

character, *e. g.*, number of days' or of moons' travel; of braves in a party; of prisoners captured, or of scalps taken, they resorted to the simple expedient of notching the



FIG. 104. (Full Size.)

angular edges of short pieces of bone, which were easily carried on a string. Figs. 103 and 104 are good examples of these "tally bones." Both are from lot 34, con. 7 (Dwyer's farm), Beverly.

Except as an article of adornment, one can hardly imagine any use for the diminutive bone mask, Fig. 105. The face has a convexity not well brought out in the illustration, and the back is correspondingly concave. The eye holes are bored clear through. Loughheed farm, Nottawasaga.

It is seldom that we find any attempt to represent the whole human form, but this has been done in Fig. 106 in so far as the material would permit. In slight relief the right hand covers the left breast, and the left is crossed to the waist at the right side. The shape of the bone prevented any attempt to make feet. A small hole penetrates the neck from right to left, suggesting that it was worn as a pendant, either singly or with beads. This very interesting specimen of native art was presented to the Museum by Mr. Jas. Rae, of Beverly. [The engraver has reversed the position of the hands.]

Our collection contains a considerable variety of articles made from bone besides those named. Bones of the larger birds were often formed into necklaces composed of pieces from half an inch to four inches long.



FIG. 105.
(Full Size.)



FIG. 106.
(Full Size.)

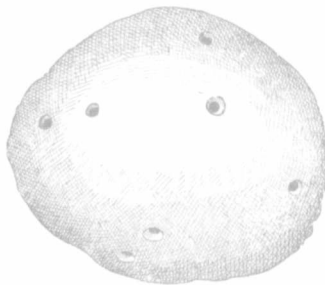


FIG. 107. ($\frac{1}{4}$ Size.)

Portions of the human skull were in request mainly for ornamental purposes. Fig. 107 is perforated with seven holes, and may have been interlaced with brightly dyed grasses, feathers or porcupine quills, and thus worn on the breast, or it may have formed a base of adornment for head gear. The holes have been bored from the inside. Dwyer collection.