

band. Beads are also laid on, and bits of worsted, even, making animal forms. The most beautiful ornament is that produced by feathers, one being laid on for each stitch, forming an imbricated covering, concealing the entire surface. When parti-colored feathers are used the effect is very wonderful.

SAHAPTIN STOCK.

In the mountains of Idaho live the Nez Percés Indians belonging to the Sahaptin stock. The Museum possesses a few samples of their basketry. Figs. 38, 39, represents a flexible wallet made of the bast of Indian hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*). There is nothing remarkable in the manufacture of this specimen. The weaving belongs to the twined type.

The body color is the natural hue of the material. Nearly the whole surface, however, is covered with ornamentation in patterns of brown, green, red, and black. This ornamental portion is produced by the sewing of embroidery over the entire surface of the bag, the stitches passing only half way through, so that the fabric is plain on one side and ornamented on the other.

THE GREAT INTERIOR BASIN.

Leaving now the west coast, we may examine the basketry of the Great Interior Basin, including that of the Shoshones, the Apaches, the Pueblos, and the tribes living around the mouth of the Colorado.

Shoshones.—This great stock of Indians employ both structures, the twined and the whipped coil. The plaited stitch is used in the conoidal basket hats or mush bowls (Figs. 40, 41), the roasting trays (Fig. 42), and the fanning or seed gathering trays (Fig. 43), and wands (Fig. 44). The coiled and whipped structure is used in the pitched water bottles (Fig. 45), and the basket trays (Fig. 47).

Conoidal basket hats are made of willow splints or Rhus, the warp radiating from the apex, the woof splints being carried around and twined in pairs, in the manner so frequently described (Fig. 40). The woof is so thoroughly driven home as to give the appearance of the simple osier of the east. Ornamentation is produced by using one or more rows of black splints, dyed with the *Sueda diffusa*.

The roasting trays are shaped like a scoop, rimmed with a large twig (Fig. 42). The warp is made of parallel twigs laid close together, and held in place by cross plaitings about half an inch apart. It is said that Shoshones place the seeds of wild plants in these trays with hot stones and thus roast them. The specimen figured is much charred on the upper side. Dr. Edward Palmer also describes their use in fanning the hulls and epidermis of the *Pinus monophylla* seed. "The Indians remove the hulls by putting a number of nuts on a metate and rolling a flat pestle backward and forward until the hulls are