

M0005544: Illustrations of fire making using a cord drill, Alasak, and mouth drill, British Columbia

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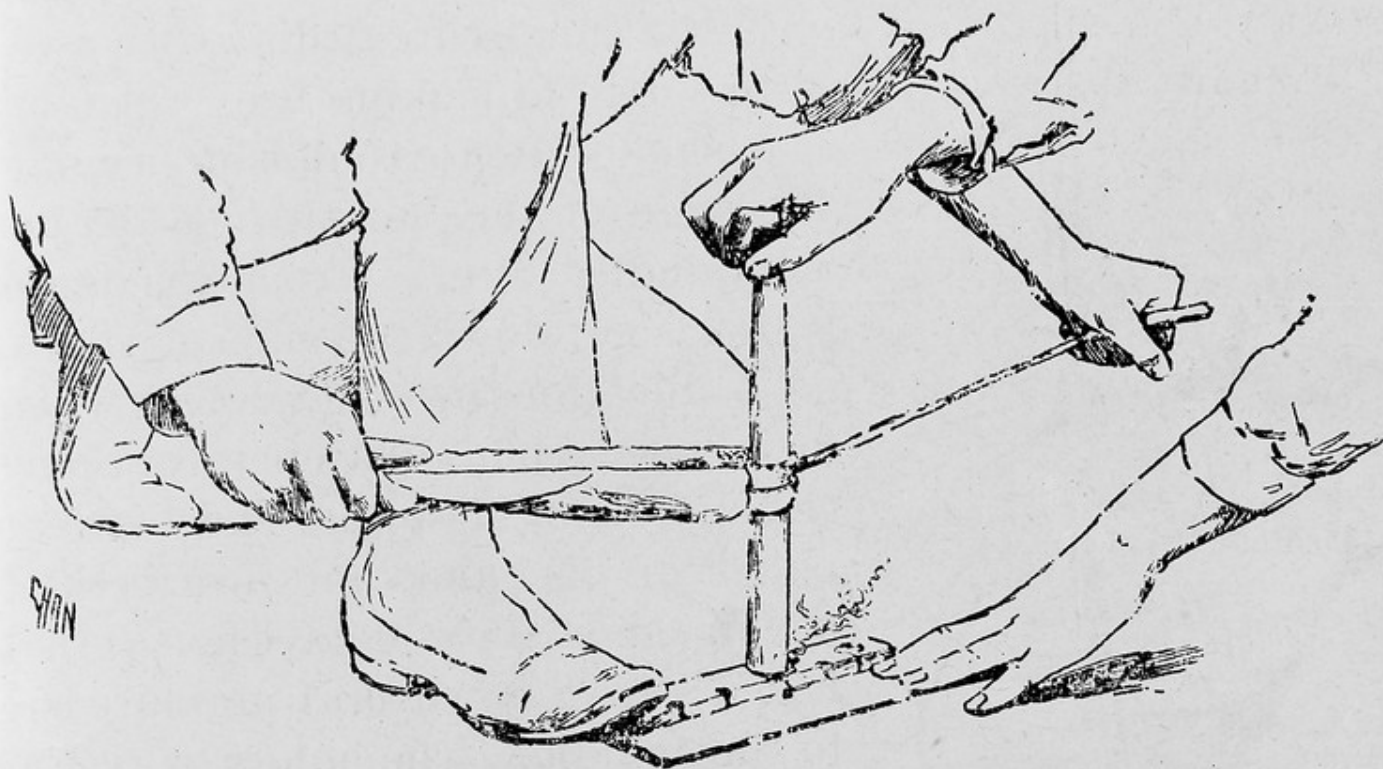


Fig. 52.

USING THE ESKIMO CORD DRILL.

(Cat. No. 36325, U. S. N. M. Chalmute, Alaska. Collected by E. W. Nelson.)

An improvement on the four-part apparatus, just described, rendering it easy for one man to make a fire unaided, belongs exclusively to the Eskimo. The upper bearing, held in the mouth in the case of the cord drill, is shaped to hold between the teeth (Fig. 53). The cord is strung on a bow, so that in working the apparatus one hand of the operator is free to apply the tinder or hold the lower piece. While the cord drill is a vertical adaptation of the Egyptian breast drill, for the purpose of fire-making, the mouth piece is used exclusively by the Eskimo. The four-part fire drill was rarely found among the North American tribes. The Dyaks of Borneo also have the four-part drill.

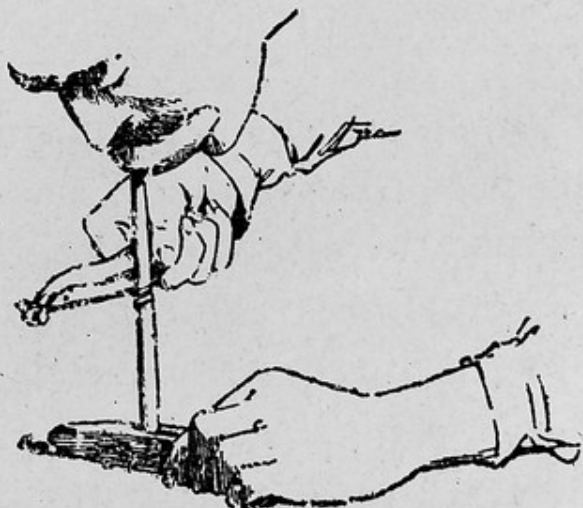


Fig. 53.

USING THE ESKIMO MOUTH DRILL.

(Cat. No. 1327, U. S. N. M. Anderson River, British Columbia. Collected by C. P. Gaudet.)