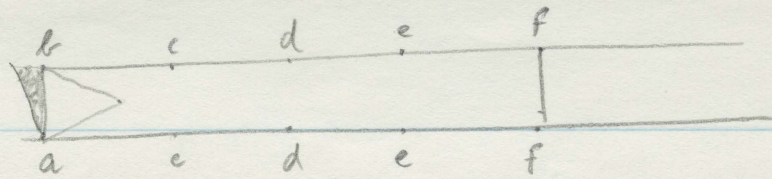




Box Making.

Originally a knife made of large mussel shell was used. A tree chosen, and cut half through on side toward which it is desired it should fall; and then a smaller cut (as before) on opposite side. Man works stone axe and heavy hammer, his nephew holds the wedge - then the tree was ? buttered ? down.



... and with pin as center a radius was made with thread to nearest corner of plank (a). If the other neighbouring corner was not equidistant, a mark (b) was made where corner ought to be and a line was drawn from a to b; & the superfluous edge cut along this line, and so a right angled end was obtained.

A strip of wood was cut a little less than the width of the edge of the plank, and a second narrow one with one straight edge was cut to same length as extent of one side ^{if} of sheet desired. Then starting from a and b at distance x marks cc dd ee and ff were made along each edge of plank & were carefully joined by use of cord or straight edge.

Along these lines so obtained by careful measurement the knife (shell or iron) was drawn as deeply as possible very carefully, and then on each side of it parallel cuts were made at a distance estimated by the eye alone and a bevelled cut was made, extending  in depth a little more than half way through the plank. This was then turned, and exactly opposite these deep bevels, wide shallow ones were made with the knife. The end of the plank was left square, from the other (longer)  corner was taken, not quite half through

short stick
for short side
measurement

longer for
longer side

A small fire now made over stones, then branches and moss (wet) put on it to raise steam.

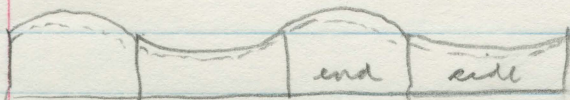
Several small stones were also heated. One bevel placed over center of fire and steamed, small hot stones placed along deep bevel which was uppermost. Then when soft quickly withdrawn, bent and No. 2 softened. Repeated until ends meet, & pegs used (on bevel) at edges & also at each corner. pegs made always of yew

Top & bottom

Disk with curved ends

Small plank squared and tinned as before. Each section then marked on upper edge at centre of it; two short sections (measured at first with stick) for ^{convex} high ends; two long ones for concave-edged sides, also measured & stick, & centre marked for greatest concavity.

With the bent knife the curves are now cut from the edge, the eye alone being used as test of concavity.



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Then levels are made as in last; then always with bent knife (a line having first been drawn parallel with curved edges on inner side to mark the future lip) the inner sides are scooped out & undercut, always with the grain.

Having hollowed out the inside sufficiently the outside is next made convex by reducing toward each level, keeping as near the same thickness through out.

When steamed & bent cords of cedar bark are wrapped round the dish, & tightened up with small wedges. Then yew toenails and pegs are driven in.

Bottom. When set up, the frame is placed on a straight plank & outline marked along inside & a lip is made to fit the edge of frame by removing edges all round.