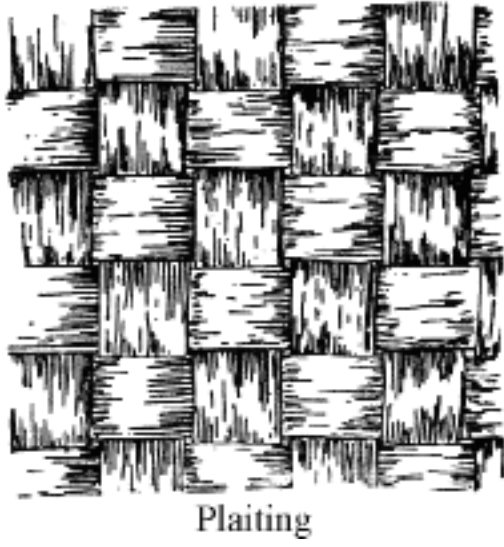


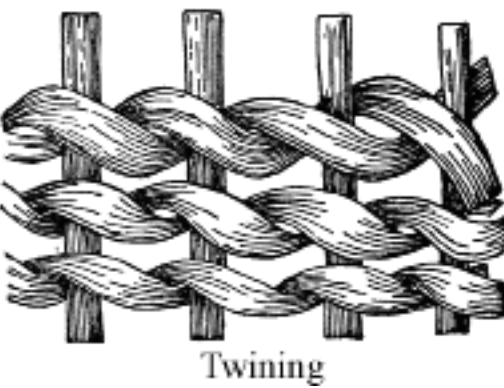
Basketweaving Techniques



Plaiting

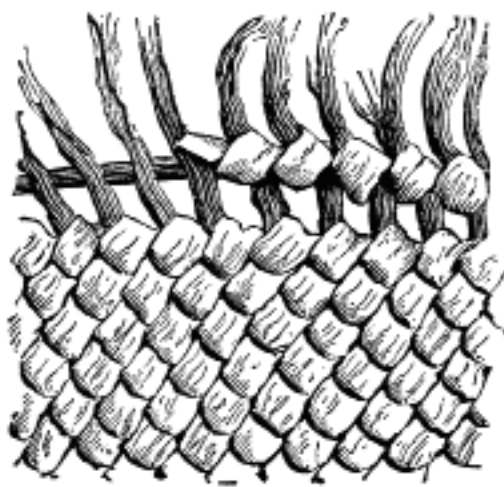
Four basic basketweaving techniques are represented in this gallery: plaiting, twining, wrapped twining, and coiling. Generally, the warp is the strand that runs vertically and is more rigid, while the weft runs at right angles (often horizontally) to the structural warp elements.

Plaiting involves interweaving warp and weft elements in an over/under pattern, usually at right angles to one another. Often the warp and weft materials are indistinguishable from one another. Variations in the weaving interval, or spacing, between two warp units produce different types of plaiting.



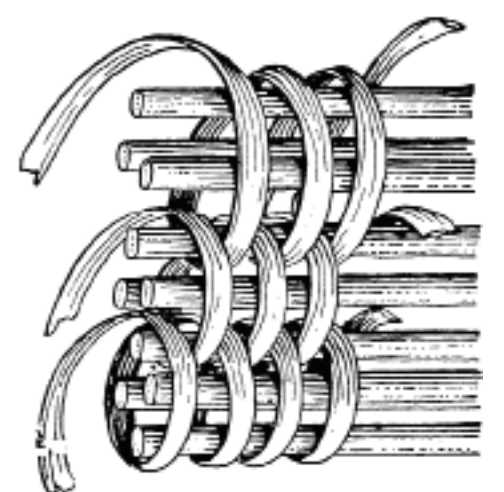
Twining

Twining involves interweaving two or more flexible weft elements between vertical warp elements. There are many different twining techniques, capable of producing either flexible or rigid baskets in a wide variety of forms.



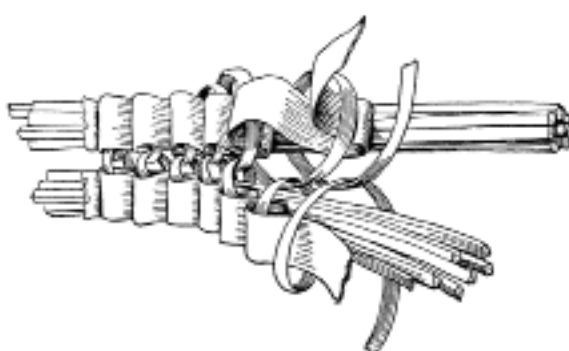
Wrapped Twining

Wrapped twining utilizes three structural elements: one rigid warp element, one rigid weft element, and one flexible weft strand. The rigid warp and weft elements are crossed at right angles, then bound with the flexible weft element.



Coiling

Coiling is a basketry technique in which a continuous warp foundation is “coiled” in a spiral pattern and the weft is sewn over the foundation to link or bind together each row. There are many variations in the types of foundations and stitches used in coiled basketry, which is generally found in circular or oval shapes.



Imbrication

Unique to the Cascades-Plateau region is the method of *imbricating* coiled baskets, a technique found nowhere else in North America. This method involves folding colored bark or grass back and forth along the outer surface of the foundation, binding the decorative strand while concealing the sewing itself. The name *imbrication* comes from the method’s resemblance to the pattern made by overlapping roof tiles.