

Basket Making ^[1]

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Basket Making



Arizona Swayney, a Cherokee student at Hampton Institute, making a basket, ca 1890s. Image

by Dennis W. Cross, 2006courtesy of Western Carolina University.

^[2]

Basket making has likely been a part of North Carolina's history as long as human beings have inhabited the region. Although the fragility of basket materials means that few related artifacts still exist, the [Native Americans](#) ^[3] of North Carolina's Paleo-Indian period (13,000 B.C. to 8000 B.C.) probably used baskets that they constructed from native materials for transporting items and gathering food. Archaeological evidence confirms that Indians used baskets widely in the early archaic period (8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). Basket making presumably spread as settlements stabilized and agricultural practices developed. Observations from the [De Soto](#) ^[4] and [Pardo](#) ^[5] expeditions in the sixteenth century note the existence of baskets among Southern Appalachian Indians. Early eighteenth-century accounts by European explorers and traders describe a developed Indian basket-making tradition.



Agnes Welch preparing white oak splits to use in weaving a basket. Image courtesy of Western Carolina University.

^[6]Basket-making traditions from the eighteenth century to the modern era in North Carolina possess Native American, European, and African origins. The history of the craft reflects social, economic, and environmental changes faced by its practitioners. The variety of cultures in the state influenced each other. Older forms of basket making were adapted to newer materials even as older basket makers passed on their knowledge and traditions to younger generations. Baskets were an essential part of most households into the early twentieth century, used for gathering, storing, transporting, and measuring. Basket makers typically made their baskets after the planting or harvesting seasons and used such indigenous materials to color them as bloodroot (orange), yellow root (yellow), black walnut (brown), and butternut (black).

Once crucial to the agricultural and fishing economies of North Carolina, basket making diminished in importance during the twentieth century as inexpensive and readily available galvanized buckets, plastic containers, and paper bags became popular for gathering, transporting, and storing household items. Although no longer crucial to the typical North Carolina household, the basket-making tradition continues. Baskets are part of a vibrant material folk culture and arts



Maple Purse Basket.

Image courtesy of Western Carolina University.

^[7]and crafts movement and a core part of Cherokee ^[8] economic development programs. Indian ^[9]and artisan cooperatives continue to bring new attention to North Carolina's basket-making tradition.

Traditional North Carolina baskets include several types made from native materials. White oak split baskets were made from pliable and sturdy young white oak trees, which had straight bark that yielded easily. Basket makers cut trees into sections and divided the sections into narrow strips called splits. The basket maker weaved the splits around a rib frame constructed of larger oak strips. White oak split baskets dominated basket making in North Carolina due to the tree's abundance, strength, and durability. Baskets made by Thurman Strickland, winner of a North Carolina Folk Heritage Award ^[9] in 1991, typify the state's split oak tradition.

Rivercane baskets, made from the once-plentiful plant that thrived along the banks of North Carolina's rivers and streams, were primarily made by the Cherokee Indians. They harvested rivercane after it reached eight feet in height,



Rivercane Lidded basket.
Image courtesy of Western Carolina University.

^[10]peeling off the outer layer and soaking the cane to make it pliable. The Cherokee wove in single- and double-weave patterns. [Emma Taylor](#) ^[11] and [Eva Wolfe](#) ^[12], 1989 North Carolina Folk Heritage Award recipients, continue to work in the Cherokee rivercane basket-making tradition. Honeysuckle baskets did not become popular until the twentieth century. Not a strong material, honeysuckle is best suited for decorative baskets. Coiled baskets made from rye straw, broomcorn, and pine needles were popular among German immigrants and others. Many basket makers preferred North Carolina's plentiful longleaf pine needles as coiled basket material. The basket maker bundled the needles and coiled them in a tight spiral, binding the rows together with raffia or nylon string. Bark baskets were also common, often made of two pieces of hickory, poplar, or birch bark connected securely with hickory or birch lacing.

References:

Jan Arnow, *By Southern Hands: A Celebration of Craft Traditions in the South*(1987).

Betty J. Duggan and Brett H. Riggs, *Studies in Cherokee Basketmaking*(1991).

John Rice Irwin, *Baskets and Basket Makers in Southern Appalachia*(1982).

Additional Resources:

Basket Weaving Craft Revival, Western Carolina (see for images and weaver biographies):
<http://www.wcu.edu/library/DigitalCollections/CraftRevival/people/index.html> ^[13]

Image Credit:

Arizona Swayney, a Cherokee student at Hampton Institute, making a basket, ca 1890s. Image courtesy of Western Carolina University. Available from <http://wcudigitalcollection.cdmhost.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/p4008coll2/id/5714/rec/29> ^[2] (accessed October 31, 2012).

Agnes Welch preparing white oak splits to use in weaving a basket. Image courtesy of Western Carolina University. Available from <http://wcudigitalcollection.cdmhost.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/p4008coll2/id/4691/rec/5> ^[6] (accessed October 31, 2012).

Maple Purse Basket. Image courtesy of Western Carolina University. Available from <http://wcudigitalcollection.cdmhost.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/p4008coll2/id/6014/rec/1> ^[14] (accessed April 24, 2014).

Rivercane Lidded basket. Image courtesy of Western Carolina University. Available from <http://wcudigitalcollection.cdmhost.com/cdm/singleitem/collection/p4008coll2/id/4519/rec/82> ^[10] (accessed October 31, 2012).

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Authors:

[Cross, Dennis W.](#) ^[19]

Origin - location:

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[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.](#)^[21]

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