

The columellæ of univalves were also made into a roughly cylindrical form when small, but when larger pains were taken to form them more truly, and specimens are in our collection four inches in length and upwards of half an inch in diameter.

Shells from one-fourth of an inch to two inches long were sometimes perforated and worn whole, as pendants or bangles. Fig. 90 is one of this kind, measuring fully two inches in length, and of a species found only in sub-tropical salt water.



(FIG. 90. (1-16 Size.)



FIG. 91. (1-16 Size.)

But the unios or native fresh water mussels Fig. 91 were also employed for purposes of personal adornment. Sometimes they were merely bored, but occasionally an attempt was made to improve their appearance by a series of markings.



FIG. 92. (1-16 Size.)

Fig. 92 is one of these on which the native artist has taken some pains to produce the semblance of a fish.



FIG. 93. (1-16 Size.)

A small, symmetrically-shaped pendant, made from a shell like Fig. 88, is shown at Fig. 93.

BONE AND HORN.

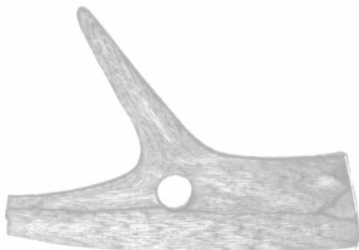


FIG. 94. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

Bone and horn were utilized in a number of ways. In Fig. 94 (from the Dwyer Farm, Beverly) the hole and cut end are the only indications of art. Other specimens of horn in our collection have been bored in the same way. A large but rudely formed gouge, made of horn, is the only implement we have of that material besides the perforated pieces already referred to.

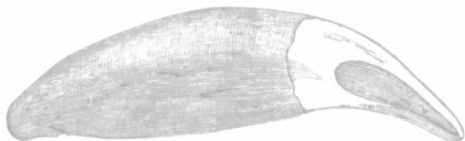


FIG. 95. (Full Size.)

In almost every burial place are found numerous bears' teeth. Occasionally these have a small hole bored at the extremity of the root, but usually they are intact, as in Fig. 95, which is of the natural size. Bone was much more frequently employed than