

lineal descendant of the rude wicker fish-trap. Imagine a number of stakes driven into the ground pretty close together. A horizontal pole is laid against them in the rear, and by the wrappings of a withe around the pole and each upright stake diagonally on the outside and vertically on the inside, a spiral fastening is produced (Fig. 23). This stitch crosses the two fundamentals in front at an angle and the horizontal frame-piece in the rear at right angles, or *vice versa*, and the lacing may always run in the same direction, or the alternate rows of lacing may run in opposite directions, as in Fig. 23. As a matter of fact, in soft and pliable material this operation constantly pushes the uprights forward a little, giving to the fabric an appearance of the back of a watch (Figs. 24-26).

The Clallam Indians of the Selish stock make a carrying basket in this manner (Figs. 22, 23), the frame (warp and woof) sticks being about one-eighth inch in diameter, lashed in place with split ozier or root. The Japanese also make a fish-trap similarly, with the exception that the coiled splint passes alternately backward and forward, so that if the horizontal were pulled out the fabric would tumble to pieces. The oblong oval shields of bamboo, made by the Bateke negroes of the Lower Congo, imitate this structure exactly. The frame of the shield is an oblong hoop on which are stretched splints of rattan, running longitudinally on one side and transversely on the other, crossing at right angles except at the plano-convex space at the ends. Splints of bamboo, about one-eighth inch wide, are woven into these cross strands precisely after the manner of the Makah basketry, the consequence being a series of square stitches on the back and diagonal stitches on the front, closely fitting, and coving the surface completely. Now, if the frame were cedar-bark threads about the size of pack threads, and the lashing of white sea-grass, we would have the Makah basket (Figs. 24-26). It takes three sets of threads (Fig. 25), the radiated warp, the coiled woof, and the spiral-binding thread, to finish the compound. No other area is known to the writer where this peculiar pattern is wrought into delicate fabrics. The Makahs belong to the Nutka stock, most of which are on the southwest shore of Vancouver Island, including the great group of Aht tribes. No Aht basketry is in the Museum, but it would be extremely interesting to trace this unique method of basket-weaving among all the tribes of the stock. Bands of serrate patterns are produced in color by using different wrapping threads, the principal one being grass dyed black in mud.

There is one specimen of the cedar-bark mat from Vancouver Island in which the shredded bark which serves for warp is fastened at intervals of about an inch by a chain-stitch instead of the twine. This must have been a modern innovation; at least there is not another evidence in this collection of savage acquaintance with the chain-stitch.

The Clallams, adjoining the Makahs, but of the Selish or Flathead stock, in addition to the fish-trap or bower style, are the first going