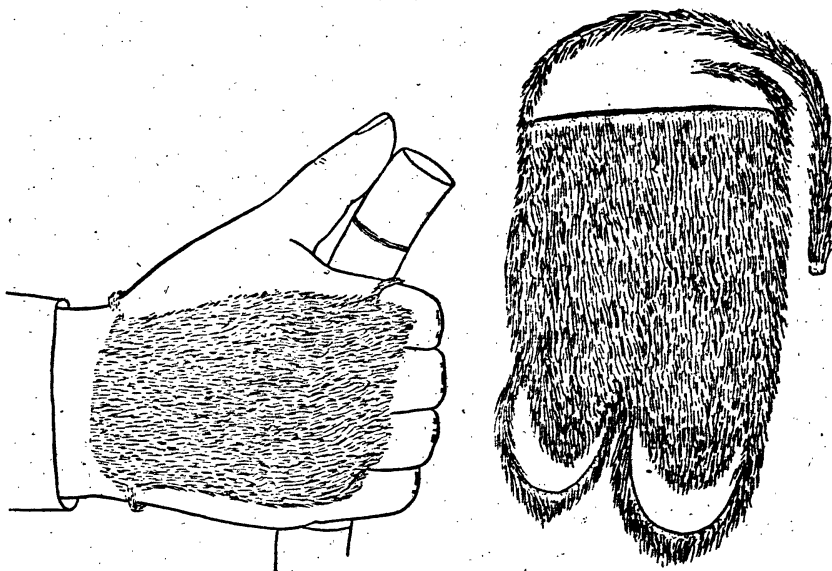


It is easy to understand the existence of the two types in the arctic area, where soft driftwood exists alongside of antler and ivory.

Example Cat. No. 20831, in the U. S. National Museum, is a curved knife from Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, collected by Mr. James G. Swan. The curved blade is of iron, with both edges alike, and resembles the modern can-opener. To form the joint its tang is roughly let into the wooden handle at its end on one side, the other side being notched, and is held in place by a lashing of thong. The handle of oak is curved upward outside the thumb space and



Figs. 10, 11.

CARVER'S KNIFE, AND GUARD FOR BACK OF HAND.

Sitka, Alaska.

Cat. Nos. 168342, 168345, U.S.N.M.

tapers slightly to the outer end. The noteworthy features are the adaptation of a modern can-opener for the blade, the resemblance of the handle with its thumb space to Japanese and Korean handles, and the notch at the inner end to prevent the slipping of the seizing. Mr. D. W. Prentiss, jr., of the U. S. National Museum, had the good fortune to observe a Yakutat Indian carving with a large specimen of this variety of two-edged blade (Cat. No. 178196, U.S.N.M.). The handle is held in both hands while the carver dresses down the inside of his canoe or wooden box. Now chipping toward himself, now away, with the greatest rapidity, he gave the fine adz finish often observed