collections from different places, specimens were carried far from their original source, and now can be identified only by comparing them with well-authenticated objects.