



# weaving



8



9



10

7. Work begins in earnest. Looking ahead to picture 9 we see the strips run in two directions. Sir Peter Buck called those pointing towards the right 'dextrals' and those pointing towards the left 'sinistrals'. For lack of a simple recognised term we shall have to use these complicated words in what follows. The 'dextrals' are separated into two sets. Every second strip is lifted up and the other kept down. The 'sinistral' is picked up by the right hand and placed between the top and bottom set of dextrals.
8. The sinistral is covered over by the top set of dextrals and the bottom set is raised by the left hand. This secures the sinistral and we are now ready for the next one.
9. One side is finished. As you see, just after the beginning a loop has been made to hold the work together. When both sides are like this, they are brought together and the free strips plaited together to close the gaps at each end to an even depth with the sides.
10. The free ends are plaited in a three-ply braid to form a finished rim.

Note the well-shaped base with a sharp edge at each end (koutu). These sharp edges are attended to just after starting to close the gap at each end. Beginning from the end of the whiri an equal number of strips are counted on each side and one strip on each side bent upwards at right angles. That is all. It is simple, once you know it.