

ingly fine, the plaiting done with exquisite care, the stitches being often as fine as 20 to the inch, and frequently bits of colored worsted are embroidered around the upper portion, giving a pleasing effect. The borders are braided in open work from the ends left in the weaving, as follows (Fig. 1):

At some point on the border, when the solid part of the wallet is finished, the weaver bends two warp strands in opposite directions and gives each a twist with its next neighbor. These two are braided with the next warp thread; these three with the next. Now, start at a proper distance from the first point of departure and braid both ways, as before. These braids will meet and form a set of scallops around the edge, fastened at the ends and loose in the middle. Also, at the apex of each scallop will be a lot of warp straws, braided indeed at the base but loose for any required length. The weaver commences with any set of these to make a four-ply braid, catching up the next set and braiding them in as she went along, and fastening off a set as each new set is taken up. The upper border is thus a continuous braid, connected at regular intervals with the apices of the braided scallops. When the braider reaches her starting point she catches one braid into another, in a rather clumsy manner, and continues to braid a long four-ply string, which, carried in and out the scallops, forms a drawing-string.

ALASKAN ESKIMO.—Two types of baskets are found in close proximity in the neighborhood of Norton Sound—the twined and the coiled. In the former (Fig. 3) the treatment is precisely the same as in those of Aleutian Islands, but the Eskimo wallet is of coarser material and the plaiting is a little more rudely done.

The basketry of this type, however, is very strong, and useful for holding food, weapons, implements of all kinds, and various other articles. When not in use, the wallets can be folded up into a small space like a grocer's paper bag (Fig. 3). In the bottoms of the wallets of this class the weft is very open, leaving spaces at least one-half inch wide uncovered. The borders are produced by braiding four strands of sea grass into the extremities of the warp strands.

Ornamentation is produced by darning or whipping one or more rows of colored grass after the body is formed—not necessarily after the whole basket is completed, for each row of whipping may be put on just after the row of coil on which it is based (Fig. 4). Another plan of attaching the ornamentation is very ingenious but not uncommon. Two strands of colored straw or grass are twined just as in the body of the basket, and at every half turn one of the strands is hooked under a stitch on the body of the basket by a kind of aresene work. This ornament has a bold relief effect on the outside and is not seen at all on the inside.

The coiled variety of the Eskimo basketry, mentioned above (Fig. 5), consists of a uniform bunch of grass sewed in a continuous coil by a whip stitch over the bunch of grass and through just a few bits of grass