

and white threads in stripes and geometric figures of endless variety (Fig. 35). A very pretty coarse wallet is produced by using vertical rushes for the foundations and twining bands of two or three rows at intervals of a few inches.

The coiled and whipped structure is employed by many tribes throughout California (Figs. 36, 37, from Eel River tribe). In most of them the double coil is used; that is, two rods or osiers are carried around, or an osier overlaid with a strip of bark or yucca (See Tinné Indian baskets, page 294.) The sewing is over both and down under only the upper one of the coil just beneath. Some of the baskets of this area are of the greatest beauty, both in form, texture, and in ornamentation.

The principal shapes are the inverted truncated cone, the ginger jar, and the shallow dish or tray. From willow twigs and pine roots they weave large, round mats for holding acorn flour; various sized, flattish, squash-shaped baskets, water tight; deep conical ones of about a bushel capacity to be carried on their backs; skull caps, which are also drinking cups, worn by the squaws. They ornament the baskets by weaving in black rootlets or bark in squares, diamonds, and zigzags. (Powers: Cont. N. A. Ethnology, III, p. 47.)

On Tule River long stalks of *Sporobolus* are used for warps. For thread pine root is used for white, willow bark for the brown, and some unknown bark for the black. The needle is a sharpened thigh-bone of a hawk. (Id., p. 377.)

The Modok women formerly made a baby-basket of willow-work, in shape resembling a tailor's slipper or an old-fashioned watch-holder, and having various devices to shade the face. The warp is of straight rods, the woof consists of bands of twined work, just enough to hold the warp together, most of the space being left open. Some of the Northern California tribes make a baby-basket similar in shape to the Sioux and Cheyenne beaded cradle-boards.

The Californian Indians from Tulé Lake to the Gulf of California use the greatest care in securing uniformity and fineness to the foundation and the stitch. Their skill will compare favorably with that of the Siamese, who do very similar work. The needle is the long bone of a bird or mammal, the joint remaining for a handle and the point being forward of the central hard portion of the bone. The female basket-weaver pierces a hole in the fabric at the proper point, draws the thread of grass or woody fibre through the aperture, biting the end to sharpen her thread if necessary, and presses the stitches home with the bone needle.

The ornamentation is in color, pattern, and accessories. The natural color of the material is the basis of the basket. A very dark brown and a very light brown colored straw is worked into chevrons and zigzag lines in endless variety. A strip of reed or grass is sometimes carried around on the outside, concealed by two, three, or more stitches, then overlapping the same number, forming a checkered