

BONE, HORN AND TUSK CRAFTS

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m B}$ ones, horns, and fangs of domestic and wild animals are boiled and used for creating various items.



teeth, spines, skulls, and chins, as tools. Later, they started using tusks, canines, and horns, particularly those of strong animals, which had symbolic as well as decora-

tive meaning.

With the development of bone crafts, various types of bone games have appeared. Ankle bones, for example, are used for a variety of traditional games and

HORN ENGRAVING

orn has been used for nomadic traditional craftsmanship both as a tool and $oldsymbol{\Pi}$ as raw material for products since ancient times. Before working with horn, artisans must store it properly and maintain the quality well by keeping it away from water, oil, humidity and dryness. Nomadic people made a variety of pots, cups, spoons, and forks as well as hobbles, halters, and other household items with horns. Also, many types of household utensils, including the ladle for scooping airag (fermented mare's milk), a horse currycomb, and a knife sheath have been made from ox horn, bird-beak (such as swan, goose, and grouse) and decorated with diverse styles and patterns. Ox horn by itself, for example, can be made into a gun powder case for hunters and into a type of purse and a place to store items used in rituals.

