

heart as the seat of courage just as common language indicates our own belief to be. When the heart symbol was employed for brooches it was seldom used singly (fig. 3, Plate III) but either in combination with a crown, or, in duplicate, surmounted by some sort of coronal decoration.

Ear-rings and finger-rings of silver do not occur frequently in Ontario. Fig. 7, Plate III is one of a pair of the former from the Six Nation Reserve, Tuscarora. The middle of the upper part is of red glass and of the lower part, green glass.

With respect to the crosses, one would suppose them to have been looked upon with something akin to religious awe, or fervor, or, at the very least, as keepsakes, but this does not appear to have been the case, if we accept the belief that they passed from hand to hand quite as freely as did brooches, rings and other silver articles. However, this may have been in a general way there can scarcely be a doubt that at least some of the recipients of such objects did regard them with special favor.

Besides the two patterns shown on Plate III we have a few others, but most of them quite small, and several of them made of brass.

Figure 2, plate III, represents one of two large specimens purchased at a country store (Six Nations) on the Tuscarora Reserve, Brant County.

When Cardinal Merry Del Val was in Toronto, opportunity was taken of his visit to the Museum, to discover if possible the origin of double-barred crosses in Canada, and their meaning in a general way. His Eminence stated that they were "archiepiscopal, pectoral, processional crosses," and he could only wonder that such articles should have been found in comparatively common use among the Indians. If we could summon the spirit of some old French fur-trader, an answer might be forthcoming.