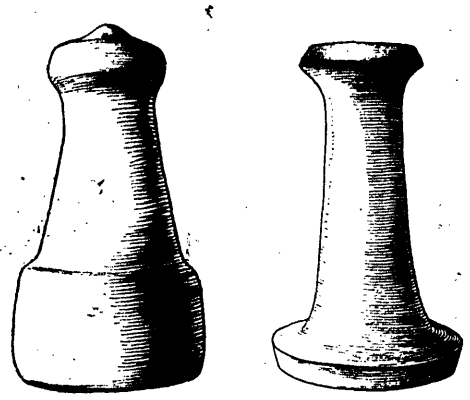
Work in Wood. — For work in wood a number of tools were used. Trees were cut down by means of wedges made of elk-antler (Fig. 119), which were driven in with hand-hammers. These differed somewhat in shape in different regions. A type found among the upper division of the tribe is shown in Fig. 120. The Lower Thompsons often imported hammers from the Lillooet (Fig. 121). The latter resembles the style of hammer in use among the Indians of Vancouver Island.[1] Sometimes wooden mallets made of a piece of a trunk of a tree, with attached branch that served as a handle, were used. Occasionally stone clubs with flat sides were used for driving wedges. Most of the rougher work in wood was done with wedge and hammer.



Figs. 120 ($\frac{1}{2\,0\,0\,2\,4}$), 121 ($\frac{1}{1\,0\,0\,1\,7}$). Stone Hammers. $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size.

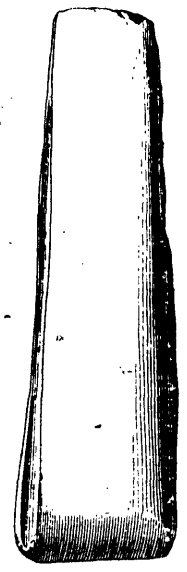


Fig. 122 ($\frac{1}{9\,0\,8}$). Stone Axe. $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size.

Adzes and axes of jade and serpentine (Fig. 122) were in common use. The method employed by the upper division in hafting chipped stone axes is shown in Fig. 123. The lower division used adze-handles similar to those of the Vancouver Island Indians (Fig. 124). Stone chisels were fastened into handles with sockets, in which the stone was inserted. These tools were also used for building canoes. For cutting and carving, chipped stone knives (Fig. 125) or beaver-tooth knives (Part III, Fig. 49) were used. The former were similar to the crooked knives of the Coast Indians, but they had shorter handles. Fig. 126 shows a chipped carving-knife carefully trimmed on one side, with curved point. Drilling was done by means of stone points. Many bone objects are decorated with small circles (Fig. 118; see also Part III, Fig. 109). These were made with a notched point made of bone, preferably that of the bear, one end of which was placed in the centre of the circle, while the other was used to scratch the circular line. When one of the

Fig. 123 ($\frac{1}{7\,2\,6\,3}$). Stone Adze. $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size.

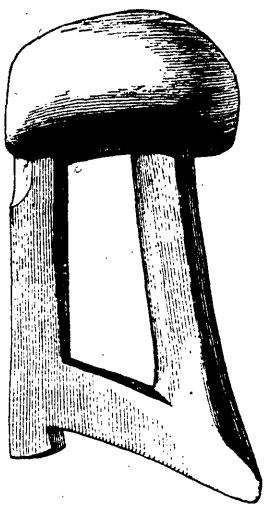


Fig. 124 ($\frac{1}{7\,0\,2\,8}$). Handle of Adze. $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size.

[1] See Fig. 9, *b*, in Stone Hammers or Pestles of the Northwest Coast of America, by Harlan I. Smith (American Anthropologist, N. S., Vol. I, p. 363), characteristic of Spences Bridge; Fig. 122, above, was found at Lytton.