

Cedar-Bark Breaker. The man takes a (bone from the) | nasal bone of a whale, and he takes a thin-edged rough sandstone | and a small dish, and he pours water into it so that it is half full. Then he puts it down where he is going to work at a cedar-bark breaker.|| He takes the bone and measures it so that it is two spans and four finger-widths in length. | Then he puts the rough sandstone into the water in the dish, and he saws the bone off so that the end is square. He does the same with the other end. When both ends are square, ||| he rubs the edges so that they are straight; and when the edges are straight, | he measures the width of one hand for its width, and | he measures with a cedar-stick to find the center, in this manner.¹ | As soon as he finds the center, he marks a line across, and he rubs [on each side of the line to make a hole through it, which serves as a grip. As soon as he has finished rubbing the hole through which serves as a grip, he rubs along the lower edge so as to sharpen it. Now he has finished the bark-breaker. |

Bag of Sea-Lion Hide. As soon as this is done, he takes the | skin of a sea-lion which has been dried. He spreads it out, and he || measures two spans. Then he puts a straight-edge of cedar-wood on it and marks along the edge, so that it may be straight. Then he cuts along, following the line; and he also lays the straight-edge of cedar-

¹ See illustrations in Publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, Vol. V, p. 372.