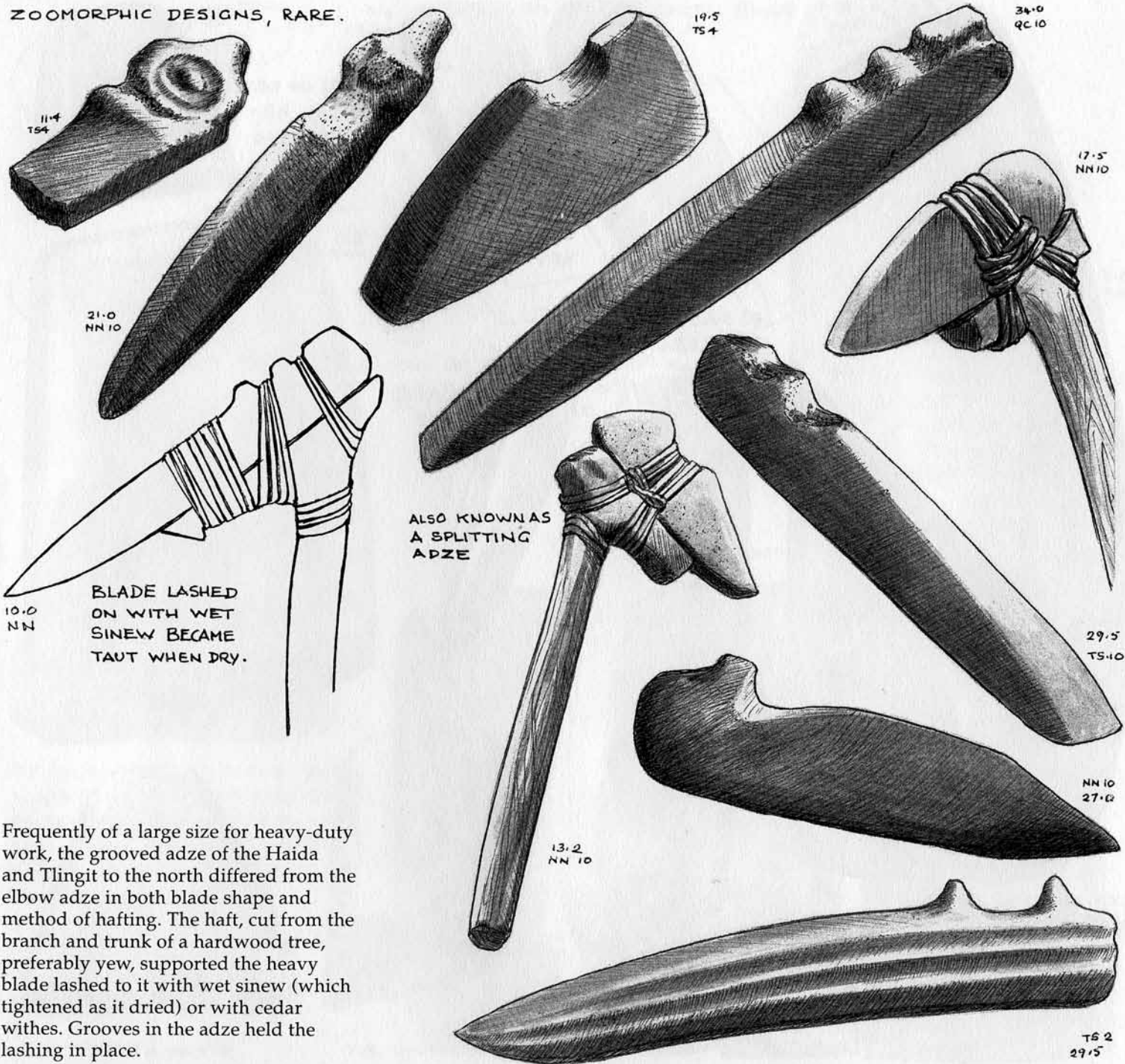


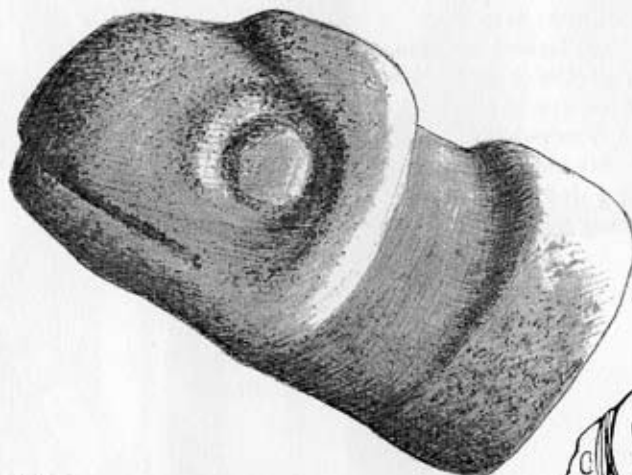
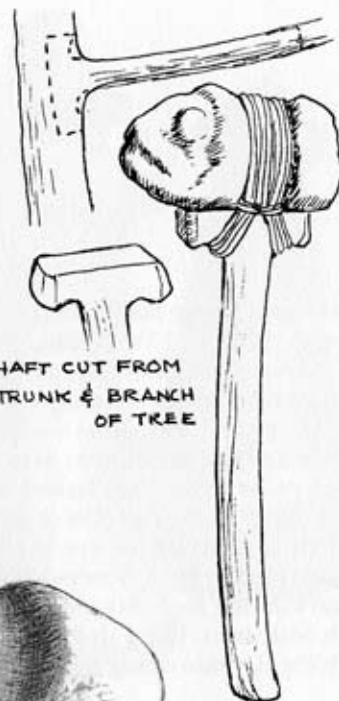
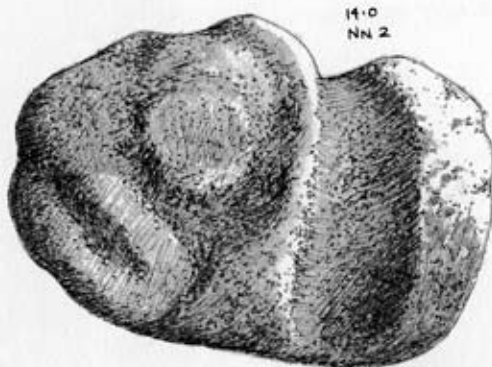
# GROOVED ADZES

ZOOMORPHIC DESIGNS, RARE.

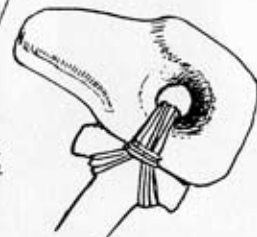
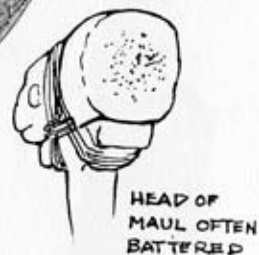
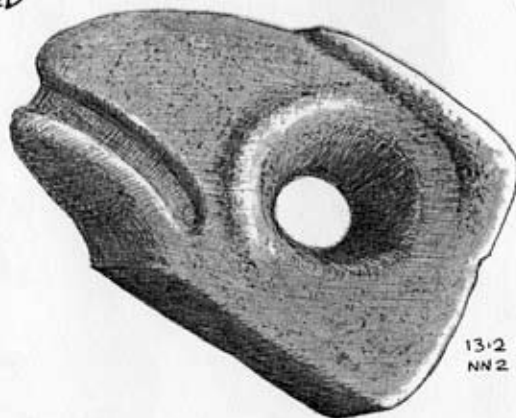
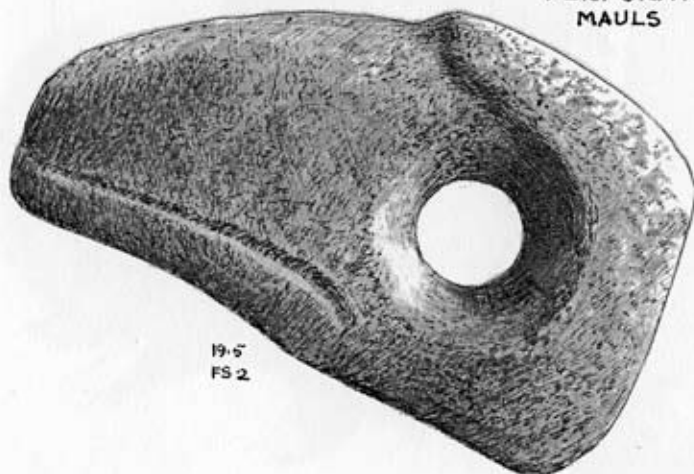


Frequently of a large size for heavy-duty work, the grooved adze of the Haida and Tlingit to the north differed from the elbow adze in both blade shape and method of hafting. The haft, cut from the branch and trunk of a hardwood tree, preferably yew, supported the heavy blade lashed to it with wet sinew (which tightened as it dried) or with cedar withes. Grooves in the adze held the lashing in place.

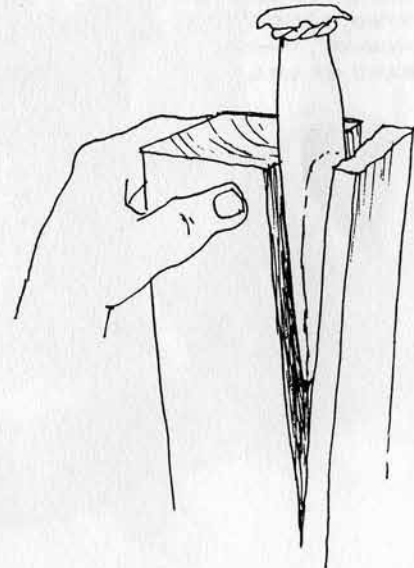
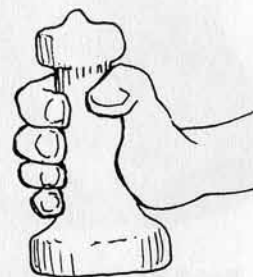
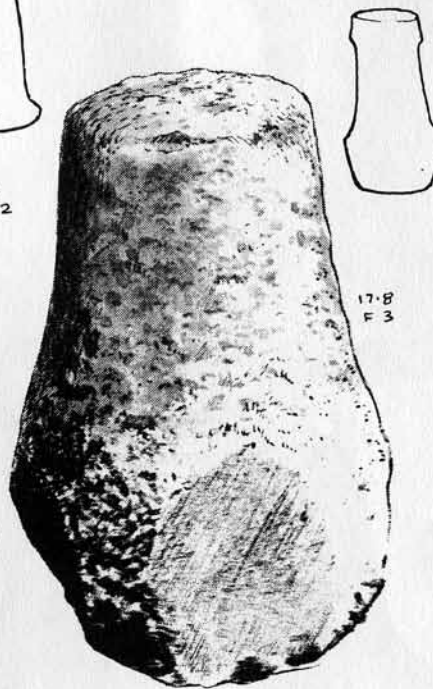
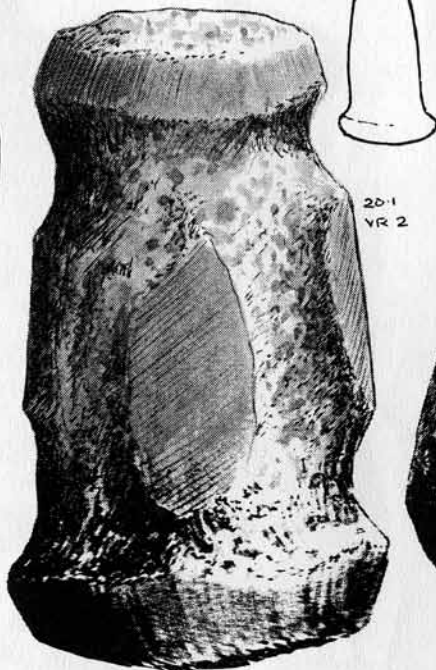
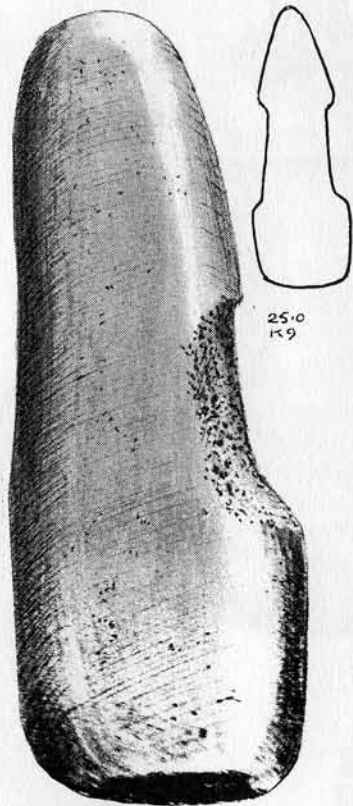
GROOVED AND PERFORATED MAULS



PERFORATED  
MAULS



OUTLINES INDICATE STYLE OF MAUL BEING MADE



### THE MANUFACTURE OF A HAND MAUL

The maul was made by the pecking and grinding techniques. A pebble of suitable size and material was selected, pecked to the required shape, ground smooth, then polished with a piece of oiled hide.

Sometimes rough columns were formed by pecking vertical grooves into a stone, and the columns could then be struck off to by-pass some of the tedious work of pecking.

There seems to be no valid explanation for the pointed top on many mauls.

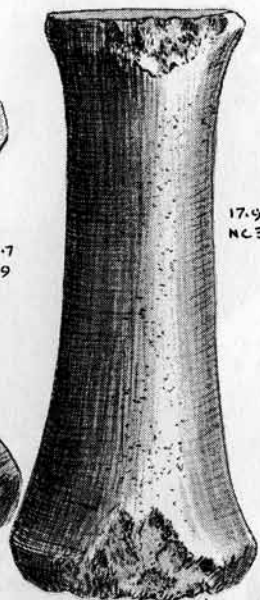
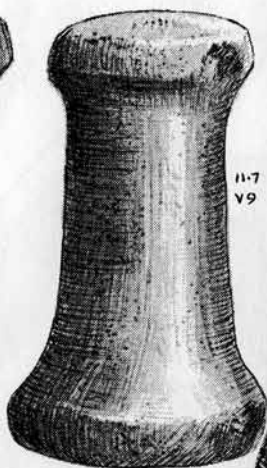
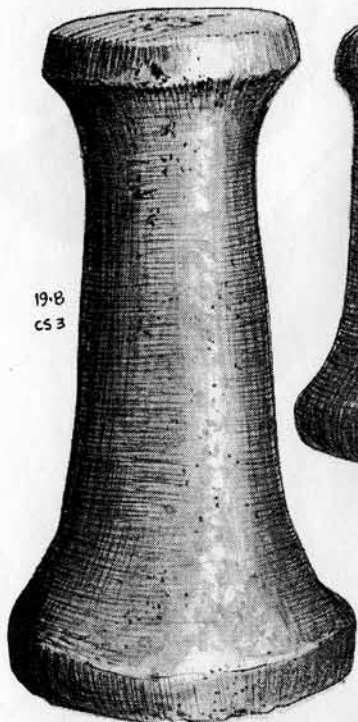
### HAND MAULS

The maul, the adze and the wooden wedge have been termed the triad of the woodworking industry on the Northwest Coast. Almost exclusive to the southern coast, the hand maul required a hard stone not prone to cracking or chipping; it was used to pound wedges into a cedar log to split off planks, as well as for other woodworking requirements.

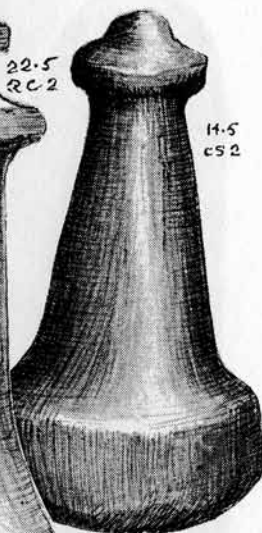
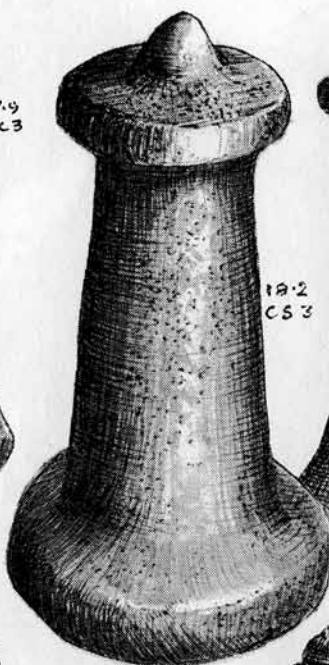


# HAND MAULS

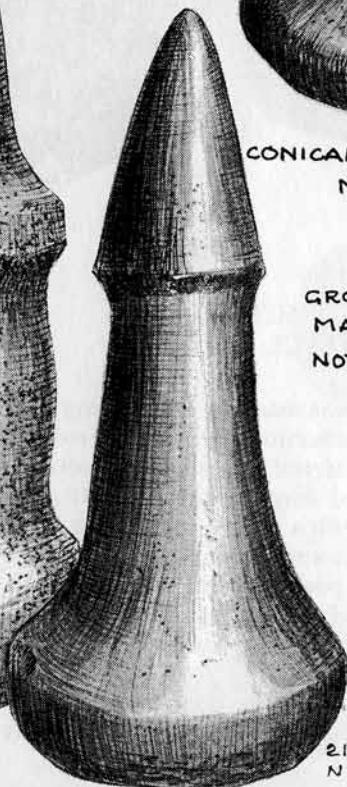
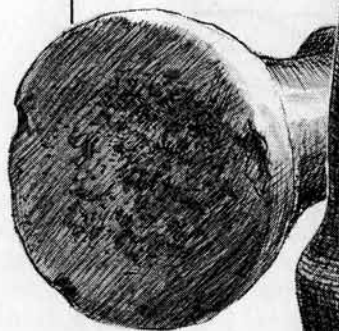
FLAT TOP MAULS,  
USED BOTH ENDS.



NIPPLE TOP MAULS

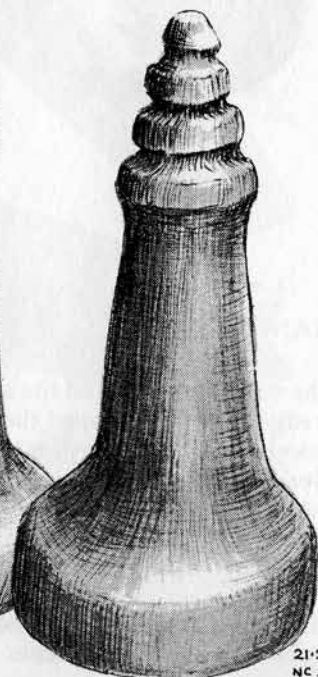


BASE OF MAUL OFTEN  
PITTED, SOMETIMES  
CONCAVE, FROM  
YEARS OF USE.



CONICAL TOP  
MAUL

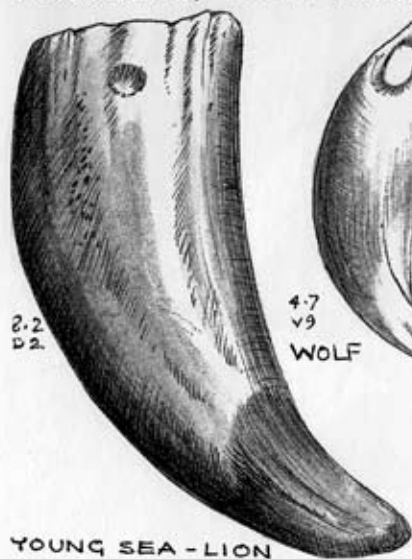
GROOVED TOP  
MAULS -  
NOT COMMON



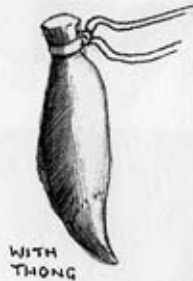
Found only to the north among the Tlingit, Haida and Tsimshian, grooved and perforated mauls contrast strongly with their southern counterparts, both in the hafting and method of use. The groove and the perforation held the tough cedar withes that lashed the stone head firmly to the haft. On occasion, the perforation became the eye of a zoomorphic head. A heavy-duty woodworking tool, this maul was swung with both arms, like a sledgehammer, with the flat side doing the pounding.



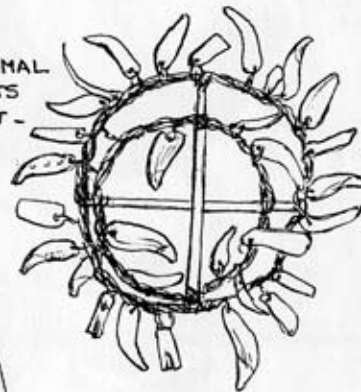
PERFORATED TOOTH PENDANTS



GROOVED TOOTH PENDANTS



RATTLE MADE OF ANIMAL  
TEETH AND PENDANTS  
TLINGIT -



From a simple antler tine tip, grooved at the top to take a thong, to a finely carved and perforated bird-shaped pendant, these objects may well have hung from or been attached to clothing, headdresses, rattles or other regalia. Some may have been part of a shaman's apparel or paraphernalia, worn in clusters around his neck. Others may simply have been worn as everyday personal adornment.