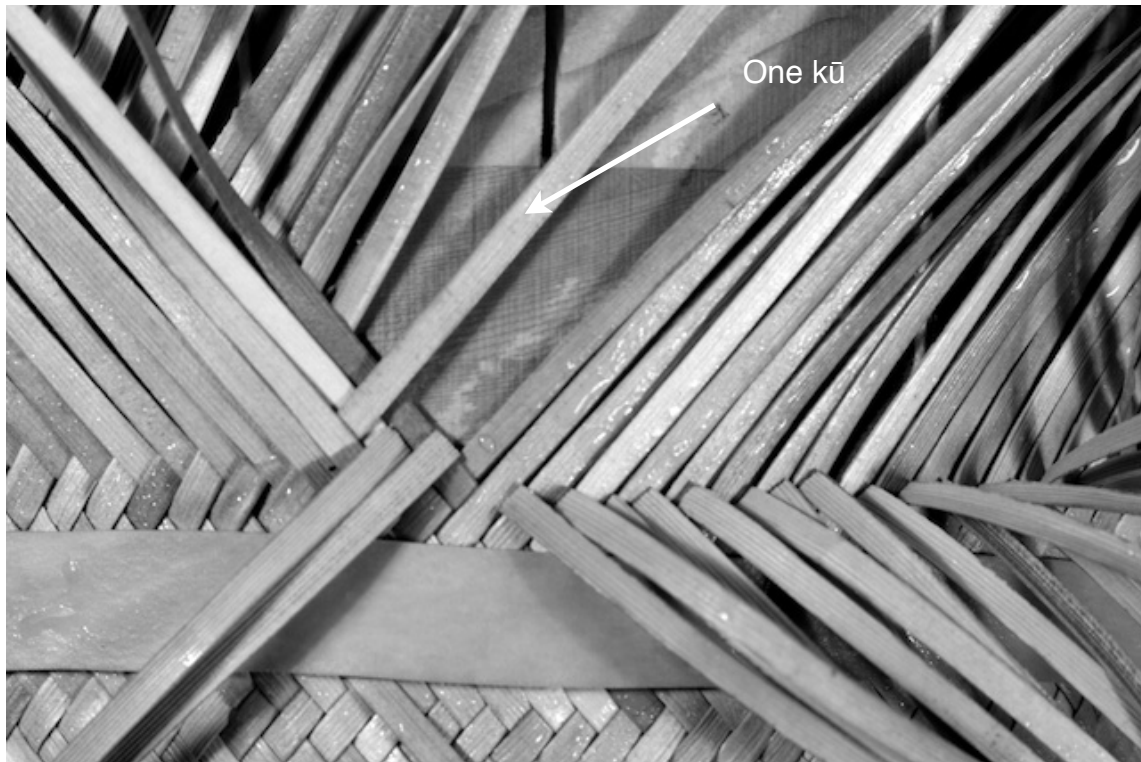


Hāunu Hūnā

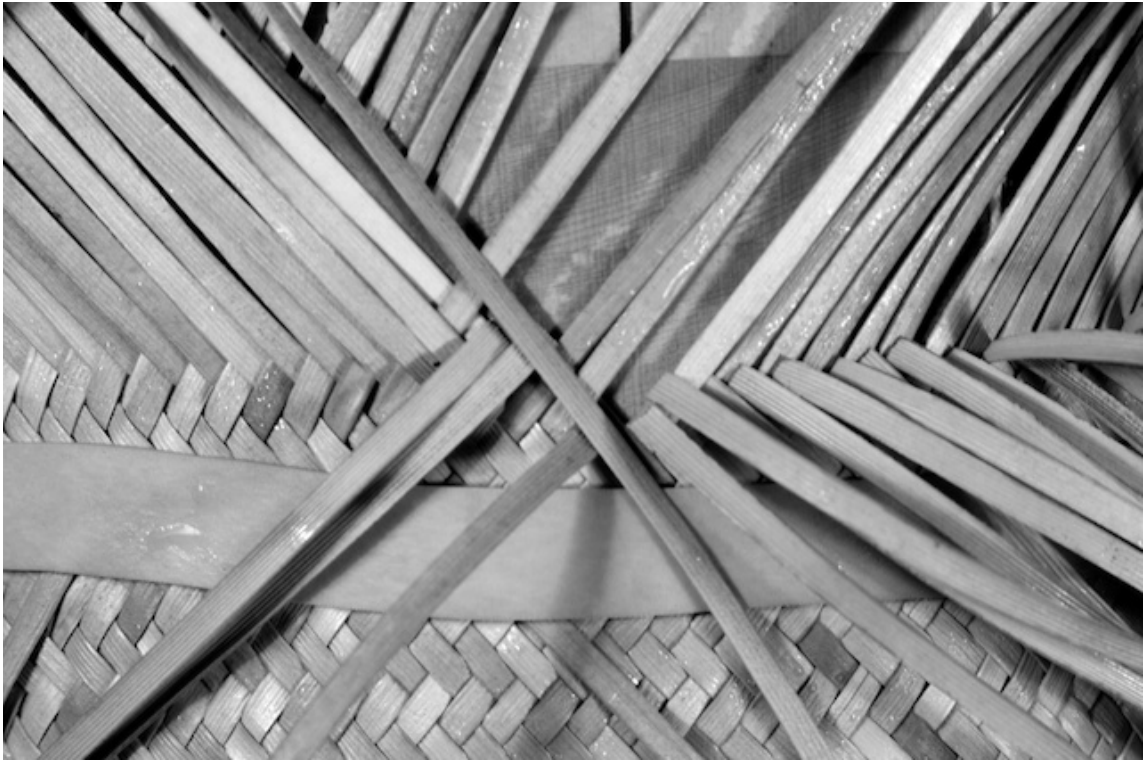
This round will be one maka of maka 'o'eno. We will be adding a great deal so we have enough material to expand out to make the brim. Have about 36 mau'u ready to use. The style of adding on this round is called hāuna hūnā (hidden add). We will be using one mau'u folded to make the add. You can also use moe kū style adding on this round.



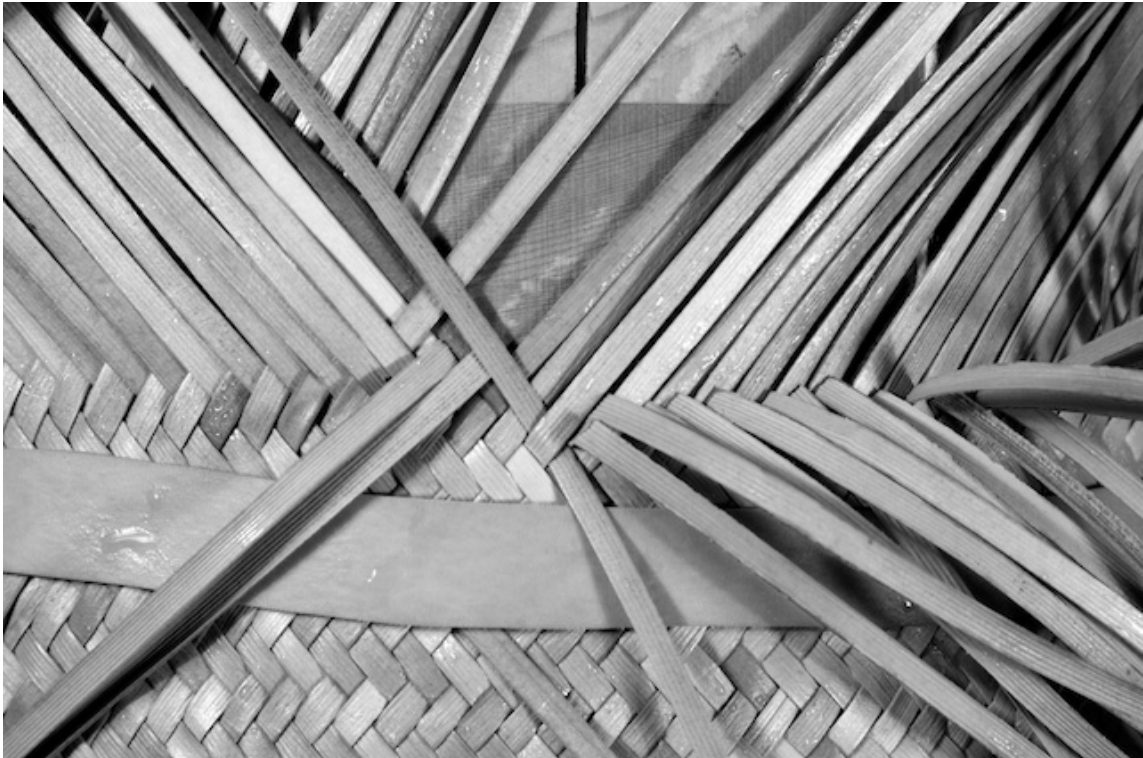
Start one maka of maka 'o'eno. Stop when there is one kū standing on the left.



Fold down the third kū as shown and fold back the next moe. Some weavers refer this move as "opening the gate."



Lay on a mau'u centered on the open gate.



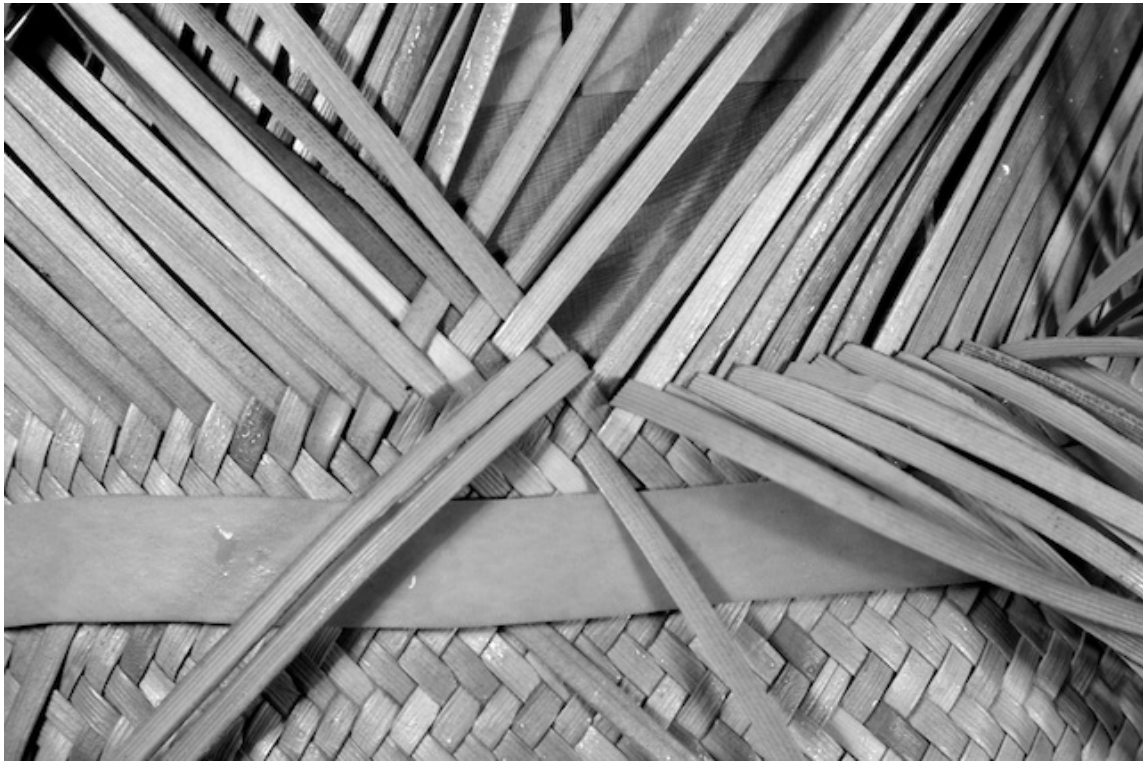
Close the gate.



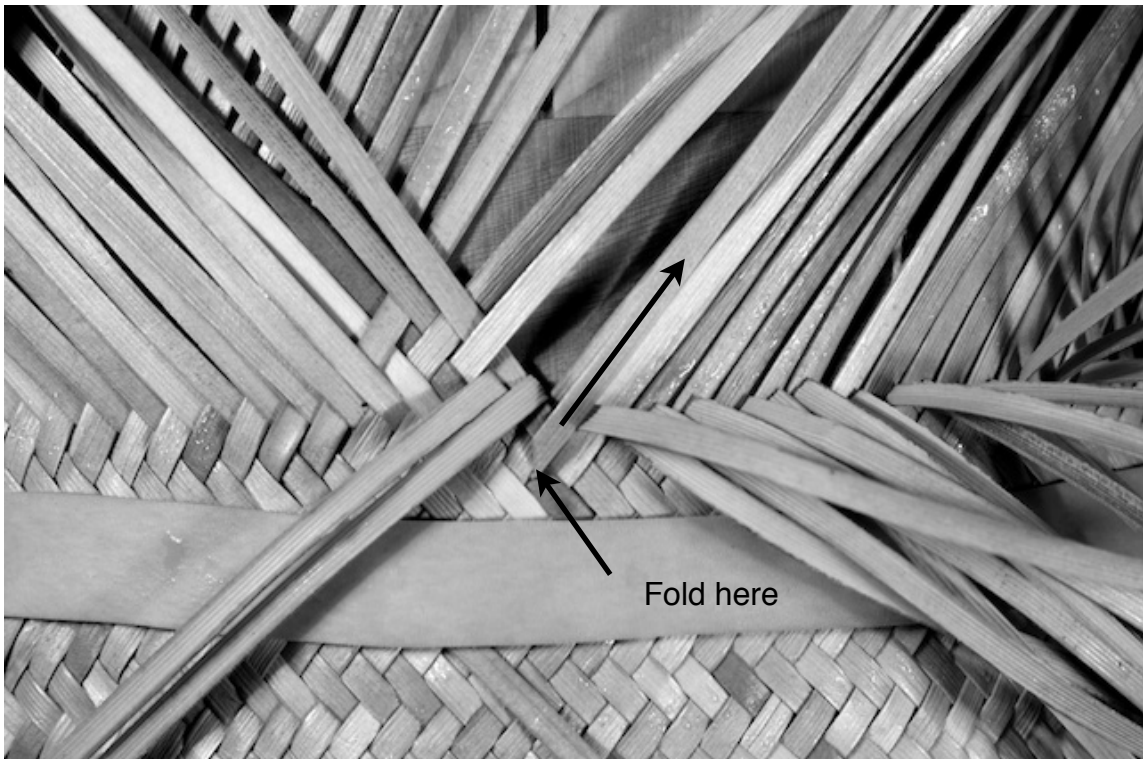
Ulana.



Moe.



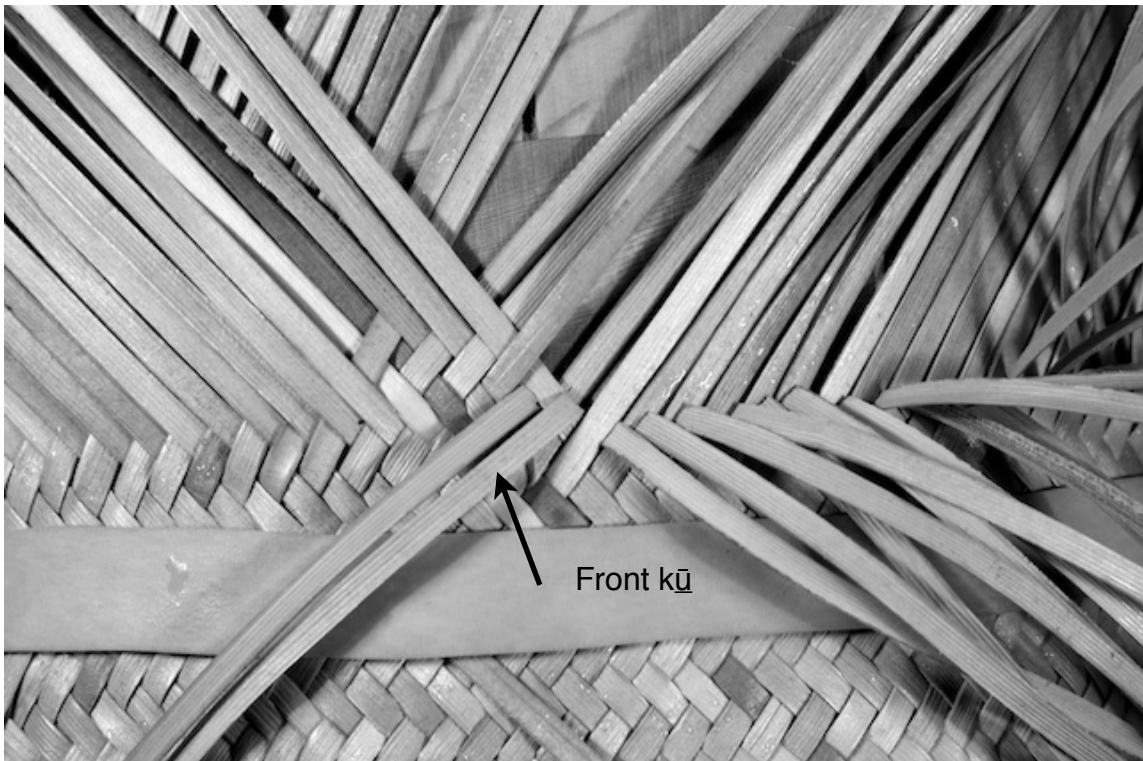
Ulana.



Rotate/fold the lower end of the added mau'u to make a kū. If you are using a moe kū add, lay a mau'u where the folded mau'u became a kū.



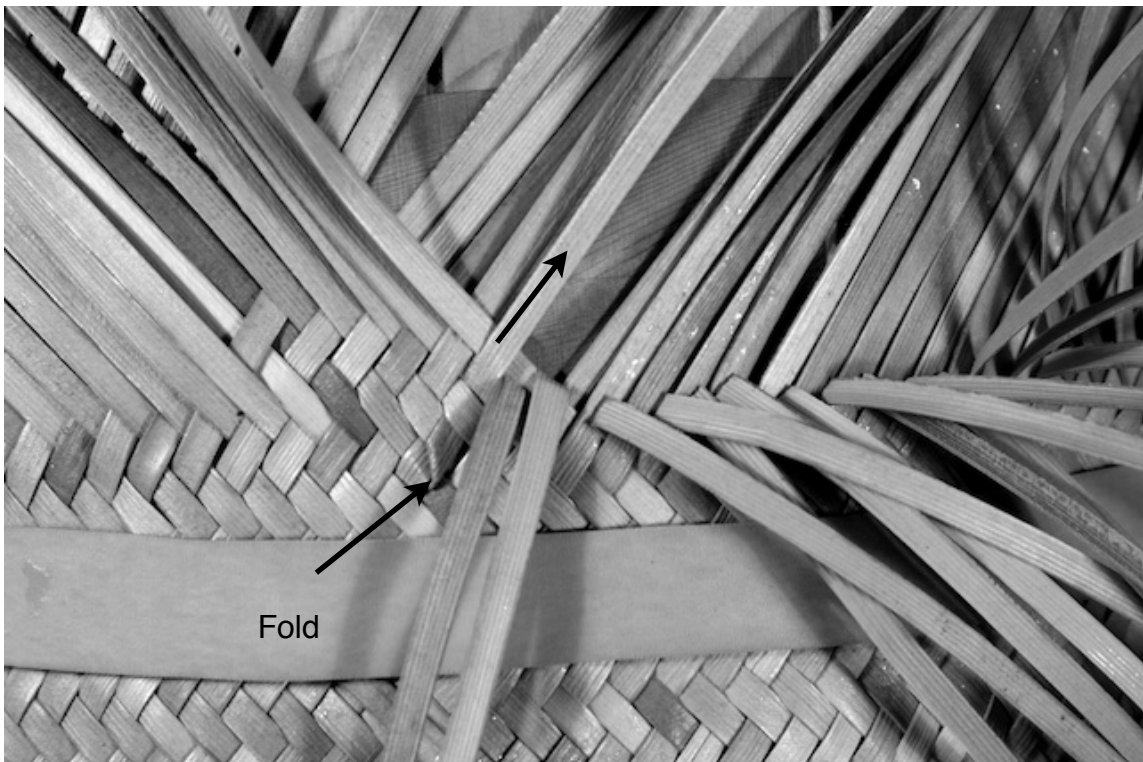
Moe.



Ulana. Bring down the front kū (the one you added), not the back one like you usually do.



Moe, ulana. If you are on the end (see Page 1, Ch. 8), it's time to add again



If you are on the side, moe and ulana one more time. Notice that the kū you folded up is now pointing to the upper right. Time to add.



Ready to add. Here the gate is open. Continue weaving until you puni.



We've completed this round. At this point we see which end looks the best. That becomes the front. The string will tie on the left. We cut a piece of cotton kitchen string double the circumference of the block and start slipping it between the moe and kū. Cotton has been used for over 100 years and is best because it holds the hat size better than other fibers.



Leave the string in front of two of the moe. When the knot is tied, it will be easier to retie when the need arises.



Tie a bow knot like the one used for shoe laces. The string is very important because it holds the hat size. It may be loosened to make the hat larger and then retied. Making the hat size smaller usually distorts the brim so I don't recommend it.