

The holes have been bored entirely from the convex side shown above.—Geo. E. Laidlaw collection.

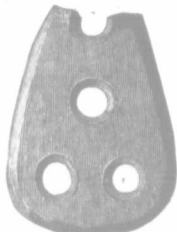


FIG. 107. (Nearly Full Size).

Many specimens of aboriginal "jewelry" owe their shapes to the natural forms of the material when found. This is especially true of articles made from pebbles. Fig. 107 is a case in point. It is a pebble of fine sand-stone, the pendant shape of which caught the eye, and the workman has proceeded to adapt it to his fancy by boring holes in it. Examination shows that the smaller end broke just before the boring of the last hole was completed. The Indian's lack of prescience is shown by his leaving the boring of the most difficult hole till the last, having even countersunk the others previously. Fig. 107 is from the town of North Yarmouth, and belongs to the Dr. Tweedale collection.



FIG. 108. (Quarter Size).

Figure 108 shows one of the plainest and neatest specimens of its class in the museum. One side is straight, the other a little rounded from end to end, both edges are almost straight and nearly parallel, the width at the larger end being exactly one inch, and at the holed end a little over seven-eighths of an inch. Its greatest thickness (in the middle) is five-sixteenths of an inch. From North Yarmouth township, Elgin county. Dr. Tweedale collection.

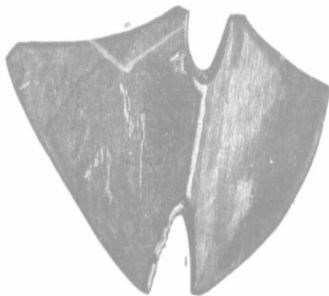


FIG. 116. (Quarter Size).

As a rule, relics of this type are symmetrical. Fig. 116 is an exception. The stone is Huronian slate. The hole has been bored before the notches were cut