

Spinning

Called "roving"

Carded wool is in the form of soft pads, that must be twisted into a continuous strand. A roving is attached to the spindle, a stick about 29" long, with a disk wheel near the bottom end. The spinner rests ^{stick on the ground with the} the upper part of the spindle on her thigh, and with the palm of her hand she keeps it rolling. Holding the free end of the roving out from the end of the spindle causes it to twist as it slips off the end of the twisting stick. Other rovings are joined ^{to the first one,} twisted, & wound up on the spindle. Yarn is stretched & spun at least twice until it is fine and smooth. ^{hand-spun Navajo} all ~~weaving~~ yarn is one-ply except the 2-ply cords made for the selvages so characteristic of ^{the} Navajo products.

The quality of the wool determines the character of the yarn even more than the skill of the spinner. Coarse, short-fibered wool cannot be spun into smooth, fine yarn, while the long-fibered "Old Navajo" wool almost spins itself. >

It is possible that the Navajo might take up the use of the spinning-wheel now that they are not moving frequently and have the space available in a house. Rejection of the wheel was due to lack of room in the hogans, as well as portability.

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made for the selvages, so characteristic of hawaii
weaving.

The ^{quality} character of the wool, even more than the
skill of the spinner, determines the character of the
wool. Coarse, short fibered wool cannot be
spun into fine, smooth yarn, but the long
fibered wool, such as produced for the ^{the} "Old hawaii
wool, almost spins itself. This is why the
weavers objected to the introduction of the
Rambouillet type sheep.

Since the American occupation of the Southwest
traders & others have tried to introduce the
Spinning wheel, but the hawaii women have always
rejected it. The probable reason being lack of space
in the hogan & portability. Perhaps now that so
many hawaii move less frequently & have ^{room enough} ~~space~~ ~~in~~
in a modern house, they might be more interested
in this less laborious method of hand spinning.

In roving, the first ~~twisted~~ ^{twisted} strand, is attached to the spindle.

The Spindle is a round stick about 29 inches long with a disk wheel consists of a round stick about 25 to 30 inches long, pointed at both ends. ~~The stick is~~ The wheel, is a disk ^{flat} in the center of which a hole has been drilled to admit the stick. The wheel is securely fastened to the stick about 5 in from the bull end.

The spinner first attaches a roving, a twisted strand of carded wool, to the upper end of the spindle and with a hook the butt end resting on the ground ~~she~~ and a ^{spinning} ~~twisting~~ motion of the stick, she starts the roving onto the spindle.

Then ~~placing~~ resting the upper part of the spindle on her thigh, ~~and holding the roving~~ she rolls the spindle with the palm of her right hand, in a drawing motion towards her body, ^{free end of the} ~~and~~ with the roving held in her left hand out from the top end of the spindle, the twisting motion winds the roving onto the spindle. When one roving is wound, others are joined. There is always the stretching

which acts as a balance

~~Wool~~

In early times cards ~~were used~~ consisted of burrs held in place by strips of leather mounted ^{small} on boards with handles at one side. These were replaced when metal cards of American manufacture were procurable at the trading posts. When a weaver is ready to card her wool she first loosens it by hand, then combs it between carding tools until the hairs lie all in one direction. ~~The old cards~~

Carded wool emerges in the form of soft pads ready to be twisted into a cautious strand. /

Spinning

The Hawaiian spindle is more like those used by plain Indians, ~~than by~~ those of the Pueblo spinners, and its use is different.