

stretched along the right and left margins of the slab represent the dorsal fins of the sculpin

Our last figure (Fig. 81) shows the design of a beautiful Chilcat blanket. In this specimen the distortion and dissection of the animal have been carried further than in any of the preceding specimens. On the design are shown the two profiles of the head, the dorsal fin, the tail, the flippers, and the chest of the killer-whale. In order to understand the design, we must imagine the

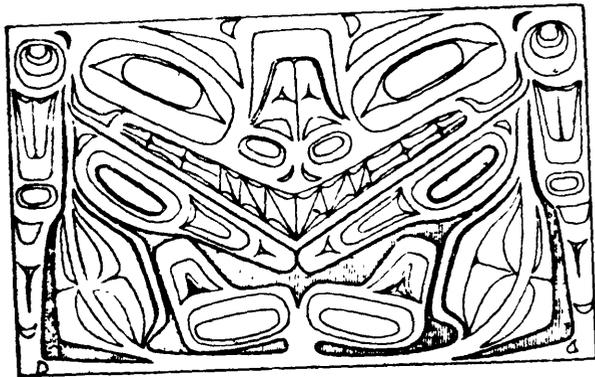


Fig. 80 (AA). Front of a slate box with design representing a sculpin. Tribe, Haida. Size, 18.5 x 30 cm.

whale placed head downward, the chest towards the observer. The design on the chest is the large face which occupies the centre of the upper margin of the blanket. Then we must imagine that the head has been cut off, and split and twisted in such a way that the two halves of the mouth are turned outward. Next we must imagine the body of the animal cut through just above the chest, and turned backward so that the tail is placed behind the head. Then the two halves of the head have been moved to the right and to the left in order to allow the tail to appear between the two halves. In this position the dorsal fin would be hidden behind the chest of the animal. In order to make it visible, it has been cut off from the back and moved towards the tail until it appears just above the tail; it has been split and flattened so that both halves, the left and the right, are seen under the chest.