

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PREHISTORIC BASKETS
FROM THE OZETTE SITE, CAPE ALAVA

by
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The members of the Committee appointed to
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INTRODUCTION

The aims of this study are: first, to describe what has been found in the realm of baskets at the Ozette Site (45 CA 24), Cape Alava, Washington; second, to establish a foundation for predicting what should be expected in future excavations of baskets from this time period at Ozette; and third, to establish control of these data so that the Ozette baskets can be compared with both historic and prehistoric baskets in this area and elsewhere. This study will later be expanded to include the other forms of basketry--hats, mats, and cradles--and the cordage and knots at Ozette.

The baskets from Ozette were excavated from beneath a massive mudslide which, in prehistoric time (estimated to be about 500 years ago), covered a section of an occupied Indian village. The cultural material of this village closely resembles the historic materials of the Makah and Southern Nootkan groups. Almost all vegetal artifacts were preserved in a waterlogged environment under the mudslide. At present the area covered by the slide is being excavated and exposed from the seaward edge toward the center. The first longhouse encountered is nearly excavated. All the baskets in this house have not yet been recovered, but a large enough sample is available so that a basic study such as this can be accomplished. The collection of baskets used for this paper numbers 112 specimens. The collection surely will be several times this size when excavations have been completed.

The universe for this study is from the first buried house excavated at Ozette (house B70 in the excavation series). This house is similar to the long shed roof structures of historic Makah, Nootka, and other coastal peoples. It is 66 feet long and about 36 feet wide, or approximately 2,375 square feet in area. Baskets in the house were generally found around the inside wall, along the bench-bed platform area where most of the household activities took place. Baskets found outside the house were generally broken, discarded ones.

This analysis differs from previous studies of basketry in terms of the analytic techniques used. Nonetheless, the various attributes of baskets and the terminology used to describe them are standard and have been developed and used in studies of basketry over the past 70 years. Because this study depends on previous works, a brief review of the history of basketry studies in America is necessary.

Otis Tufton Mason (1902), in his classic study of New World basketry, Aboriginal American Basketry: Studies in a Textile Art Without Machinery, defined in detail the field of study--basketry, the different kinds of basketry, and developed a basic vocabulary of basketry terms. He described these basketry attributes: material, construction techniques of body, base, and rim, decoration styles and techniques, shapes, symbolism (meaning of design), and functions. He then described the occurrence of different kinds of baskets in the different areas of America. The study was a massive one which established the foundation for most later basketry studies. His definition of attributes has remained basic for most American basketry analyses.

Gene Weltfish's Prehistoric North American Basketry Techniques and Modern Distribution (1930) was concerned with distributions of basketry

attributes in North America both historically and prehistorically. Because of the early date of the study, the prehistoric data were limited. In considering the distribution of modern basketry, Weltfish determined that recurrent patterns of attributes were found in different areas of North America. Through comparison of prehistoric basketry and historic basketry, Weltfish was able to delineate the kinds of similarities which occurred between prehistoric and historic basketry and formulated some explanations for these similarities. Many of these explanations are still valid.

Franz Boas' ethnography, The Kwakiutl of Vancouver Island (1909), was not written as a study of baskets, but Boas considered this aspect of Kwakiutl culture in detail. Several pages were devoted to a description of how, when, and where materials were actually collected, how the raw materials were prepared, and the process of manufacturing baskets was described step by step. The functions of the different kinds of baskets were also described in detail. Boas' purpose was primarily to describe the special features of Kwakiutl baskets, and his descriptions are invaluable for further studies.

Margaret Ayr Copeland, in her study An Analysis of Modoc Basketry (1956), utilized a wider range of attributes than the previous studies. Attributes such as flexibility and roughness were used, and the criteria for size was in cubic capacity. These new attributes could not be used for comparison with other basketry analyses since no one had previously recorded such features. Copeland used the construction technique of base, body, and rim, the lean of twining, and the decoration style and technique as the major attributes in her regional comparisons.

Joan Megan Jones' study, Northwest Coast Basketry and Culture Change (1968), was an extensive analysis of basket attributes which

demonstrated through seriation how these attributes changed in frequency of occurrence through time in selected culture areas on the Northwest Coast. The intent of Jones' study was, as she stated, to identify basket attributes useful for studying change in baskets. The attributes selected are listed and the approach outlined. She defined the field, baskets, and the different kinds of attributes, the modes, in the study. Frequencies of occurrence of these modes were graphed for the different Northwest Coast culture areas. Next, the basket types, defined by the combination of the different modes, were graphed, demonstrating the change through time of basket types in the Northwest Coast areas. The conclusions summarized the changes of the baskets through time and explanations were given for these changes.

Certain aspects of previous studies are utilized in this study. The attributes chosen here are generally consistent with those utilized by other investigators. It should be noted that the approach taken by Jones (1968) has been given the most consideration. In part, this is because hers is the most recent study of basketry on the Northwest Coast, but more important, in order to make comparisons between her historic data and the prehistoric data recovered from Ozette site, similar attribute classes must be utilized. The principle attributes used by the authors of these major basketry studies, and for comparison, those utilized here, are given in Table 1.

This study will present some departures from the previous research methods. One main change will be that the different units of analysis--modes and basket classes--will be defined in a more explicit form. The objective is to delineate the meaning of the different basket attributes and combinations of basket attributes more specifically than has been

TABLE 1.--COMPARISON OF ATTRIBUTES UTILIZED IN BASKETRY STUDIES

Attributes utilized	Mason (1902)	Weltfish (1930)	Boas (1909)	Copeland (1956)	Jones (1968)	This Study
Body construction	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bottom construction	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rim construction	X		X	X	X	X
Shape	X			X	X	X
Decoration style	X			X	X	X
Decoration technique	X			X	X	X
Material	X		X	X		X
Size				X	X	X
Guage of weave				X	X	X
Symbolism	X					
Functions	X		X	X		X
Manufacture	X		X	X		
Lean of weave		X		X		
Direction work proceeds		X				
Surface from which basket is worked		X				
Roughness				X		
Flexibility				X		
Handles						X
Flaps						X
Tumpline loops						X

done in the past. To achieve this, every mode and basket class is defined by distinct combinations of diagnostic features. The purpose for explicit definitions is twofold: first, since basketry is unfamiliar to most western readers, its different aspects need to be clearly defined; and second, the Ozette basketry is a special occurrence of prehistoric material (i.e. in this case all the prehistoric baskets, in an occupied Northwest Coast house) and clarity will allow this collection to be compared with other collections, both historic and prehistoric.

The characteristic of placement of the Ozette baskets has a unique feature: Most of the baskets are located approximately where the occupants last placed them before the mudslide. Some interesting patterns of basket distribution occur and, therefore, distribution is considered an important cultural feature.

Functions can be ascribed to many of these Ozette baskets; often a basket is found containing various things and a correlation often exists between a class of basket and what is found in baskets of that class. These functions will be discussed for the various basket classes and, where applicable, ethnographic descriptions of different basket functions for these basket classes at Ozette will be considered.

THE BASIS OF THE CLASSIFICATION

The kind of classification used here is paradigmatic, which Dunnell defines as a "dimensional classification in which classes are formed by intersection" (Dunnell 1971:200). This classification consists of a number of mutually exclusive alternative attributes and forms classes by the different intersections or combinations of the different kinds of attributes. Conklin further describes that "paradigmatic classification arranges entities which are known (1) to share a certain common feature (Lounsbury 1956), and (2) to constitute a contrast set (Conklin 1962a)" (Conklin 1969:107).e Therefore each class consists of objects that share the quality of being baskets, but differs from all other classes on the basis of at least one essential kind of attribute.

The Analytic Universe: Ozette Baskets

Before a classification of the different kinds of Ozette baskets can be created, the items to be classified--baskets--must be defined. Baskets are defined in this study as any receptacle (vessel) that is coiled or woven of bark, limbs, or roots of trees and/or blades of grasses and which has a distinct mouth or opening. Any artifact which meets these necessary and sufficient conditions is considered to be a basket. This present definition of baskets expressly excludes basketry hats which are not containers and which have attributes that distinguish them from basketry receptacles.

The Attributes of Baskets

The attributes utilized for this study are:

1. material
2. shape
3. body construction technique
4. bottom construction technique
5. basket extensions: flaps, handles, tumplines
6. rim construction technique
7. gauge of weave
8. size
9. ornamentation

For comparison, these attributes have been listed with attributes of previous studies in Table 1 (page 5).

The Modes

Each attribute has a set of individual modes which are more specific properties of the basket. For instance, the property "checker weave" is a mode of the attribute "body construction technique."

The term mode was well defined by Rouse (1939). Mode is "an abstraction of a recurring feature from the specimen" (Rouse 1939: 18). Rouse further assumed that modes "express the culture which conditions the artisan's behavior" (Ibid.). Therefore, from this assumption, modes are considered recurrent cultural features of an artifact. Careful comparative studies have indicated that mode properties selected are cultural attributes and not natural ones. Rouse's recommended technique was utilized for this study: "examine a collection in terms of the artisan's procedure, starting first with the material he used, continuing with his technique of manufacture, and then considering shape, decoration, and uses" (Rouse 1960: 314).

The Ozette Basket Classes

The Ozette basket classes have been defined paradigmatically by the combination of the Ozette basket modes. All existing combinations of the Ozette basket modes have been identified. The Ozette basket classes as defined have then been utilized as the units of analysis.

The Hypothetical Class Sets

The Ozette basket classes have been grouped into hypothetical sets according to how they seem to best relate. For example, if several Ozette basket classes have identical definitions except for only one attribute, these classes have been grouped in a single set, or if a basket class is unique in most attributes, it has been isolated as a single class set. These proposed groupings are supported by pertinent additional data, e.g. distribution in the B70 house, functions of baskets, ethnographic records, etc. This is how these basket classes have been grouped on the basis of the present data, and it is assumed that these groups might be altered as more material becomes available.

Summary

The modes, classes, and hypothetical class sets of the Ozette basket collection will be assumed to be culturally significant features. These cultural features have been demonstrated through the patterns of: (1) mode usage, (2) the combination of these modes into basket classes, and (3) the proposed relationships of these classes to each other and to other kinds of artifacts. It is these distinct patterns that are assumed to be the results of shared ideas of the makers and users of these baskets, and, therefore, part of the mental template of the prehistoric Ozette.

THE ATTRIBUTES AND THEIR MODES

The attributes:

1. material
2. shape
3. body construction technique
4. bottom construction technique
5. basket extensions
 - a. flaps
 - b. handles
 - c. tumpline loops
6. rim construction technique
7. gauge of weave
8. size
9. ornamentation

will each have their individual modes defined in the following pages.

Preceding each section, an explanation of relevant information for the mode definitions will be made. The mode definitions will be: (1) created by a combination of distinctive features, (2) mutually exclusive definitions in at least one distinctive feature, and (3) only definitions of modes that occur at the Ozette site.

ATTRIBUTE ONE: MATERIAL

The modes of material have not been exhaustively analyzed, but have been identified on a preliminary basis by these features: (a) color, (b) surface texture, (c) flexibility, and (d) strength. These features of materials are for identification purposes only and are not themselves considered distinct cultural features. Because of preservation factors, these definitions of modes are only for Ozette basket materials and they would not necessarily work for fresher materials. The objective is to show how materials were identified, and whether these identifications were correct or not can be tested later by other means such as cell structure analysis.

The two most frequent construction materials are cedar bark (about 60%) and splits (about 35%). Splits are separated into either split limbs or split roots, but the plant is not identified; it is assumed that the plants are either cedar or spruce trees. Cattails and tules are indistinguishable and will be considered together for now.

The materials are defined in Table 2.

TABLE 2.--MATERIALS DEFINED

COLOR	SURFACE	FLEXIBILITY	STRENGTH	NAME
1. dark redish brown + (5YR 2/2) black (5YR 2/1) (2.5YR 2/0)	+ gloss	+ much	+ weak →	<u>CEDAR BARK</u> (<u>Thuja plicata</u>)
2. yellowish brown (10YR 5/4)	+ matte	+ little	+ strong →	<u>SPLIT LIMB</u> (<u>Thuja plicata</u> or <u>Picea sitchensis</u> ?)
3. dark brown (10YR 3/3) (10YR 4/3)	+ matte	+ some	+ strong →	<u>SPLIT ROOT</u> (<u>Thuja plicata</u> or <u>Picea sitchensis</u> ?)
4. black (7.5YR 2/0)	+ gloss	+ much	+ strong →	<u>CHERRY BARK</u> (<u>Prunus emarginata</u>)
5. black (7.5YR 2/0)	+ matte	+ little	+ weak →	<u>CATTAIL-TULE</u> (<u>Typha latifolia</u> or <u>Scirpus acutus</u>)
6. grayish brown (10YR 5/2) light brownish gray (10YR 6/2)	+ matte	+ little	+ weak →	<u>BEAR GRASS</u> (<u>Xerophyllum tenax</u>)

ATTRIBUTE TWO: SHAPE

The modes of shape have been defined according to these features: (a) shape of mouth, (b) shape of base, (c) size of mouth to base, (d) side profile, and (e) base profile. The features (a-d) are usually readily understood because of the three dimensional symmetry found in most basket shapes.

Names given to different shapes are derived from the labels used by Jones (1968: 9). Shapes not described by Jones are given new names.

The shapes are defined in Table 3.

TABLE 3.--SHAPES DEFINED











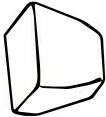


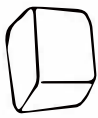



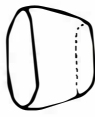



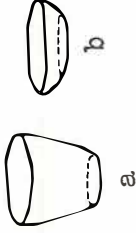





	<u>SHAPE OF MOUTH</u>	<u>SHAPE OF BASE</u>	<u>SIZE OF MOUTH TO BASE</u>	<u>SIDE PROFILE</u>	<u>BASE PROFILE</u>	<u>EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>
1.			+ M=B	[]	+ []		FLAT BAG
2.			+ M>B		+ []		TRAPEZOID FLAT BAG
3.			+ M>B		+ []		SLOPING--SIDED 'CLAM'
4.			+ M=B	[]	+ []		STRAIGHT--SIDED 'CLAM'
5.			+ M>B		+ []		ROUNDED RECTANGULAR
6.			+ M>B		+ []	 a  b	ROUNDED OVAL
7.			+ M>B		+ []		WEDGE--SHAPED ROUNDED OVAL

TABLE 3.--Continued


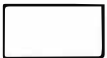


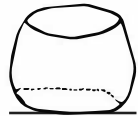









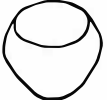
























	<u>SHAPE OF MOUTH</u>	<u>SHAPE OF BASE</u>	<u>SIZE OF MOUTH TO BASE</u>	<u>SIDE PROFILE</u>	<u>BASE PROFILE</u>	<u>EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>
8.			M>B				RECTANGULAR BASED OVAL
9.			M=B				STRAIGHT-SIDED CYLINDER
10.			M>B				CURVING ROUNDED
11.			M>B				BOWL
12.			M>B				ROUNDED BASE CYLINDER
13.			M>B				CURVING RECTANGULAR
14.			M>B				ROUNDED BOWL

TABLE 3.--Continued

	<u>SHAPE OF MOUTH</u>	<u>SHAPE OF BASE</u>	<u>SIZE OF MOUTH TO BASE</u>	<u>SIDE PROFILE</u>	<u>BASE PROFILE</u>	<u>EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>
15.			M=B	[]			TWO EDGED FLAT BAG

ATTRIBUTE THREE: BODY CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE

The modes of body construction technique have been defined according to these features: (a) number of woof elements, (b) arrangement of the woof, (c) the row placement, and (d) the orientation of the woof to warp according to the plane of the basket.

The weaving terms woof (also called weft) and warp need to be defined for this section. In general, these terms are defined:

Woof: the horizontal, "active" element of the weave.

Warp: the vertical, "passive" element of the weave.

The active woof element is woven across the passive warp element. In some cases, e.g. twill on bias, the woof and warp can alternate position after each weave.

The definitive feature (d), the orientation of the woof to warp according to the plane of the basket, means the orientation to the horizontal and vertical planes of a basket when the mouth is up and the base is down (in the case of hats it would be the reverse). The feature is described woof to warp, therefore the combination in the definitions (see Table 4) horizontal/vertical means the woof is on the horizontal plane and the warp is on the vertical plane of the basket. When a warp and/or woof are oblique to the planes of the basket it is indicated in the same sequence, for instance, oblique/oblique means the woof and warp are oblique to the planes of the basket.

The body construction techniques are defined in Table 4.

ATTRIBUTE FOUR: BOTTOM CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE

The modes of bottom construction technique also have been defined according to the features (a-d) listed above for body construction technique.

The definitive feature (d), the orientation of the woof to warp according to the plane of the basket, means the planes are considered when observing the bottom directly on, with the planes parallel to the edges of the bottom. If the bottom is a spiral base, the weave must be considered only along the horizontal and vertical planes passing directly through the center of the bottom.

The bottom construction techniques are defined in Table 4.

TABLE 4.--WEAVING TECHNIQUES DEFINED

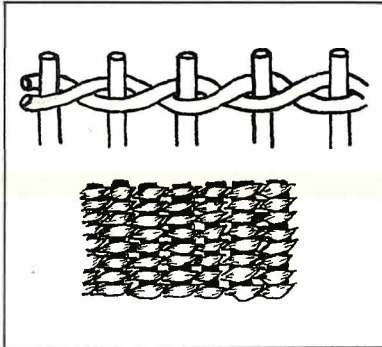
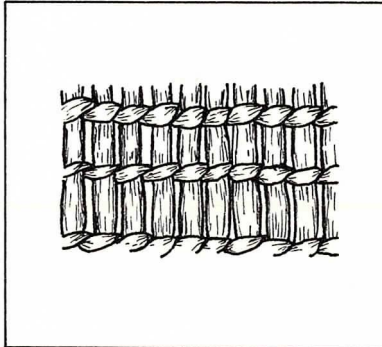
NO. OF WOOFF ELEMENTS	ARRANGEMENT OF WOOFF	ROW PLACEMENT	ORIENTATION OF WOOFF/WARP TO PLANE OF BASKET	NAME AND ILLUSTRATION
1)	2	+ wooff twined one element in front and one element behind each warp	+ close spacing + horizontal/vertical	<p data-bbox="1488 391 1682 412"><u>PLAIN TWINED</u></p> 
2)	2	+ wooff twined one element in front and one element behind each warp	+ open spacing + horizontal/vertical	<p data-bbox="1488 867 1682 888"><u>OPEN TWINING</u></p> 

TABLE 4.--Continued

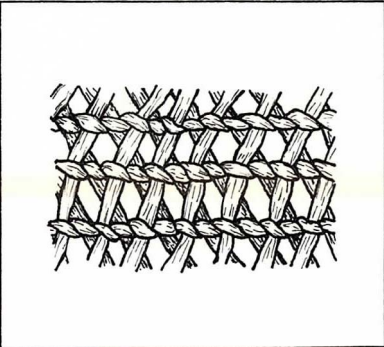
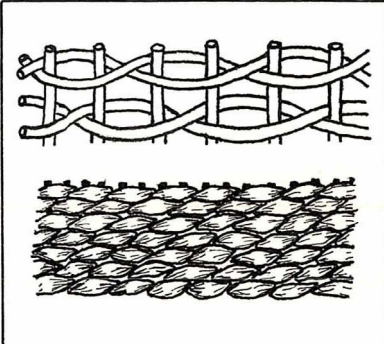
NO. OF WOOF ELEMENTS	ARRANGEMENT OF WOOF	ROW PLACEMENT	ORIENTATION OF WOOF/WARP TO PLANE OF BASKET	<u>NAME AND ILLUSTRATION</u>
3) 2	+ woof twined one element in front and one element behind each warp	+ open spacing	+ horizontal/ alternates: oblique to left, oblique to right	<p data-bbox="1493 386 1654 409"><u>CROSS WARP</u></p> 
4) 2	+ woof twined one element in front of two warp elements and one element behind two warp elements; woof advances one warp element in each row creating a diagonal appearance	+ close spacing	+ horizontal/ vertical	<p data-bbox="1493 862 1751 885"><u>DIAGONAL TWINING</u></p> 

TABLE 4.--Continued

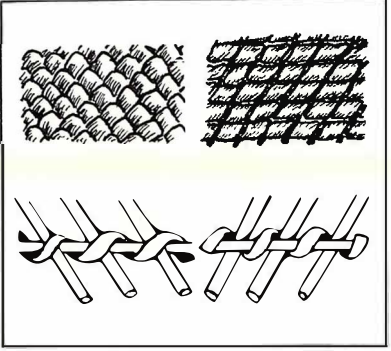
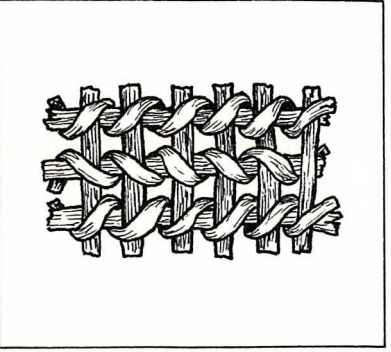
NO. OF WOOL ELEMENTS	ARRANGEMENT OF WOOL	ROW PLACEMENT	ORIENTATION OF WOOL/WARP TO PLANE OF BASKET	NAME AND ILLUSTRATION
5) 2	+ one wool element along back of warp, other wool element wrapped around each warp element and the back-up wool element	+ close spacing	+ horizontal/ oblique to left or right	<p>WRAPPED TWINED</p> 
6) 2	+ one wool element along back of warp, other wool element wrapped around each warp element and the back-up wool element; the lean of wool wrapping alternates between rows	+ open spacing	+ horizontal/ vertical	<p>OPEN WRAPPED</p> 

TABLE 4.--Continued

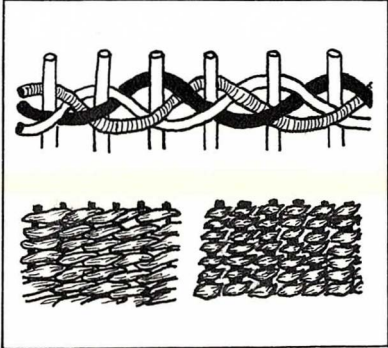
NO. OF WOOFF ELEMENTS	ARRANGEMENT OF WOOFF	ROW PLACEMENT	ORIENTATION OF WOOFF/WARP TO PLANE OF BASKET	<u>NAME AND ILLUSTRATION</u>
7) 3	+ each wooff element plaited in front of one warp element and behind two warp elements; each wooff element advances one warp ahead of preceding wooff element	+ close spacing	+ horizontal/ vertical	<p data-bbox="1493 386 1717 407"><u>3 STRAND BRAID</u></p> 
8) 1	+ the wooff element plaited in front of one warp element and behind one warp element	+ close spacing	+ horizontal/ vertical	<p data-bbox="1493 862 1612 883"><u>CHECKER</u></p> 

TABLE 4.--Continued

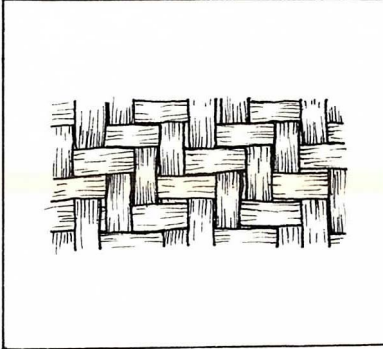
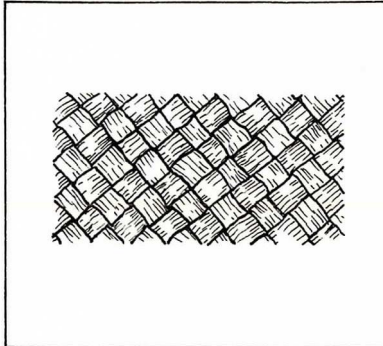
NO. OF WOOF ELEMENTS	ARRANGEMENT OF WOOF	ROW PLACEMENT	ORIENTATION OF WOOF/WARP TO PLANE OF BASKET	<u>NAME AND ILLUSTRATION</u>
9) 1	+ the woof element plaited in front of two warp elements and behind two warp elements; the woof advances one warp element in each row	+ close spacing	+ horizontal/ vertical	<p data-bbox="1486 386 1579 412"><u>TWILL</u></p> 
10) 1	+ the woof element plaited in front of one warp ele- ment and behind one warp element	+ close spacing	+ oblique/ oblique	<p data-bbox="1486 863 1705 889"><u>CHECK ON BIAS</u></p> 

TABLE 4.--Continued

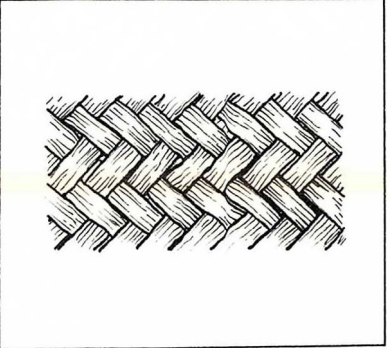

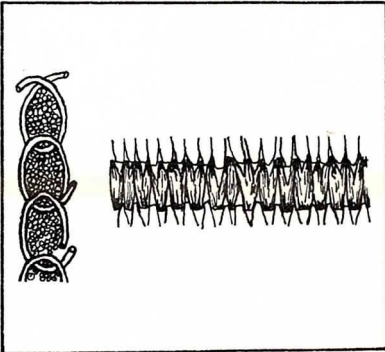
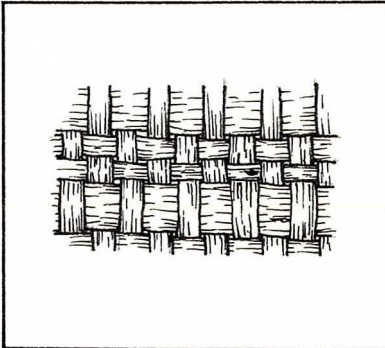
NO. OF WOOF ELEMENTS	ARRANGEMENT OF WOOF	ROW PLACEMENT	ORIENTATION OF WOOF/WARP TO PLANE OF BASKET	<u>NAME AND ILLUSTRATION</u>
11) 1	+ the woof element plaited in front of two warp elements and behind two warp elements; the woof advances one warp element in each row	+ close spacing	+ oblique/ oblique	<p data-bbox="1493 386 1703 412"><u>TWILL ON BIAS</u></p> 
12) alternate + rows have one row with 2, one row with 1	+ two woof elements as in plain twined, one woof element as in checker	+ close spacing	+ horizontal/ vertical	<p data-bbox="1493 829 1850 888"><u>ALTERNATE PLAIN TWINED AND CHECKER</u></p> 

TABLE 4.--Continued

NO. OF WOOFF ELEMENTS	ARRANGEMENT OF WOOFF	ROW PLACEMENT	ORIENTATION OF WOOFF/WARP TO PLANE OF BASKET	NAME AND ILLUSTRATION
13)	1	+ woff element wraps around the foundation warp elements and sews successive coils to each other	+ close spacing + horizontal/vertical	<p data-bbox="1486 383 1556 409"><u>COIL</u></p> 
14)	1	+ the woff element plaited in front of one warp element and behind one warp element; width of woff (and/or warp) vary in order to create structural design	+ close spacing + horizontal/vertical	<p data-bbox="1486 857 1898 883"><u>CHECKER TWO</u> (one example)</p> 

ATTRIBUTE FIVE: BASKET EXTENSIONS

Basket extensions means anything added onto the basic basket; these additions include: (a) flaps, (b) handles, and (c) tumpline loops. The three kinds of basket extensions will each be considered and defined below:

Flaps: Flaps are considered additional extensions to the edge of a basket for folding over the mouth. The flaps on baskets at Ozette are constructed in mat weave fashion and are only found on flat baskets. The modes of flaps will be defined according to (a) manner of construction, and (b) placement on a basket.

The flaps are defined in Table 5a.

Handles: Handles are considered additional attachments onto the rim of a basket for hand holds. The modes of handles will be defined according to (a) manner of construction and (b) placement on a basket.

The handles are defined in Table 5b.

Tumpline Loops: Tumpline loops are additional loop attachments on the top area of the basket for guiding the tumpline lines around the basket. The modes of tumpline loops will be defined according to (a) manner of construction and (b) placement on a basket.

The tumpline loops are defined in Table 5c.

TABLE 5a.---FLAPS DEFINEDNAME AND ILLUSTRATION

1. plaited flap extending from basket body at least three times the height of the basket:

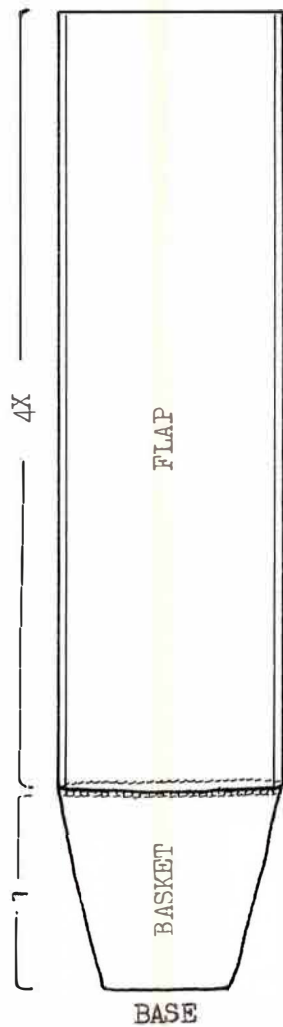
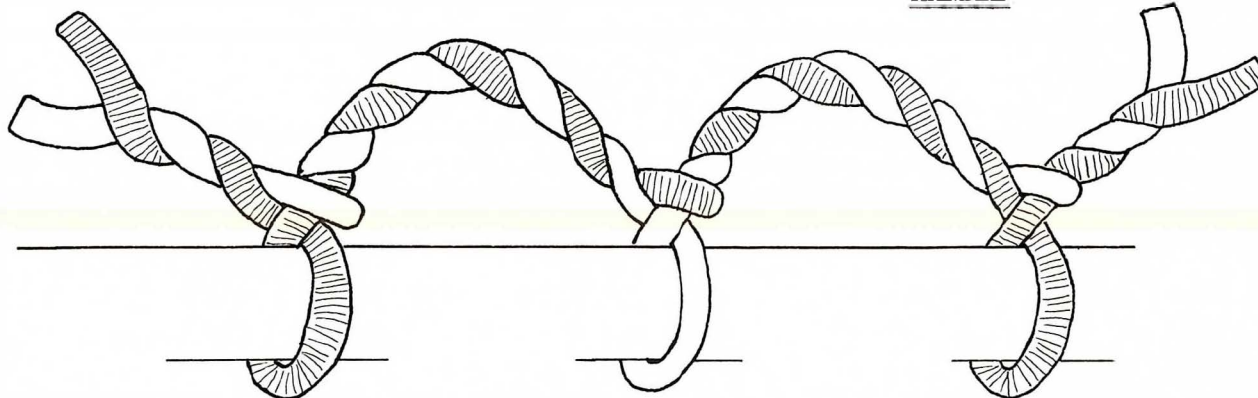


TABLE 5b.--HANDLES DEFINED

NAME AND ILLUSTRATION

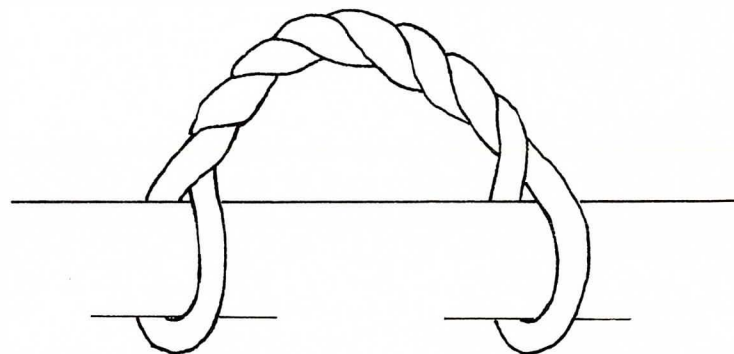
1. continuous series of two strand cordage loops with one strand attaching to edge beneath the rim

CONTINUOUS LOOP
HANDLE



2. discontinuous two strand cordage loops attaching to edge beneath the rim

DISCONTINUOUS LOOP
HANDLE



3. no handle

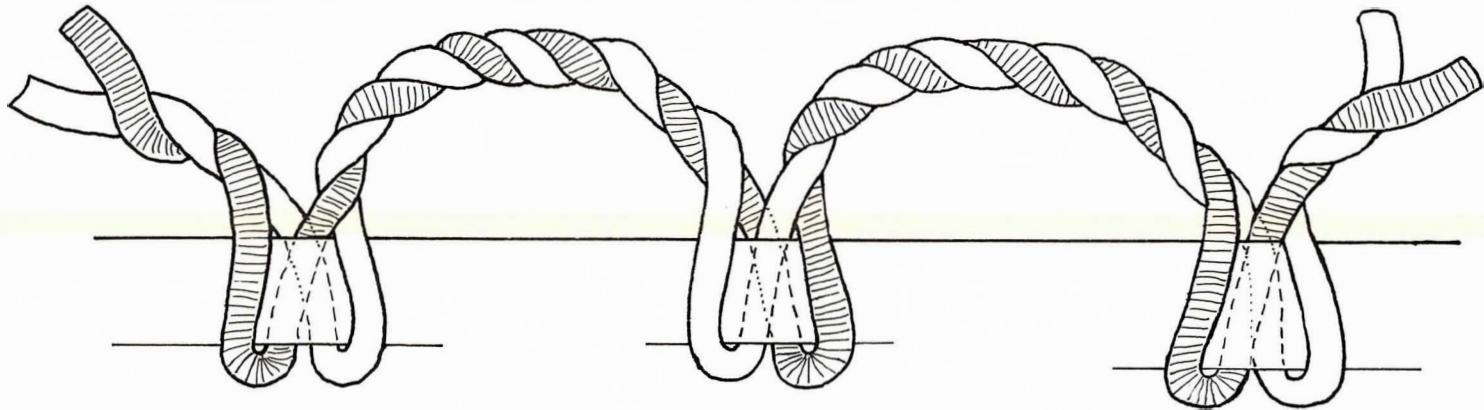
NO HANDLE

TABLE 5b.--Continued

4. continuous series of two strand cordage loops with both strands attaching to edge beneath the rim

NAME AND ILLUSTRATION

CONTINUOUS TWO
UNDER LOOP HANDLE



5. braid handle crossing over the basket mouth and attaching to edges beneath the rim

ACROSS THE MOUTH
BRAID HANDLE

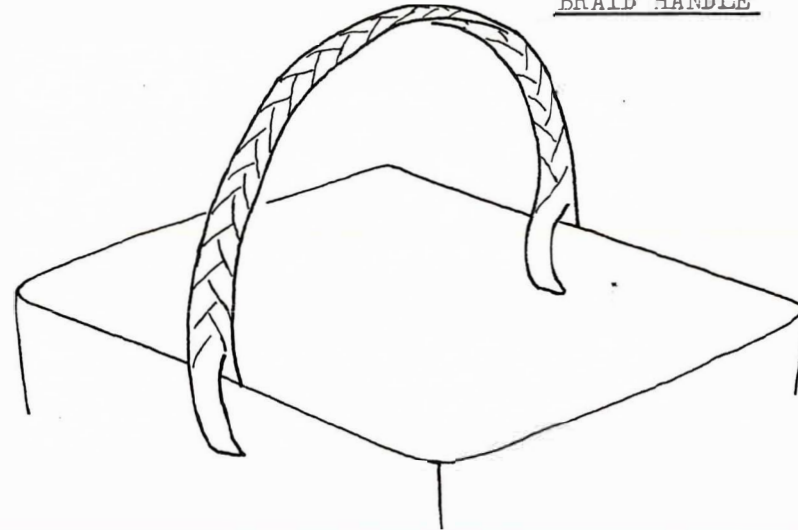
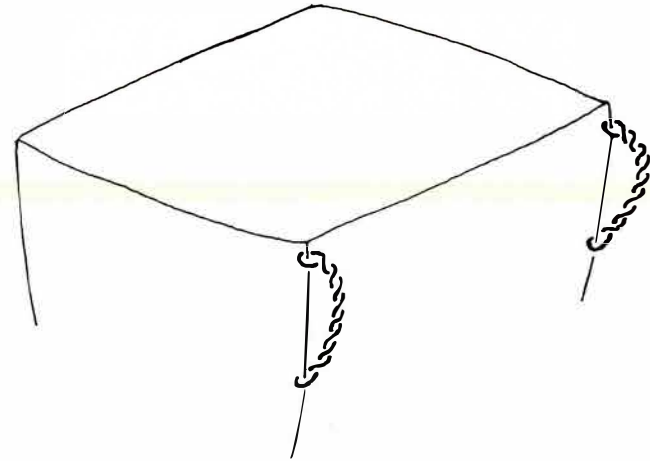


TABLE 5c.--TUMPLINE LOOPS DEFINED

1. two two strand cordage loops attached to upper corners of basket body

NAME AND ILLUSTRATION

DOUBLE TUMPLINE
LOOPS



ATTRIBUTE SIX: RIM CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE

The modes of rim construction technique have been defined according to these features: (a) rim warp arrangement, and (b) rim woof arrangement. The previous definitions of woof and warp still apply.

The rim construction techniques are defined in Table 6.

TABLE 6. ---RIM CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES DEFINED

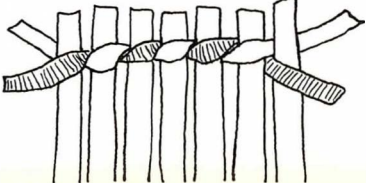
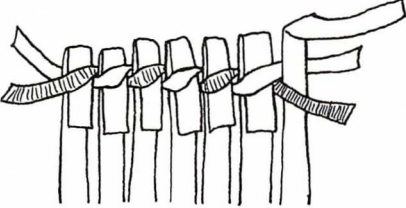
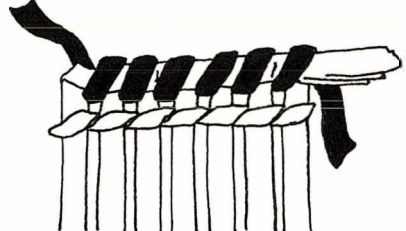
RIM WARP ARRANGEMENT	RIM WOOF ARRANGEMENT	NAME AND ILLUSTRATION
1. warp elements cut off	+ two woof elements twine over the warp elements	<p data-bbox="1276 378 1402 402">→</p> <p data-bbox="1430 378 1612 402"><u>CUT OFF RIM</u></p> 
2. warp elements bent down on themselves	+ two woof elements twine over the bent down warp elements	<p data-bbox="1276 695 1402 719">→</p> <p data-bbox="1430 695 1644 719"><u>BENT DOWN RIM</u></p> 
3. warp elements bent down approximately 90° to right or left	+ single woof element wraps around bent down warp elements in a coiling fashion	<p data-bbox="1276 1044 1402 1068">→</p> <p data-bbox="1430 1044 1598 1068"><u>COILED RIM</u></p> 

TABLE 6 .--Continued

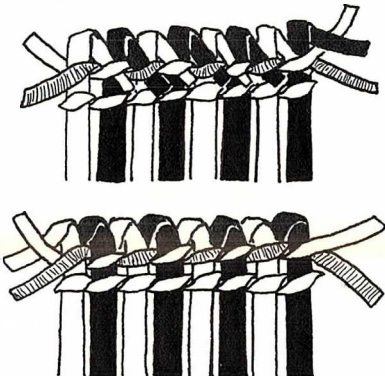
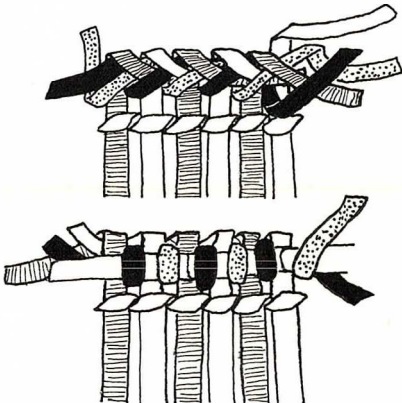
RIM WARP ARRANGEMENT	RIM WOOF ARRANGEMENT	<u>NAME AND ILLUSTRATION</u>
4. warp elements bent down and behind approximately 45° to right or left	+ two woof elements twine over bent down ends of warps; excess warp ends are commonly cut off	<p>→ <u>TURN IN RIM</u></p> 
5. warp elements bent down approximately 90° to right or left	+ two woof elements alternate wrapping over bent down warp elements, across two upright warp elements, and back behind the rim again	<p>→ <u>MOCK BRAID RIM</u></p> 

TABLE 6.--Continued

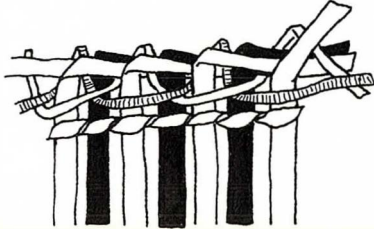
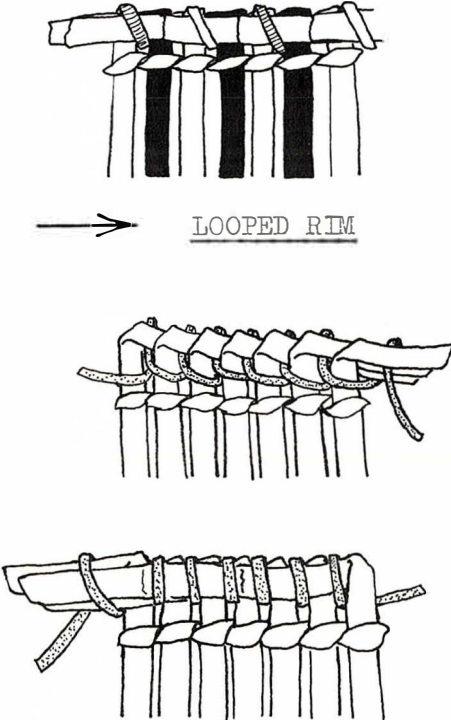
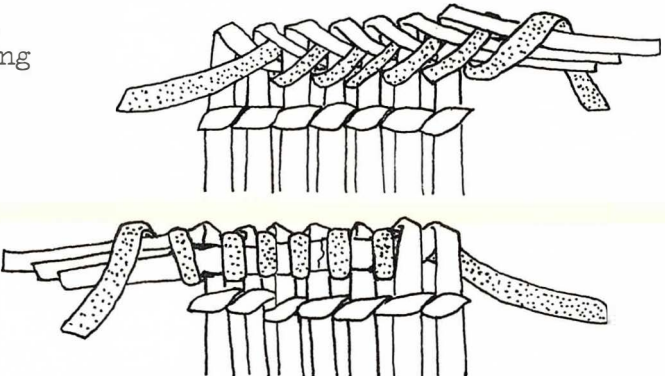
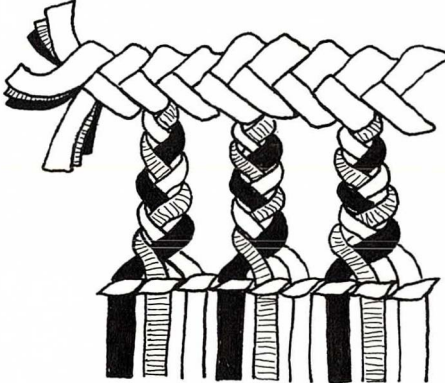
RIM WARP ARRANGEMENT	+	RIM WOOF ARRANGEMENT	<u>NAME AND ILLUSTRATION</u>
6. warp elements bent down approximately 90° to right or left		two woof elements wrap around bent down warp elements and hitch or hook around each other after each wrap	<p>→ <u>HITCHED RIM</u></p> 
7. warp elements bent down approximately 90° to right or left		single woof element wraps behind the bent down warp elements, back over the prior bent down warp element, and across the next upright warp element	<p>→ <u>LOOPED RIM</u></p> 

TABLE 6.--Continued

RIM WARP ARRANGEMENT	RIM WOOF ARRANGEMENT	<u>NAME AND ILLUSTRATION</u>
<p>8. warp elements bent down approximately 90° to right or left over adjacent upright warp and then behind the warps</p>	<p>+ single woof element wraps over bent down warp element, across one upright warp element, and back behind the rim again in a coiling fashion</p>	<p>→ <u>TUCK AND WRAP RIM</u></p> 
<p>9. warp separated into groups of three elements and continued up in separate braids</p>	<p>+ three warp braid elements combined into a single element of a horizontal woof braid</p>	<p>→ <u>OPEN BRAID RIM</u></p> 

ATTRIBUTE SEVEN: GAUGE OF WEAVE

The modes of gauge of weave have been defined according to the feature: stitches per inch (2.5 cm). The gauges of weave have been divided into three ranges: fine, medium, and coarse. To facilitate comparison, the three ranges established for this attribute by Jones (1968: 6) have been utilized. Jones defined the ranges according to three varieties of body construction techniques: twined, checker and twill, and coiled.

The gauges of weave are defined in Table 7.

TABLE 7.--GAUGES OF WEAVE DEFINED

FINE

1. Twined: 10 or more stitches per inch (2.5 cm)
2. Checker and Twill: 7 or more stitches per inch (2.5 cm)
3. Coiled: 9 or more stitches per inch (2.5 cm)

MEDIUM

1. Twined: 6 to 9 stitches per inch (2.5 cm)
2. Checker and Twill: 4 to 6 stitches per inch (2.5 cm)
3. Coiled: 6 to 8 stitches per inch (2.5 cm)

COARSE

1. Twined: 3 to 5 stitches per inch (2.5 cm)
2. Checker and Twill: 1 to 3 stitches per inch (2.5 cm)
3. Coiled: 3 to 5 stitches per inch (2.5 cm)

ATTRIBUTE EIGHT: SIZE

The modes of size have been defined on the basis of these features: (a) measurement of diameter, (b) width, and (c) depth of a basket. Size of baskets will be divided into four ranges: small, medium, large, and extra large. Again for comparison, the divisions established for this attribute by Jones (1968: 8) will be utilized. A modification will be made in the addition of a new range: extra large. This new range seems appropriate for the larger baskets being found at Ozette.

The sizes are defined in Table 8.

TABLE 8.--SIZES DEFINED

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Small:</u> | Diameter, width, or depth not to exceed 6 inches (approx. 15 cm) |
| 2. <u>Medium:</u> | Diameter, width, or depth over 6 inches (approx. 15 cm), but less than 12 inches (approx. 30.5 cm) |
| 3. <u>Large:</u> | Diameter, width, or depth over 12 inches (approx. 30.5 cm), but less than 20 inches (approx. 51 cm) |
| 4. <u>Extra Large:</u> | Diameter, width, or depth larger than 20 inches (approx. 51 cm) |

ATTRIBUTE NINE: ORNAMENTATION

The modes of ornamentation have been defined on the basis of these features: (a) the method of ornamentation, and (b) the techniques of applying color contrast ornamentation. These features are the categories A and B used by Jones (1968: 12) in defining her modes of ornamentation. Her categories will be used here with some modifications. Where these modifications occur it has been indicated. The categories are defined as follows:

Category A: Method of Ornamentation (after Jones 1968: 12)

1. Ornamentation through color contrast: design is executed by use of contrasting color.
2. Ornamentation through color contrast and structural techniques: in addition to the use of contrasting color, weaving techniques are employed for ornamentation.
3. Ornamentation through the use of structural techniques: no use of contrasting color, design produced through weaving techniques.

Category B: Techniques of Applying Color Contrast Ornamentation
(after Jones 1968: 13, with modifications)

1. Different colored strands: the use of different colored strands in the basic construction material to create decoration.
2. Overlay: the use of overlay elements on the warps and/or woofs of the construction to create ornamentation.

The different ornamentations are defined in Table 9.

TABLE 9.--ORNAMENTATION DEFINED

METHOD OF ORNAMENTATION		TECHNIQUES OF APPLYING COLOR CONTRAST ORNAMENTATION	NAME
None	+	0	→ Undecorated
Color contrast	+	Overlay	→ Co by Ov
Color contrast	+	Different colored strands	→ Co by Diff
Color contrast	+	Different colored strands and overlay	→ Co by Diff & Ov
Color contrast and structural techniques	+	Different colored strands	→ Co by Diff/ Struct
Structural techniques	+	0	→ Struct

THE OZETTE BASKET CLASSES DEFINED

The basket classes at Ozette have been defined by the combination of the following diagnostic attributes:

1. Material
2. Shape
3. Body construction technique
4. Bottom construction technique
5. Basket extensions: flaps, handles, tumpline loops

The attributes considered less diagnostic and not used for the class definitions include:

6. Rim construction technique
7. Gauge of weave
8. Size
9. Ornamentation

These last attributes have been utilized in describing (vs. defining) the baskets in the section on hypothetical class sets. The reasons for considering each of the last four attributes less diagnostic are:

1. Rim construction technique seems to be more independent of the other attributes and a whole variety of different kinds of rim construction techniques can be, and are, used to finish several different baskets of the same class. If this attribute was included the number of classes would be multiplied greatly, and these additions are thought to be unnecessary.
2. Gauge of weave is established according to arbitrary quantitative divisions and does not seem specific enough to be used as a good criterion. Again the independent weavers may weave coarser or finer while making the same kind of basket, for several different reasons.
3. Size is also established according to arbitrary quantitative divisions and is not considered specific enough. Again, for several reasons, the weaver may vary slightly the sizes of baskets while trying to make the same kind of basket. It is thought that it would be best to use this attribute to describe ranges in classes rather than for defining classes.

4. Ornamentation seems to be relatively independent of the other factors. Several baskets of the same class are either decorated or undecorated. It seems somewhat more dependent on the maker, though some classes are always decorated in the same manner.

Again, all of these other attributes will be considered in detail when describing the basket in hypothetical class sets, and they are often relevant when considering the related or isolated classes.

The graphic class definitions (see Table 10) will be preceded by a legend. This legend is for the symbols and abbreviations used to make the definitions. Each symbol and abbreviation is named and the page and number of the specific mode is indicated so that the definition of that mode can be found (e.g. Checker (8: 22) in the legend means weaving technique No. 8 on page 22).

The designations used for the different classes are abbreviated (see Table 11). Instead of creating descriptive names for the different classes, it was thought numbering them, for now, was best. They are labeled OB1, OB2, OB3, . . . , and this means Ozette Basket class 1, Ozette Basket class 2, Ozette Basket class 3, etc.

Slightly fewer than 100,000 paradigmatic classes are possible in this classification considering only the occurring modes at Ozette. However, only forty-five classes actually occur at the site. There seems, therefore, to be a selection by the artisan for only certain possible combinations of the modes.

TABLE 10.--LEGEND FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS IN
OZETTE BASKET CLASS DEFINITIONS

MATERIALS:

- C.B. : CEDAR BARK (1:12)
- SPLITS : SPLIT LIMB or
SPLIT ROOT (2 or 3:12)
- C.B./
SPLITS : COMBINATION, CEDAR
BARK (MOSTLY) &
SPLITS (1 & 2 or 3:12)
- SPLITS/
C.B. : COMBINATION, SPLITS
(MOSTLY) & CEDAR
BARK (2 or 3 & 1:12)
- SPLITS/
Ch.B. : COMBINATION, SPLITS
(MOSTLY) & CHERRY
BARK (2 or 3 & 4:12)

SHAPES (CONT.):

Rd. Rec.

- : ROUNDED
RECTANGULAR (5:14)

Rd.Ov. A

- : ROUNDED
OVAL A (6:14)

Rd.Ov. B

- : ROUNDED
OVAL B (6:14)



W-S Rd.Ov.

- : WEDGE-SHAPED
ROUNDED OVAL (7:14)



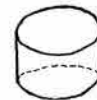
Rec.B.Ov.

- : RECTANGULAR
BASED OVAL (8:15)



Fl. Ba.

- : FLAT BAG (1:14)



St. S.Cyl.

- : STRAIGHT-SIDED
CYLINDER (9:15)



T. F.B.

- : TRAPEZOID
FLAT BAG (2:14)



Cu. Rd.

- : CURVING
ROUNDED (10:15)



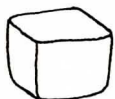
Sl-S 'C'

- : SLOPING-SIDED
'CLAM' (3:14)



Bowl

- : BOWL (11:15)



St-S 'C'

- : STRAIGHT-SIDED
'CLAM' (4:14)



Rd.B.Cy.

- : ROUNDED BASE
CYLINDER (12:15)

TABLE 10.--Continued

SHAPES (CONT.):

C. Rec.

: CURVING
RECTANGULAR (13:15)

Rd. Bo.

: ROUNDED
BOWL (14:15)

2E.F.B.

: TWO EDGED
FLAT BAG (15:16)BODY & BOTTOM WEAVES (CONT.):

1 P.T.

: 1 ROW PLAIN
TWINED (1:19)

Op.Tw.

: OPEN TWINING (2:19)



Op.Wr.

: OPEN
WRAPPING (6:21)

1 3St.

: 1 ROW THREE STRAND
BRAID (7:22)

Chec.

: CHECKER (8:22)



Twill

: TWILL (9:23)



T&C B.

: COMBINATION, TWILL
ON BIAS & CHECKER ON
BIAS (11 & 10:23 & 24)

Tw-Bi.

: TWILL ON BIAS (11:24)

BODY & BOTTOM WEAVES:

Pl.Tw.

: PLAIN
TWINED (1:19)

S.B.T.

: SPIRAL-BASED
TWINED (1:19)

A.T&C

: ALTERNATE PLAIN
TWINED AND
CHECKER (12:24)A.T&C
2X2: ALTERNATE PLAIN
TWINED AND
CHECKER TWO IN TWOS
(12 & 14:24 & 25)

TABLE 10.--Continued

BODY & BOTTOM WEAVES (CONT.):



Coil

: COIL (13:25)



S.B.C.

: SPIRAL-BASED
COIL (13:25)



1 Chk

: 1 ROW
CHECKER (8:22)



C2 a.

: CHECKER
TWO 'A' (14:25)



C2 b.

: CHECKER
TWO 'B' (14:25)



C2 c.

: CHECKER
TWO 'C' (14:25)



Combi.
C2b&C

: COMBINATION,
CHECKER TWO 'B'
& CHECKER
(14 & 8:25 & 22)



Combi.
C2Pd&C

: COMBINATION,
CHECKER TWO
'PLAID' &
CHECKER (14 & 8:25 &
22)

BASKET EXTENSIONS:

FLAPS/ HANDLES/ TUMPLINE LOOPS

FLAP : EXTRA LARGE
XL FLAP (1:27)

HANDLES : CONTINUOUS
CONT. LOOP
HANDLE (1:28)

HANDLES : DISCONTINUOUS
DISCONT. LOOP
HANDLE (2:28)

NO : NO HANDLES,
FLAPS, OR
TUMPLINE LOOPS

HANDLES : CONTINUOUS TWO
CONT. UNDER LOOP
2 UNDER HANDLE (4:29)

HANDLES : ACROSS THE
a-X MOUTH BRAID
MOUTH HANDLE (5:29)

TUMP. : DOUBLE
LOOPS TUMPLINE
DOUBLE LOOPS (1:30)

TABLE 11.-- OZETTE BASKET CLASSES (OBs) DEFINED

ATTRIBUTES:




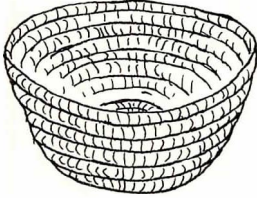



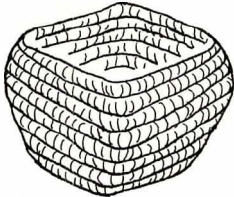



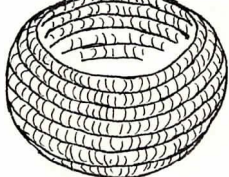



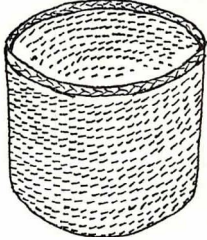



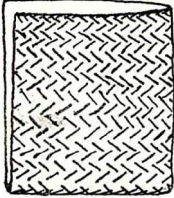



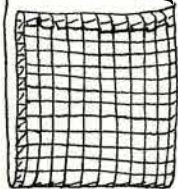
	MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION
OB1.	SPLITS	 Bowl	 Coil	 S.B.C.	NO	
OB2.	SPLITS	 C. Rec.	 Coil	 Coil	NO	
OB3.	SPLITS	 Rd. Bo.	 Coil	 S.B.C.	NO	
OB4.	C.B.	 Rd. B. Cy.	 Pl. Tw.	 S.B.T.	NO	
OB5.	C.B.	 2E.F.B.	 Tw-Bi.	 1 P.T.	NO	
OB6.	C.B.	 2E.F.B.	 Chec.	 1 P.T.	NO	

TABLE 11.--Continued




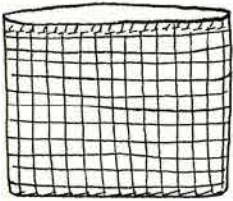



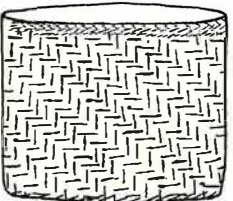



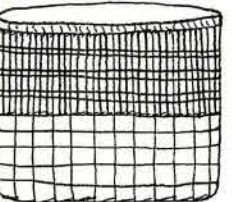



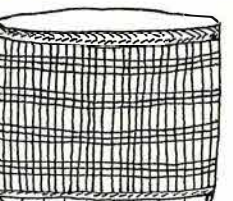







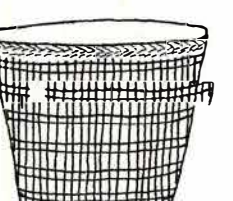
MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION
OB7. C.B.	+  + Fl. Ba.	+  + Chec.	+  + 1 P.T.	+ NO	→ 
OB8. C.B.	+  + Fl. Ba.	+  + Twill	+  + 1 P.T.	+ NO	→ 
OB9. C.B.	+  + Fl. Ba.	+  + Twill	+  + 1 P.T.	+ NO	→ 
OB10. C.B.	+  + Fl. Ba.	+  + G2 c.	+  + 1 Chk.	+ NO	→ 
OB11. C.B.	+  + T. F.B.	+  + Chec.	+  + 1 P.T.	+ NO	→ 
OB12. C.B.	+  + T. F.B.	+  + G2 b.	+  + 1 P.T.	+ NO	→ 

TABLE 11.--Continued




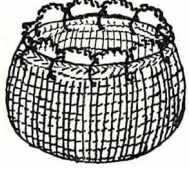



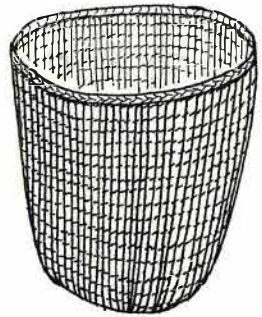



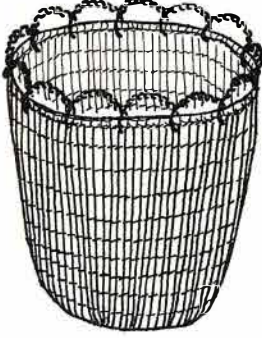



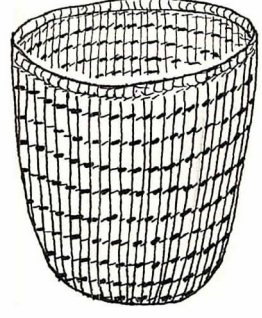



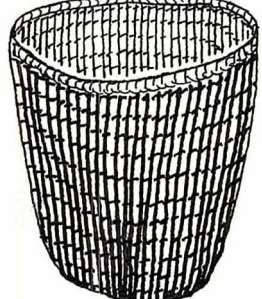
MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION
OB23. SPLITS	+  + Rec.B.Ov.	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + Twill	+ HANDLE, CONT. →	
OB24. SPLITS	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>A</u>	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + Twill	+ NO →	
OB25. SPLITS	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>A</u>	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + Twill	+ HANDLE, CONT. →	
OB26. SPLITS/ C.B. Wo	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>A</u>	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + Op.Tw.	+ NO →	
OB27. C.B.	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>A</u>	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + Chec.	+ NO →	

TABLE 11.--Continued

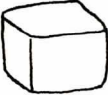


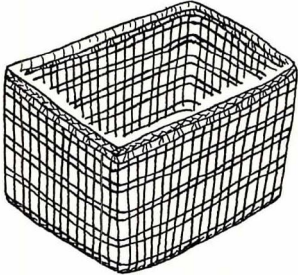
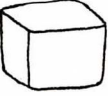


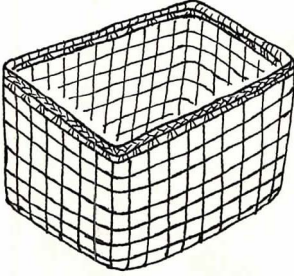



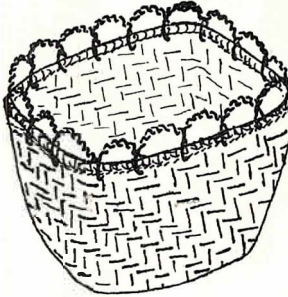















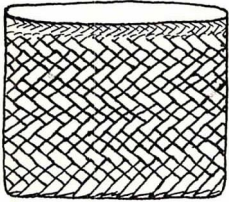



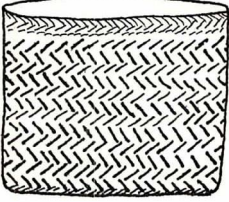



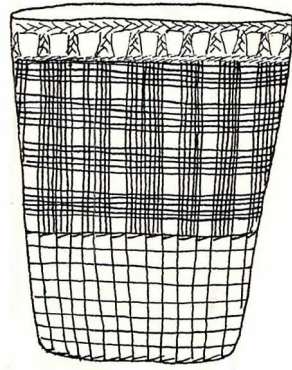



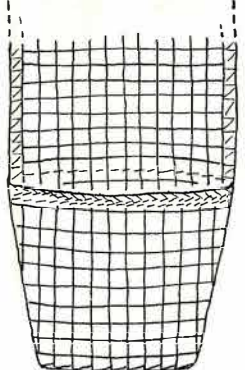
MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION
OB18. C.B.	+  + St-S 'C'	+  + C2 b.	+  + Chec.	+ NO	→ 
OB19. C.B.	+  + St-S 'C'	+  + Chec.	+  + Chec.	+ NO	→ 
OB20. SPLITS	+  + Rd. Rec.	+  + Twill	+  + Twill	+ HANDLE, CONT.	→ 
OB21. SPLITS/ C.B.	+  + Rd. Rec.	+  + Twill	+  + Chec.	+ HANDLE, CONT.	→ 
OB22. SPLITS	+  + Rd. Rec.	+  + Twill	+  + Twill	+ NO	→ 

TABLE 11.--Continued

MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION
OB13. C.B.	+  +	 +	 +	NO	→ 
OB14. C.B.	+  +	 +	 +	NO	→ 
OB15. C.B.	+  +	 +	 +	NO	→ 
OB16. C.B.	+  +	 +	 +	NO	→ 
OB17. C.B.	+  +	 +	 +	FLAP XL	→ 
















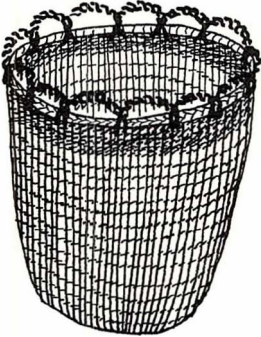
MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION
OB42. C.B.	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>A</u>	+  + A.T&C 2X2	+  + Twill	+ NO	→ 
OB43. C.B.	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>A</u>	+  + A.T&C	+  + Chec.	+ NO	→ 
OB44. C.B.	+  + Fl.Ba.	+  + C2 b.	+  + 1 P.T.	+ NO	→ 
OB45. SPLITS	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>A</u>	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + Twill	+ HANDLE, CONT. 2 UNDER	→ 

TABLE 11.--Continued




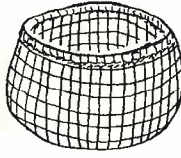
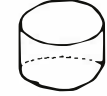










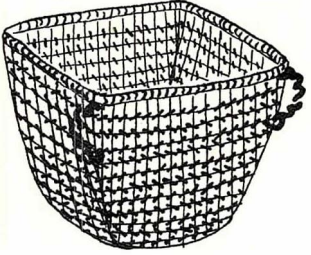
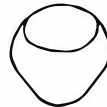






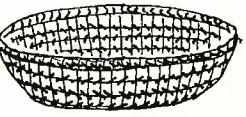



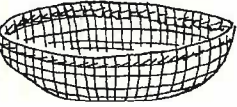



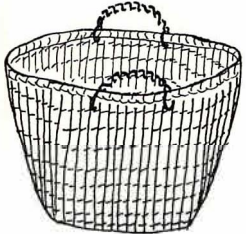



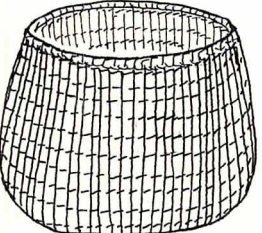



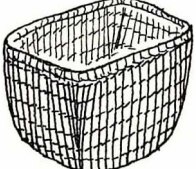



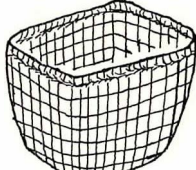



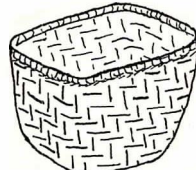








MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION
OB35. C.B.	+  + Rec.B.Ov.	+  + Chec.	+  + Chec.	+ NO	→ 
OB36. C.B./ SPLITS	+  + St.S.Cyl.	+  + Chec.	+  + Chec.	+ NO	→ 
OB37. SPLITS	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>A</u>	+  + Chec.	+  + Chec.	+ NO	→ 
OB38. SPLITS/ C.B.	+  + SL-S 'C'	+  + Op.Wr.	+  + Op.Wr.	+ TUMP. LOOPS DOUBLE	→ 
OB39. SPLITS/ Ch.B.	+  + Cu. Rd.	+  + Op.Wr.	+  + Op.Wr.	+ NO	→ 
OB40. SPLITS/ C.B.	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>B</u>	+  + Op.Wr.	+  + Op.Wr.	+ NO	→ 
OB41. C.B.	+  + Rd.Ov. <u>B</u>	+  + Chec.	+  + C2 a.	+ NO	→ 

TABLE 11.--Continued

MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION
OB28. SPLITS	+  + W-S Rd.Ov.	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + 1 P.T.	+ HANDLE, DISCONT. →	
OB29. C.B.	+  + Rec.B.Ov.	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + Twill	+ NO →	
OB30. SPLITS	+  + Rd. Rec.	+  + Op.Tw.	+  + Twill	+ NO →	
OB31. C.B.	+  + Rd. Rec.	+  + Chec.	+  + Chec.	+ NO →	
OB32. C.B.	+  + Rd. Rec.	+  + Twill	+  + Chec.	+ NO →	
OB33. C.B.	+  + Rd. Rec.	+  + C2 a.	+  + Chec.	+ NO →	
OB34. C.B.	+  + Rd. Rec.	+  + A. T&C	+  + Chec.	+ HANDLE, a-X MOUTH →	

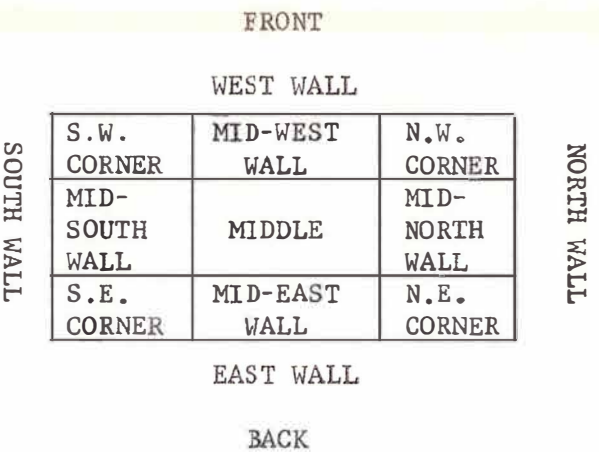
THE HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SETS

This section consists of compiled data on, ideas about, and explanations regarding the basket collection found at Ozette. The paradigmatic basket classes just defined have been used as the main reference units in the discussion. The classes are arranged, according to presented data, into hypothetical sets. These sets represent proposed significant cultural relationships or isolations of defined basket classes. These hypothetical class sets are derived from recurrent patterns of the modes, the spatial distribution, and the functions noted. These hypotheses are sometimes well supported and sometimes not, but the data are forwarded so they can be tested and evaluated. For now, it is felt that this represents what is known about the Ozette basket collection. Some of these ideas may well change as more baskets and data are collected, but, in general, they are thought to represent a good foundation from which to work.

Each hypothetical set below has five aspects discussed:

- (1) First, the specific reason for creating each set is explained.
- (2) Second, additional descriptive data is given for each basket class in the set. These additional descriptive data include the four attributes not used in the definitions of the types: (a) rim construction technique, (b) ornamentation-decoration, (c) gauge of weave, and (d) size. This is done so that these data are recorded and also so these additional data can be compared between classes. Also, the number of specimens in each basket class is recorded. Since the entire basket collection has not yet become available from the first Ozette house, these numbers are considered incomplete.

(3) Third, distribution in the site of each class in a set is recorded. The location is indicated somewhere inside the B70 house or somewhere outside and around this house. The areas mentioned include:



(4) Fourth, the functions noted for each basket class are recorded. Functions for these containers are indicated on the basis of what they were found to contain at the time they were excavated. Where the basket was found empty, no functional notation has been made.

(5) Fifth, the above data and relevant ethnographic information for these basket classes is discussed.

When referring to actual baskets, the class definition label will be used in single quotes; for example, 'OB1'. This is to make it clear when actual existing baskets are being referred to, rather than the class definitions.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET I. /OB1 OB2 OB3/

These three classes have been hypothetically related as a set because of two features, coil construction technique plus a low frequency of occurrence at Ozette. These coil baskets are not woven, as are the rest of the baskets, but the baskets are essentially stitched together with foundation bundles and sewing elements of splits. This kind of basketry is very common historically among certain Salishan groups. Some of the groups geographically nearest to Ozette include the Clallam, Nuksaks, Sechelst, Skagits, Snohomish, Suquamish, Twanas, Puyallups, Nisquallys, Cowlitz, Squakson, and Chehalis. Most of these groups are located along the Straits of Juan de Fuca and around Puget Sound, and it is believed that the source of these coiled baskets found at Ozette most likely lies in this general area. If so, the form of contact could include trade, raids, marriage partners, or female slaves from Salishan areas, gifts, and other permutations of the above. Other alternatives, such as these baskets being constructed by Ozettes, are certainly possible, but at present felt to be less likely. Additional data concerning coiled basketry at Ozette are considered below in the discussion.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of these Classes*

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB1'	Coil	Undec.	Medium (6-8)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB2'	Coil	Undec.	Medium (6-8)	Small (-6)	1
'OB3'	Coil	Undec.	Medium (6-8)	Small (-6)	1

*For exact meaning of the abbreviations in this section, refer to appropriate attributes and their mode definitions.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET I. /OB1 OB2 OB3/

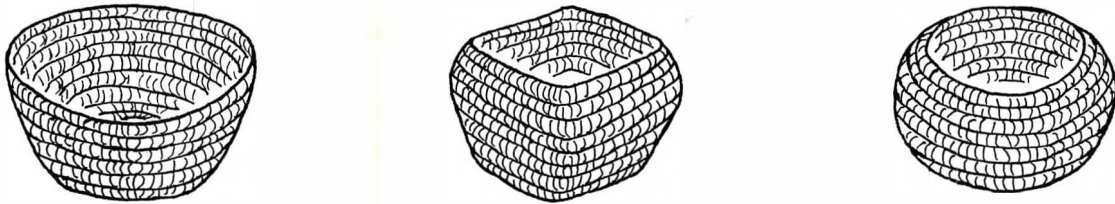


Fig. 1.--Coiled basket

Distribution in Site

'OB1': The single 'OB1' was found within another basket, an 'OB20', along with three other baskets, an 'OB15', 'OB7', and 'OB32', some braided fabric and badly decomposed textile, and a large fish hook. The 'OB15' was found folded up inside this coil basket. The 'OB20' that contained the 'OB1' was in a very poor state of preservation, it lay with its mouth sloping downward, and it was found in the southeast corner of the house. This feature was associated with hundreds of other discrete artifacts in the corner which probably represents a family area. The 'OB20' may have been knocked off a shelf or bench along the wall when the slide hit and landed in this position.

'OB2': The single 'OB2' was located on the outside of the house on the slope directly behind the eastern wall of the house. It is believed to have been washed down by the mudslide from the house located directly behind the present house.

'OB3': The single 'OB3' was located in the northwest corner of the house, associated with a number of other artifacts, including baskets of classes 'OB7', 'OB10', 'OB16', 'OB17', 'OB18', 'OB34', 'OB35'. These all appear to have been stored along the wall in this corner, which probably represents another family area.

Functions Noted

'OB1': None

'OB2': The single 'OB2' was nearly full of red ochre paint when it was found.

'OB3': None

Discussion

Another line of evidence indicating a foreign origin of these coiled baskets is that there have been several pieces of coiled basketry found in different areas of the house as cut strips, ribbons, and trapezoidal-shaped pieces. These artifacts have been intentionally cut rather than ripped into these pieces and are assumed to have been cut from whole baskets. The explanation for these pieces is tentative now, but it is thought that these pieces might have been cut up as gift items for such events as potlatching. Ethnographically, the practice of cutting up wealth items so they can be distributed to several individuals of rank rather than one, has been recorded for wool blankets (Erna Gunther, personal communication). It seems reasonable that since coiled basketry appears rare at Ozette and probably had a high value, that cutting it up would require a good reason; use as gifts may provide that reason.

Another point comes to mind considering the function of coiled baskets among the Salishan groups and others who use a lot of this kind of basketry. Coil baskets are often constructed watertight and several groups use them for cooking with boiling stones. The people of Ozette also cooked with boiling stones, but in contrast utilized watertight wooden boxes for cooking containers. The use of wooden watertight containers may have obviated any large-scale need for watertight baskets.

The bottom construction of the 'OB2' is noteworthy. The bottom has been formed rectangularly rather than as a rounded spiral as in the 'OB1' and the 'OB3' specimens. To accomplish this, the bottom foundation coils have been bent back on themselves and stitched together back and forth in a zig-zag fashion. Once the rectangular base was constructed,

then the body was coiled up in a spiral fashion. Mason and others have felt that rectangular bases were created with a desire to copy the rectangular shapes of European goods (Mason 1902: 435). Mason did recognize that some of the oldest coiled baskets had this shape base and our 'OB2' demonstrates that this kind of base construction technique was used prehistorically. It is possible that the original desire for creating rectangular bases came from trying to copy rectangular boxes, but regardless it was before European contact.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET II. /OB4/

This class of basket has been separated as a single set because of its unique combination of modes. No other basket classes have rounded-based cylinder shape, plain-twined body weave, and spiral-based twined bottom weave. Other rare modes found with the 'OB4s' are the mock braid rim and the large amount of ornamentation using different colored strands of bear grass overlay (Xerophyllum tenax). These two modes are only found on two other basket types, 'OB24' and 'OB45', which are later considered as a separate hypothetical set of relationship, i.e. /OB24 OB45/. Because of this rare combination of features and the large amounts of bear grass used on 'OB4s', as well as a low frequency of occurrence, it is felt that a good explanation for the occurrence of this class would be, again, that it is introduced to the site from elsewhere. It is thought that this class of basket may have come from the ~~southern~~ historic Quinault area. The above-mentioned five rare modes are common in the historic basketry from this area, and at least the bear grass needed to be logically derived from that area since this is the only close location where this material does grow (Mason 1902: 434). Since bear grass can be used as a beautiful white or dyed material for design, it is still highly valued as a basketry material today.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET II. /OB4/

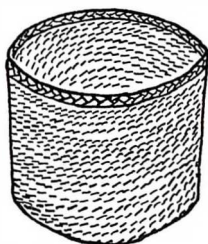


Fig. 2.--Cedar bark, rounded base cylinder, plain twined basket
with bear grass overlay ornamentation

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB4'	Mock Braid	Co by Diff & Overlay	Medium (6-9)	Medium (6-12)	2
	or				
	Tuck & Wrap				

Distribution in Site

'OB4': The location of the two 'OB4s' were both along the south wall of the B70 house. One was found badly broken up and in or against the wall structure. The complete specimen was located along the midsection of the south wall and had probably been moved along with the slide, but remained associated with the large numbers of artifacts found in the east corner of the house.

Functions Noted

'OB4': None

Discussion

The design on these baskets can best be demonstrated with an illustration from a square area of one of the baskets. Each grid rectangle represents one weave; the black areas represent bare cedar bark and the white areas represent overlaid bear grass:

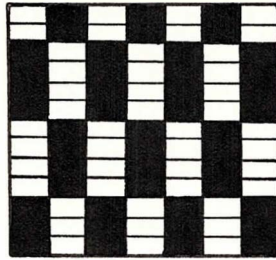


Fig. 3. 'OB4' Design

This kind of geometric design is frequent on early historic Quinault area baskets.

In conclusion, it needs to be pointed out that the combination of the above-considered attributes, (a) shape, (b) body weave, (c) bottom weave, (d) rim construction, and (e) ornamentation, all allow the 'OB4s' to be easily placed in a group of early historic Quinault baskets, but as a member of the collection from Ozette it is unique. This phenomena has been explained as the result of some form of contact and introduction from a southern area. Again, this contact could be made in several different ways, and other alternatives are certainly possible but considered less likely.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET III. /OB5 OB6/

These two classes of baskets have been hypothetically related because of one main attribute: shape. The unique shape of these flat baskets has two edges opened for the mouth rather than one. Shape is probably related to the usage of the basket. In other respects, these classes are quite different (see below).

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of These Classes

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB5'	Combin.: Turn In & Bent Down	Struct.	Fine (7+)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB6'	Combin.: Bent Down & Around and Back	Undec.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	2
	or		Coarse (1-3)		

Distribution in Site

'OB5': This single broken basket was found in the garbage refuse behind the B70 house.

'OB6': One 'OB6' was found along the inside north wall and associated with numerous other artifacts along the inside of this part of the

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET III. /OB5 OB6/



Fig. 4.--Cedar bark, two-edged flat basket

house. Another 'OB6' was located along the east wall in the middle section of the house.

Functions Noted

'OB5': None

'OB6': None

Discussion

The relationship of these two classes is tentative and reliant on shape. The only clue I have obtained for the function of this kind of basket is that similarly shaped baskets are used in the north to hold under berry bushes while shaking the berries off into the basket (George MacDonald, personal communication). Further ethnographic data are needed.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET IV. /OB7 OB8 OB9 OB10 OB14 OB15 OB44;
OB11 OB12 OB13/

These Ozette basket classes have been hypothetically related because they are flat baskets, made of cedar bark, have similar sizes, are usually found inside larger baskets of the associated set /OB18 OB19/, and have similar functions. If one reviews the class definitions, it appears that the greatest difference between these classes is body weave. The body weaves are always a form of plaiting, but the plaiting is done in various ways and often creating structural ornamentation. The reasons for having so many different body weave techniques can be so varied that it is felt no specific explanation should be made for now. For the present, these baskets will be considered generally related.

One attribute that forms a slight variation within this above set is the difference between the flat bag shape and the trapezoid flat bag shape. This distinction has been indicated by a semicolon between the two separate shapes. This could be considered a mode which requires a complete separation of these classes, but since they are frequently associated with each other in their location and related in functions, they have been brought together.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET IV. /OB7 OB8 OB9 OB10 OB14 OB15 OB44;
OB11 OB12 OB13/

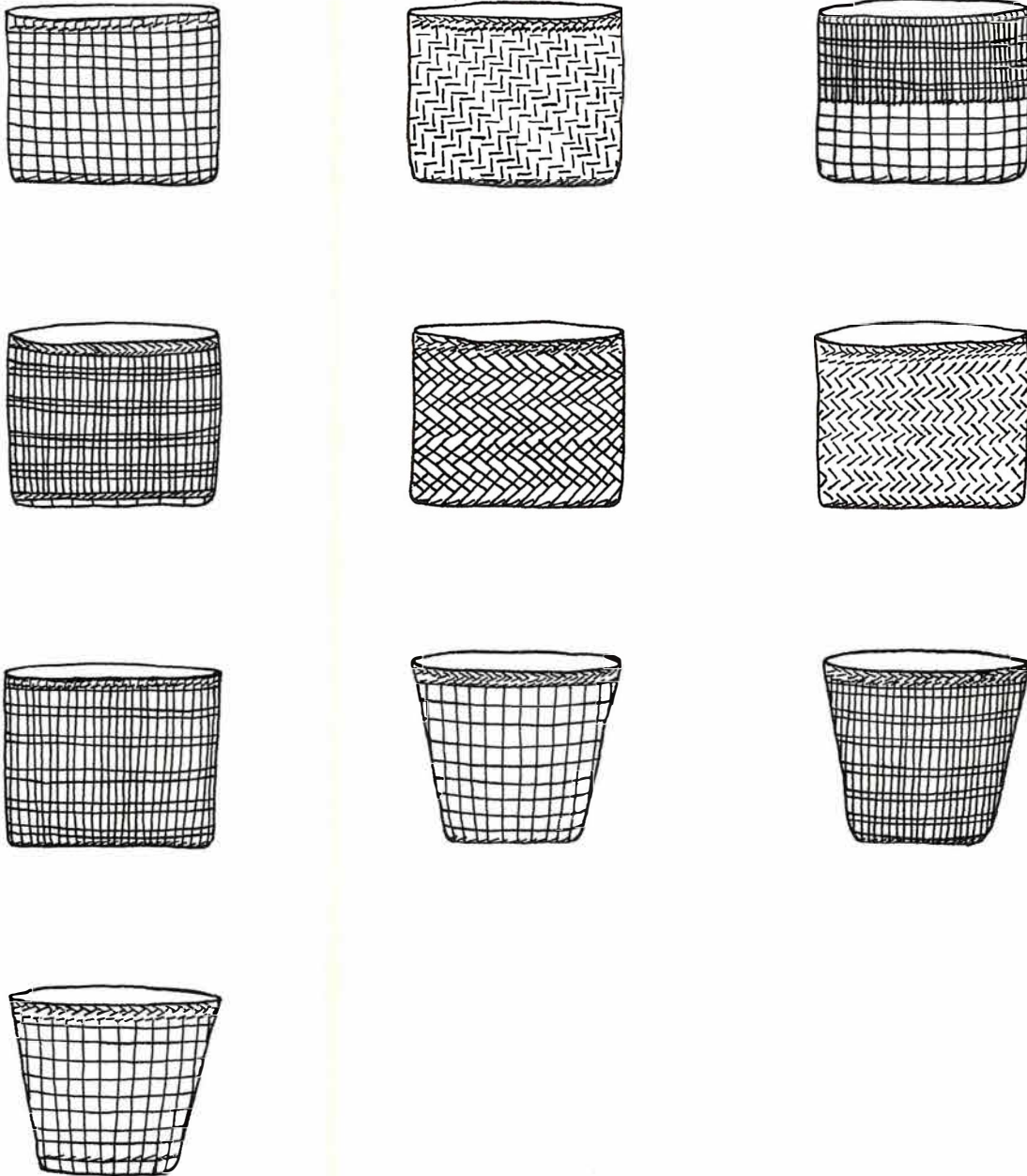


Fig. 5.--Cedar bark, flat, rectangular or trapezoid,
wallet basket

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of These Classes

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB7'	Turn In or Tuck & Wrap or Cut Off or Hitched or Coil	Undec.	Medium (4-6) or Coarse (1-3)	Medium (6-12) or Large (12-20)	15
'OB8'	Tuck & Wrap	Undec.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB9'	Tuck & Wrap	Struct.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB10'	Tuck & Wrap	Struct.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB11'	Hitched or Turn In or Tuck & Wrap	Undec.	Medium (4-6) or Coarse (1-3)	Medium (6-12) or Large (12-20)	4
'OB12'	Tuck & Wrap	Struct.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB13'	Tuck & Wrap	Undec.	Medium (4-6)	Large (12-20)	1
'OB14'	?	Struct.	Fine (7+)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB15'	Turn In or Tuck & Wrap	Struct.	Medium (4-6) or Fine (7+)	Medium (6-12)	4
'OB44'	Tuck & Wrap	Struct.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	1

Distribution in Site

'OB7': 'OB7s' are generally found within other baskets. The few exceptions have been those found broken and discarded outside the house or those found outside baskets but in close association with baskets that probably contained them. A few were probably lying around the house anyway, but, in general, they are found inside other baskets. Starting with the southeast corner of the B70 house, an 'OB7' was found associated with, and a second one was found stored in, an 'OB20'. The 'OB20' also contained an 'OB1', 'OB15', and 'OB32'. Two large 'OB19s' were found in this corner area and both of these contained two 'OB7s' each. In the northeast corner of the house, a large 'OB18' was found containing three 'OB7s'. These 'OB19s' and the 'OB18' were probably stored along the walls in these corners. Two 'OB7s' were found along the western wall in the northwest corner of the house directly associated with a cradle. One 'OB7' and other items were being stored in the cradle and the other 'OB7' was closely associated. The other 'OB7s' were found outside the house in the refuse area and all were badly broken.

'OB8': The single 'OB8' was found stored in the large 'OB18' in the northeast corner of the house.

'OB9': The single 'OB9' was badly broken and found in the refuse outside the south wall.

'OB10': The single 'OB10' was found in direct association with the cradle in the northwest corner of the house.

'OB11': Three 'OB11s' were located in the large 'OB18' located in the northeast corner of the house. An additional badly broken one was found north of the northern wall in the refuse.

'OB12': The single 'OB12' was found stored in the 'OB18' in the northeast corner of the house.

'OB13': The single 'OB13' was found stored in a 'OB19' in the southeast corner of the house.

'OB14': The single 'OB14' was found stored in an 'OB19' in the southeast corner of the house.

'OB15': One 'OB15' was found stored in an 'OB19' in the southeast corner of the house; and another one was found inside an 'OB1' which was in an 'OB20' in the southeast corner of the house.

Functions Noted

'OB7': Different 'OB7s' contained this range of materials:

- (a) numerous small shells (unidentified)
- (b) fibrous lump
- (c) small bone point, function unknown
- (d) rounded, hard lump, approximately 6 cm. in diameter of what was believed to be white pigment
- (e) feathers
- (f) empty

'OB8': The single 'OB8' contained cattail heads.

'OB9': The single 'OB9' was empty.

'OB10': The single 'OB10' was empty.

'OB11': The 'OB11s' contained:

- (a) feathers
- (b) cattail heads
- (c) empty

'OB12': The single 'OB12' contained down-like material and feathers.

'OB13': The single 'OB13' contained small pieces of matting or basketry and a black gummy material.

'OB14': The single 'OB14' contained particles of yellow white gummy material (pigment?), fibrous material, and mud.

'OB15': The 'OB15s' were found empty.

'OB44': The single 'OB44' was found empty.

Discussion

These flat baskets are often referred to in the literature as bags and wallets (Drucker 1951: 96). They are said to have functioned generally as ditty bags for taking along while out collecting various things. Looking at the various functions noted, the contents have been:

- (a) cattail heads
- (b) feathers and down
- (c) fibrous lumps
- (d) white, black, yellow white gummy materials, guessed to be either pigments or badly decayed materials

None of these baskets, except possibly one, have been found containing well-preserved kinds of wood, bone, or softer well-preserved vegetal matter. It probably would not be incorrect to assume that many of the empty baskets once had materials in them, e.g. animal matter, which has decayed.

A good number of the 'OB7s' and the 'OB13' were found with about five centimeters of their top edge folded down on the bodies. In correlation with this, some of these were also tied shut with cedar strips wrapped around the baskets.

Distribution of these baskets in the house was found to be almost exclusively in 'OB18' or 'OB19' baskets. This important pattern will be discussed later under the class relationship /OB18 OB19/.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET V. /OB16/

The 'OB16s' are whale harpoon baskets. Historically, this type of basket occurred as a Makah whale harpoon basket (Waterman 1955: 32) and several of these baskets can be found in museum collections. The 'OB16s' found at Ozette contained several whale harpoon points in sheaths with lanyards. There is one distinct difference between the historically collected and photographed harpoon baskets and those from the Ozette site; the Ozette 'OB16s' were much larger than any of the historic ones viewed to date. This size change could have something to do with the gradual disappearance of the whaling tradition in historic times.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB16'	Open Braid	Struct.	Medium & Coarse (4-6 & 1-3)	Extra Large (20+)	2

Distribution in Site

'OB16': Two 'OB16s' have been found to date and both were lying together, one directly upon the other, along the west wall near the northwest corner of the house. They were directly associated with a large folded cedar bark mat and an empty 'OB20' and all seem to have been stored up along the wall with other baskets and artifacts that had fallen into this area.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET V. /OB16/

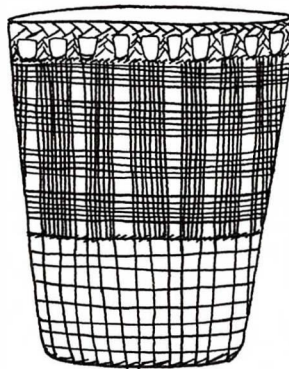


Fig. 6.--Extra large, cedar bark, flat trapezoid, checker and checker two-plaid whale harpoon basket

Functions Noted

'OB16': One 'OB16' was found containing three harpoon points in sheaths with lanyard and a composite tool consisting of a long, narrow wood handle and an iron tip; the function of this metal instrument is unknown for now. The other 'OB16' contained two harpoon points in sheaths, two sets of harpoon bone toggle valves, and a wooden plug for seal floats. Also, lanyards were found in this basket. Four harpoons in sheaths were found directly associated with these 'OB16s' and probably had fallen out of them.

Discussion

T. T. Waterman's The Whaling Equipment of the Makah Indians (1955: 32) is the main published source mentioning that this class of basket was a whaling harpoon basket. Mason does not specifically single out this as a type of basket, but he does include an excellent close-up photograph of the kind of Checker Two weave used in the body of this basket (Mason 1902: Plate 14). Drucker mentions harpoon baskets for the Northern and Central Nootka only as small flat bags without further elaboration (1951: 96).

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET VI. /OB17/

'OB17s' are considered fishing tackle baskets since they have been noted ethnographically (Drucker 1951: 96) and one 'OB17' at Ozette was found containing fishing hooks and gear. Some 'OB17s' were found broken and reused as baskets without flaps or with much smaller flaps. The two complete 'OB17s' have flaps four times as long as the basket bodies are high.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB17'	Turn In	Undec.	Coarse (1-3)	Medium (6-12)	2

Distribution in Site

'OB17': One 'OB17' was found stored in a large wooden box in the southeast corner of the house. The associated contents of the box included a mat creaser, and two cushion-like pillows full of cattail heads.

The other 'OB17' was located in the northern corner of the house and associated with several artifacts along that wall.

Functions Noted

'OB17': The 'OB17' found in the box in the southeast corner of the house contained: (a) six short wooden tubes bound with cherry bark (function unknown), (b) a bundle of fiber, (c) some fragile textile, (d) a small whetstone, (e) eight complete double-barbed fish hooks, (f) three wooden hook shanks, and (g) two bone hook barbs.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET VI. /OB17/

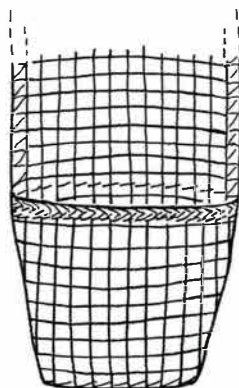


Fig. 7.--Cedar bark, flat trapezoid, checker, fishing tackle basket with an extra large flap

The other 'OB17' was rolled up tightly and had no contents.

Both complete 'OB17s' had a slender wooden stick held in the weave of the outside body of the basket. The function of these sticks is unknown, but they may be material for constructing more wooden hook shanks.

Descriptive Data on 'OB17's' Flaps

Body Weave	Edge Const.	End Const.	Decoration	Length	Gauge of Weave
Check or Combin.: Check & Twill	Around & Back Mat Edge	Turn In	Undec. or Struct.	Average: 85 cm. long, or 4X Height of Basket Body	Fine (7+) or Medium (4-6)

Discussion

The long flaps on 'OB17s' were typically folded around the basket four times. Only one 'OB17' was found with fish tackle inside, but it is assumed that this unique basket class was used as a tackle bag. One good description of this class of basket is found in Drucker (1951: 96):

Tackle bags, for fishhooks and other small oddments, were woven of very fine strips of bark into a form like that of a modern folding tobacco pouch: a long strip folded double and bound along the edges to make a compartment at one end and closed by folding the long flap over two or three times.

The occurrence of this class in the prehistoric Ozette collection and historic Central and Northern Nootkan area is an interesting connection. Also, Gunther noted this class of basket in the Captain Cook collection in the British Museum, collected during the late 1700s from Nootka Sound (Gunther, personal communication).

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET VII. /OB18 OB19/

These two classes have been hypothetically related because, except for a slight variation in body weave (checker and checker two), they are definitively the same. Baskets of this class also have: (a) similar large to extra large size, (b) tuck and wrap rim construction, (c) similar distribution in the house, and (d) similar usage. These baskets are mostly found containing (1) large numbers of smaller flat and rectangular baskets, (2) several raw cedar bark bundles, or (3) both. These baskets are located along the walls of the house where they were probably stored.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of these Classes

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB18'	Tuck & Wrap	Struct.	Medium-Coarse (4-6, 1-3)	Large (12-20) or Extra Large (20+)	2
'OB19'	Tuck & Wrap	Undec.	Medium (4-6)	Extra Large (20+)	3

Distribution in Site

'OB18': Two 'OB18s' were located in the northern part of the B70 house. One along the west wall by the northwest corner and one close to the northeast corner of the house. Both appear to have been stored up on the walls of the house, possibly on some form of shelving.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET VII. /OB18 OB19/

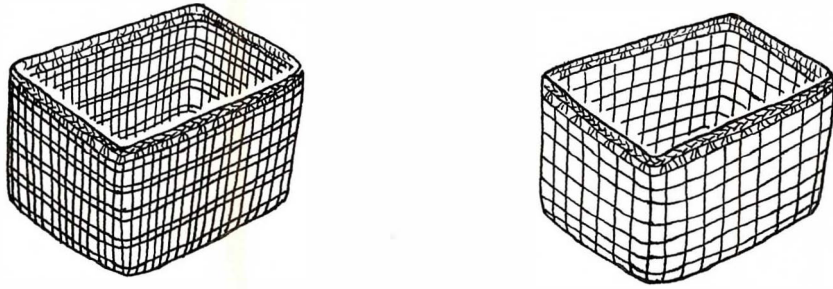


Fig. 8.--Large, cedar bark, rectangular, checker,
pack and storage basket

'OB19': Three 'OB19s' were found closely associated in the southeast corner of the house. These also appear to have been kept along the walls in this part of the house.

Functions Noted

'OB18': One 'OB18' was found with a tumpline attached to its rim, so it was being undoubtedly used as a carrying pack basket. This basket was found containing eight raw cedar bark-folded packets. These packets of raw cedar bark are used as the material for constructing several forms of basketry. This kind of basket was, therefore, probably the pack used to bring raw cedar bark back to the village. An 'OB19' was also found containing raw cedar bark and a tumpline attached (see below).

The other 'OB18' was found containing:

- (a) a bundle of cattail leaves
- (b) three 'OB7' flat baskets
- (c) one 'OB8' flat basket
- (d) three 'OB11' flat baskets
- (e) one 'OB12' flat basket
- (f) one 'OB31' smaller rounded rectangular cedar bark basket
- (g) one 'OB35' smaller cedar bark bag
- (h) large amounts of bird feathers and bird wing bones
- (i) two bundles of weaving material

Several of these baskets inside were found containing either cattail heads or feathers and wing bones. Some were empty and others had unidentified material inside. These contents will be considered further in the discussion below.

'OB19': One 'OB19', in the very southeast corner area of the house, was found containing thirty-eight raw cedar bark packets. This 'OB19' also appeared to have a tumpline attached as did the one 'OB18'.

Another 'OB19' in this corner contained:

- (a) two 'OB7' flat baskets
- (b) one 'OB14' flat basket

- (c) one 'OB13' flat basket
- (d) one 'OB42' smaller rounded oval cedar bark basket
- (e) a folded cedar bark mat
- (f) some woven textile (?)
- (g) a large amount of red ochre
- (h) seven raw cedar bark packets

In general, this 'OB19' contained flat baskets, cedar bark packets, and some red ochre paint material.

The third 'OB19' in this corner contained a wide assortment of materials:

- (a) a spindle whorl
- (b) two wooden combs
- (c) two 'OB7' flat baskets
- (d) one 'OB15' flat basket
- (e) one 'OB31' rounded rectangular cedar bark basket
- (f) a whetstone
- (g) bird bones
- (h) two slate stone blades
- (i) two deer ulna awls
- (j) two split mammal bones
- (k) bone-tipped drill-like instrument

This 'OB19' had a number of flat baskets and bags in it, but it also had a wide assortment of other kinds of artifacts. Two ulna awls were located in this 'OB19', which are relatively rare in the house. This tool would be good to use in splitting strips of cedar bark in basket making. It seems that this 'OB19' was used as a multi-purpose storage basket, containing a considerable amount of woman's equipment.

Discussion

These large rectangular cedar bark baskets appear to have been used as packs for carrying home strips of cedar bark pulled from trees in the woods, as well as to contain smaller flat baskets (as in set IV), and smaller rectangular and rounded oval cedar bark baskets (as in sets XV and XXII) and their contents. They seem to be large, light-weight storage baskets to carry lighter items (in comparison to carrying firewood,

shellfish, etc.). Their large size would accommodate a lot of material. No clear-cut ethnographic description of these baskets has been obtained, but similar kinds of baskets do occur in museum collections.

Note the large amounts of bird bones and feathers found in the one 'OB18'. This feature possibly indicates some form of dance and drama materials.

Note also that the 'OB19s' are located in the eastern corner of the southern part of the house, whereas the 'OB18s' are in the northern part of the house. This may indicate a difference in weavers and their styles for making these kinds of baskets in this one house.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET VIII. /OB20 OB21/

These Ozette basket classes have been hypothetically related since both class definitions have rounded rectangular shapes, twill body weaves, and continuous loop handles. These baskets also have the same general size, rim construction, and gauge of weave. The main difference is the use of cedar bark as bottom and warp elements for the 'OB21'. There has been only a single 'OB21' found.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of these Classes

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB20'	Hitched	Undec.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	18
	or	or	or	or	
	Looped (1)	Co by Diff*	Coarse (2) (1-3)	Large (12-20)	
'OB21'	Hitched	Co by Diff	Coarse (1-3)	Medium (6-12)	1

*The decoration is created by leaving the bark on select strips of woof and/or warp splits to create dark areas in the weave.

Distribution in Site

'OB20': The 'OB20s' are found commonly all along the inside walls of the B70 house. They are most frequent in corners and family areas in the house. This class is also frequently found in a broken condition in the refuse area outside the house. These broken 'OB20s' occasionally have been repaired once or more times with cedar bark strips and used until

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET VIII. /OB20 OB21/

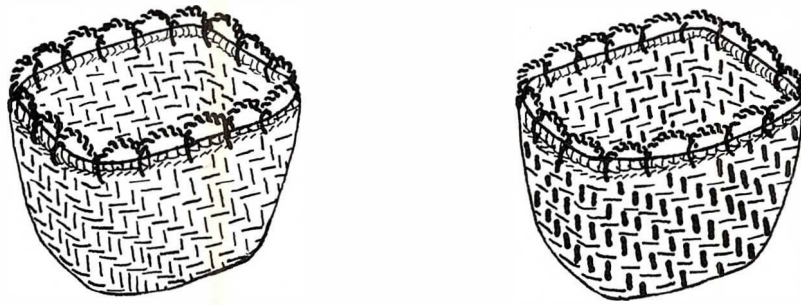


Fig. 9.--Split limb, rounded rectangular, twill basket
with a continuous looped handle

they finally broke the last time and were discarded. The frequent occurrence of broken and discarded 'OB20s' indicates a rigorous use of this basket class.

'OB21': The single 'OB21' was found also along the wall in the northeast corner of the house.

Functions Noted

'OB20': Only two 'OB20s' were found containing material items. An 'OB20' in the southeast corner of the house contained two flat baskets ('OB7', 'OB15'), a coiled basket ('OB1'), and a smaller rectangular cedar bark basket ('OB32'). A second 'OB20' was found next to a fire hearth and was full of boiling stones. The majority and the rest of the 'OB20s' were found empty. The reason for this may be that non-preserved materials were stored in this basket class. The present thought is that these baskets contained foods in the form of dried meat of various kinds, and this animal matter does not preserve at Ozette.

'OB21': The single 'OB21' was empty and also possibly contained food.

Discussion

These baskets seemed to have a variety of uses, but the most common use was probably as food-containing baskets. Mason referred to this kind of basket as a fish basket (1902: 420). The size of the basket would be appropriate for carrying large fish. Their common occurrence seems to imply a multiple use and the transport of large quantities of food, as one use, may be possible. Since we have not found foods in the 'OB20s', this remains a somewhat tentative hypothesis, but does seem logical.

Gunther indicated that this type of basket was common in the Puget Sound and Coastal Washington area, but not so much in Northern Nootkan collections made in historic times. She explained that the recent informants considered them as utility baskets and not ones that collectors would like to purchase. The rope loop handles were often used to tie through in a criss-cross fashion to close up the contents which had first been covered with leaves (Gunther, personal communication).

Rev. Eells (1887) described this kind of basket among the Twana, Chemakum, and Clallam Indians in 1887. He makes some interesting observations about the usage of these kinds of baskets. First, he noted differences in sizes of these baskets and then stated that the smaller sizes were used for rough carrying jobs:

. . . Baskets made of cedar limbs split, the bark usually taken off, are woven. They hold commonly from a half-bushel to a bushel. Those whose capacity is only a half-bushel are ordinarily used for rough work, such as carrying fish, potatoes, clams, muscles [sic], and roots. The upper loops are made also of cedar twigs twisted, and in these the carrying strap is fastened (Eells 1887: 627).

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET IX. /OB22/

A single 'OB22' has been found. This basket class resembles a small 'OB20' without the continuous loop handles.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB22'	Looped	Undec.	Medium (4-6)	Small (-6)	1

Distribution in Site

The single 'OB22' was found outside the house in the south refuse area.

Functions Noted

'OB22': None

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET IX. /OB22/



Fig. 10.--Split limb, rounded rectangular, twill basket

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET X. /OB23/

The single 'OB23' is a fancy small basket.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB23'	Tuck & Wrap	Co by Diff	Medium- Fine (10+)	Small (-6)	1

Distribution in Site

The 'OB23' was found in the northeast corner of the house.

Functions Noted

This basket was found containing very dark crumbly material which formed a distinct red stain when moistened. The material has not yet been positively identified, but it is probably at least part red ochre.

Discussion

Because of the texture of the material, this basket is thought to have been constructed of split root.

The ornamentation was created by dying certain of the warp elements a brilliant red.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET X. /OB23/

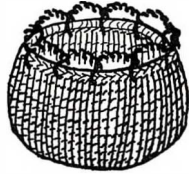


Fig. 11.--Split root, rectangular-based oval,
open-twined basket with a continuous looped
handle

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XI. /OB24 OB45/

'OB24' and 'OB45' have been hypothetically related because (a) their class definitions only differ in that the 'OB45' has handles and 'OB24' does not, (b) they are both large, (c) they both have a coarse gauge of weave, (d) they are both decorated with different color strands and bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax) overlay, and (e) they both have a mock braid rim. Together with the 'OB4s', these baskets are the only ones in the collection with mock braid rims, and bear grass overlay decoration. Because of these characteristics and others these baskets (including the 'OB4s') are considered introduced from a southern coastal area. Other characteristics suggesting this are: (a) a low frequency of occurrence, only one in each class; (b) the open twining is much closer and a finer gauge than other open twined baskets in the collection; and (c) the two-under continuous loop handle on the 'OB45' is quite unique in the collection, and appears common on historic Quinault baskets.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of these Classes

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB24'	Mock Braid	Co by Diff & Overlay	Coarse (3-5)	Large (12-20)	1
'OB45'	Mock Braid	Co by Diff & Overlay	Coarse (3-5)	Large (12-20)	1

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XI. /OB24 OB45/

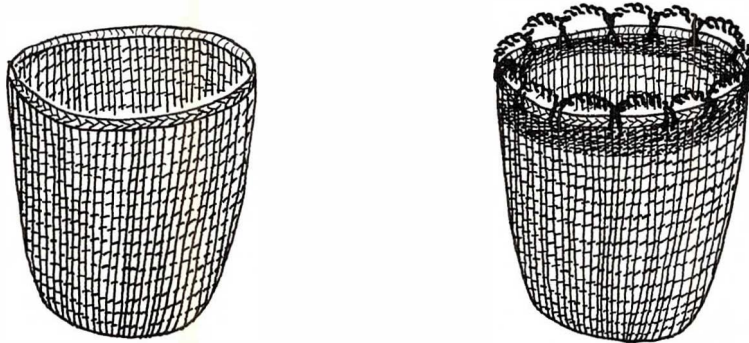


Fig. 12.--Large, split limb, rounded oval, open
twined basket with bear grass overlay ornamenta-
tion

Distribution in Site

'OB24': The single 'OB24' was found by the base of a rear main support post, associated with two 'OB25s', an 'OB27', an 'OB29' and an 'OB20'. Probably all were hanging from the rafters by the ridge pole. This 'OB24' had broken ties on its mouth.

'OB45': This single 'OB45' was found outside the south wall of the house in a broken condition.

Functions Noted

'OB24': None

'OB45': None

Discussion

Both baskets of these classes were highly decorated with bear grass (Xerophyllum tenax) overlay. The warps on these open-twined baskets carried most of the design. Groups of warps were either covered with white bear grass, left as bare orange-yellow splits, or left with the dark brown bark on the splits. The open-twined woof on the 'OB24' was left as bare orange-yellow twisted splits, but the woof on the 'OB45' had every other two body woof overlaid with white bear grass. This technique created alternating double rows of white horizontal strips. The bodies of these baskets must have been colorful when they were fresh. The upper edge of the 'OB45' was finished in the most elaborate basketry design found to date. This edge consisted of twelve rows of plain-twined weave which had a design created by alternating overlays of white bear grass and black bark material. The recurrent semi-geometric design is illustrated in part in Fig. 13. Each grid square represents one weave; the white areas are bear grass overlays, and the black areas are bark overlays. The design seems to represent some form of realism, but what it is is unknown.

Upper Edge

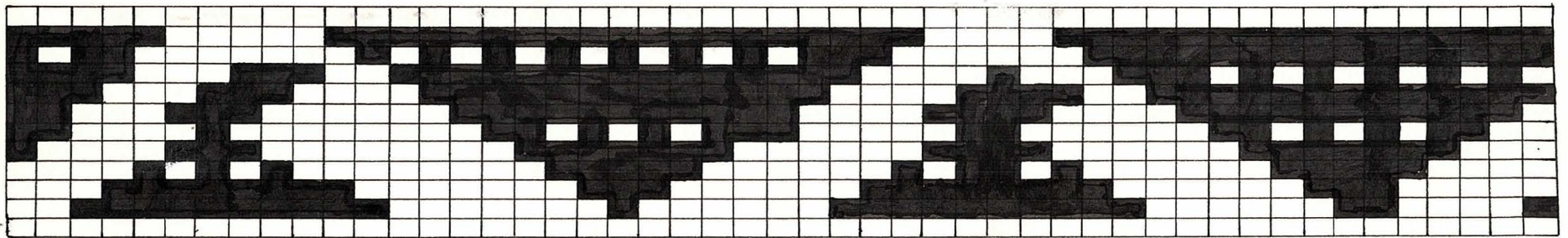


Fig. 13.--semi-geometric design on the plain twined border of an 'OB45' basket

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XII. /OB25 OB26 OB27 OB29/

These four classes have been hypothetically related since their definitions share (a) similar shape and (b) open-twined body weave. Also they are (c) generally extra large in size, (d) have a coarse gauge of weave, and (e) were similarly located inside and outside the house.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of these Classes

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB25'	Looped or Hitched	Undec.	Coarse (3-5)	Medium (6-12) or Extra Large (20+)	7
'OB26'	Looped	Undec.	Coarse (3-5)	Extra Large (20+)	1
'OB27'	Looped	Undec.	Coarse (3-5)	Extra Large (20+)	1
'OB29'	Looped	Undec.	Coarse (3-5)	Large (12-20)	1

Distribution in Site

'OB25': Generally the 'OB25s' have been found by main support posts in the house and corner areas, or found discarded around the outside of the house.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XII. /OB25 OB26 OB27 OB29/

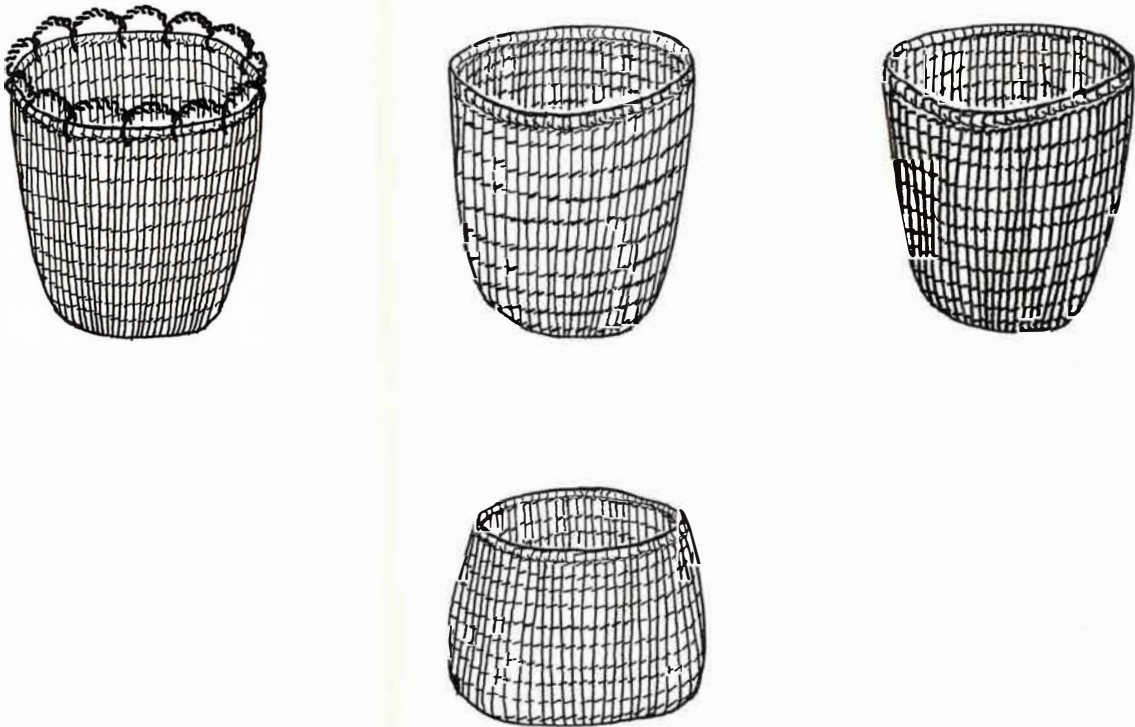


Fig. 14.--Large, rounded oval, open-twined basket

'OB26': The single 'OB26' was located in the southwest corner of the house associated with an 'OB25'.

'OB27': The single 'OB27' was located by the base of one of the rear main support posts associated with two 'OB25s', an 'OB24', and an 'OB29'.

'OB29': The single 'OB29' was located in the same area as the 'OB27' above.

Functions Noted

None of these basket classes were found containing anything. It is felt that these were storage baskets and used to carry bulky burdens back to the village. Their locations around main support posts, as well as frequent broken rims, may indicate they were hung or tied on the ridge poles or rafters. Hanging baskets from the ceiling was common historically in photographs of the interior of longhouses. Gunther felt that these were storage baskets and the 'OB25' could be tied across the mouth through the handle like the 'OB20s' (Gunther, personal communication). The coarse open-twined body weave on these classes would indicate a rather quickly made basket, as well as a well-ventilated type basket.

Discussion

Some 'OB25s' in the house and some discarded outside the house have been repaired after breaking. The repair material is split cedar bark which is used to tie together broken holes. This indicates rigorous use.

These baskets seem like heavy duty, quickly constructed containers, used in carrying and storage. Their exact function is presently unknown.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XIII. /OB28/

The single 'OB28' found is similar in parts of its composition to the 'OB25s' and 'OB26', but very different in some others. It appears more like a larger heavy-duty flat basket.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB28'	Looped (?) (badly broken)	Undec.	Coarse (3-5)	Large (12-20)	1

Distribution in Site

'OB28': This single 'OB28' was found discarded in the refuse area outside the south wall of the house. The rim was badly broken and there was a hole in the bottom.

Functions Noted

'OB28': None

Discussion

Though not hypothetically associated with the group of classes in the set XII, this type should be recognized as generally in that area of relationship more than elsewhere.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XIII. /OB28/

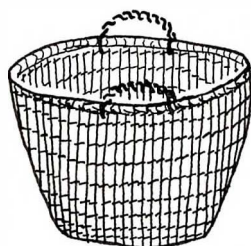


Fig. 15.--Split limb, wedge-shaped rounded oval,
open-twined basket with discontinuous handles

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XIV. /OB30/

'OB30s' should be compared with the 'OB22' in that the only class definitive difference is in body weave. Other similarities include a small-medium size, and looped or hitched rim. Yet, since the body weaves are felt to be very distinct kinds of weaves (plaiting vs. twining), these classes have been separated.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB30'	Hitched or Looped	Undec.	Medium (6-9) or Coarse (3-5)	Small (-6) or Medium (6-12)	2

Distribution in Site

'OB30': One 'OB30' was found along the central inside west wall of the house.

Another 'OB30' was located in the northwest corner of the house in what appears to be a family living area.

Functions Noted

'OB30': None

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XIV. /OB30/



Fig. 16.--Split limb, rounded rectangular,
open-twined basket

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XV. /OB31 OB32 OB33 OB35/

These four classes have been hypothetically related since their definitions share (a) similar shapes (except OB35), (b) cedar bark material, and (c) a lack of handles. The main definitive difference is in body weave. Other nondefinitive similarities are (a) their small to medium size, and (b) their distribution in the site; these baskets are often found inside other baskets along with the flat baskets in hypothetical set IV.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of these Classes

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB31'	Hitched or Coil or Tuck & Wrap	Undec.	Coarse (1-3)	Small (-6) or Medium (6-12)	9
'OB32'	Hitched or Tuck & Wrap	Undec.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	2
'OB33'	Tuck & Wrap	Struct.	Fine (7+)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB35'	Hitched or Tuck & Wrap	Undec.	Medium (4-6)	Medium (6-12)	2

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XV. /OB31 OB32 OB33 OB35/

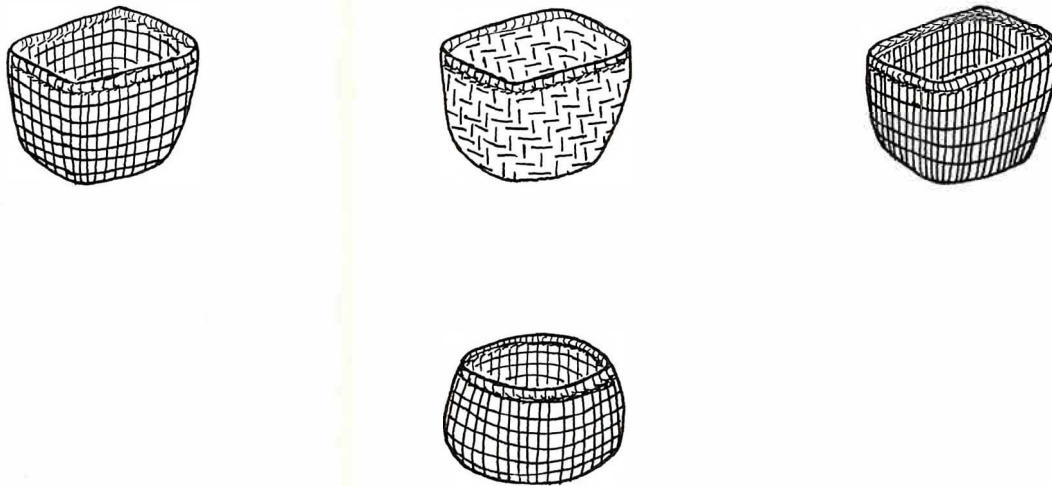


Fig. 17.--Cedar bark, rounded rectangular
or rectangular based oval basket

Distribution in Site

'OB31': Most 'OB31s' were found outside the house discarded and broken. The single 'OB31' found in the house was found inside an 'OB18' in the northeast corner of the house. It was associated with a large number of flat baskets (see notes on 'OB18s') and an 'OB35'. This 'OB31' was folded along the bottom like a grocery sack and stored flat.

'OB32': Both 'OB32s' were found in the southeast corner of the house inside other baskets. One 'OB32' was found inside an 'OB20' along with two flat baskets and an 'OB1'. The other 'OB32' was in an 'OB19' along with four flat baskets and a small cedar bark oval-shaped basket ('OB42').

'OB33': The single 'OB33' was found in the southeast corner of the house by itself, but associated with an 'OB20'.

'OB35': One 'OB35' was located in the northwest corner of the house associated with three flat baskets and an 'OB34'. All were associated with a wood, slat bottom cradle, that may have served as a container for the baskets. Another 'OB35' was found in the northeast corner of the house inside an 'OB18'. It was associated with an 'OB31', and eight flat baskets (see data on this 'OB18').

Functions Noted

'OB31': None

'OB32': These baskets were found containing

- (a) either black mud, decayed organic matter, or black pigment
- (b) textile, very delicate and badly disintegrated.

'OB33': None

'OB35': These baskets were found containing:

- (a) feathers
- (b) empty

Discussion

These rectangular baskets are similar to the related flat baskets, hypothetical set IV, in location, i.e. inside 'OB18-OB19s', and also somewhat similar in function. They have distinct shapes and it is felt this alone should separate them as containers from these flat baskets, but the close similarity needs to be noted.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XVI. /OB34/

The 'OB34s' have been hypothetically isolated because of the recurrent and distinct across-the-mouth braid handle and the alternate plain twined and checker body weave.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB34'	Hitched or Looped	Struct.	Medium (4-6) or Coarse Ch. (1-3) Tw. (3-5)	Small (-6) Medium (6-12)	5

Distribution in Site

'OB34s' were found in the house but never in any of the 'OB18-OB19' storage baskets. Two 'OB34s' were found in the mid-southern portion of the house, several meters from the wall. These may have been moved in the slide to this location. Two other 'OB34s' were located along the west wall in the northwest corner of the house. One of these was directly associated with three flat baskets, an 'OB35', and all were with the wood slat cradle found in this corner.

Functions Noted

'OB34': None

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XVI. /OB34/



Fig. 18.--Cedar bark, rounded rectangular, alternating plain-twined and checker basket with an across-the-mouth braid handle

Discussion

This class of basket is felt to be a food gathering or carrying container. The handle would be a convenient way to hold this basket while either filling it with something, e.g. berries, or for carrying the basket with things in it. A very tentative but possible relationship may be made between this type of basket and the historic Wabbit (Makah Indian term for food) basket of the Makah. The Wabbit basket has an across-the-mouth handle and is used to take eating utensils to special community dinners, and also may have been used to carry extra food home. These 'OB34s' may have been used as the Wabbit baskets, but this is thought to be only possible. The weave on these 'OB34s' is often seen today in the Wabbit baskets.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XVII /OB36/

The single 'OB36' found has a unique combination of features, including a cedar bark warp and bottom and a splits woof, as well as a cylindrical shape.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB36'	Hitched	Co by Diff	Medium (4-6)	Small (-6)	1

Distribution in Site

This single 'OB36' was found a meter from the south wall in the southwest corner area of the house. It may have been redeposited by the mudslide.

Functions Noted

'OB36': None

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XVII. /OB36/



Fig. 19.--Cedar bark-split limb, straight-sided cylinder, checker basket

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XVIII. /OB37/

This single 'OB37' is also unique in its combination of features. It is a small basket with no known function.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
"OB37"	Hitched	Co by Diff	Fine (7+)	Small (-6)	1

Distribution in Site

'OB37': This single 'OB37' was found outside the south wall of the B70 house in a broken condition.

Functions Noted

'OB37': None

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XVIII. /OB37/



Fig. 20.--Split limb, rounded oval, checker basket

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XIX. /OB38/

'OB38s' are the historic carrying (clam) basket of the Washington Coast. They commonly have the two side loops on the top for holding the tumpline straps. In 1870, Swan described the Makah carrying (clam) baskets as:

Carrying baskets, worn on the back, with a strap around the forehead, are made of spruce roots or cedar twigs. They are woven quite open, and much larger at the top than at the bottom, the form tapering down in somewhat of a wedge-shape. This enables them to carry loads with greater ease, as the weight is kept well up on the shoulders. These baskets are called bo-he-vi (Swan 1870: 46).

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB38'	Looped and Coiled Over	Undec.	Coarse (3-5)	Medium (6-12) or Large (12-20) or Extra Large (20+)	4

Distribution in Site

'OB38': One 'OB38' was located inside the house along the south wall near the northeast corner. Another was located in the southeast corner area. The remaining were found broken and discarded outside the house.

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XIX. /OB38/

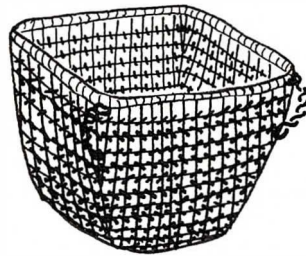


Fig. 21.--Split limb and cedar bark, slopping sided "clam,"
open wrapped, carrying basket with double tumpline loops

Functions Noted

'OB38': None

Discussion

Jones also defines this basket class (1968: 51) and shows it occurring historically most frequently in the Coast Salishan groups, less commonly in the Wakashan groups, and least in frequency and not occurring after 1910 in the Northern groups (Jones 1968: 53-55). Boas mentions this general class of basket in The Kwakiutl of Vancouver Island (Boas 1909: 385). Drucker mentions the occurrence of this type of open-wrapped weave in The Northern and Central Nootkan Tribes, but nothing about these carrying baskets (Drucker 1951: 96).

The reason for calling this a clam basket is derived from the common use of this class of basket historically to gather shellfish. The basket is conveniently wedged into the sand on its side and clams tossed in. The open weave allows the squirting clams to drain (Gunther, personal communication).

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XX. /OB39/

The single 'OB39' is woven in the open wrapped technique and the wrapping element is cherry bark. This is a small basket and thought to be used to gather small food products, e.g. berries, etc.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB39'	Coil	Undec.	Medium (6-9)	Small (-6)	1

Distribution in Site

'OB39': The single 'OB39' was found in the house along the mid-south wall of the B70 house.

Functions Noted

'OB39': None

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XX. /OB39/

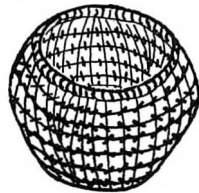


Fig. 22.--Split limb and cherry bark, curving rounded,
open wrapped basket

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XXI. /OB40 OB41/

These two classes have been hypothetically related because of their tray-like shapes, and their common size (medium). In other features they are distinct from one another.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of these Classes

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB40'	Looped	Undec.	Coarse (3-5)	Medium (6-12)	1
'OB41'	Bent Down	Undec.	Coarse (1-3)	Medium (6-12)	1

Distribution in Site

Both the single 'OB40' and 'OB41' were found outside the house in the refuse area.

Functions Noted

'OB40': None

'OB41': None

Discussion

Northern California groups used this kind of tray basket, especially the 'OB40', as a platter from which they ate their cooked fish. This tray allows the fish juices to drain (Mason 1902: 346).

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XXI. /OB40 OB41/



Fig. 23.--Rounded oval "b," tray basket

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XXII. /OB42/

The single 'OB42' is similar to the series of related flat baskets (set IV), and the set of related smaller rectangular cedar bark baskets (set XV), in its location, in an 'OB18', and in its general size. The main distinction is its rounded oval shape.

Additional Descriptive Data on Baskets of this Class

	Rim Const.	Decoration	Gauge of Weave	Size	Number of Specimens
'OB42'	Looped	Struct.	Medium Ch. (4-6) Tw. (6-9)	Small (-6)	1

Distribution in Site

'OB42': The single 'OB42' was found inside an 'OB18' in the southeast corner of the house. It was associated with four flat baskets and a smaller rectangular cedar bark basket, all inside the 'OB18'.

Functions Noted

'OB42': None

HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SET XXII. /OB42/



Fig. 24.--Cedar bark, rounded oval, alternating plain-twined and checker basket

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND FUTURE PLANS

The baskets found in the prehistoric Ozette house demonstrate a wide variety of basket techniques, basket forms, and basket usages. The makers and users of these baskets lost these possessions and everything in their house almost instantaneously under a massive mudslide. We have recovered these baskets from this single house and are trying to understand this aspect of their domestic life. It has been demonstrated that the basketry of this particular culture and time, exemplified by the material recovered from this one house, is elaborate and complex. A basket is not just a basket---. Many complex forms are made and are employed in a variety of different usages. In the following summary, the general categories of the data recorded here are presented and attempts are made to show how this works into the scheme of the prehistoric Ozette lifeways. For reference, the percentage frequencies of the created basket classes and class sets are synthesized in Table 12.

Exactly 40% of the total number of Ozette baskets are the cedar bark, flat, wallet baskets (set IV), the smaller, cedar bark, rounded rectangular baskets (set XV), and the smaller, cedar bark, rounded oval baskets (set XXII) (see Table 12). These baskets can all be considered sacks, ditty bags, or wallets. They are almost exclusively found stored inside other baskets, and usually inside the large, cedar bark, rectangular, pack and storage baskets (set VII). They generally contain such materials as cattail heads, feathers, decayed blanket fragments, fibrous lumps, and possibly decayed matter representing blanket weaving materials, i.e. dog

TABLE 12.--NUMBER AND PERCENT FREQUENCY OF THE OZETTE BASKET CLASSES AND THE HYPOTHETICAL CLASS SETS

Ozette basket classes	Number of baskets	Percent of collection	Hypothetical class sets	Number of baskets	Percent of collection	Name of the class sets
OB1	1	0.9	I	3	2.7	coiled basket
OB2	1	0.9				
OB3	1	0.9				
OB4	2	1.8	II	2	1.8	cedar bark, rounded base cylinder, plain twined basket with bear grass overlay ornamentation
OB5	1	0.9	III	3	2.7	cedar bark, two-edged flat basket
OB6	2	1.8				
OB7	15	13.1	IV	30	26.6	cedar bark, flat, rectangular or trapezoid, wallet basket
OB8	1	0.9				
OB9	1	0.9				
OB10	1	0.9				
OB11	4	3.6				
OB12	1	0.9				
OB13	1	0.9				
OB14	1	0.9				
OB15	4	3.6				
OB44	1	0.9				
OB16	2	1.8	V	2	1.8	extra large, cedar bark, flat trapezoid, checker and checker 2-plaid whale harpoon basket
OB17	2	1.8	VI	2	1.8	cedar bark, flat trapezoid, checker, fishing tackle basket with an extra large flap
OB18	2	1.8	VII	5	4.5	large, cedar bark, rectangular, checker, pack and storage basket
OB19	3	2.7				
OB20	18	15.9	VIII	19	16.8	split limb, rounded rectangular, twill basket with a continuous looped handle
OB21	1	0.9				
OB22	1	0.9	IX	1	0.9	split limb, rounded rectangular, twill basket
OB23	1	0.9	X	1	0.9	split root, rectangular-based oval, open-twined basket with a continuous looped handle

TABLE 12.--Continued

Ozette basket classes	Number of baskets	Percent of collection	Hypothetical class sets	Number of baskets	Percent of collection	Name of the class sets
OB24 OB45	1 1	0.9 0.9	XI	2	1.8	large, split limb, rounded oval, open twined basket with bear grass overlay ornamentation
OB25	7	6.3				
OB26	1	0.9	XII	10	9.0	large, rounded oval, open-twined basket
OB27	1	0.9				
OB29	1	0.9				
OB28	1	0.9	XIII	1	0.9	split limb, wedge-shaped rounded oval, open-twined basket with discontinuous handles
OB30	2	1.8	XIV	2	1.8	split limb, rounded rectangular, open-twined basket
OB31	9	8.0				
OB32	2	1.8	XV	14	12.5	cedar bark, rounded rectangular or rectangular based oval basket
OB33	1	0.9				
OB35	2	1.8				
OB34	5	4.5	XVI	5	4.5	cedar bark, rounded rectangular, alternating plain twined and checker basket with an across-the-mouth braid handle
OB36	1	0.9	XVII	1	0.9	cedar bark-split limb, straight-sided cylinder, checker basket
OB37	1	0.9	XVIII	1	0.9	split limb, rounded oval, checker basket
OB38	4	3.6	XIX	4	3.6	split limb and cedar bark, slopping sided "clam", open wrapped, carrying basket with double tumpline loops
OB39	1	0.9	XX	1	0.9	split limb and cherry bark, curving rounded, open wrapped basket
OB40	1	0.9	XXI	2	1.8	rounded oval "b," tray basket
OB41	1	0.9				
OB42	1	0.9	XXII	1	0.9	cedar bark, rounded oval, alternating plain twined and checker basket
TOTALS:	112	100.0		112	100.0	

wool, down, shredded cedar bark, and this is all kept together in the larger, cedar bark baskets.

The above-mentioned large, cedar bark, rectangular, checker, pack and storage baskets (set VII) were probably stored on either shelving around the inside walls of the house or on the bed-bench platforms around the inside walls. Some were used to store the various sacks, ditty bags, or wallets and their contents. Others contained bundles of raw cedar bark and still had pack tumplines tied onto their rims. The numerous raw cedar bark bundles in those baskets indicates the value of this raw material to the Ozettes.

The split limb, rounded rectangular, twill basket with continuous looped handle (set VIII) comprise 16.8% of the collection and they also seemed to have been stored along the inside walls of the house. Since these common baskets were usually found empty, it has been ventured that they once contained food products (e.g. dried fish or clams), and are in part storage baskets for these commodities. They also could have been empty and utilized when it became necessary to carry things from place to place. For example, these baskets may have been used for carrying cleaned fish from the beach or canoe to the house, or carrying fish out to hang on drying tacks, as well as to bring the dried fish back into the house for storage or to prevent it from getting wet in a rain storm. There are certainly several other possibilities since these containers were undoubtedly multifunctional.

The large, rounded oval, open-twined baskets (set XII) were usually found around the base of the house main support posts. This suggests that they may have been hanging from the ceiling along the ridge pole areas. These baskets were also found empty. Because of their open-twined weave

these baskets may have been food storage baskets. Their open-twined bodies would allow good ventilation of air to keep the dried foods dry, as well as to allow cooking fire smoke to continue circulating through the dried foods. To take full advantage of the cooking fire smoke, these baskets would need to have been hung from the ceiling or placed on planks layed across the rafters.

Several baskets at Ozette had distinct features and uses:

(1) The whale harpoon basket (set VI) are extra large bags with a distinctive body weave--checker two plaid on the upper half and plain checker on the bottom--and were the only baskets with open braid rims. These baskets contained whale harpoon points, and each point was neatly packed in its own cedar bark sheath. This type of basket and its contents certainly accompanied the whalers as they left the beach in pursuit of whales. This basket is only one part of the whalers' equipment and demonstrates the high quality of any piece of whaling gear.

(2) The fishing tackle basket (set VI) are essentially flat wallet baskets with extra long flaps. The flap was folded around the basket body. The baskets contained fishing tackle equipment including smaller hooks, probably used for cod, trout, and possibly salmon. They also contained parts of hooks, binding materials, fibrous materials, and small whet stones. This whole kit was probably used while fishing for smaller fish in tidal areas, rivers, and lakes.

(2) The "clam" carrying baskets (set XIX) were made with thick split limbs, woven in the rigid open-wrapped technique, and had the upside down pyramidal sloping shape. They also had sturdy tumpline loops in the upper corners for carrying lines. The basket was made for setting on its side so a person digging clams could easily throw clams into the basket. When finished digging clams, the loaded basket was put on one's back with the tumpline across

the forehead. Then came the walk back to the village, or most likely to the canoe. The expanding shape of this basket allowed the majority of the weight to be carried high on the back.

(4) Another distinctive basket was the cedar bark, rounded rectangular, alternating plain-twined and checker basket with an across-the-mouth braid handle (set XVI). Unfortunately, no specific function has been denoted for this basket class. The unique mode found on this basket class was the across-the-mouth braid handle. No other basket class at Ozette has been fitted with this kind of handle.

Some baskets at Ozette indicate some form of cultural contact between Ozette and other areas. The coiled baskets (set I) indicate an easterly contact with the Puget Sound Salishan groups. Coiled baskets are rare at Ozette and coiled basketry is often found cut up into strips and ribbons. This may indicate a rare value to this product since they may have been cut up as symbolic gift items as were ethnographic blankets in potlatches. The rounded base cylinder, plain-twined basket with bear grass overlay ornamentation (set II) indicates a southern contact with Coast Salishan groups. This basket class is frequent in the historic basketry inventory of these southern Coastal Salishans, and in particular among the Quinault Indians. Another basket class set assigned to a southern coastal origin is the large, split limb, rounded oval, open-twined basket with bear grass overlay ornamentation (set XI). The rim constructions of baskets in both sets II and XI are the same and unique at Ozette, and the kind of handle on the OB45 is unique at Ozette, but common in southern Coast Salishan groups. The bear grass overlay is common to both these basket class sets and it is the southern coastal region (in particular the Queets prairie area) that has the best selection of bear grass in the area, and often this area is

considered the only area one can obtain bear grass around Ozette. Basketweavers today drive to this area to obtain their supply of bear grass. These indicated cultural contacts could have taken several forms. Possibilities include trade, raids, marriage partners, female slaves, gifts, and other permutations of the above. What is important is that this data objectively shows there was a form of prehistoric contact and these forms of contact can possibly be illustrated through other artifacts or future basket data.

Also, a range of unique, infrequent kinds of basket classes have been found. These include two-edged flat baskets (set III), a small, split limb, twill basket (set X), a cedar bark split-limb, straight-sided cylinder, checker basket (set XVIII), a split-limb and cherry bark, curving rounded, open-wrapped basket (set XX), and rounded oval "b" tray baskets (set XXI). These baskets are relatively unique, but considered here since they may later lead to more specific cultural information.

Ornamentation was common on many of the Ozette basket forms. Ornamentation through structural techniques was utilized in over 26% of the baskets. These techniques created geometric design (cf. see OBs: 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 33, 34, 42, and 44). Next in frequency was the use of different color strands in the weaving elements to create color contrast patterns. About 15% of the Ozette baskets were manufactured in this manner. And least in frequency was the use of different colored strands that were overlaid over woof and/or warp elements. Only 3.6%, or baskets in the assumed introduced sets II and XI had this kind of ornamentation. These overlays created geometric patterns in contrasted light (white bear grass) colors and dark (dyed cedar bark or cherry bark) colors. The only design found on any Ozette basket that suggest a possible form of realism was the

design illustrated from the border of the 'OB45' (see Fig. 13). But even the realism here is questionable. Therefore, the prehistoric ornamentation on baskets appears to have been almost exclusively geometric for the Ozette collection. There are other forms of basketry ornamentation found on other forms of basketry--the hats and mats, and certain weaving fragments--but those will be discussed in a future study.

Ozette baskets have been studied here to gain some insights into the utility of this kind of artifact for prehistoric cultural studies. Weltfish believed prehistoric baskets had much potential for comparative study: baskets "can be approached and controlled technically from many points of view, because in the basketry art the fundamental mechanical factors involved in the technical process objectify themselves in the product and are not lost in the process of making" (Weltfish 1932: 108). The basket is an additive, combinative artifact; baskets are created by the combination of materials, rather than the removal of materials as in lithic and other subtractive artifacts. Not only are baskets combinative artifacts they are also particularly sensitive to diversification by numerous alternate manufacturing materials and techniques. This study of Ozette baskets from one house in one point in time has demonstrated this combinative complexity, and, thereby, the potential of this kind of data for comparative studies. The control of this Ozette basketry data for a classification was the biggest problem dealt with in this study. The objective for this classification has been to create explicit definitions for future comparative work. The definitive method developed here allows for positive identifications of the different defined basket modes and classes. These definitions and this definitive method can be applied to other basket (and other artifact) analyses. Hopefully, this study will begin a more detailed and

explicit comparative study on prehistoric basketry in the Northwest Coast Cultural area and elsewhere.

Future plans for these data are threefold and will be worked into a dissertation:

(1) First, a similar analysis needs to be done on data that has been collected for other forms of basketry at Ozette, the hats, mats, and weaving fragments; and the knots and cordage.

(2) Second, much more ethnographic research needs to be done concerning this material. Several Native Americans live today in Neah Bay, and on Vancouver Island who can identify, explain, and even construct several of the prehistoric basket classes defined in this study. Also, more of the early historic baskets from this area need to be analyzed, and several of the basket classes still exist in both museum collections and individual collections.

(3) And third, further comparisons of the Ozette collection with historic and prehistoric collections in the Northwest Coast culture area needs to be done. Jones has compiled data on historic baskets throughout the Northwest Coast using similar criteria as used here. She is presently increasing her data collection substantially. Together, after our dissertations have been submitted, we hope to consolidate our data on Makah area baskets to provide detailed comparison between the historic and prehistoric basketry in this area. This study would indicate the amount of change of the modes and classes of baskets from the prehistoric to the historic contact period. A substantial change is assumed to have occurred during the contact period and this data would demonstrate this change.

The future comparisons of this kind of data with other prehistoric Northwest Coast basketry collections should be valuable as additional

information for interpreting Northwest Coast prehistory. Often the basis of most prehistoric explanations for movements, changes, and activities of prehistoric peoples in the Northwest Coast is derived from data from stone and bone artifacts. These kinds of data are both limited in numbers and in diagnostic criteria. The numbers of stone and bone artifacts on the Northwest Coast are limited mainly because these people seemed to use vegetal materials for more of their artifacts than other materials. The Ozette site dramatically demonstrates this situation: over 95% of all discrete artifacts collected from this Northwest Coast house are vegetal (not including the house itself). Therefore, the number and kinds of stone and bone artifacts from this area are minimal. Also, the stone and bone artifacts that have been used for establishing sequences are annoyingly unchanging through time. George MacDonald has done extensive excavations in the Northwest Coast Prince Rupert Village sites, GbTo31 and others, which have at least a 5,000 year time span, and notes in this regard:

In brief all of the artifacts relating to economic activities and manufacturing which form the vast majority of the collections show continuity from the lower to upper horizons and with ethnographic Tsimshian specimens (these include fish hook components, line weights and net gauges, barbed points, hunting gear, bark peelers and shredders, shell knives, planing adzes, beaver teeth carving tools etc.) (MacDonald 1968: 5).

and

Unfortunately the vast majority of artifacts from each horizon are non-diagnostic, such as bone awls or fish hook barbs. Tool types that have greater diagnostic value such as harpoons or decorated objects are too rare to be of much use (MacDonald 1969: 7).

It is thought that the problems of low frequency and the lack of complex diagnostic qualities can be partly solved by the use of the basketry and cordage data. Numbers are still a problem since, with the exception of Ozette, numerous prehistoric basketry collections do not yet exist, but

the potential for such collections does exist. Ozette site is unique, not many waterlogged village sites can be expected, but large numbers of waterlogged sites, in the form of garbage dumps, fishing areas, flood areas, etc., have been found and some excavated on the Northwest Coast. The artifacts consist mostly of basketry and cordage, with a few wooden artifacts. Informal comparisons of these existing collections with the Ozette collection has shown distinct similarities and dissimilarities. These collections are close enough in time and location to provide a good basis for detailed comparisons. It is known historically that numerous differences exist between the basketry of very close Northwest Coast Cultural groups. The cultural sensitivity of the basketry phenomena is assumed to have existed through time also. These beliefs are the basis for continuing basket research. The proposition here is that this kind of prehistoric data should eventually allow both evaluation and improvement of previous explanations of cultural change, movement, and activities through time for groups on the Northwest Coast. Future plans aim to test this proposal.

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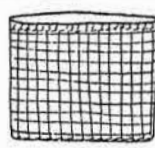


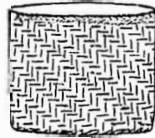


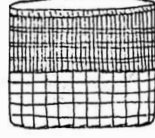


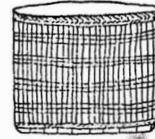


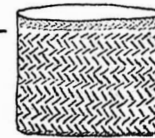


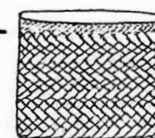
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KEY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF OZETTE BASKET CLASSES



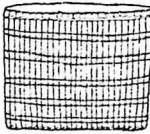






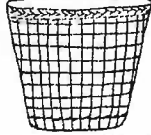


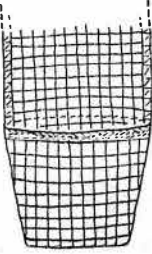
Dale R. Croes

1972



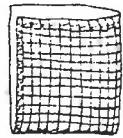
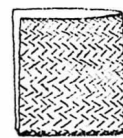

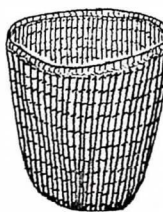
-- Legend for the key symbols are on pages 9-10 --

MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION	CLASS	SET
1a.	C.B.						
2a.							
		Fl. Ba.					
3a.				NO		OB 7.	HS IV.
		Chc.	1 P.T.				
3b.				NO		OB 8.	HS IV.
		Twill	1 P.T.				
3c.				NO		OB 9.	HS IV.
		Twill	1 P.T.				
3d.				NO		OB 10.	HS IV.
		C2 c.	1 Chk.				
3e.				NO		OB 15.	HS IV.
		Tw-Bi.	1 P.T.				
3f.				NO		OB 14.	HS IV.
		T&C B.	1 3st.				










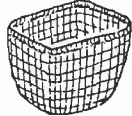












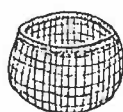
OZETTE BASKET KEY--Continued

<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>SHAPE</u>	<u>BODY WEAVE</u>	<u>BOTTOM WEAVE</u>	<u>FLAP/HANDLES</u>	<u>EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>SET</u>
3g.		 C2 b.	 1 P.T.	NO		OB 44.	HS IV.
2b.							
	T. F.B.						
3h.		 C2 b.	 1 P.T.	NO		OB 12.	HS IV.
3i.		 Chec.					
4a.			 1 Chk	NO		OB 13.	HS IV.
4b.			 1 P.T.				
5a.				NO		OB 11.	HS IV.
5b.				FLAP XL		OB 17	HS VI.

OZETTE BASKET KEY--Continued



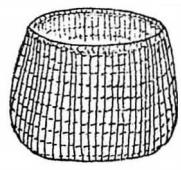
MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION	CLASS	SET
3j.		Combi. C2Pd&C	1 P.T.	NO		OB 16.	HS V.
2c.		2B.F.B.					
3k.		Chec.	1 P.T.	NO		OB 6.	HS III.
3l.		Tw-Bi.	1 P.T.	NO		OB 5.	HS III.
2d.		Rd.Ov. A					
3m.		Op.Tw.	Chec.	NO		OB 27.	HS XII.

OZETTE BASKET KEY--Continued

MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION	CLASS	SET
3n.		 + A.T&C 2x2	 + Twill	+ NO		OB 42.	HS XXII.
3o.		 + A.T&C	 + Chec.	+ NO		OB 43.	HS XXII.
2e.	 + Rd. Rec.						
3p.		 + Chec.	 + Chec.	+ NO		OB 31.	HS XV.
3q.		 + C2 a.	 + Chec.	+ NO		OB 33.	HS XV.
3r.		 + Twill	 + Chec.	+ NO		OB 32.	HS XV.
3s.		 + A. T&C	 + Chec.	+ HANDLE, a-X MOUTH		OB 34.	HS XVI.
2f.	 + Rec.B.Ov.						
3t.		 + Chec.	 + Chec.	+ NO		OB 35.	HS XV.


OZETTE BASKET KEY--Continued

MATERIAL SHAPE BODY WEAVE BOTTOM WEAVE FLAP/HANDLES EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION CLASS SET



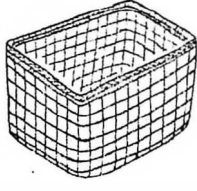
3u. +  +  + NO → 

Op.Tw. Twill

OB 29. HS XII.



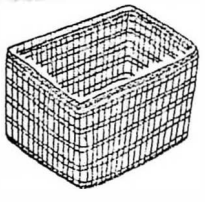
2g. + 

St-S 'C'

3v. +  +  + NO → 




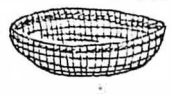
Chec. Chec.

OB 19. HS VII.

3w. +  +  + NO → 




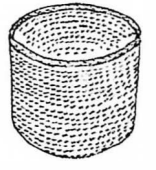
C2 b. Chec.

OB 18. HS VII.

2h. +  +  +  + NO → 

Rd.Ov. B Chec. C2 a.


OB 41. HS XXI.

2i. +  +  +  + NO → 



Rd.B.Cy. Pl.Tw. S.B.T.

OB 4. HS II.

1b. SPLITS









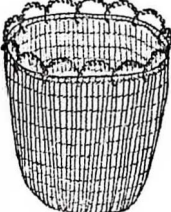
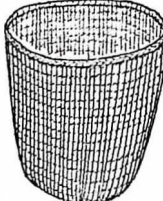

2j. + 

Rd. Rec.







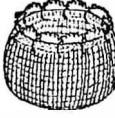



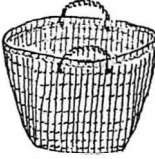



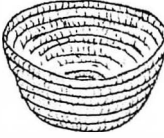
















3x. +  + 

Twill Twill

OZETTE BASKET KEY--Continued

MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION	CLASS	SET
				5c. + HANDLE, CONT.		OB 20	HS VIII.
				5d. + NO		OB 22	HS IX.
		3y. +  + 		+ NO		OB 30	HS XIV.
2k.	+ 						
		3z. +  + 					
				5e. + HANDLE, CONT.		OB 25	HS XII.
				5f. + NO		OB 24	HS XI.
				5g. + HANDLE, CONT. 2 UNDER		OB 45	HS XI.

OZETTE BASKET KEY--Continued

MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION	CLASS	SET
3aa.		 Chec.	 Chec.	NO		OB 37	HS XVIII.
2l.	 Rec.B.Ov.	 Op.Tw.	 Twill	HANDLE, CONT.		OB 23	HS X.
2m.	 W-S Rd.Ov.	 Op.Tw.	 1 P.T.	HANDLE, DISCONT.		OB 28	HS XIII.
2n.	 Bowl	 Coil	 S.B.C.	NO		OB 1	HS I.
2o.	 C. Rec.	 Coil	 Coil	NO		OB 2	HS I.
2p.	 Rd. Bo.	 Coil	 S.B.C.	NO		OB 3	HS I.
1c.	SPLITS/ C.B.						
2q.	 Sl-S 'C'	 Op.Wr.	 Op.Wr.	TUMP. LOOPS DOUBLE		OB 38	HS XIX.
2r.	 Rd.Ov. B	 Op.Wr.	 Op.Wr.	NO		OB 40	HS XXI.

OZETTE BASKET KEY--Continued




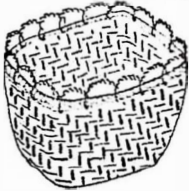



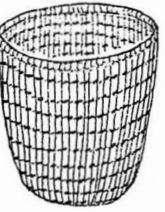



































	MATERIAL	SHAPE	BODY WEAVE	BOTTOM WEAVE	FLAP/HANDLES	EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATION	CLASS	SET
2s.		 Rd. Rec.	 Twill	 Chec.	+ HANDLE, CONT. →		OB 21	HS VIII.
1d.	SPLITS/ C.B. Wo	 Rd.Ov. A	 Op.Tw.	 Op.Tw.	+ NO →		OB 26	HS XII.
1e.	SPLITS/ Ch.B.	 Cu. Rd.	 Op.Wr.	 Op.Wr.	+ NO →		OB 39	HS XX.
1f.	C.B./ SPLITS	 St.S.Cyl.	 Chec.	 Chec.	+ NO →		OB 36	HS XVII.

TABLE 10.--Continued

BODY & BOTTOM WEAVES (CONT.):

	: 1 ROW FLAIN TWISTED (1:19)		: CURVING RECTANGULAR (13:15)
	: OPEN TWINING (2:19)		
	: OPEN WRAPPING (6:21)		: ROUNDED BOWL (14:15)
	: 1 ROW THREE STRANDED BRAID (7:22)		
	: CHECKER (8:22)		: TWO EDGED FLAT BAG (15:16)
	: TWILL (9:23)		
	: COMBINATION, TWILL ON BIAS & CHECKER ON BIAS (11 & 10:23 & 24)		
	: TWILL ON BIAS (11:24)		
	: ALTERNATE FLAIN TWISTED AND CHECKER (12:24)		
	: ALTERNATE FLAIN TWISTED AND CHECKER TWO IN TWOS (12 & 14:24 & 25)		

SHAPES (CONT.):

	: ROUNDED RECTANGULAR (5:14)
	
	: ROUNDED OVAL A (6:14)
	
	: TWO EDGED FLAT BAG (15:16)
	
	: WEDGE-SHAPED ROUNDED OVAL (7:14)
	: RECTANGULAR BASED OVAL (8:15)
	: STRAIGHT-SIDED CYLINDER (9:15)
	: CURVING ROUNDED (10:15)
	: BOWL (11:15)
	: ROUNDED BASE CYLINDER (12:15)

BODY & BOTTOM WEAVES:
































	: FLAIN TWINED (1:19)
	: SPIRAL-BASED TWINED (1:19)

TABLE 10.--LEGEND FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS IN OZETTE BASKET CLASS DEFINITIONS





SHAPES (CONT.):

	: CEDAR BARK (1:12)		: ROUNDED RECTANGULAR (5:14)
	: SPLIT L.L.B. or SPLIT ROOT (2 or 3:12)		
	: COMBINATION, CEDAR BARK (MOSTLY) & SPLITS (1 & 2 or 3:12)		: ROUNDED OVAL A (6:14)
	: COMBINATION, SPLITS (MOSTLY) & CEDAR BARK (2 or 3 & 1:12)		
	: COMBINATION, SPLITS (MOSTLY) & CHERRY BARK (2 or 3 & 4:12)		: WEDGE-SHAPED ROUNDED OVAL (7:14)
	: FLAT BAG (1:14)		: RECTANGULAR BASED OVAL (8:15)
	: TRAPEZOID FLAT BAG (2:14)		: STRAIGHT-SIDED CYLINDER (9:15)
	: SLOPING-SIDED 'CLAM' (3:14)		: CURVING ROUNDED (10:15)
	: STRAIGHT-SIDED 'CLAM' (4:14)		: BOWL (11:15)
			: ROUNDED BASE CYLINDER (12:15)

MATERIALS:

SHAPES:

BODY & BOTTOM WEAVES (CONT.):



: COIL (13:25)

Coil



: SPIRAL-BASED
COIL (13:25)

S.B.C.



: 1 ROW
CHECKER (8:22)

1 Chk



: CHECKER
TWO 'A' (14:25)

C2 a.



: CHECKER
TWO 'B' (14:25)

C2 b.



: CHECKER
TWO 'C' (14:25)

C2 c.



: COMBINATION,
CHECKER TWO 'B'
& CHECKER
(14 & 8:25 & 22)

Combi.
C2b&C



: COMBINATION,
CHECKER TWO
'PLAID' &
CHECKER (14 & 8:25 &
22)

Combi.
C2Pd&C

BASKET EXTENSIONS:

FLAPS/ HANDLES/ TUMPLINE LOOPS

FLAP : EXTRA LARGE
XL FLAP (1:27)

HANDLES : CONTINUOUS
CONT. LOOP
HANDLE (1:28)

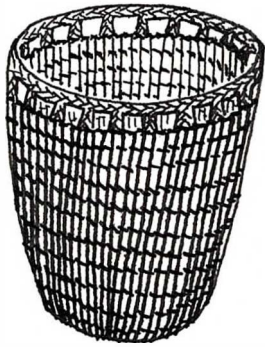
HANDLES : DISCONTINUOUS
DISCONT. LOOP
HANDLE (2:28)

NO : NO HANDLES,
FLAPS, OR
TUMPLINE LOOPS

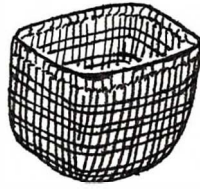
HANDLES : CONTINUOUS TWO
CONT. UNDER LOOP
2 UNDER HANDLE (4:29)

HANDLES : ACROSS THE
a-X MOUTH BRAID
MOUTHHC HANDLE (5:29)

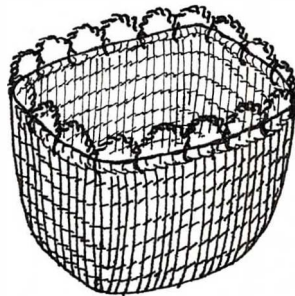
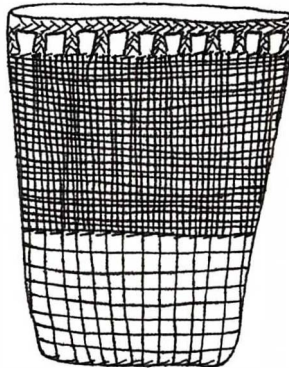
TUMP. : DOUBLE
LOOPS TUMPLINE
DOUBLE LOOPS (1:30)



c.b.
chk base
cp. inside



a.p.
cp. base



twill base



ok base



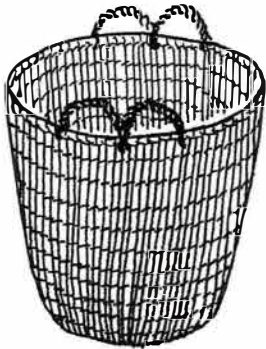
ok base



ok base



ok base



Two base