

APPENDIX

*Hawaiian Terms Used in Lauhala Weaving*

**ho'opalupalu** The method of softening lauhala leaves by working them with the fingers. If the leaf is long, the base end is held under one foot and the leaf is pulled and massaged upward its entire length. (Pages 25-26)

**ho'opulu** Softening lauhala by rubbing a damp cloth over it or immersing it in water. (Page 22)

**koana** A strip of cleaned, softened lauhala ready to be woven. (Page 32)

**ko'i** The process of dethorning the hala leaves. (Pages 20-21)

**ku'i** The splicing or joining of strips of lauhala while weaving. It is accomplished by overlapping a strip that is too short with a new strip in order to complete the project. (Pages 51-52)

**kūka'a** A roll of cleaned, flattened hala leaves consisting of fifty to one hundred leaves, the number depending on

their length. Some weavers include in a *kūka'a* only leaves from a single tree. (Pages 27-31)

**lala** The diagonal style of weaving used when square corners are desired on the bottom of an article such as a basket. It can also be used to produce the *nihoniho* effect on the lip of a basket or edge of a mat. (Page 140)

**malo'o** Naturally dried hala leaves. (Page 18)

**maoli** The weaving style that leaves the edges straight rather than pointed (*nihoniho*). Weavers today call *maoli* (literally, genuine or true) edging "the old way," because ancient craftsmen finished most of their articles this way. (Page 146)

**nihoniho** A method of weaving that creates a series of points along the edge of the finished article. *Nihoniho* (set with teeth) means about the same as *winiwini* (pointed), and the words are sometimes used interchangeably by Hawaiians. (Pages 40-58, 141-145)

**pāki** Pounding leaves with a club to soften them. Anciently the Hawaiians would *pāki* their lauhala with the clubs they used for beating *kapa* (bark cloth). Pulling strips between a knife edge and thumb is also called *pāki*. (Page 41)

**pālaulau** A style of weaving which gives the plait the appearance, when the article is placed in its normal position, of a checkerboard. This style is also called flat weaving. (Page 135)

**pelu** To fold or double the lauhala strip. The leaf is always folded across, never lengthwise. The *pelu* is generally made at 45° or 90° angles. (Page 41)

**po'ala** Flattening lauhala by rolling the cleaned, thornless leaf in a tight roll around your hand as you uncurl and flatten the edges. The outside end is then rolled around the other hand in a backward motion, and the process repeated, forward and backward, several times. (Page 23)