

**Quelle était la grosseur des arbres  
de la Côte-Ouest lorsque les  
Européens sont arrivés?**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vycnMZ2uf3w>

**Trouve la photo qui n'a pas rapport....**

# Réflexion

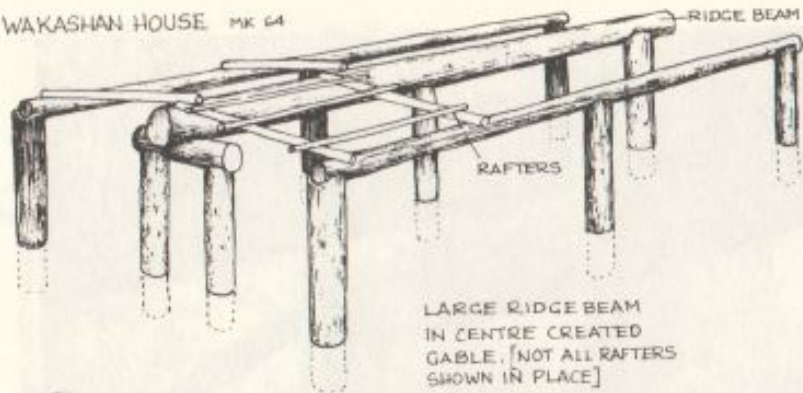
Sur le petit papier, écris:

- 1) une chose que tu as appris ou qui t'as surpris
- 2) Une connection personnelle
- 3) Une question que tu te poses

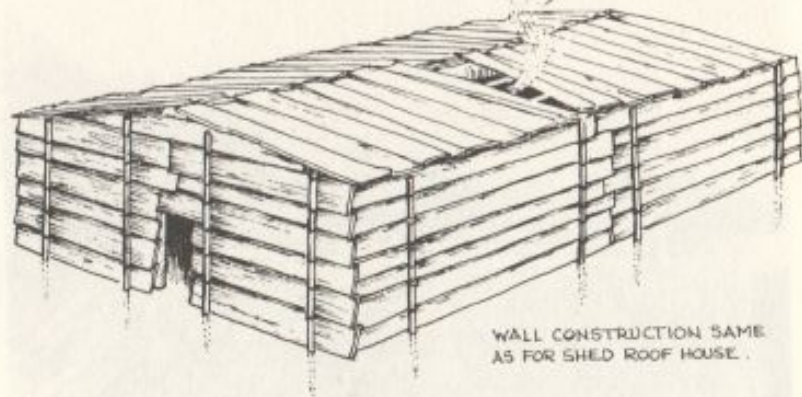
# La Charpente d'une maison longue dans le village Kwakiutl the Mimkwumlis, 1915



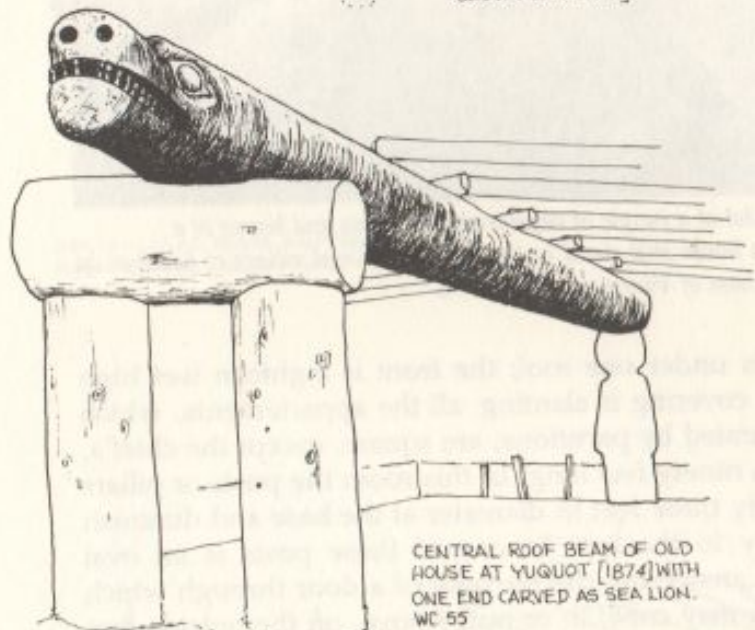
WAKASHAN HOUSE MK 64



LARGE RIDGE BEAM IN CENTRE CREATED GABLE. [NOT ALL RAFTERS SHOWN IN PLACE]



WALL CONSTRUCTION SAME AS FOR SHED ROOF HOUSE.



CENTRAL ROOF BEAM OF OLD HOUSE AT YUGUOT [1874] WITH ONE END CARVED AS SEA LION. WC 55



WAKASHAN HOUSE - FRONT PAINTED WITH REPRESENTATION OF THUNDERBIRD [WITH THREE DIMENSIONAL BEAK] CARRYING WHALE IN ITS CLAWS - ALERT BAY, CIRCA 1884 - KW 75/49

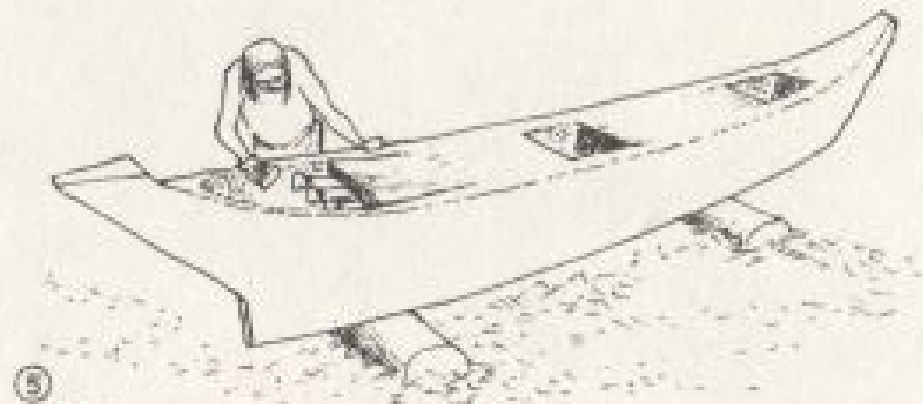
## CARVING A CANOE KW 3+



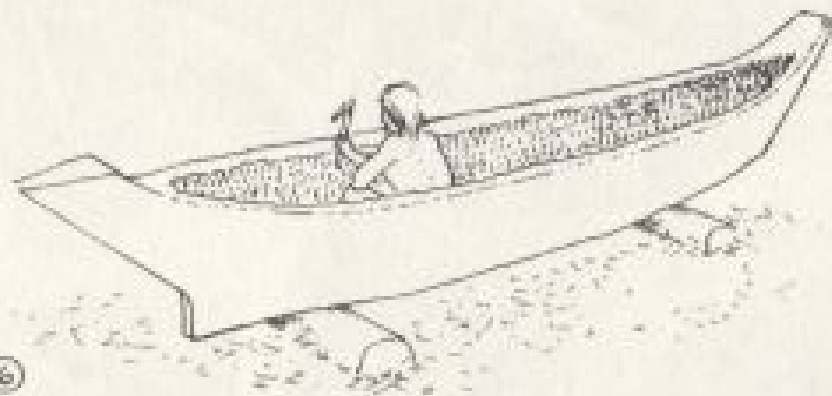
① CANOEMAKER REMOVED BARK FROM CEDAR LOG AND CHISELLED OUT SECTION FROM EACH END.



② HE SPLIT OUT WOOD FROM BETWEEN CUTS, USING WEDGES AND HAND MAUL.



③ TO ROUGHLY HOLLOW CENTRE, CANOEMAKER CHISELLED DEEP HOLES, SPLIT OUT WOOD BETWEEN WITH WEDGES AND MAUL.



④ USING SMALLER BLADED ADZE HE CONTOURED INSIDE OF CANOE, THINNING HULL SIDES.

**Quels outils ou machines simples les autochtones utilisaient-ils pour couper des arbres et pour faire des planches ? Comment transportaient-ils ces gros troncs d'arbres?**

Qu'en penses-tu?

Fais une prédiction.

Partage ta prédiction avec ton partenaire.

Je vais piger des noms au hasard pour partager avec la classe.

# Voici des machines qui sont utilisées aujourd'hui pour couper des arbres:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nuuPI2hyt6M>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V-SwpDKkHko>

Sans pétrole, ces machines seraient plutôt inutile, n'est-ce pas?

**Mais cette machine  
INCROYABLE  
fonctionne depuis  
des milliers d'  
années et n'a jamais  
manqué de  
carburant !**

**TADA!  
LE COIN**





# LE COIN

## DÉFINITION

Un **coin** est constitué des deux plans inclinés de petite taille qui sont placés l'un contre l'autre.

Le coin est un dispositif qui permet de diminuer la force nécessaire pour faire plusieurs actions différentes: séparer un objet en deux (ex.: hache, couteau, etc.), séparer deux objets accolés (ex.: pointe d'un tournevis à tête plate), maintenir un objet en place (ex.: butoir de porte), soulever légèrement un objet (ex.: cale utilisée pour mettre un objet à niveau).

## EXEMPLE

Hache utilisée pour couper du bois



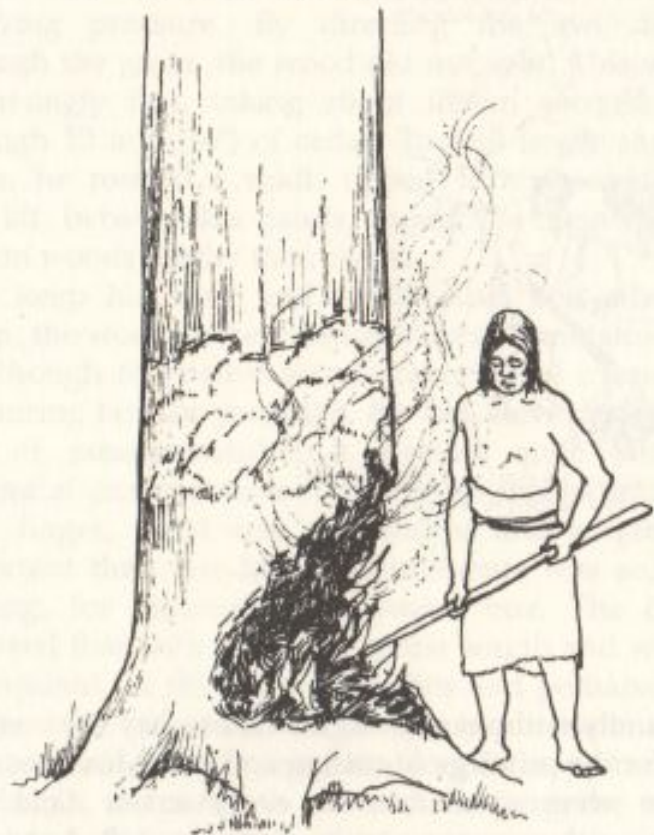
Source

La proue d'un navire coupe les flots en deux



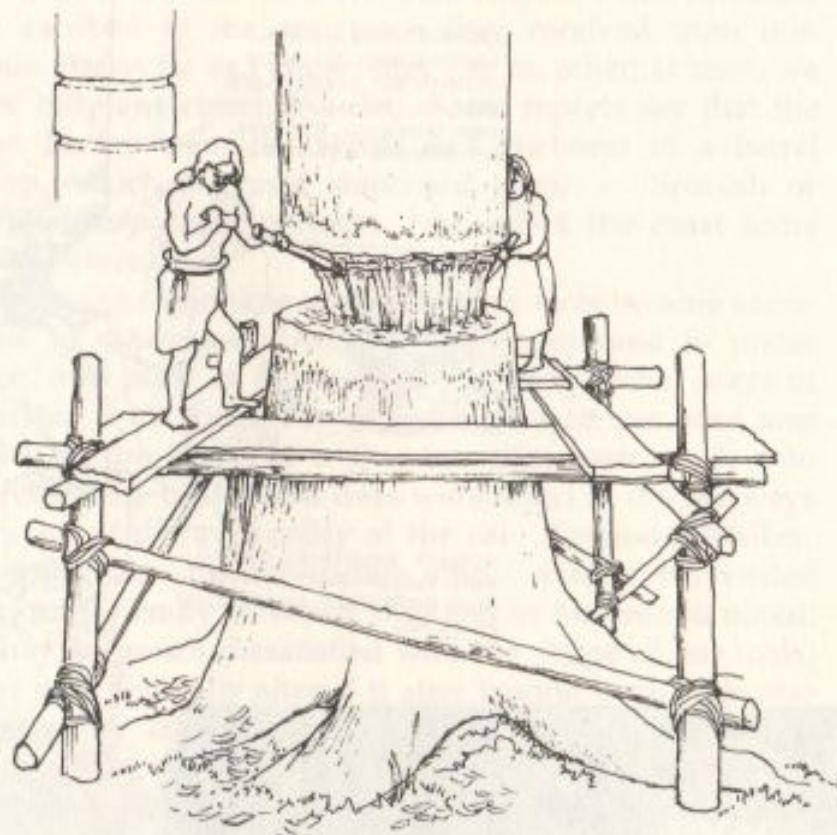
Source

FELLING A TREE  
BY BURNING WC 66



FIRE BURNED THROUGH BASE OF  
TREE, WET CLAY ON TRUNK ABOVE  
CONTROLLED FIRE.

FELLING A TREE  
WITH CHISEL, WEDGE AND MAUL CS 38



TREE RINCED WITH TWO CHISEL CUTS, WOOD  
BETWEEN SPLIT OUT WITH WEDGE AND MAUL.  
PROCESS REPEATED UNTIL TREE FELL.

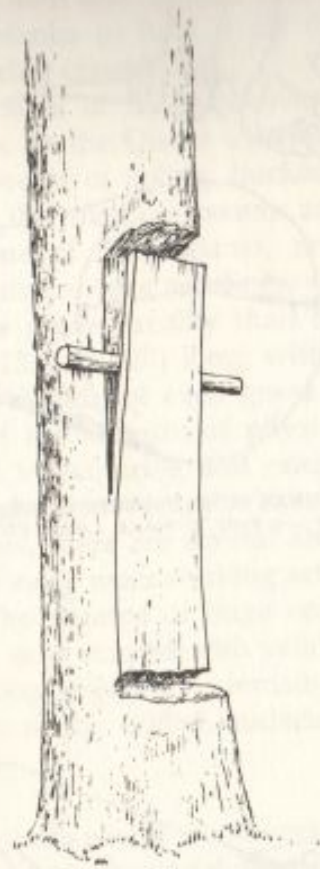
SPLITTING PLANKS FROM A STANDING TREE.



CHISELLED CAVITIES IN TREE TRUNK ALLOWED FOR WEDGES TO BE DRIVEN IN AT TOP, PLANK TO COME AWAY AT BASE. KW#34



PULLING ON ROPE HELPED TO SPLIT PLANK AWAY FROM TRUNK. WC X PERS.COMM, RON HAMILTON.

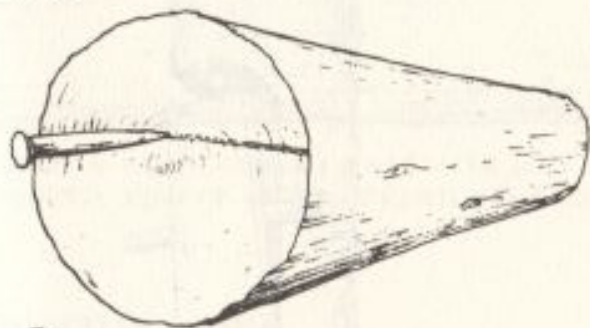
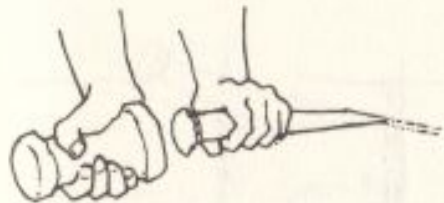


SLOW, BUT ENERGY-SAVING, METHOD OF SPLITTING PLANK! AFTER INITIAL WEDGING, CROSSPIECE WAS INSERTED AND LEFT. WIND AND WEATHER COMPLETED WORK OF SPLITTING OFF PLANK. WC X 59

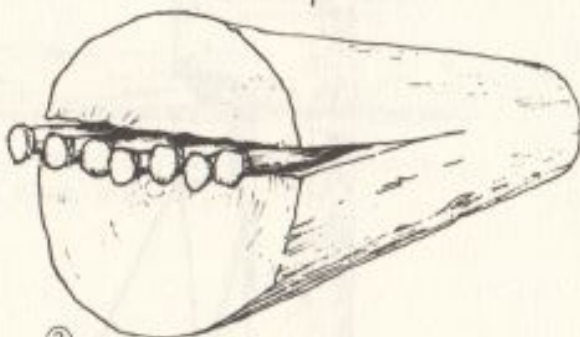


**Cèdre dont on  
a enlevé une  
partie du  
tronc**

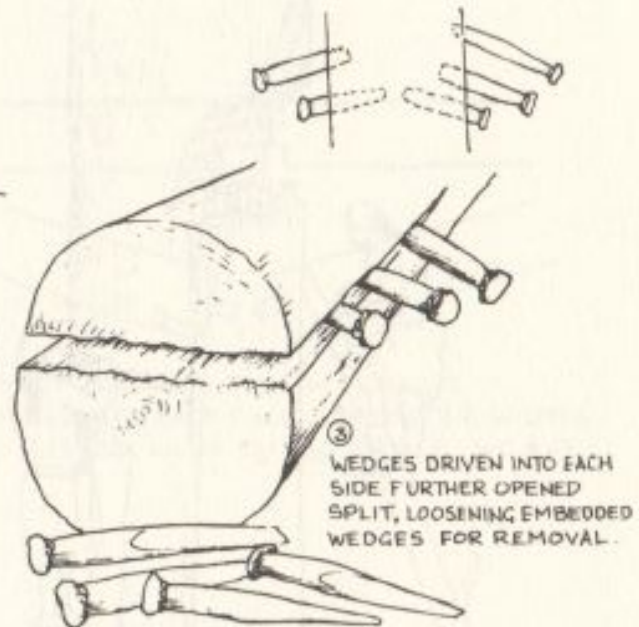
SPLITTING OFF PLANKS. KW \* 34



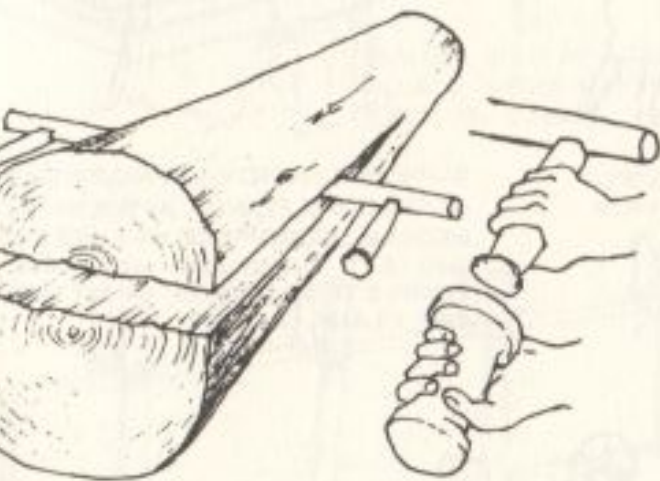
①  
MARKER WEDGE POUNDED IN ACROSS FACE  
OF LOG END TO MAKE GROOVED LINE.



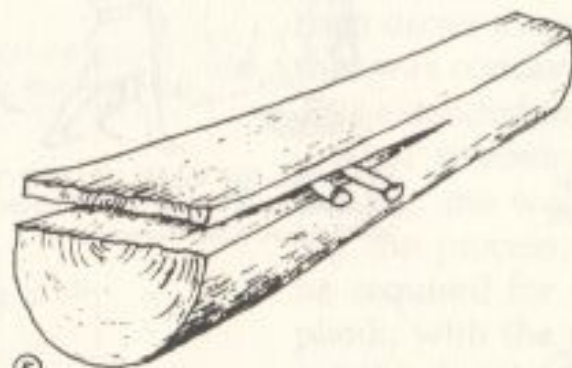
②  
WEDGES DRIVEN DEEPLY INTO LOG ALONG  
GROOVE CAUSED WOOD TO SPLIT.



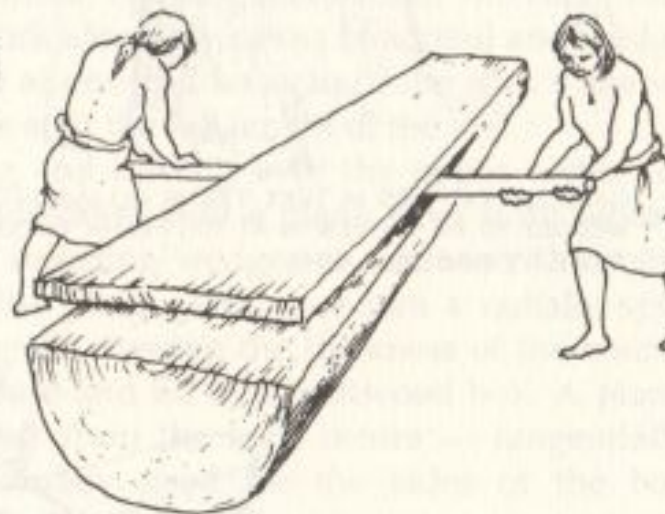
③  
WEDGES DRIVEN INTO EACH  
SIDE FURTHER OPENED  
SPLIT, LOOSENING EMBEDDED  
WEDGES FOR REMOVAL.



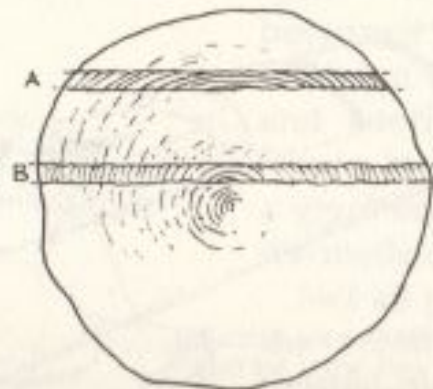
LEADING STICK, DRIVEN ALONG WITH  
CAVE TIPPED WEDGES, FACILITATED  
SPLITTING.



5  
WITH TOP SPLIT OFF, PROCESS WAS REPEATED  
TO MAKE PLANKS OF DESIRED THICKNESS.



6  
IN ANOTHER METHOD, TWO MEN LEVERED OFF  
PLANK WITH CROSSBAR.



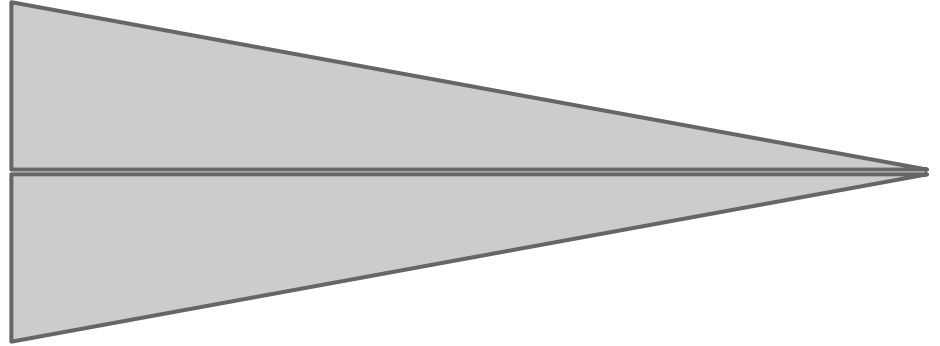
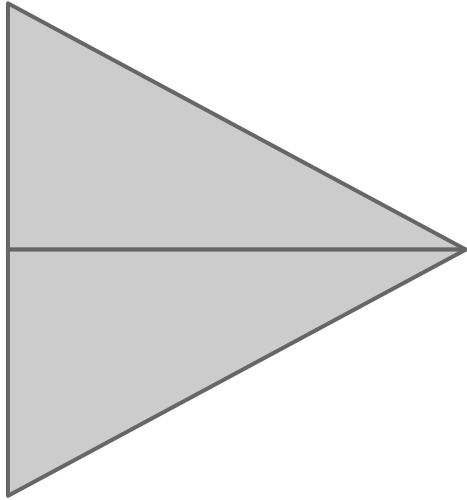
A. TANGENTIALLY SPLIT PLANK,  
PREFERRED FOR BOX SIDES.  
B. RADIALLY SPLIT PLANK, OFTEN  
USED FOR BOX AND BOWL BASES.

# Quels outils modernes utilisent le coin?

hache, clous (nails), coin pour les portes, machette, ciseau, scie, flèches, brise-grace, couteau, fourchette,



# Pense au plan incliné...



Pourquoi le couteau aiguisé est-il plus facile à utiliser ?



**Vois-tu le coin à  
l'avant du canot?**

Penses-tu que cette forme  
rend la navigation plus  
facile?

Pourquoi?

Explique ta réponse

## Credits

The pictures and drawings used in this presentation are by Hilary Stewart:

Hilary Stewart, 1984. *Cedar: Tree of life of the Northwest Coast Indians*. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 191 pages.