

Further Steps in Honiton Lace





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To Elsie Luxton MBE, from a grateful student

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Foreword

This book continues from where my last, *Introduction to Honiton Lace*, broke off. It is not a book for beginners, but is intended for those who are familiar with flat Honiton lace and have had a little practice at making sewings, but who have not yet tackled any raised work. The designs show some of the more advanced Honiton techniques – mainly rolled and raised. The form of the book is the same as before, each section consisting of one pattern with diagrams and working instructions given in full detail, to help those who cannot attend a class. Each pattern is followed by a discussion of the working methods used, and their further application.

The photographs show the worked pieces, very much enlarged to present as much detail as possible, and I would like to thank the photographer, Peter Gamble of Hayle, for his skilled and painstaking work.

The patterns are progressive, in that techniques described earlier in the book are not always detailed again when they occur later. I would advise anyone who is completely new to raised Honiton to work through the first two patterns at least, before skipping to one of the later ones.

Lacemakers sometimes wonder where and when to raise parts of a pattern. There are no hard and fast rules on this subject. The raised ridges of Honiton lace have two functions; one is purely decorative, in that they give depth to an otherwise flat fabric

by emphasizing the outlines and internal lines of a design. This can be seen in the larger flowers and leaves of 'Summer Scene' (p. 31), most of which could more easily have been made by flat methods. In addition, the raised ribs and rolls form a convenient way of carrying threads from one part of a pattern to another – for instance, in 'Rosette' (p. 21), where otherwise each little section or 'tap' would have to be finished and sewn out separately. In some fine old Honiton laces every single outline was raised, and one can only marvel at the workmanship and discipline that produced such *chefs d'œuvre*, but these are exceptional. What one usually sees is a mixture of flat edges, rolls and ribs, some with a mainly practical purpose and others added just for effect. Many people feel that this variety gives the lace a livelier, less rigid appearance. There is much scope in the interpretation of a design once the techniques are at the worker's fingertips, and for many this freedom of choice is one of the attractions of making Honiton lace.

Another query which occasionally arises concerns the use of a coarse thread. In the past, a coarse thread was rarely included in raised work, but nowadays one often sees it on the non-raised edges of sprigs, particularly where the space between the raised edge and the plain edge of a braid is fairly wide, and around the edges of leaves with raised veins.

Threads

The patterns in this book have all been made with No. 170/2 Egyptian gassed cotton from Belgium (Egyptisch Katoen). Unfortunately this does not have a manufacturer's name, but it is available from most of the larger suppliers of

lacemaking materials, at the time of writing. If a different size or make of thread is used, the number of pairs quoted in the working instructions may have to be adjusted. Where a coarse thread was used, this was No. 50 sewing cotton.

Glossary of Working Methods

Back stitch

Process of using a hole twice. If hole has to be used more than twice, work fig. 1a, then repeat it on next visit to the hole, releasing the first loop and replacing the pin under the runners. Work fig. 1b the last time the hole is to be used.



Fig. 1a Beginning a back stitch. Twist runners once round pin and work back without using edge pair.

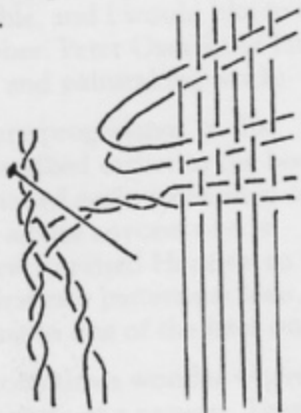


Fig. 1b Making up the back stitch. Remove pin, releasing loop from previous row, and replace it in the same hole under the runners. Make edge stitch.

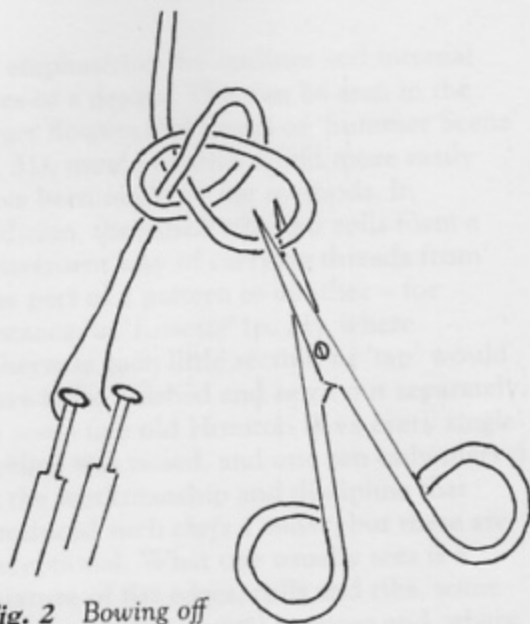


Fig. 2 Bowing off

Bowing off

Cutting off a pair so that the two threads are tied together at the same time. This is done by using a blunt pair of scissors (fig. 2).

Coarse pair

Made up of one coarse thread and one lace thread. The coarse pair is always worked in whole stitch.

Coarse thread

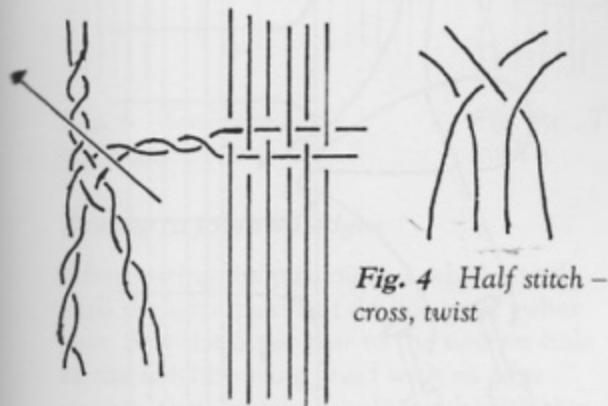
Another name for the gimp. When used, this is the outermost downright thread in Honiton braid.

Downrights

Passives

Edge stitch

Worked on the pinhole sides of Honiton braids and ribs. The runners are twisted three times and a pin is set under them, then a whole stitch and three twists are made with the runners and edge pair (fig. 3).

*Fig. 3* Edge stitch**Half stitch**

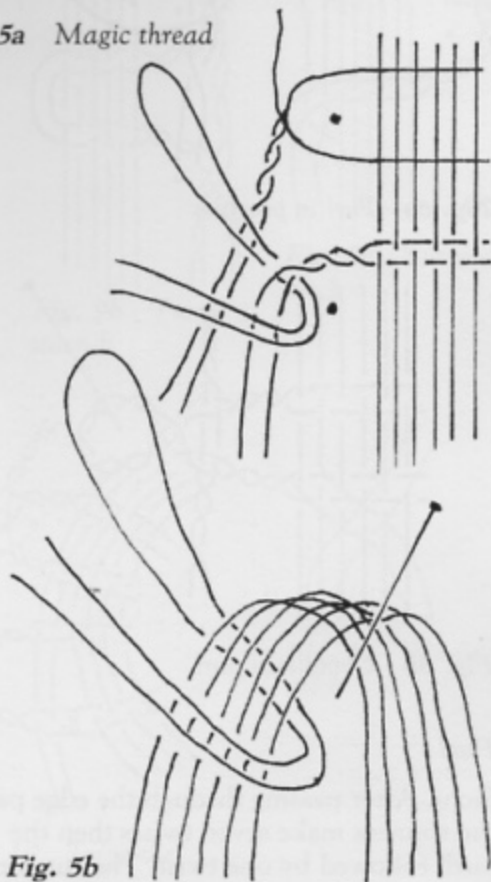
Net stitch. Cross, twist (fig. 4).

Fig. 4 Half stitch – cross, twist**Magic thread**

A loop of thread laid into the work to facilitate a later sewing, at points where such a sewing is likely to be a difficult one. Double a length of lace thread and slide it under the runner pair, either before or after making the edge stitch (fig. 5a).

Alternatively, if it is a starting pin, slide it under half the threads hanging round the pin (fig. 5b). Pin both the looped end and the free ends well out the way. When the sewing is to be made at this point, raise the pin, pass one of the bobbins of the pair to be sewn through the loop of the magic

thread (fig. 5c), and pull on its free ends. The loop will come out through the pinhole, bringing a loop of the bobbin thread with it. Remove the magic thread and finish the sewing in the usual way.

Fig. 5a Magic thread*Fig. 5b**Fig. 5c*

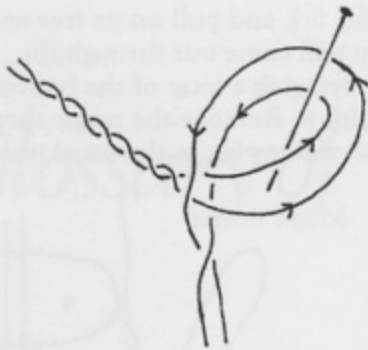


Fig. 6a Purl in progress

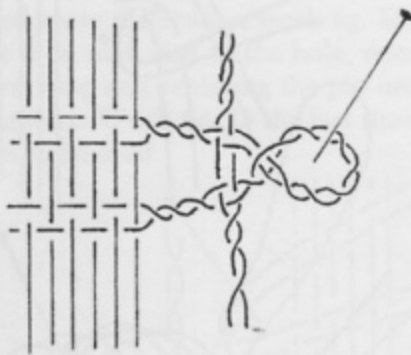


Fig. 6b Completed purl

Purl

Picot. After passing through the edge pair, the runners make seven twists then the purl, followed by one twist. The runners then return through the edge pair, and both pairs are twisted three times (figs 6a and b).

Rib

Ten stick or stem stitch. Narrow braid, having pinholes on one side only. On the other side turning stitches are made. (See *Turning Stitch* for alternative ways of working.)

Runners

Workers, leaders, weavers

Sewing

Attachment of a pair to a completed braid.

- (a) *Edge sewing*: ordinary sewing or flat sewing, made round edge of braid (fig. 7a).
- (b) *Top sewing*: raised sewing, made round either side bar of pinhole (fig. 7b).

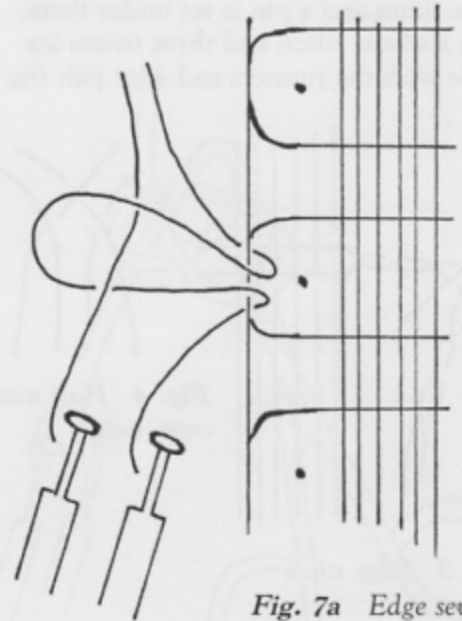


Fig. 7a Edge sewing

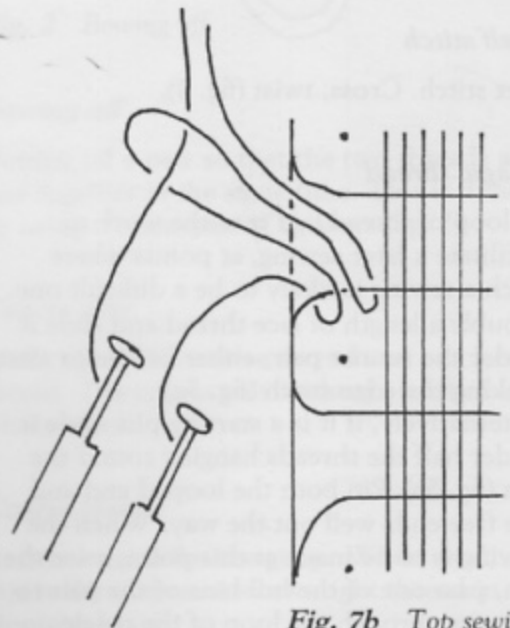


Fig. 7b Top sewing

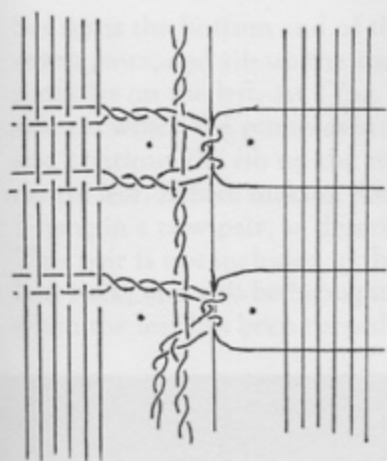


Fig. 8 Sewing to join two edges

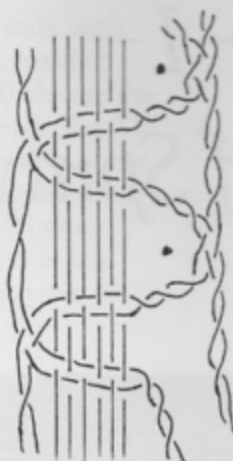


Fig. 9a Turning stitch a

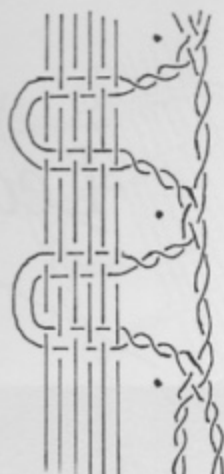


Fig. 9b Turning stitch b

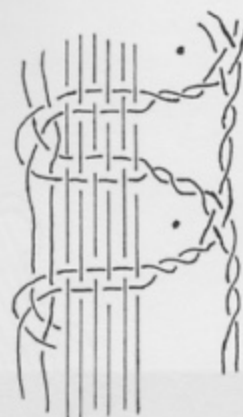


Fig. 9c Turning stitch c

Sewing to join two edges

After setting the pin, make a whole stitch with the edge pair, but do not twist either pair. Sew the outer pair to the nearest hole of the neighbouring braid with an edge sewing, then make a whole stitch with this and the next pair. Twist both pairs three times (fig. 8).

Turning stitch

Made on the plain side of a rib. There are many varieties, of which *a* and *b* below are the most popular for Honiton lace; *c* also has a following. The turning stitch used in this book is that described under *b*.

- (a) Work to the plain side, twist the runners once and leave them. Work back with the next pair (fig. 9a).
- (b) Work to the plain side, then work back with the same runners, i.e., the runners make two whole stitches with the last downright pair (fig. 9b).
- (c) Work to the plain side, making a whole stitch and a reversed half stitch with the last pair (cross, twist, cross, twist, cross). The inner of these two pairs works back (fig. 9c).



Fig. 10 Tying the runners

Tying the runners

A single knot made with the runners when they have passed back through the first downright (or coarse) pair, after making an edge stitch or sewing. Made at points where the clothwork might otherwise pull away from the edge (fig. 10).

Whole stitch

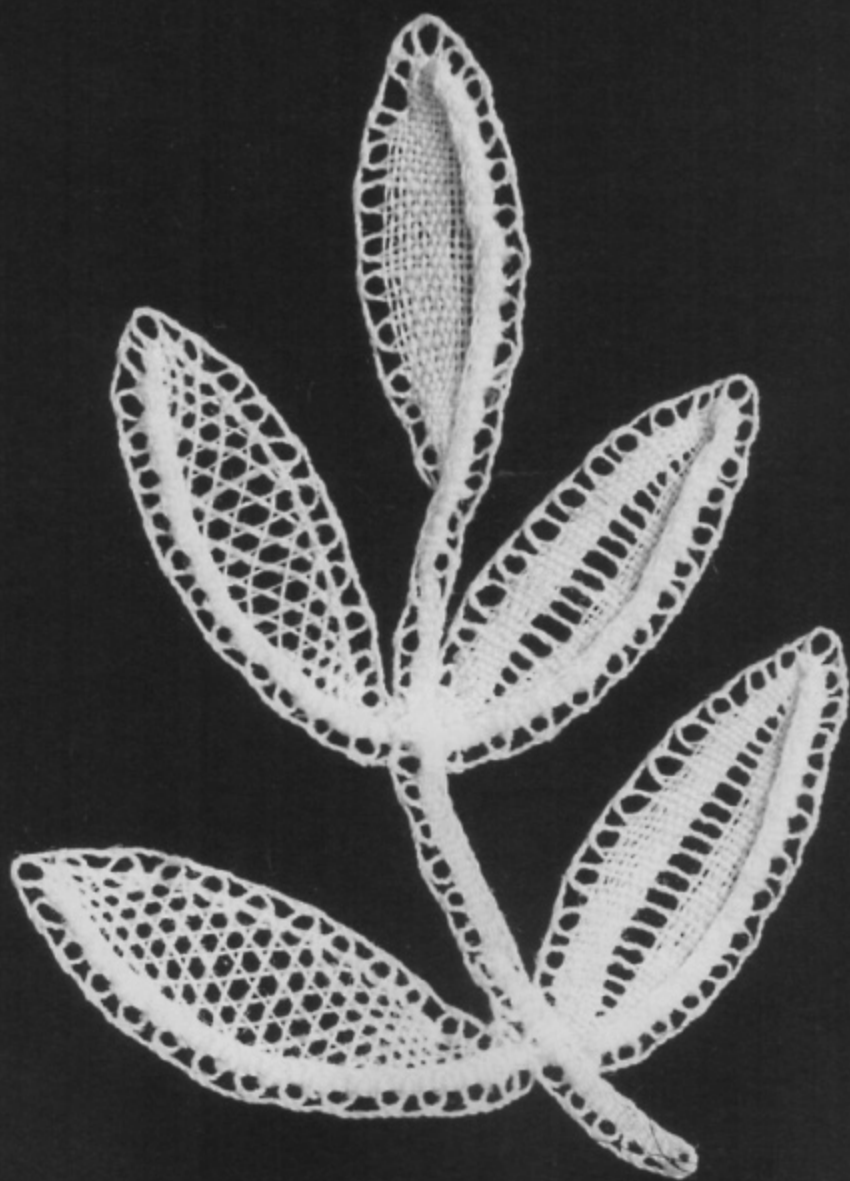
Cloth stitch or linen stitch. Cross, twist, cross (fig. 11).



Fig. 11 Whole stitch

-1-

Leaf Spray



Set up at the bottom end of the stalk with seven pairs, and rib up the stalk, making pinholes on the left. At 1 (fig. 14) change the side on which the pinholes are made (fig. 15) and continue the rib up the right side of the centre leaf. Before making the edge stitch at 2 hang in a new pair, as described below. This pair is not included in the rib but is laid back, and will be brought into use when the leaf has been turned.



Fig. 14

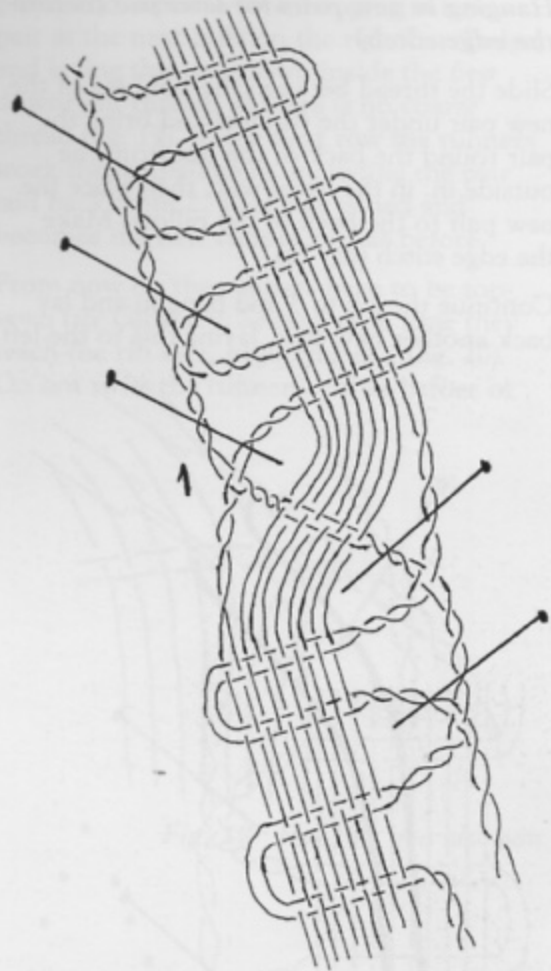


Fig. 15 Changing the pinhole side on a rib



Fig. 13 Pricking for Leaf Spray

Fig. 12 (left) Leaf Spray

Hanging in new pairs for later use (before the edge stitch)

Slide the thread between the bobbins of the new pair under the runners and bring the pair round the back of the pin from the outside in, in the usual way, then place the new pair to the back of the pillow. Make the edge stitch (fig. 16).

Continue the rib to 3 and hang in and lay back another new pair, laying this to the left

(as you look at it) of the pair hung in at 2. Continue the rib to 4 and, after making the edge stitch, lay back a pair from the rib (see below), placing this pair to the left of the pair hung in at 3.

Laying out pairs from a rib for later use

Having made the edge stitch, and before working back, take the first downright pair next to the pin and lay it to the back of the pillow (fig. 17).

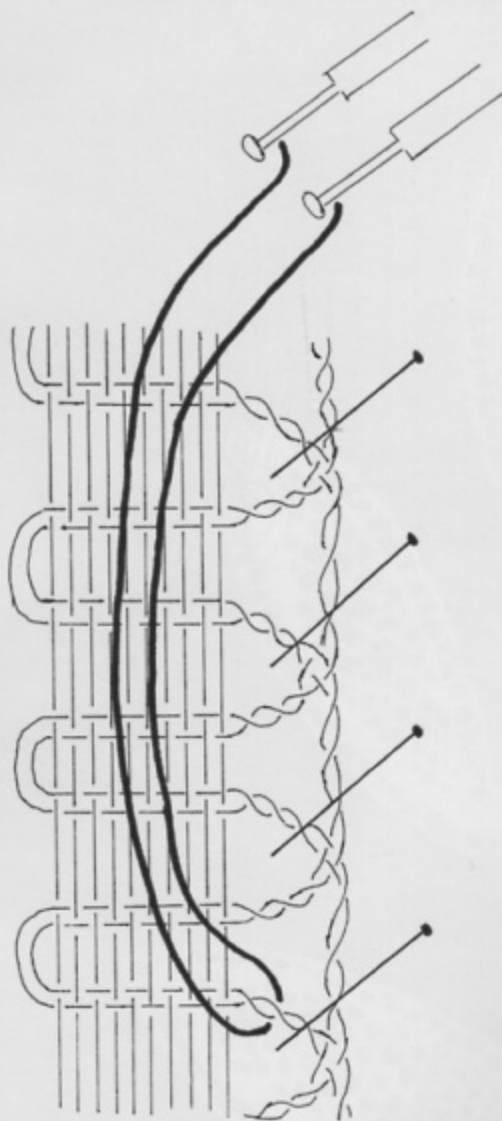


Fig. 16 Hanging in a new pair for later use

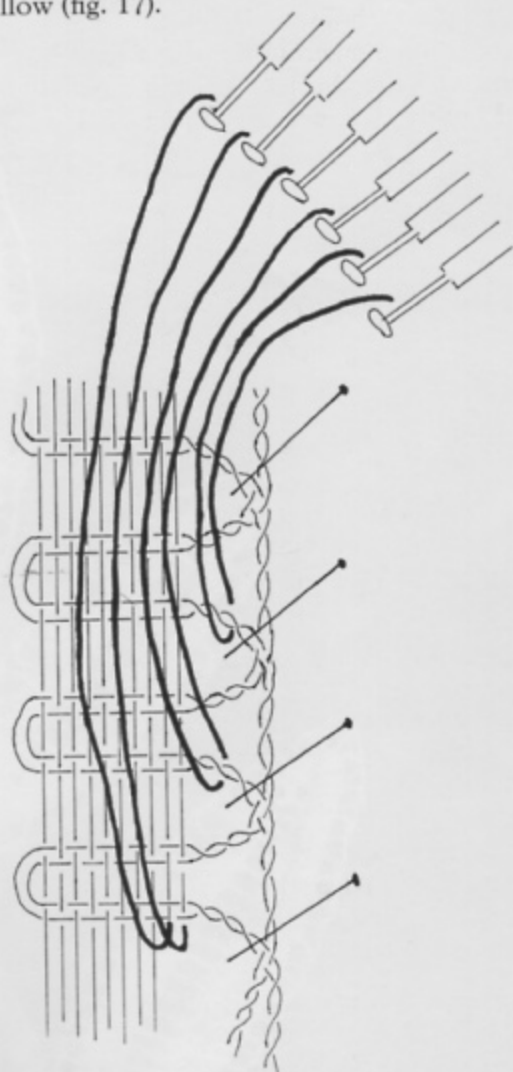


Fig. 17 Laying out a pair from a rib for later use

Work the rib to 5, and after making the edge stitch here, turn the pillow and tidy the pins (remove every alternate pin and push the remaining ones down into the pillow, leaving the last three or four pins standing). The pairs which were put back will now lie to the left of the six pairs in use.

Work the runners from 5 through the first downright pair and tie them, making sure that the knot sits well up against the inside of the pin. Whole-stitch the tied runners through the remaining three downright pairs, and also through the pair which was laid back at 4. Leave the runners. Tie a

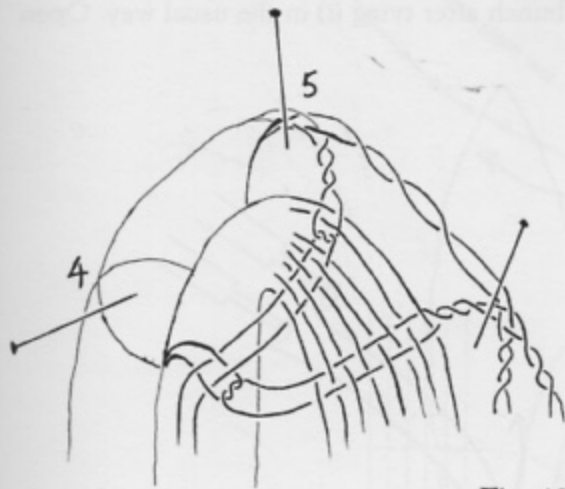


Fig. 18

single knot firmly with the pair from 4 to keep the runners in place; *these now become a downright pair, and the tied pair are used as runners to work in whole stitch to the right edge*, where they make the usual pin and edge stitch. (In fig. 18 the rib is shown only in outline for the sake of clarity.)

Work towards the rib side again, going through the downrights and the old runners, and through the pair which was laid back from 3. Tie a single knot firmly with the pair from 3 to keep the runners in

place, and repeat * to *, hanging in a new pair at the next hole on the right-hand edge, and laying this pair down inside the first downright thread, as there is no coarse thread (fig. 19). In the next row the runners work through all pairs, including the pair laid back from 2. This pair is tied and becomes the new runner pair as before.

From now on the runners have to be top-sewn (see Glossary, Sewing) each time they reach the rib side, beginning at 1 (fig. 20). Do not twist the runners, either before or

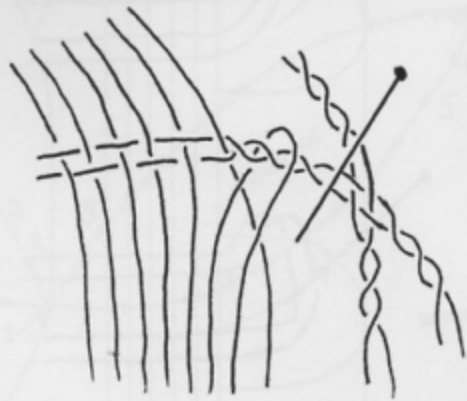


Fig. 19 Hanging in a new pair

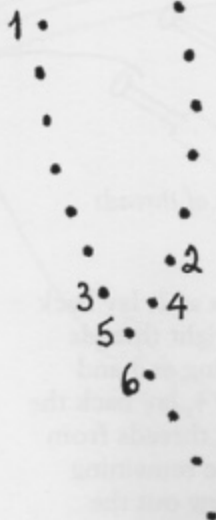


Fig. 20

after the sewing. Do not miss any of the rib holes. Remember to replace the pin after each sewing and, if you have sewn into the upper bar of the pinhole, make sure that the sewn runners are not inadvertently brought round the outside of the pin before working back (fig. 21).

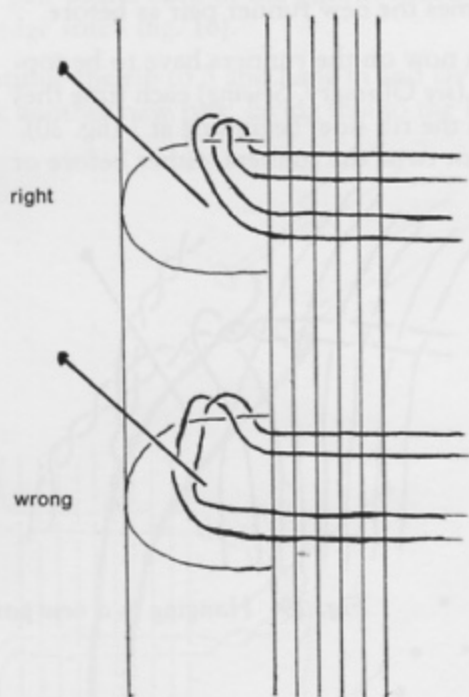
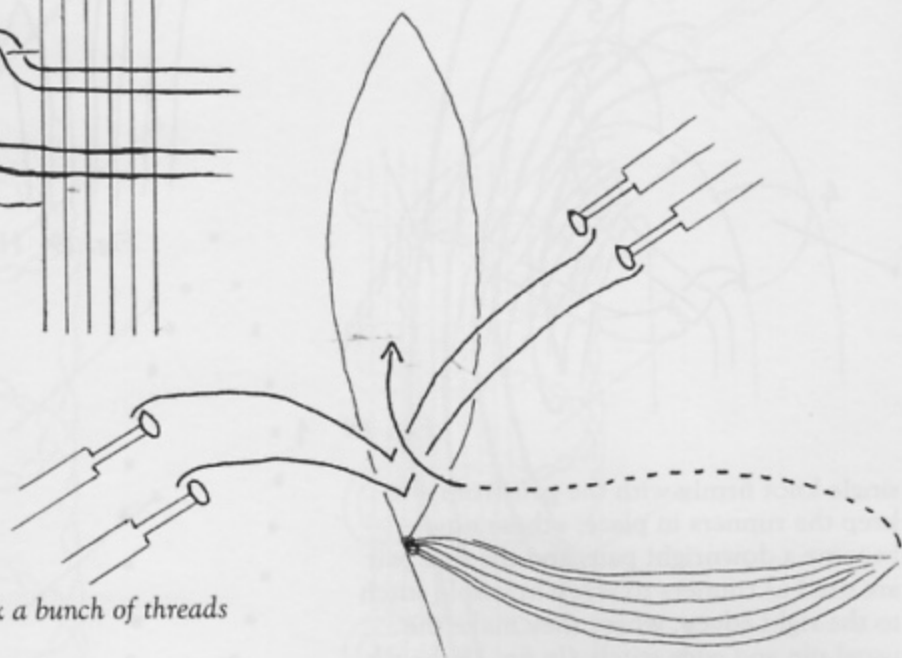


Fig. 21

Fig. 22 Tying back a bunch of threads over a braid

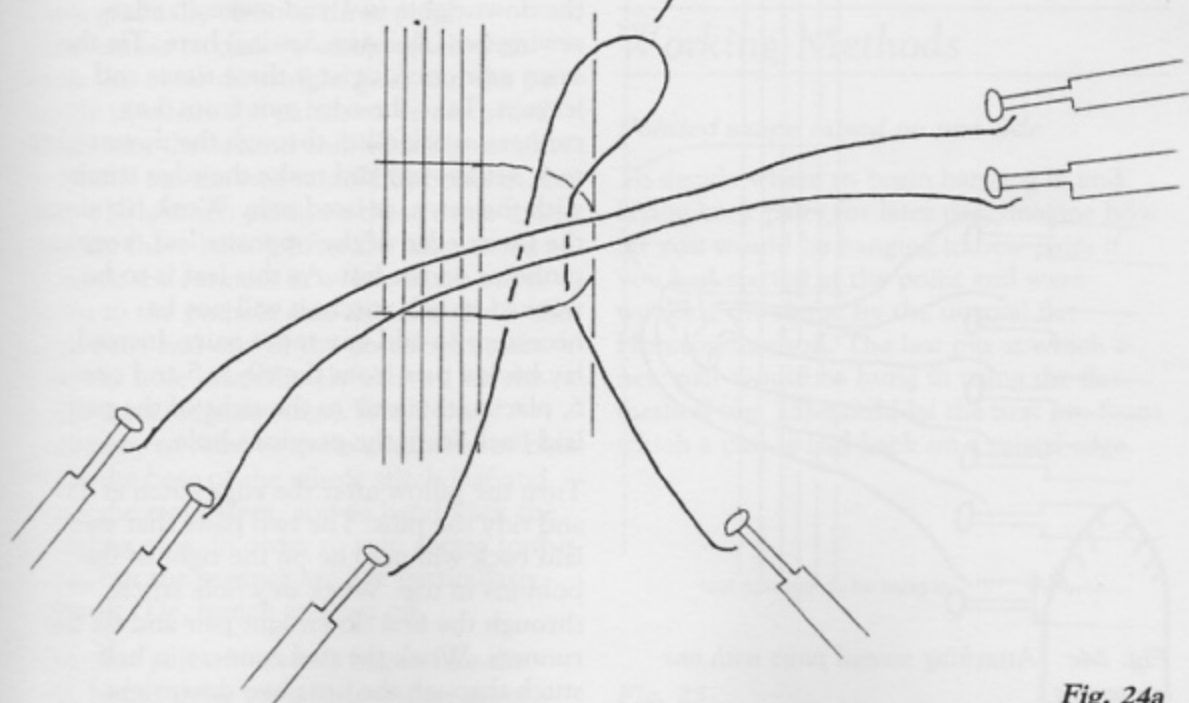
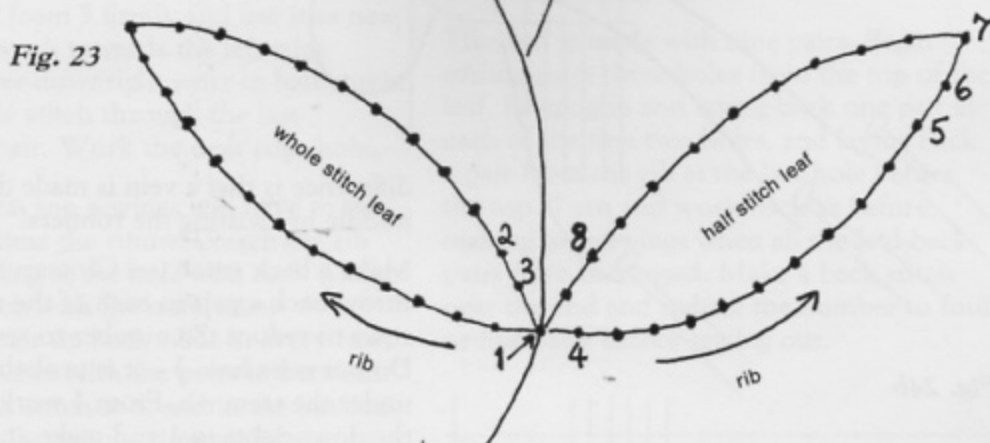
After making the edge stitch at 2, lay back the second and third downright threads from the left. After the sewing at 3 and again after the edge stitch at 4, lay back the second and third downright threads from each side. Work through the remaining three downright pairs and sew out the

runners round the upper bar of 5. Sew out the outer left downright pair round the lower bar of 5, leave the next downright pair unsewn, and sew out the next pair round the same bar. The right edge pair is sewn out into the upper bar of 6. Replace pins 5 and 6, pulling the sewn pairs (including the single unsewn pair) over to the right side of the leaf in order to leave the pinhole edge on the rib side clear. Lay aside the last two pairs that were thrown back on the left side of the leaf, and bow off the other three pairs that were thrown back, trimming the ends off close to the work. Tidy the pins. Tie and bunch the sewn-out pairs (including the unsewn pair in the bunch after tying it) in the usual way. Open



the two pairs that were laid aside, placing one bobbin from each pair on each side of the leaf (fig. 22). Lay the bunch back over the leaf and tie each of the opened-out pairs three times over the bunch. Bow off the bobbins, and trim the ends close to the knots.

Work the whole stitch leaf of the pair below the completed leaf. Top-sew the pairs needed for the rib into hole 1 (fig. 23), three pairs round one bar, four pairs round the other; each set may be attached with only one sewing here (figs. 24a, b and c). Lay the pairs over the plain side of the stalk and rib the lower edge of the leaf. Follow the instructions for the first leaf – the same number of pairs are used, the only

*Fig. 24a*

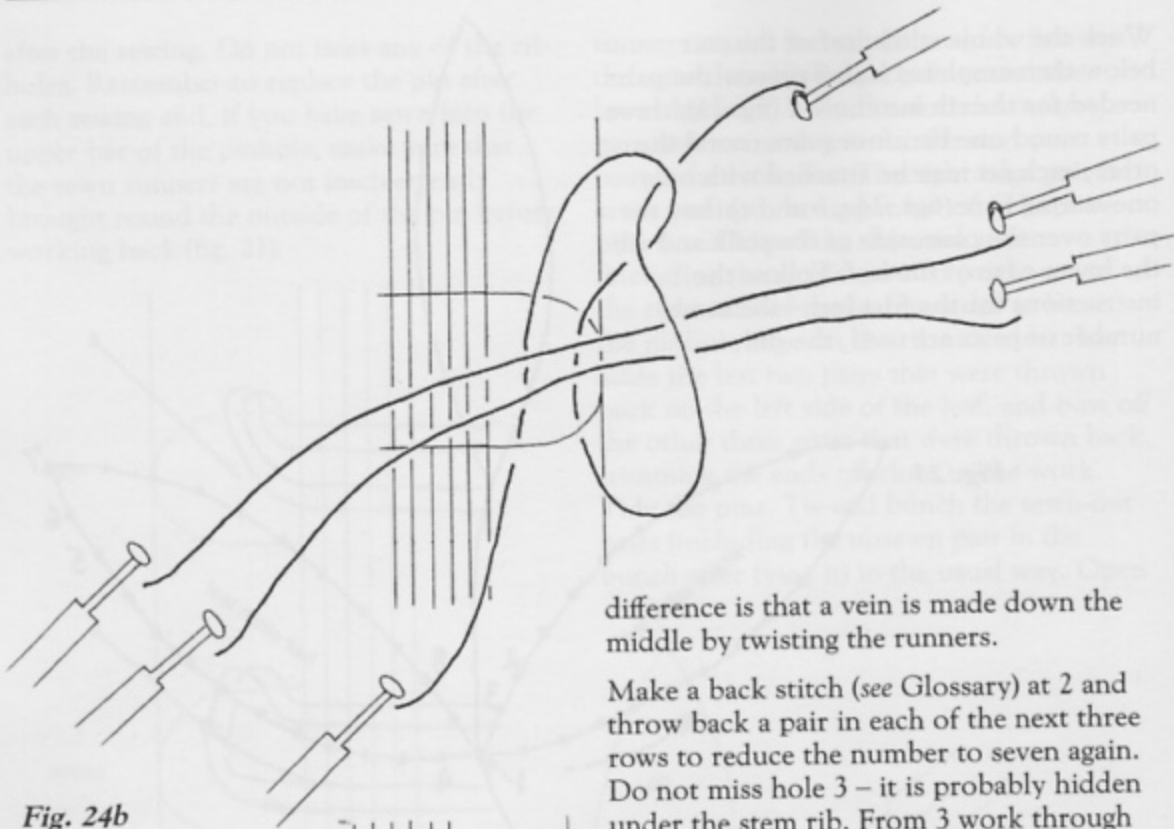


Fig. 24b

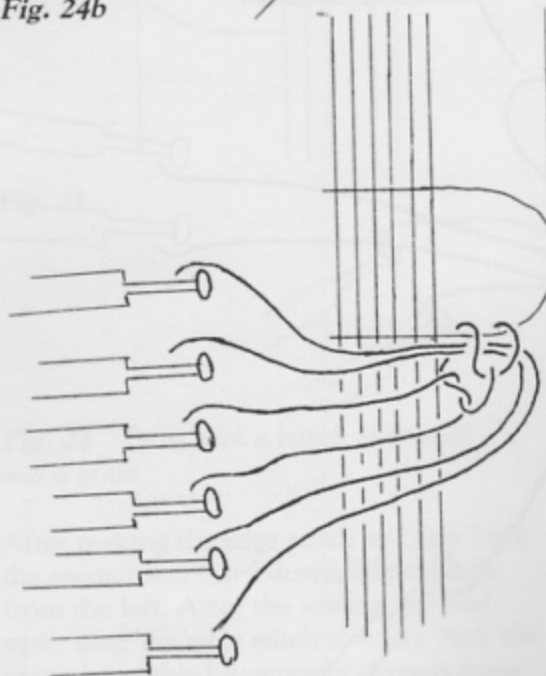


Fig. 24c Attaching several pairs with one top sewing

difference is that a vein is made down the middle by twisting the runners.

Make a back stitch (see Glossary) at 2 and throw back a pair in each of the next three rows to reduce the number to seven again. Do not miss hole 3 – it is probably hidden under the stem rib. From 3 work through the downrights to 1 and make an edge sewing (see Glossary, Sewing) here. Tie the sewn pair once, twist it three times and leave it. Take the edge pair from 3 as runners, work them through the downrights to 4, set the pin and make the edge stitch with the sewn, twisted pair. Work rib along the lower edge of the opposite leaf, keeping pinholes on the left. As this leaf is to be worked in half stitch, it will not be necessary to add any more pairs. Instead, lay back a pair from the rib at 5 and one at 6, placing this pair to the right of the pair laid back from the previous hole.

Turn the pillow after the edge stitch at 7 and tidy the pins. The two pairs that were laid back will now lie on the right of the bobbins in use. Work in whole stitch through the first downright pair and tie the runners. Work the tied runners in half stitch through the next two downright

pairs, and in whole stitch through the pair laid back from 6. Leave the runners. Tie the pair from 6 firmly and use it as new runners to work in half stitch towards the left edge through two downright pairs, and in whole stitch through the last downright pair. Work the next edge hole.

Return in whole stitch through the first downright pair, in half stitch through the next three pairs, and in whole stitch through the pair from 5. Leave the runners. Tie the pair from 5 firmly and use it as new runners to work towards the left edge through three downright pairs in half stitch, and in whole stitch through the last downright pair. Work the next edge hole.

From now on top sewings will have to be made each time the runners reach the rib side, beginning at the hole next to 5. Make a whole stitch with the outermost downright pair on both sides in every row, and half stitches with the pairs in between. Make a back stitch at 8, and in the last few rows gradually remove three pairs. (Remember to make a whole stitch with both the outer downright pair, and the pair inside it, where the pair is to be discarded. Then take the second and third downright bobbins, i.e. the two middle bobbins of the two whole stitch pairs, tie these three times and lay them back.) After the last sewing at 4, work the runners in whole stitch once more to the pinhole side and sew these, the edge pair, and one of the downright pairs into the hole immediately above 1 on the main stem (edge sewings). It will be necessary to remove quite a number of pins from the base of the whole stitch leaf and from the main stem, and to bend back the standing pins, in order to gain access to this hole, but the sewings are not particularly difficult. Tie, bunch and cut off.

The next pair of leaves is begun like the last, but as these are a little wider, more

pairs will be needed. The whole stitch leaf uses twelve pairs; begin hanging in one hole earlier on the rib side, so that three new pairs are hung in and one pair is laid back out of the rib. On the pinhole side one new pair is hung in at each of two consecutive holes after the top of the leaf has been turned. Make a back stitch on the pinhole side near the bottom of the leaf, and gradually reduce to seven pairs before crossing over and ribbing up the lower side of the half stitch leaf.

This leaf is made with nine pairs. Begin adding pairs three holes from the top of the leaf, hanging in and laying back one pair at each of the first two holes, and laying back a pair from the rib at the last hole before the top. Turn and work back as before, making top sewings when all the laid-back pairs have been used. Make a back stitch near the end and reduce the number to four or five pairs before sewing out.

Working Methods

Pointed shape raised on one side

To decide where to begin hanging in and laying back pairs for later use, imagine how far you would be hanging in new pairs if you had started at the point and were working the shape by the normal flat Honiton method. The last pin at which a new pair would be hung in using the flat method (fig. 25) would be the first pin from which a pair is laid back on a raised edge.

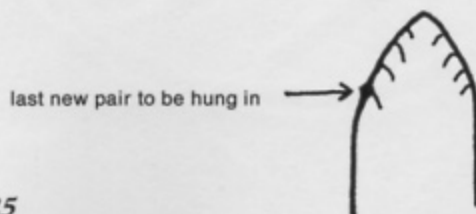


Fig. 25

Laying out pairs from a rib for later use

Whether and where to do this depends on the thickness of the rib and on the shape being worked. If the shape comes to a very narrow point (fig. 26a), too many pairs left in the rib when the tip is reached would look clumsy. However, in a shape like fig. 26b, no pairs would be laid back at all from the rib; instead a new pair would be hung in and laid back at every hole except that at the tip.

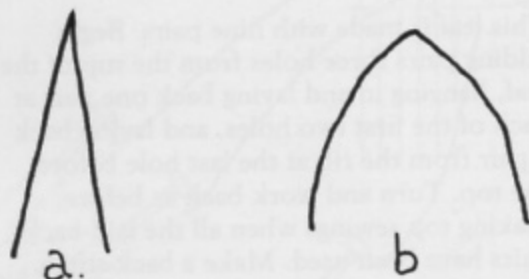


Fig. 26

Uneven clothwork

Beginners sometimes find small holes appearing at the places where pairs that were laid back are tied and brought into use as runners. This could be either because the knot was not tied firmly enough, or (and more likely) because the runners that were abandoned here have been pulled and have dragged the knot down. After tying the knot, give another little tug to the old runners in the direction in which they have

been travelling, and then gently tighten the knot again. Try to avoid pulling the abandoned runners for several rows after they have become passive – not very easy if your tension is good.

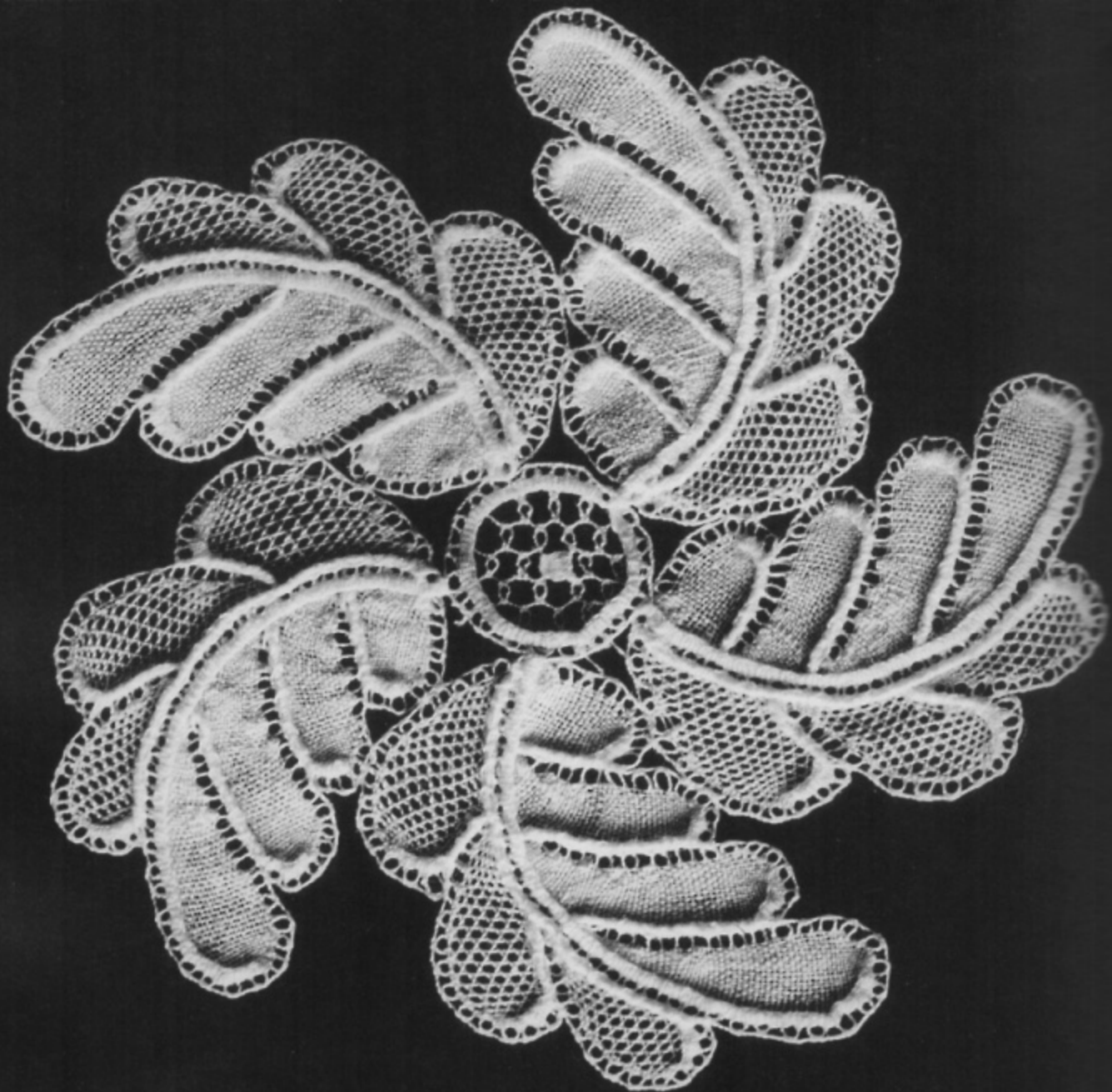
Some workers like to place the abandoned runners out over the pin from which the new pair is hanging, so that they do not drag on it while it is being tied and the first row is worked. This is quite satisfactory provided one remembers to replace the old runner pair before the next row!

If small holes persist in spite of all your efforts, the problem can be avoided by sewing the runners into the rib when they have passed through the new pair. In that case the new pair is not tied, but enters the clothwork as a downright pair and, after being sewn, the runners work back to the pinhole side.

Honiton half stitch braid

A development in recent years has been the omission of the twist given to the runners at the beginning of the row, after they have passed through the whole stitch (or coarse) pair. This seems to have very little effect on the appearance of the braid. Some workers feel that it gives a closer connection between the straight pair and the fabric. Both methods are in use at present.

Fig. 27 (right) Rosette



Rosette

— 2 —

The method of working leaves, butterflies' and birds' wings, etc. in little sections called 'taps' is typical of raised and rolled Honiton lace. The motif, composed of five leaves, is designed to fit into a 7.5 cm (3 in.) diameter frame, box lid or paperweight, but for the purpose of learning the technique a single leaf can be made, and this would fit into a brooch, pendant frame or key-ring. To make a single leaf, hang seven pairs round a pin in hole 1 and work in rib up the middle vein of the leaf, keeping pinholes on the right and laying in two magic threads at the hole following 1. Then continue from * in the following instructions.

To work the whole motif

Hang seven pairs round pin 1 (fig. 29), at the same time laying in two magic threads (see Glossary), and rib clockwise round the central ring, keeping pinholes on the outer side. After the last pin, work one more row,

Fig. 29

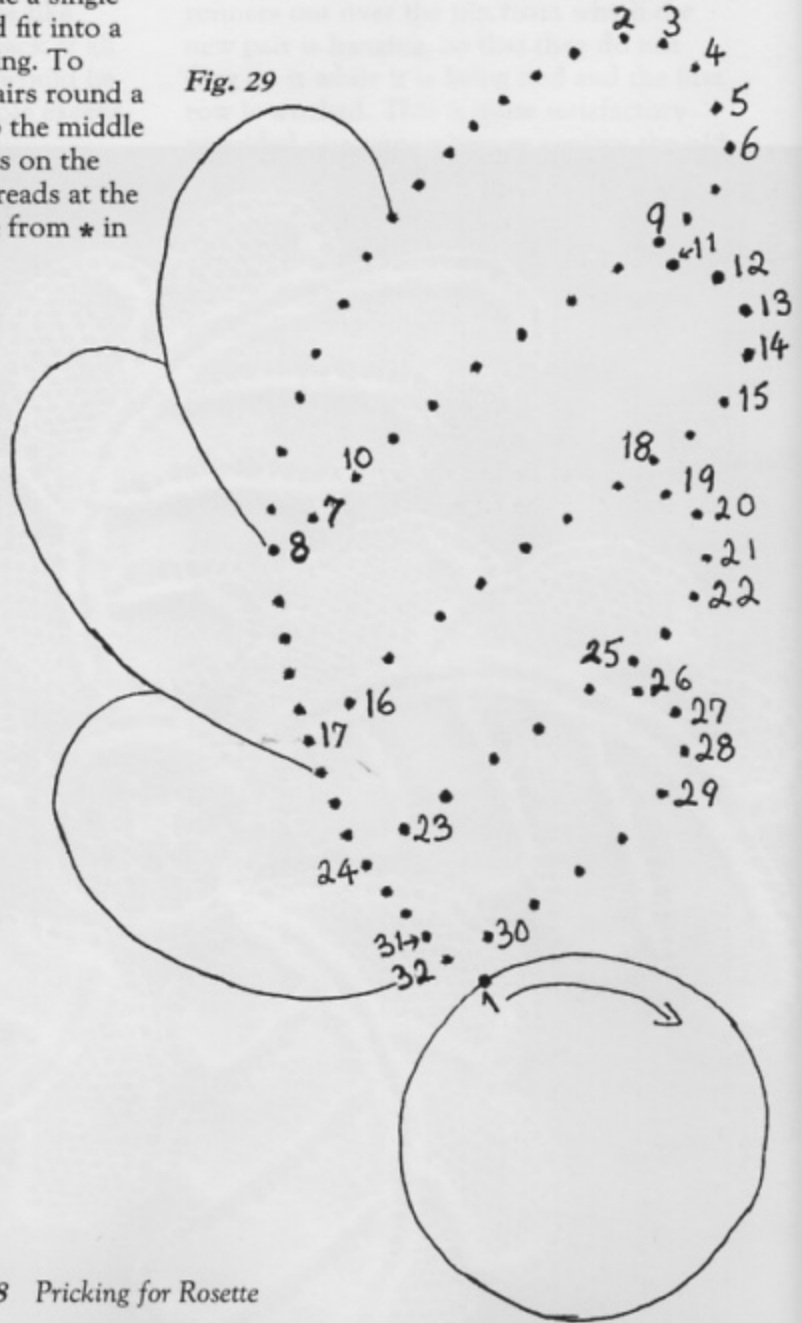


Fig. 28 Pricking for Rosette

taking the runners to the plain side. Sew the runners and also the edge pair on the pinhole side into 1, using the magic threads. Tie both sewn pairs twice. Lay all the threads to the right of the rib just made, ready to work the mid-rib of the tap leaf. If you have raised pin 1 before joining the circle, be careful that the threads do not accidentally become hooked round this pin; they should all come out on the pinhole side between the last pin of the ring and pin 1. These pairs are used to rib up the centre vein of the leaf, with pinholes on the right. Give three twists to the first pair on the right, to be used as an edge pair, and use the outermost pair on the left as runners to work towards the right. Lay in two magic threads at the first pin. Continue the rib.

*Hang in and lay back a pair at 2 (fig. 16, p. 14). At 3, two new pairs are hung in and laid back – one before the edge stitch, and the other after the edge stitch has been made. This second pair is simply looped round the runners (second pair from edge) and laid back beside the first pair without first being guided round the pin (fig. 30). Hang in and lay back a new pair at 4 and, when the edge stitch has been made, lay back a pair from the rib (fig. 17, p. 14). Rib to 5 and make the edge stitch. Tidy the pins, leaving the last four or five standing, and turn the pillow. The pairs which were laid back now lie on the left of the rib pairs.

Work through the first downright pair and tie the runners. Work the tied runners through the remaining rib pairs, and also through all the pairs that were laid back. Leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed through, and use the tied pair as new

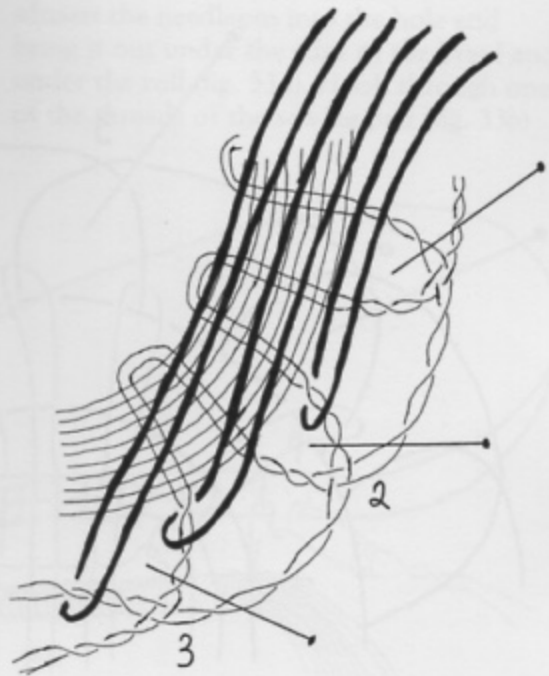


Fig. 30

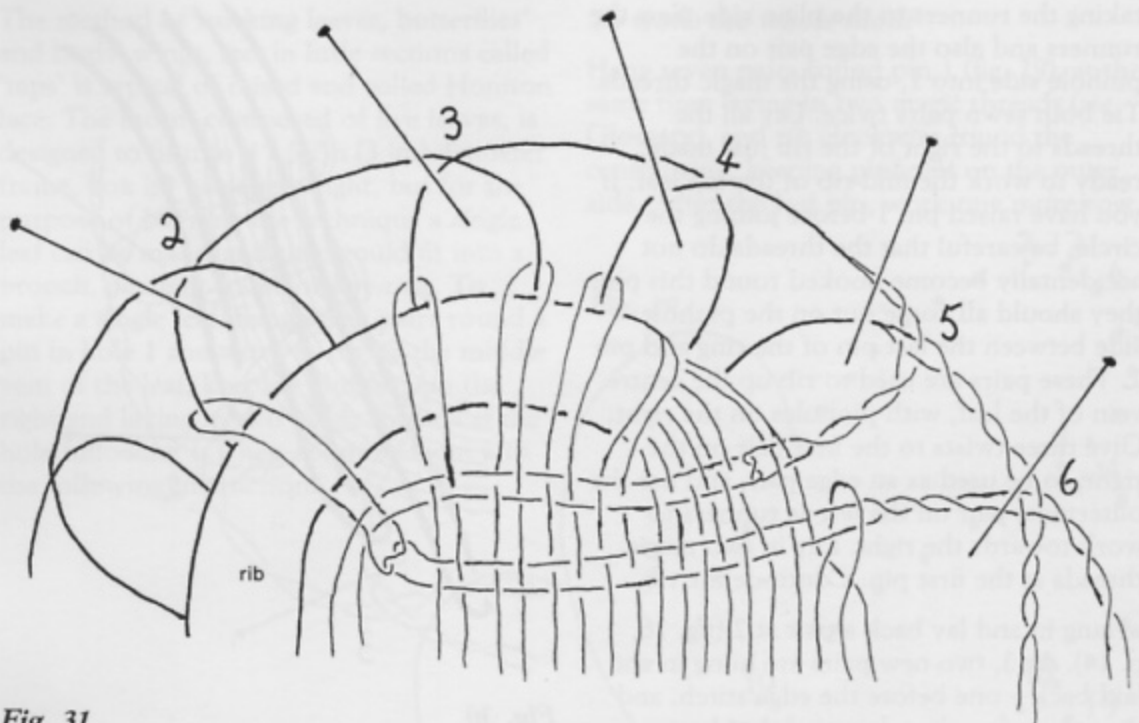


Fig. 31

runners to work to 6. Hang in a new pair here (fig. 31 – twelve pairs altogether). Tie the runners again at the beginning of the next row.

Continue working down the tap, making top sewings on the rib side – the first of these into the hole below 2. One or two back stitches will be needed on the pinhole side near the end, so that when the bottom of the tap is reached it will be possible to work from the last pinhole 7 (do not miss this hole: it is almost hidden by the rib) to 8, a little below the level of 7. At the same time gradually reduce the bobbins to seven pairs, throwing out the last of these surplus pairs in, or just above, the last row. Do not cut off this pair but lay it aside for possible use later.

******Tie the sewn runners at 8 twice, then pick up the remaining six pairs, lay them

between the bobbins of the tied pair, and tie this pair again twice over the bunch. Do not cut off. Tidy the pins, bow off all the discarded pairs (except the last pair that was set aside) and trim the ends off short.

The pairs are now 'rolled' up along the edge of the tap. Take one pair out of the bunch and lay it aside. Take another pair in one hand (usually the pair that was tied over the bunch, unless this has a knot coming up). Take the remainder of the bunch in the other hand and wind the single pair repeatedly and closely round the bunch, making a tight roll to reach to 9. To make the roll neat and even, it helps to have all the bobbins in the bunch level. Sew the winding pair with an edge sewing at 9, tie it twice, twist it and leave it on the right of the

roll pairs; it will be the edge pair for the next section of rib (fig. 32). Replace pin 9.

The pair left out at the beginning of the roll is now used to sew the roll to the holes along the side of the tap; when doing so, miss hole 7. Remove the pin from 10.

*Insert the needlepin into the hole and bring it out under the edge of the braid and under the roll (fig. 33a). Hook through one of the threads of the sewing pair (fig. 33b)

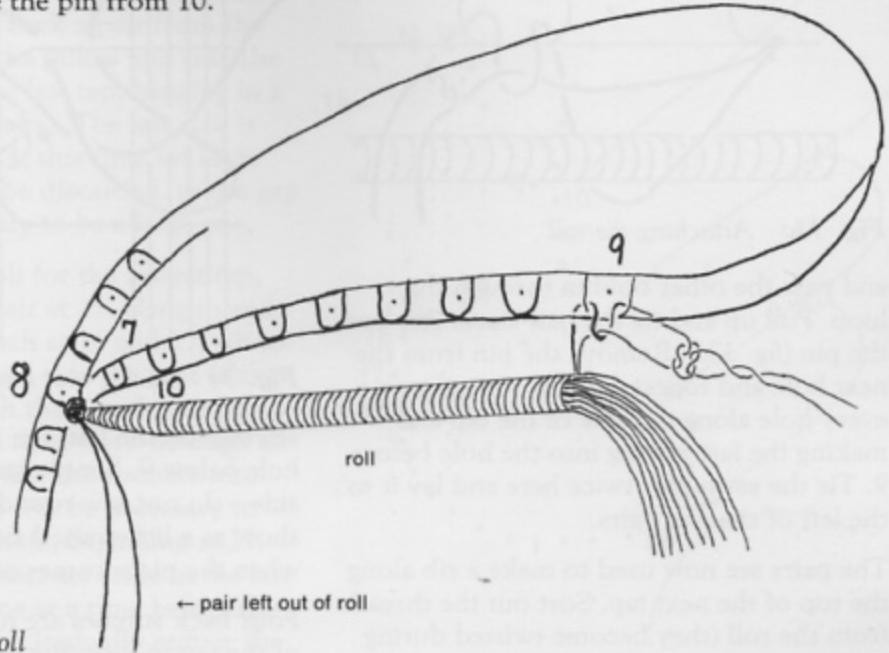


Fig. 32 Making a roll

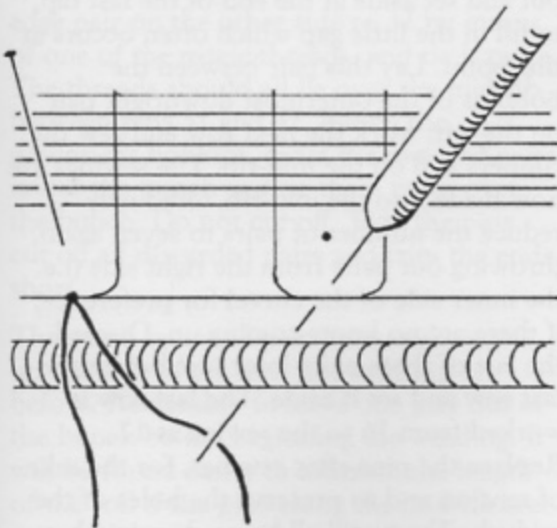


Fig. 33a

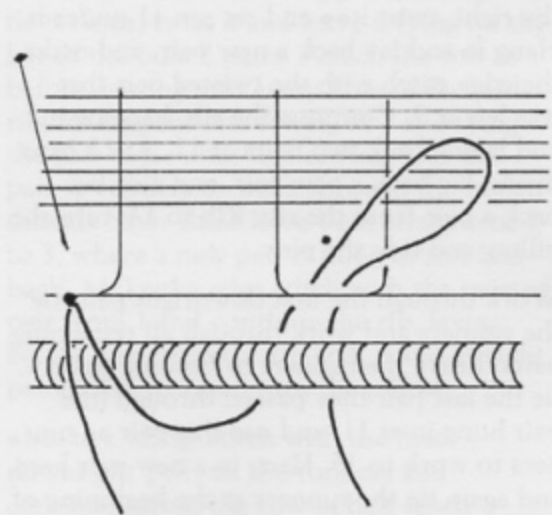


Fig. 33b

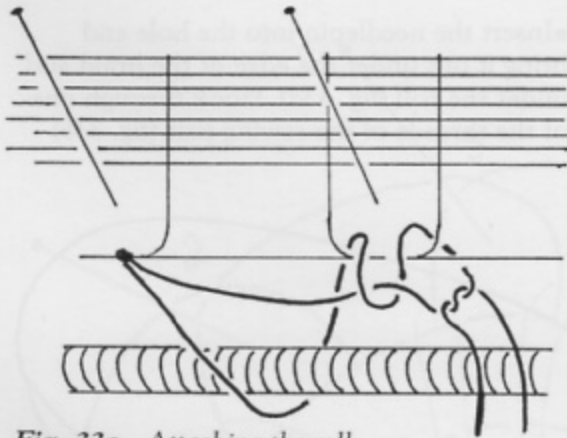


Fig. 33c Attaching the roll

and pass the other bobbin through the loop. Pull up and tie the pair once. Replace the pin (fig. 33c). Remove the pin from the next hole and repeat from *, sewing into every hole along the side of the tap and making the last sewing into the hole before 9. Tie the sewn pair twice here and lay it to the left of the roll pairs.

The pairs are now used to make a rib along the top of the next tap. Sort out the threads from the roll (they become twisted during the making of the roll) so that they lie reasonably flat. Work the pair used to sew the roll as runners through the roll pairs to the right, twist it** and set pin 11 under it. Hang in and lay back a new pair, and make the edge stitch with the twisted pair that was left at 9. Continue the rib, hanging in and laying back two pairs at 12. At 13 hang in and lay back a new pair, and also lay back a pair from the rib. Rib to 14, turn the pillow and tidy the pins.

Work through the first downright pair, tie the runners and work through all remaining pairs. Leave the runners to become passive, tie the last pair they passed through (the pair hung in at 11) and use this pair as runners to work to 15. Hang in a new pair here, and again tie the runners at the beginning of the next row (twelve pairs). Continue the tap, making pinholes on the right and top

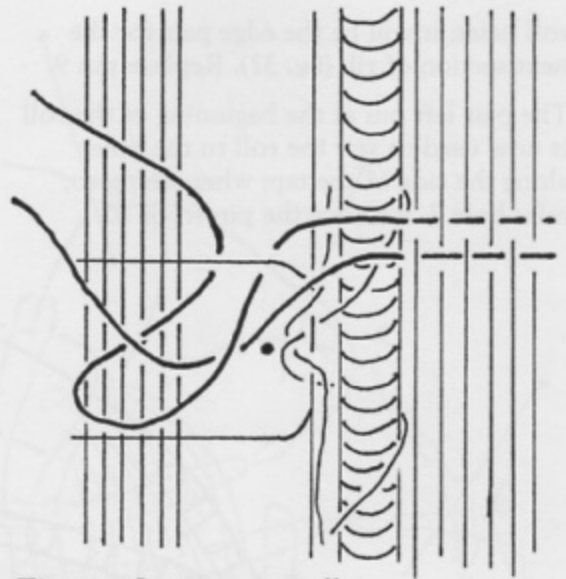


Fig. 34 Sewing over a roll

sewings on the left, the first of these at the hole below 9. Simply ignore the roll on this side – do not sew round it (fig. 34); it will show as a little raised ridge on the right side when the piece comes off the pillow.

Four back stitches are needed near the end of the tap to keep the weaving level. After sewing into 7, work to the pinhole side and, before returning, bring down the pair laid out and set aside at the end of the last tap, to fill in the little gap which often occurs at this point. Lay this pair between the bobbins of the outermost downright pair on the left, work the next row and sew the runners at 8 on the mid-rib. The sewings are now made into the mid-rib. Gradually reduce the number of pairs to seven again, throwing out pairs from the right side (i.e. the inner side of the curve) for preference, if there are no knots coming up. Discard the last of these pairs in or just before the last row and set it aside. The last row is worked from 16 to the sewing at 17. Replace the pins after sewings, for the sake of tension and to preserve the holes of the mid-rib. These will all be used again when the half stitch section is made.

Work the next roll similarly, repeating ** to ** above, 16 and 17 corresponding with 7 and 8, and 18 corresponding with 9. This tap is a little more sloping at the top, and slightly narrower than the last. Hang in and lay back a new pair at 19 and 20; after the edge stitch at 20, lay back a pair from the rib. Rib to 21, turn the pillow and tidy the pins. Work as for the last tap, hanging in a new pair at 22 (ten pairs). The last row is worked from 23 to 24; this time set aside the last two pairs to be discarded, as the gap in the next tap is likely to be a large one.

When making the roll for the lowest tap, sew in the winding pair at 25. Hang in and lay back two pairs each at 26 and 27, rib to 28, turn the pillow and tidy the pins (eleven pairs). Work through the first downright pair, tie the runners, then work through all remaining pairs and sew the runners into the hole below 25. It will be necessary to back-stitch at every hole, beginning at 29. The two discarded pairs set aside in the last tap are brought in one at a time before the sewings at 23 and 24. Gradually reduce the number of pairs to seven again. After making up the back stitch at 30, work to 31, sew, and tie the sewn pair twice. Sew the edge pair on the other side to 32 by means of one of the magic threads, and tie it twice. The threads should all lie over the mid-rib between pins 31 and 32. Bunch the downright bobbins, cross the two tied pairs under the bunch and tie them twice over the bunch. Do not cut off. Tidy the pins, cut off all discarded pairs and trim the ends short.

The seven bunched pairs now make a roll up the side of the mid-rib, working as before. Remember to leave one pair out of the bunch before beginning the winding. It will be found easier to estimate the length of the roll if the pins along the mid-rib are raised; the roll can then be laid against the pins every now and then while it is being

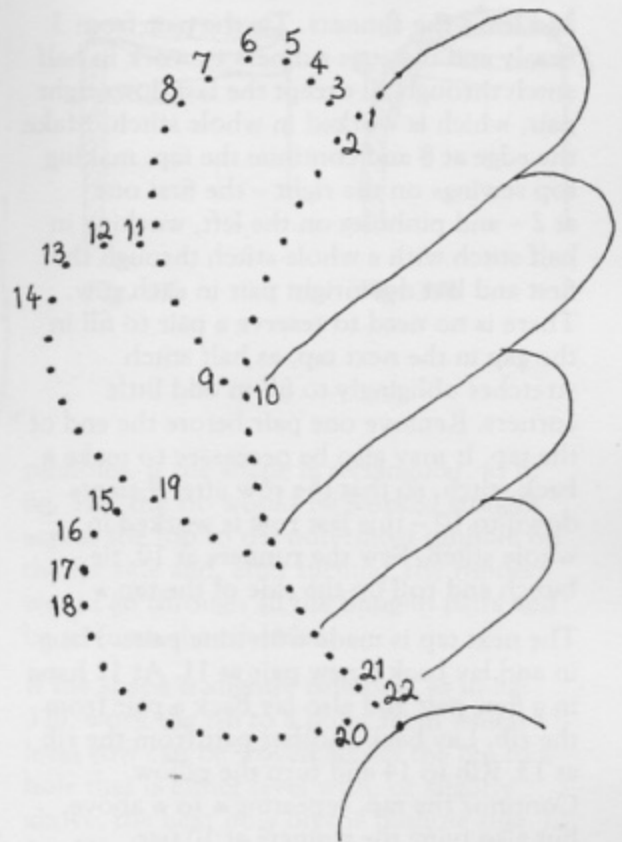


Fig. 35

made. Sew in the winding pair at 1 (fig. 35), tie it twice, twist it and leave it lying on the left of the bunch pairs. Attach the roll as before, sewing into every hole of the mid-rib, making the last sewing at 2 and tying the pair twice after this sewing. Use this pair as runners to work through the bunch threads (after these have been straightened) to 3, where a new pair is hung in and laid back. Make the edge stitch with the twisted pair from 1 and continue the rib, laying back a pair from the rib at 4, 5 and 6 (eight pairs). Rib to 7 and turn the pillow.

*Make a whole stitch with the first downright pair, tie the runners and continue across the row in half stitch through all except the last pair (hung in at 3). Work through this pair in whole stitch

and leave the runners. Tie the pair from 3 firmly and use it as runners to work in half stitch through all except the last downright pair, which is worked in whole stitch. Make the edge at 8 and continue the tap, making top sewings on the right – the first one at 2 – and pinholes on the left, working in half stitch with a whole stitch through the first and last downright pair in each row. There is no need to reserve a pair to fill in the gap in the next tap, as half stitch stretches obligingly to fill in odd little corners. Remove one pair before the end of the tap. It may also be necessary to make a back stitch, so that the row after 9 slants down to 10 – this last row is worked in whole stitch. Sew the runners at 10, tie, bunch and roll up the side of the tap.*

The next tap is made with nine pairs. Hang in and lay back a new pair at 11. At 12 hang in a new pair and also lay back a pair from the rib. Lay back another pair from the rib at 13. Rib to 14 and turn the pillow. Continue the tap, repeating * to * above, but also tying the runners at 10 (see Glossary, *Tying the Runners*) and throwing out two pairs, to reduce to seven pairs again before the end of the tap.

For the last tap hang in and lay back one new pair at 15, and one new pair and one pair out of the rib at each of 16 and 17. Rib to 18 and turn the pillow (ten pairs). Work through all pairs (making a whole stitch with the first and last) and sew the runners at 19. Continue the tap as before, but reduce the number of pairs gradually until only four or five pairs remain at the end. Arrange the rows so that after pin 20, holes 21 and 22 are still available. Work the last row in whole stitch and sew the runners, and perhaps one middle downright pair, at 21. Sew the edge pair to 22, using the remaining magic thread. Tie all sewn and unsewn pairs three times. Ensure that all these pairs are lying between pins 21 and 22

over the whole stitch part of the leaf. Bunch the downrights, cross the two outer sewn pairs under the bunch, tie them three times over the bunch and cut off.

Sew seven pairs into the equivalent of hole 1 (fig. 29) at the base of the next tap leaf, making three or four sewings and laying in the extra pairs needed, as shown in fig. 24. Work as for the last leaf. Where the taps come close to the previous leaf, join at one or two holes (see Glossary, *Sewing to Join Two Edges*).

Filling

This is 'Pin and Stitch'. Position the pillow so that there is a horizontal row of three holes across the top. The numerals in fig. 36 show the number of pairs and the places where they are to be sewn in (top sewings). Two pairs cross with a whole stitch and three twists; a pin is set between them and covered with a whole stitch and three twists. The pairs then divide and travel diagonally to a hole in the row below, where they meet pairs from a neighbouring pin. If preferred, the centre pin can be replaced with a leadwork, as in the model, fig. 27. X marks the holes where the pairs are sewn out.

Working Methods

Hanging in pairs for later use along a horizontal line

The tops of the taps in this pattern are slightly flattened, and in such places it is usually necessary to hang in and lay back at least two pairs at each hole, unless they are being worked in half stitch. Whether these are all new pairs, or whether some of them are laid back from the rib, depends on the number of pairs in the rib and on the shape

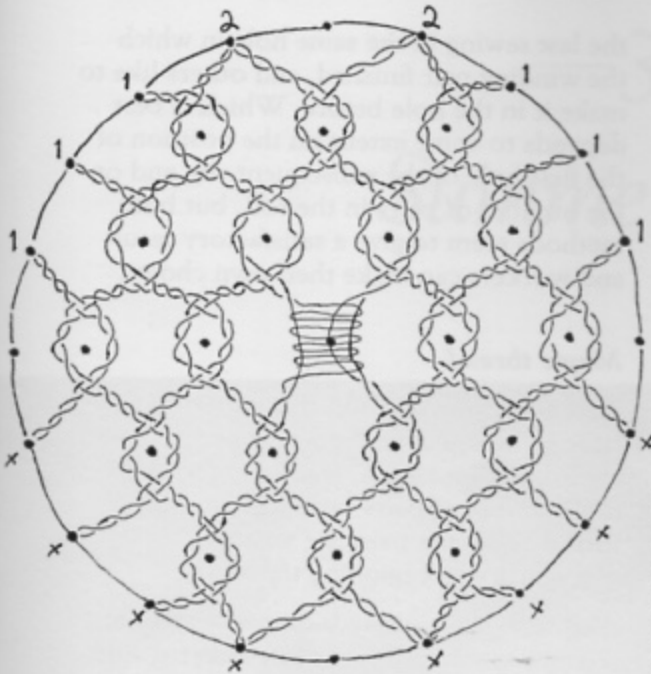


Fig. 36 Pin and Stitch filling

of the tap. The aim should be to hang in sufficient pairs to produce the desired density of clothwork and, if necessary, to reduce the thickness of the rib a little so that, when the pillow is turned, not too many pairs are left hanging on the pinhole side of the tap.

When the pillow has been turned, it is advisable to check that the hung-in pairs are still lying in order. Some workers like to tie the new pairs with a single knot before bringing them into use (to stop them from sliding), and some like to give a preliminary twist to the new pairs when working in half stitch, but neither of these methods is really necessary.

Working the tops of taps

How far the rib is worked across the top of the tap before turning, and how far the first row is to be worked once the pillow has been turned, depends on the shape of the top and on the relative position of the

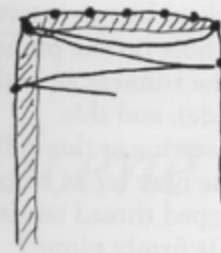


Fig. 37a

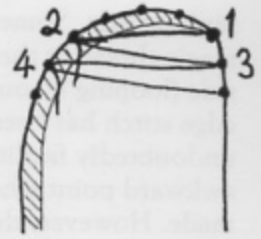


Fig. 37b

pinholes. If the shape is rectangular, as in fig. 37a, the rib would be worked straight across the top to the outermost pinhole on the far side and, after turning, the runners would go through all the hung-in pairs and be sewn on the rib side.

If the shape is slightly rounded, as in fig. 37b, work the rib to a point from which a level row can be woven across the tap to a hole that is either level with, or slightly above, the next hole on the pinhole side. In fig. 37b this must be hole 1, and the first row goes as far as 2. If the rib had been continued to 3 and the first row had been worked to 2, the weaving would have slanted too much; if the first row had been worked from 3 to 4, there would have been a gap between the rib and this row. If, on the other hand, the weaving had been worked from 1 to 4, there would again have been a gap and the weaving would have slanted too much the other way. Having said this, note that occasionally the weaving of a tap is deliberately begun on a slant in order to avoid making a back stitch further down.

Working the ends of taps

At the bottom of the tap, always arrange the rows of weaving so that the last sewing is slightly below the last pin worked on the

pinhole side. Some workers like to insert a magic thread at the last hole on the pinhole side (looping it round the runners after the edge stitch has been made), and this undoubtedly facilitates sewing at this rather awkward point when the next tap is being made. However, the looped thread tends to get in the way unless it is firmly pinned down over the finished part of the work, and covered.

Rolls

When the rolls have been made in this pattern, the winding pair is normally sewn in one hole above the hole from which the taps diverge, so producing a more natural-looking curve at the junction of the taps. However, this is not an invariable practice. Sometimes the winding pair is sewn into the hole at the junction of the taps, thus giving a deeper indentation between the taps. This is also done where the new tap pulls away sharply from the previously worked one, as in fig. 38. Whichever place is chosen for

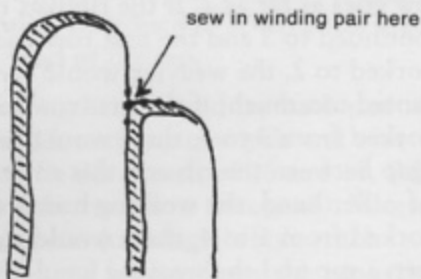


Fig. 38

this sewing, lay the bobbins of the roll close along the edge of the previous tap, so that their weight will not drag on the winding pair while it is being sewn and tied. This makes for an easier sewing and a closer join.

There are two schools of thought on where to finish sewing in the pair that attaches the roll to the edge. Some workers like to make

the last sewing in the same hole in which the winding pair finished, and others like to make it in the hole before. Which is best depends to some extent on the position of the first hole of the subsequent rib, and on the number of pairs in the roll, but both methods seem to give a satisfactory result and workers can make their own choice.

Magic thread

This is often used, as in this pattern, at a starting hole, i.e. where a number of threads are hung round a pin. If working with an odd number of pairs, insert the magic thread *before* the pairs are twisted, preparatory to beginning the work.

Although magic threads do make awkward sewings much easier, the lacemaker would be well advised not to rely on them too much but to get some experience with difficult sewings, because sooner or later one forgets to put in a magic thread. Some sewings, particularly those which must be done without removing the pin, soon become no harder than ordinary sewings, given a little practice.

Tap leaf with a single ridge along the middle

In this pattern the tap leaf had a double ridge for the mid-rib, made by the rib and the subsequent roll. If only a single ridge is desired, the pairs must be sewn out and cut off at the end of the first side of the leaf, and sewn in again at the top of the other side. Another way of making a tap leaf all in one piece but with a single mid-rib is described on pages 102-4.

Fig. 39 (right) Summer Scene



Fig. 40 Pricking for Summer Scene

Large flower

Begin by hanging seven pairs (and two magic threads) round a pin set in the arrowed hole (fig. 41). Rib clockwise round

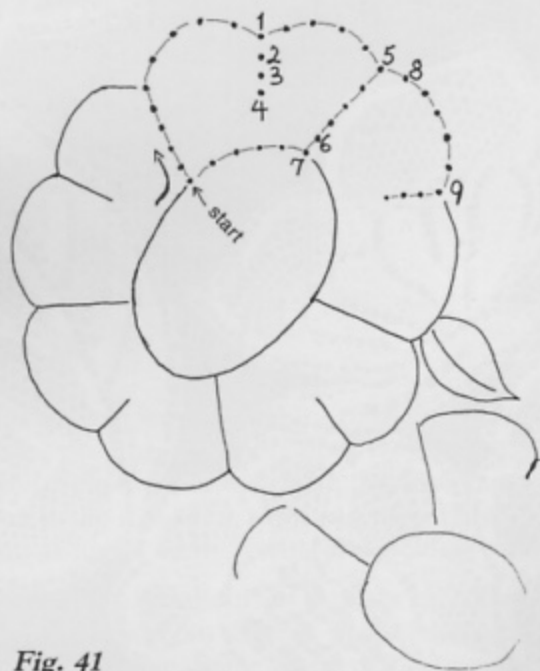


Fig. 41

the central ring. Join as in the last pattern and continue the rib, pinholes on the right, up the side of the petal. Work clockwise along the top until the edge stitch at 1 has been made, and leave. The little raised vein which marks the indentation at the centre of the petal is made next.

*Leave aside the three outer pairs (the runners, edge pair and first downright pair). Twist the next pair three times. Use the last downright pair on the left as runners to work through two pairs to the right, twist it three times, set pin 2 under it (fig. 42), and make the edge stitch with the twisted pair. Continue the rib with these four pairs, working the next two holes, 3 and 4. After the edge stitch at 4, work once more to the plain side and tie the runners twice. Spread the tied runners apart, lift the other three pairs, lay them down between the runner bobbins and tie the runners again twice over the bunch.

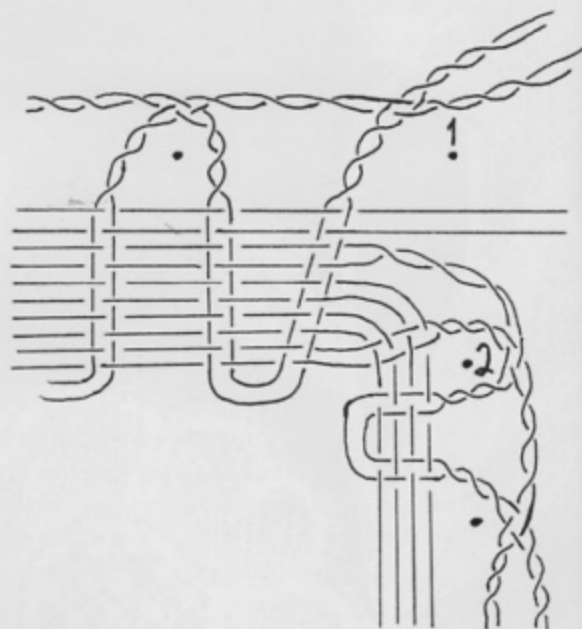


Fig. 42 Beginning a side vein on the plain side of a rib

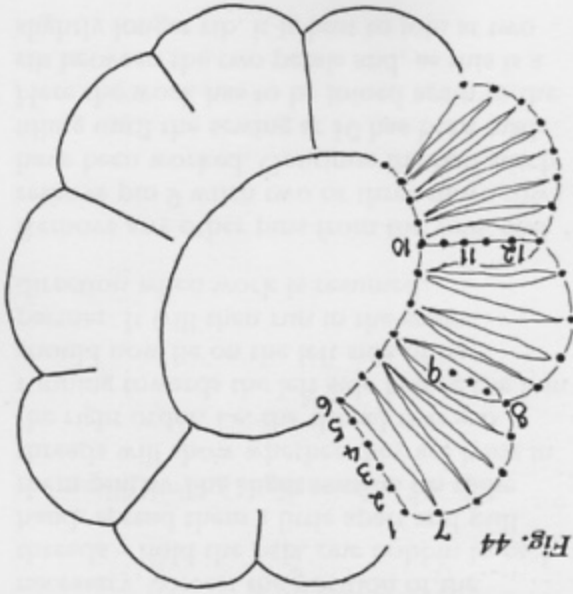


Fig. 44

Lay the remaining five pairs between the bobbins of the tied edge pair, tie it twice again over the bunch, then use it as a winding pair to make a roll with the bunched pairs, as in the last pattern. Sew the winding pair with an edge sewing at 5, tie it twice, twist it three times and leave it to become an edge pair. Use the other sewn pair from 7 to attach the roll, tying it once after each sewing and twice after the last sewing, also at 5. Use this pair as runners to work through all but the twisted pair on the other side, and make hole 8. Continue the rib along the outer edge of the next petal until the edge stitch at 9 has been made. This corresponds with 1. Repeat from * all round the flower.

After the last pinhole, work the runners through to the plain side, make the turning stitch, work back through all but the edge pair and sew the runners with an edge sewing at 1 (fig. 44). Sew the edge pair into the same hole. Tie both these pairs twice and leave aside. The rest of the rib pairs are now rolled down the side of the first petal, making a diminishing roll as one pair is left behind at each hole. They can then be used for the half stitch filling.

Wind it again two or three times round the bunch, sew it at 2, and tie it twice (fig. 43). Remember to replace pins 2 and 3. Now pick up all four pairs and lay them in between the bobbins of the downright pair, which was laid aside at 1. Tie this pair twice over the bunch and continue the rib along the outer edge of the petal, using the runners left waiting at 1.

After the edge stitch at 5 (fig. 41), tie the runners and continue the rib with all seven pairs down the side of the petal towards the centre circle, making a rather thicker division between the petals. After the edge stitch at 6, work through to the plain side, top-sew the runners to the left bar of hole 7, tie them twice and leave them on one side. Top-sew the edge pair on the other side to the right bar of 7 and tie it twice.

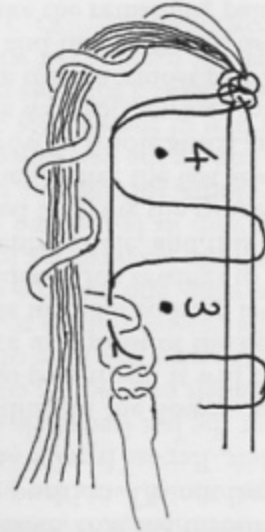


Fig. 43

These four pairs are now rolled back up the side of the small rib. This can be done as in the last pattern, i.e. leaving one pair behind to attach the roll. However, an alternative method was used here: take the tied pair in one hand, and the other three pairs in the other hand, and wind the tied pair two or three times round the bunch. Sew the winding pair at 3 (edge sewing), tie it twice,

These four pairs are now rolled back up the side of the small rib. This can be done as in the last pattern, i.e. leaving one pair behind to attach the roll. However, an alternative method was used here: take the tied pair in one hand, and the other three pairs in the other hand, and wind the tied pair two or three times round the bunch. Sew the winding pair at 3 (edge sewing), tie it twice,

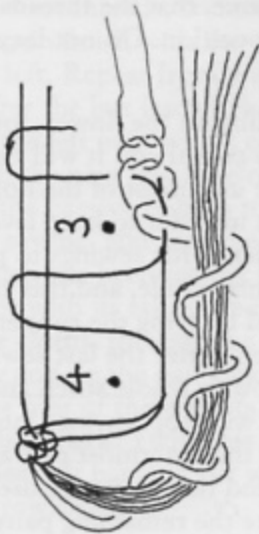


Fig. 43

wind it again two or three times round the bunch, sew it at 2, and tie it twice (fig. 43). Remember to replace pins 2 and 3. Now pick up all four pairs and lay them in between the bobbins of the downright pair, which was laid aside at 1. Tie this pair twice over the bunch and continue the rib along the outer edge of the petal, using the runners left waiting at 1.

After the edge stitch at 5 (fig. 41), tie the runners and continue the rib with all seven pairs down the side of the petal towards the centre circle, making a rather thicker division between the petals. After the edge stitch at 6, work through to the plain side, top-sew the runners to the left bar of hole 7, tie them twice and leave them on one side. Top-sew the edge pair on the other side to the right bar of 7 and tie it twice.

Lay the remaining five pairs between the bobbins of the tied edge pair, tie it twice again over the bunch, then use it as a winding pair to make a roll with the bunched pairs, as in the last pattern. Sew the winding pair with an edge sewing at 5, tie it twice, twist it three times and leave it to become an edge pair. Use the other sewn pair from 7 to attach the roll, tying it once after each sewing and twice after the last sewing, also at 5. Use this pair as runners to work through all but the twisted pair on the other side, and make hole 8. Continue the rib along the outer edge of the next petal until the edge stitch at 9 has been made. This corresponds with 1. Repeat from * all round the flower.

After the last pinhole, work the runners through to the plain side, make the turning stitch, work back through all but the edge pair and sew the runners with an edge sewing at 1 (fig. 44). Sew the edge pair into the same hole. Tie both these pairs twice and leave aside. The rest of the rib pairs are now rolled down the side of the first petal, making a diminishing roll as one pair is left behind at each hole. They can then be used for the half stitch filling.

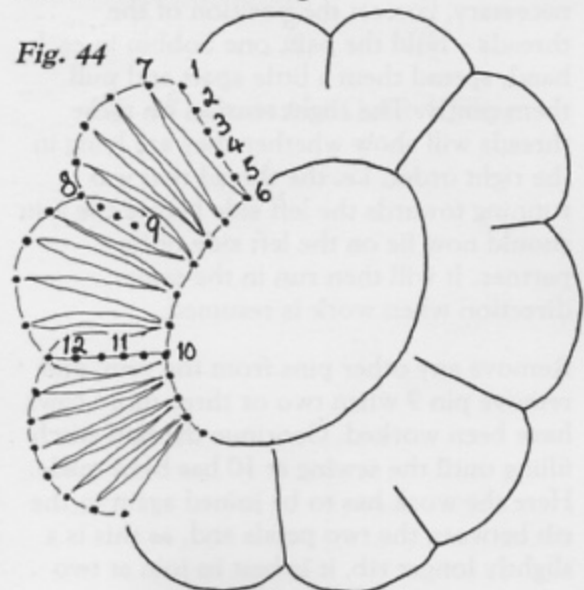


Fig. 44

Diminishing roll

*Take one pair of the remaining rib pairs, wind it twice round the other pairs and sew it with an edge sewing at 2. Tie it twice and leave it aside. Repeat from * for holes 3, 4 and 5. Sew the last pair at 6 without removing the pin, and tie it twice. Top-sew a new pair at 2, 3 and 4 to give ten pairs altogether. The filling is then worked anti-clockwise round the flower. Using the pair from 6 as runners, make a whole stitch with the nearest pair, tie the runners once and continue in half stitch, making a whole stitch with the last pair. Sew the runners at 7. Continue working in half stitch, following the course shown in fig. 44 and making top sewings on both sides, until the sewing at 8 has been made. Leave the runners here and make a join to the little raised vein.

Lift pin 9 and re-position it in the hole. If it has been leaning slightly to the right, make it lean to the left, or vice versa. This enlarges the hole a little and makes it easier to do the sewing without removing the pin. Sew the fifth pair from the right to this hole. Do not tie this pair but check and, if necessary, correct the position of the threads – hold the pair, one bobbin in each hand, spread them a little apart and pull them gently. The slight tension on these threads will show whether they are lying in the right order, i.e. the thread that was running towards the left side before the join should now lie on the left side of its partner. It will then run in the same direction when work is resumed.

Remove any other pins from the vein, and remove pin 9 when two or three more rows have been worked. Continue the half stitch filling until the sewing at 10 has been made. Here the work has to be joined again to the rib between the two petals and, as this is a slightly longer rib, it is best to join at two

places. Instructions are given this time as an example, but usually lacemakers use their judgement, choosing which holes to join to and picking pairs that lie naturally over these places to do the sewings. Top-sew the third downright pair from the right (not counting the runners) to the right bar of 11, and the third pair from the left to the right bar of 12. Again, do not tie these pairs but check, as above, that the threads are lying in the correct position. Do not leave any pins in this vein.

Continue filling in the flower, joining to the veins as you pass them. It will be necessary to sew twice into most of the holes of the centre circle in order to keep level. There is a slight tendency for sewings to pull away from the centre circle, and this can be counteracted by tying the runners every now and then. After the last sewing, work one more row in whole stitch and sew out all the pairs with top sewings into holes 1 to 6. Lay aside the innermost pair after it has been sewn and tied (it can be used in the filling). Make the remaining pairs into two bunches and cut off.

Filling

This is 'Devonshire Cutwork'. Using top sewings, sew in one new pair into each of the next five holes on the left of the pair hanging from 6. Sew one new pair in the next hole to the right of 6, and two new pairs in the next hole to the right of this hole (fig. 45). Twist all pairs three times.

Leave the first pair on the right – it will not be needed until the next row. Select the knot-free bobbin of the next pair to be the weaver and use this pair and the next pair on the left to make a very small, square leadwork, finishing with the weaver as the outside left thread. *Twist both pairs three times. Leave the right pair and, with the left pair and the next pair on the left, make a

whole stitch, twisting both pairs three times. Pull up firmly, taking care that the last leadwork is not distorted. (Whilst pulling up, it helps if the side of the right wrist is rested gently on the pair of bobbins hanging from the leadwork.) Leave the right pair and with the left pair and the next pair on the left make another leadwork *using the same weaver* as for the last, which is now the third of the four threads, counting from the left. Once again finish with the weaver on the outside left. Repeat from * across the row and, after the last leadwork, finish by top-sewing the left pair, which contains the weaver, into the next free hole of the rib circle. Use the passive bobbin to make the loop of the sewing, and pass the weaver bobbin, which has been resting loosely on the pillow or with its tail tucked under one of the cover cloths, through the loop. Pull up carefully and tie the pair twice, making sure that the first of these knots does not distort the leadwork. Twist this pair three times, and leave it hanging – it will be used in the next row.

Sew in a new pair in the next free pinhole on the right, twist it two or three times, then work it in whole stitch through all pairs, twisting both pairs three times after each stitch. At the end of the row, pull up carefully, holding the travelling pair in a straight line below the previous row whilst pulling down the vertical pairs gently but firmly with the other hand. Sew out the travelling pair.

These two rows form the pattern. Complete the filling, following fig. 45; the encircled holes show where new pairs are sewn in, and holes marked X show where pairs are sewn out and are not used again. Note that the fourth and fifth leadwork rows are begun with vertical pairs which are sewn into the edge (no need to tie these after the sewing) before being brought into use again.

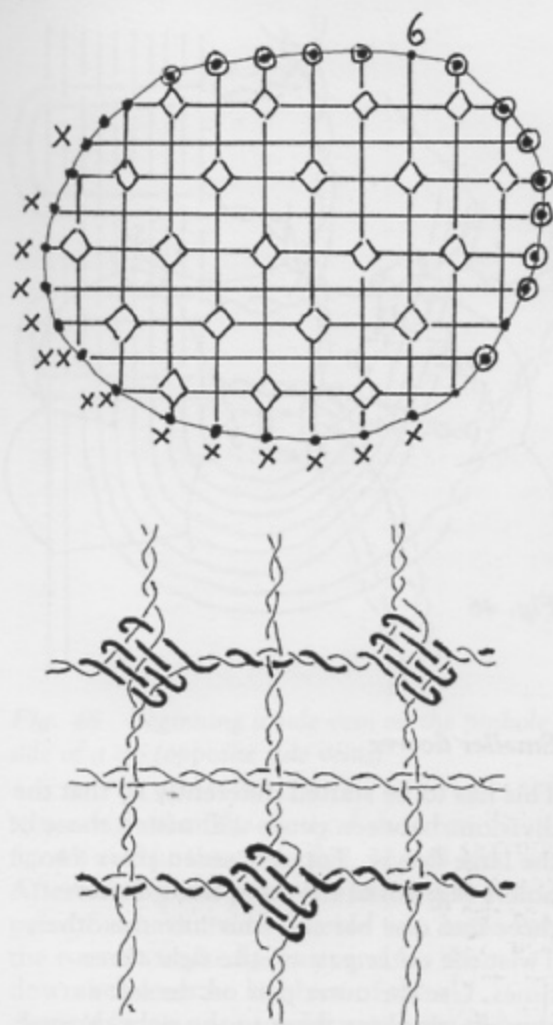


Fig. 45 Devonshire Cutwork filling

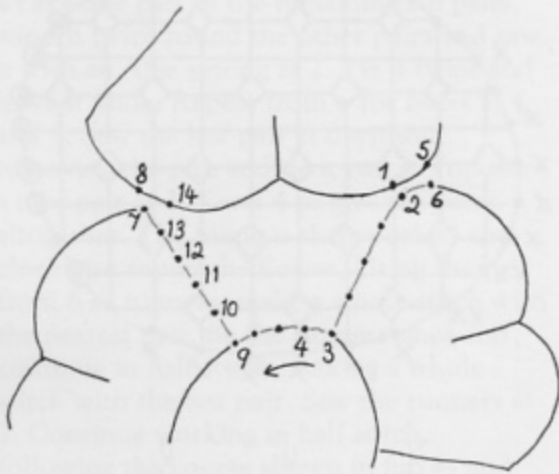


Fig. 46

Smaller flower

This has to be started differently so that the divisions between petals will match those of the large flower. Top-sew seven pairs into hole 1 (fig. 46) of the completed flower – three into one bar and four into the other. Twist the outer pair on the right three times. Use the outer pair on the left as runners, working them to the right through all but the twisted pair, and make pin 2. Rib towards the centre circle, with pinholes on the right. After making the edge stitch at 3, change the side on which the pinholes are made. To do this, give three twists to the outer pair on the left, tie the runners when they have passed through the first downright pair (necessary here because of the sharp turn), then continue the row, making hole 4 with the new edge pair.

Continue the rib, pinholes on the left, working anti-clockwise round the centre circle. After the last hole work the runners through to the plain side, sew them with an edge sewing to 3 and tie them twice. Place

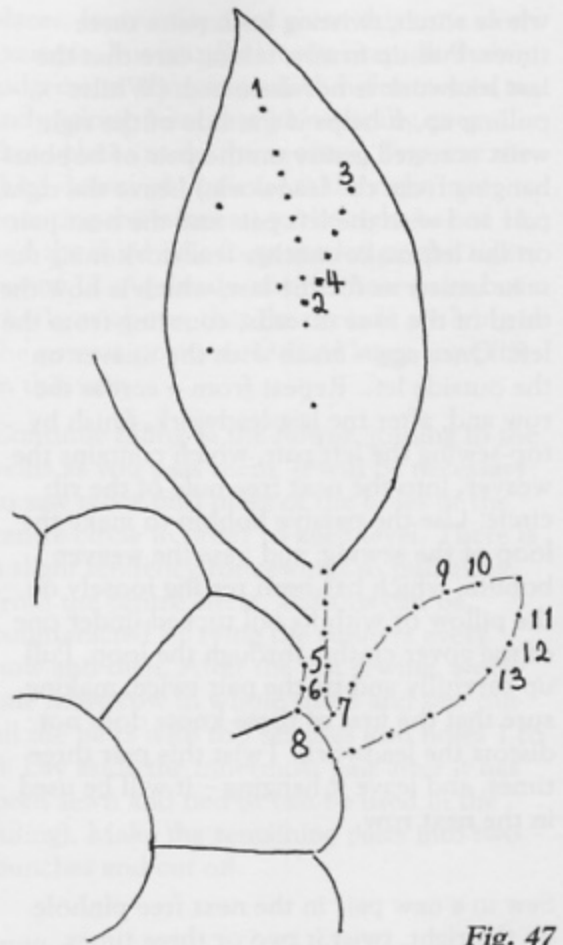


Fig. 47

all bobbins except the edge pair between the bobbins of the sewn pair, which is tied twice again over the bunch. Push all the bobbins to the right side of the pillow so as to make hole 3 accessible for the sewing of the edge pair. Tie this pair twice and leave it.

Now make a roll up the side of the petal with the bunched bobbins, using the pair that was tied over the bunch as the winding pair. Sew this pair into the edge of the completed flower at 5, tying it and twisting it twice. Use the other pair from 3 to attach the roll, making the last sewing at 2. This pair now works through the bunch pairs to make pin 6 with the twisted pair from 5.

Continue the rib outline as for the last flower.

At 7 make a join to 8 (see Glossary, *Sewing to Join Two Edges*). Continue the rib towards the centre circle, joining to 9 as before – the runners to the left bar of 9 (tie this pair twice and lay it aside), and the edge pair to the right bar of 9. Tie the edge pair twice, twist it once or twice round the remaining pairs, sew it with an edge sewing to 10, tie it twice again and lay it aside. Make a diminishing roll as before, leaving one pair hanging from 11, 12, 13 and 7, and sewing the last pair at 8. Top-sew one new pair at 13, giving a total of eight pairs.

Work the half stitch filling with these pairs, going clockwise round the flower, beginning with the pair from 9 as runners and working the first row to a top sewing at 14. As the veins between petals are shorter in this flower, only one join will be sufficient when passing over them. Choose one of the middle pairs and join it to one of the middle holes. Complete the flower and work the filling as before.

Leaf with opposite raised veins

The raised veins are made first. Set up with seven pairs and a magic thread at 1 (fig. 47), and rib down the vein, pinholes on the right. When the edge stitch at 2 has been worked, the side veins are made, beginning with the right vein. Lift the first four downright pairs past the pin, to the right, over the edge pair and runners. Turn the pillow so that the holes of the side vein are facing you, and rib up the side vein with these four pairs, as shown in fig. 48, pinholes on the left. After the edge stitch following pin 3, work to the plain side, tie the runners twice, lift the other three pairs, lay them between the bobbins of the tied pair, and tie this twice again over the bunch. Roll these pairs back to the main

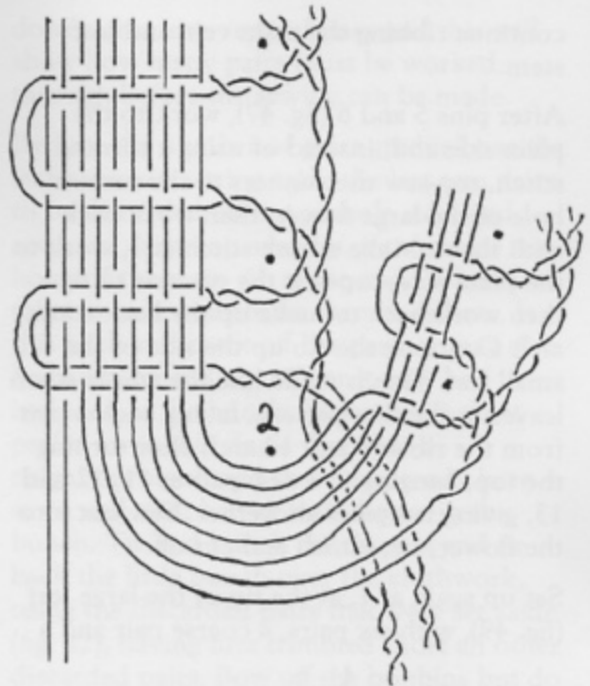


Fig. 48 Beginning a side vein on the pinhole side of a rib (opposite side veins)

rib, using either the method shown in fig. 43 or that shown in figs. 32 and 33. After sewing and tying at 4, lift the four pairs that have made the side vein back over the runners and edge pair, and lay them down between the bobbins of the downright pair not used for making the side vein. Tie this pair twice over the bunch; it does not matter whether the tied pair is then laid down to the left or to the right of the bunch, or even if one bobbin is laid on each side.

Straighten the bobbins and use the first four downright pairs on the left to work the other side vein. This is started with the pinholes on the right, as described for the vein illustrated in fig. 42. When the pairs have been rolled back and tied between the bobbins of the resting downright pair, continue the main vein, using the runner pair that was left at 2. Make the second pair of side veins when these are reached, then

continue ribbing the main vein and leaf stem.

After pins 5 and 6 (fig. 47), work to the plain side and, instead of using a turning stitch, top-sew the runners to the nearest hole of the large flower, then work back with them. Make a back stitch at 7, work to the plain side, top-sew the runners to 8, then work back to make up the back stitch at 7. Continue the rib up the side of the small leaf. This is made like the whole stitch leaves in the first pattern, laying back a pair from the rib at 9 and 10 and, after turning the top, hanging in a new pair at 11, 12 and 13, giving ten pairs altogether. Sew out into the flower, tie, bunch and cut off.

Set up again at 1, at the tip of the large leaf (fig. 49), with six pairs, a coarse pair and a

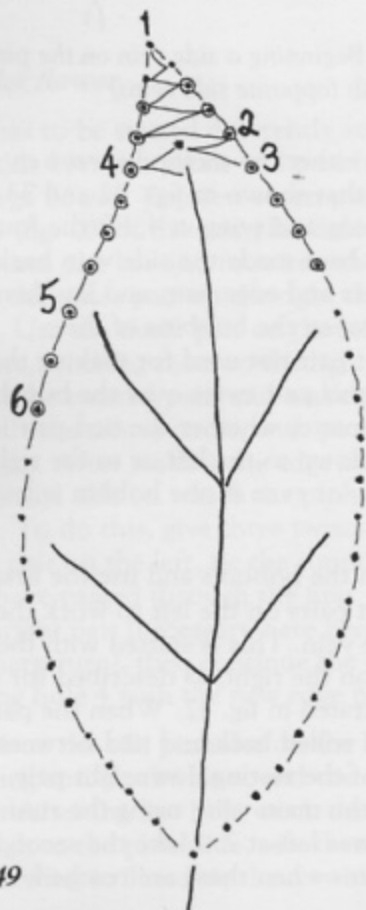


Fig. 49

magic thread. Work in whole stitch, adding a new pair at each of the ringed holes. After the edge stitch at 2, change to half stitch, i.e. work through the first pair in whole stitch, tie the runners (to keep the new pair in position), then work half stitch through the next two pairs, whole stitch with the pair after that, and sew the runners to the top hole of the middle vein, using the magic thread. Work back to 3, hang in a new pair, make the edge stitch and leave, after pushing these seven pairs well out of the way.

Find the first of the unworked downright pairs (sixth pair from left), sew it also to the top hole of the middle vein without removing the pin, then use it as runners to work in whole stitch to 4. Continue working this whole stitch half of the leaf, making edge stitches (and hanging in new pairs where indicated) on the left side, and top sewings into the centre vein on the right.

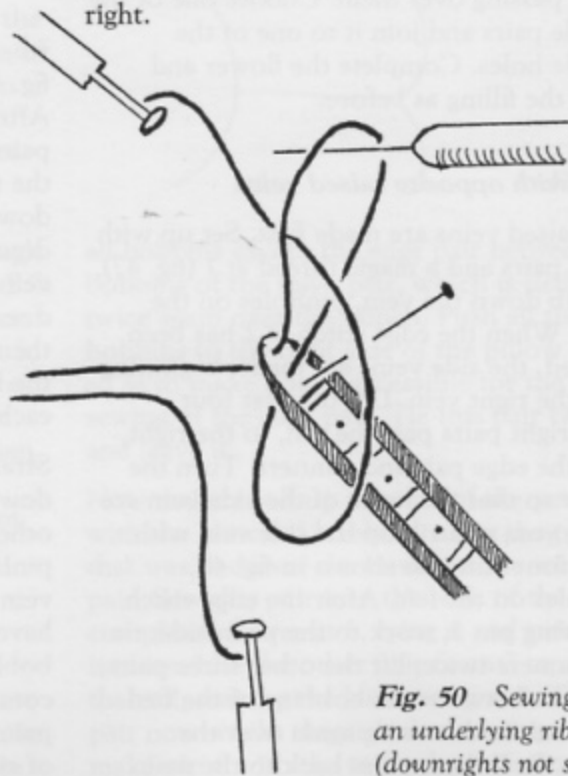


Fig. 50 Sewing to an underlying rib (downrights not shown)

After 5, work back through three downright pairs, and sew the runners to the top hole of the side vein. This sewing, where the *runner* is attached to an underlying part and then continues to the end of the row, differs from previous sewings in that only one thread is used. Raise but do not remove the pin. Draw the leading runner thread through to form a loop, then pass the bobbin through its own loop (fig. 50). Leave the needle pin in the loop as you pull on the bobbin so that the knot does not tighten on itself until all the free thread has been pulled through. Return the bobbin to its place as leading runner and complete the row.

Do not allow any pins holding down the side vein to become trapped under the clothwork; remove them as you come to them and, after 6 (fig. 49), join once more, half-way down the side vein. As this join lies much closer to the right side, work the runners from 6 through until only three downright pairs remain unworked, then top-sew the leading thread to one of the side bars of the vein – choose one that is under the line being taken by the runners. Again pass the runner through its own loop, pull up and complete the row.

There are thirteen pairs in the section by now, and this should be sufficient, as the raised veins show up more clearly against a fairly thin clothwork. However, more pairs may be added if a denser texture is preferred. Continue working down the leaf, keeping level. Join to the tip of the next side vein, and again half-way down the vein, as the appropriate places are reached. Note that *these joins must not be done too soon*; the clothwork must have been worked almost past the place in which the join is to be made, otherwise the weaving will be distorted. Where in the row these joins are to be made is also a matter for the lacemaker's judgement – pull the

downrights into vertical lines and this will show how many pairs must be worked through before the sewing can be made.

Reduce the number of pairs gradually as the leaf narrows, setting aside the last two pairs to be discarded on the pinhole side, and sew out, using top sewings, into one or two holes of the main rib at the end. When there is only one coarse thread, as here, lay this back and cut it off. Its partner may also be laid back and cut off, or it may be included in the bunch. Many lacemakers prefer to tie this single thread to a neighbouring thread that has already been sewn and tied, before including it in the bunch. Tie and bunch the threads and tie back the little bunch over the clothwork, using the discarded pairs that were set aside (fig. 22), having first trimmed short all other discarded pairs. Bow off the bobbins but do not trim off the ends until the rest of the leaf has been made – they can be pushed out of the way under a slider or cover cloth. This should leave the pinholes of the main rib clear for use again when the second half of the leaf is being made.

Return to the bobbins that were left at the division and work the half stitch part of the leaf, making top sewings into the main rib and adding new pairs until there are approximately ten pairs altogether. The joins into the side veins are done as before, using the leading runner thread for the sewing and passing the bobbin through its own loop. Then lay the bobbin down in its place as leading runner thread – do not twist it with its partner; the next stitch made with this pair will leave both pairs twisted. Gradually reduce the number of pairs and sew out into the main rib at the bottom of the leaf. This little bunch can also be tied back, though this is not really necessary as it can be made to lie over the whole stitch part.

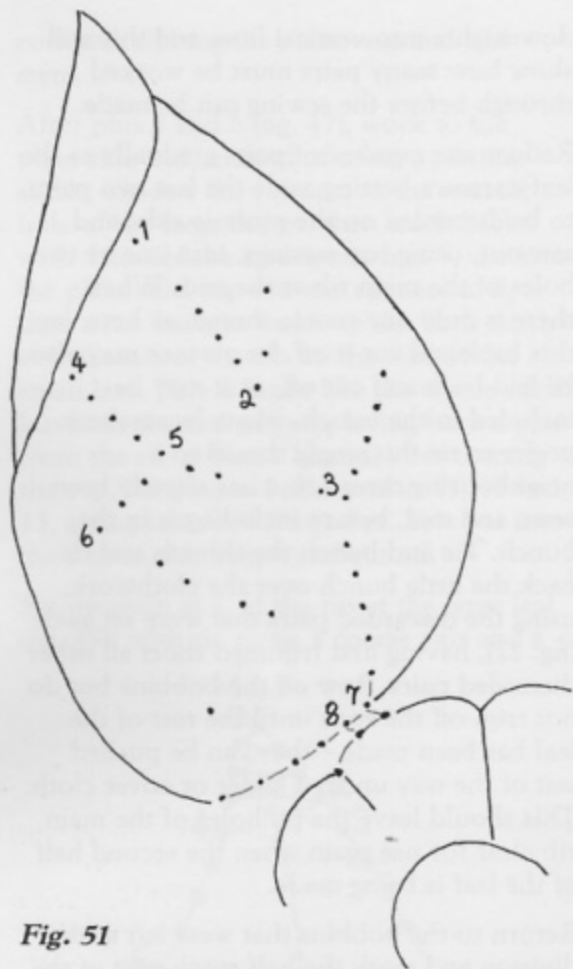


Fig. 51

Leaf with staggered raised veins

Set up with seven pairs and a magic thread at 1 (fig. 51), and rib down, pinholes on the right, until the edge stitch at 2 has been made.

Single side vein on pinhole side of main vein

Leave the outer (edge) pair, lift the runners and the next three downright pairs over the edge pair, and use them to make the side vein. Give three twists to the left pair, which is to be the edge pair, untwist the right pair and use it as runners to work through two pairs to the left. Twist, set pin

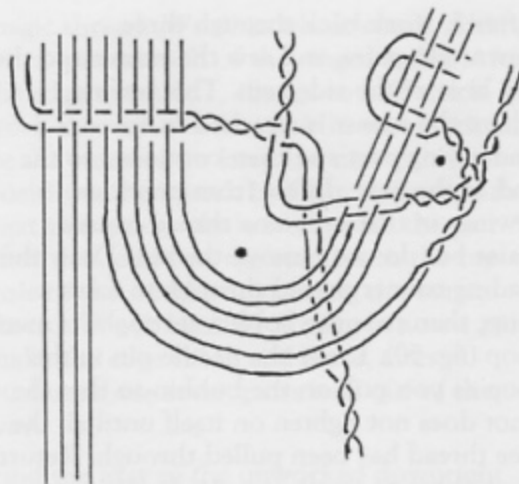


Fig. 52 Beginning a side vein on the pinhole side of a rib (no opposite side vein)

and make the edge stitch (fig. 52). Continue the side vein to the top and roll back as before. When the side vein is complete, lift all four pairs back over the edge pair of the main rib, and lay them between the bobbins of the nearest downright pair. Tie this pair twice over the bunch and place both bobbins of the tied pair to the left of the bunch and to the right of the remaining downright pair. Straighten out the bunched bobbins and choose the last pair on the right (next to the edge pair) as new runners. Work these through the downrights to the left, making the turning stitch and working back to the next pinhole of the main rib. If the bobbins are pulled up carefully, the plain side of the main rib should lie straight and unbroken past the side vein. Rib until the edge stitch at 3 has been made and leave.

Branching side vein

Make the side vein using the four downright pairs on the left, as shown in fig. 42, working to 4 and ignoring the branch. Roll back, using the method shown in fig. 43 as far as 5. When the winding pair has been

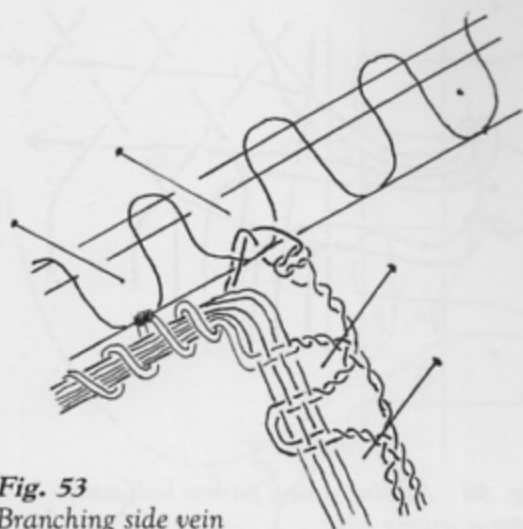


Fig. 53
Branching side vein

sewn and tied here, use all four pairs to make the branch. Straighten the bobbins, give three twists to the tied pair and lay it on the right of the bunch as an edge pair. Use the outside left pair as runners and make the pinholes on the right (fig. 53). Rib to 6 and roll back, sewing into 5 again on the way back. Make sure that the knots after this sewing are firm and hold the roll close up against the rib. Then complete the roll to the mid-rib, tying up the four pairs between the bobbins of the resting downright pair, as before.

Make the remainder of the mid-rib and the side veins as above, continuing the rib along the base of the leaf. At 7 and 8 join to adjacent holes of the flower (see Glossary, *Sewing to Join Two Edges*), then rib up the outer side of the leaf.

After the edge stitch at 1 (fig. 54), change the side on which the pinholes are made (see fig. 15, p. 13), working the next pinhole at 2. At 3 join to the top hole of the adjacent side vein, and at 4 to the top of the mid-rib, using the magic thread. Hang in and lay back a new pair at 5, 6 and 7, and lay back a pair from the rib at 8. Work to 9, turn the pillow and work back in whole stitch, to fill the turned tip of the leaf.

After the sewing at 4, take the second and third downright threads from the right and lay them back. Throw out one pair similarly at every subsequent hole on the rib side. Keep these pairs in order, as they will be brought in again for the half stitch, filling the left part of the leaf. After the sewing at 2, throw out a pair on both sides, which should leave four pairs. Work the sewn pair through the two downright pairs and top-sew this and also the edge pair to the upper bar of 1. Tie all four pairs three times, then cross the two sewn pairs under, and tie them three times over, the downright pairs. One of these pairs can be left for the half stitch filling; the other three are bowed off,

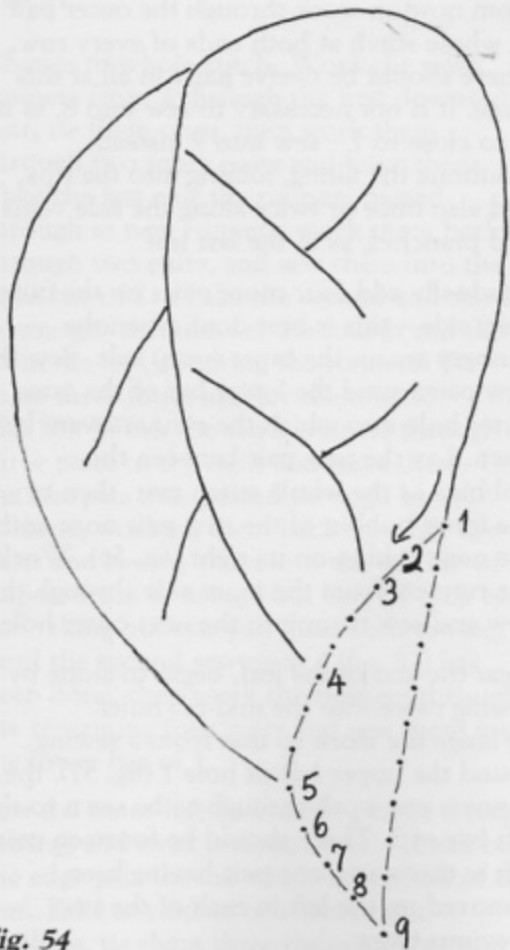


Fig. 54

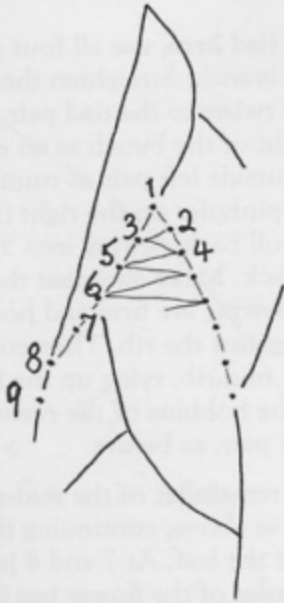


Fig. 55

but not trimmed short until the filling has been made.

Sew in a new pair at 1, 2 and 3 (fig. 55), using top sewings. Bring down the first pair to be discarded in the whole stitch section, laying it between the pairs hanging from 1 and 3. Use the pair from 2 as runners, working a whole stitch with the pair from 1, a half stitch with the next pair, and a whole stitch with the pair from 3. Leave the runners. Tie the pair from 3 once and use it as runners to work a half stitch and a whole stitch with the two pairs on its right. *Sew the runners at 4 and leave. Bring down the next of the discarded pairs to lie next to the abandoned runners on the other side, and also sew in a new pair at 5 to lie as the outer pair on the left. Work the runners from 4 to 5 in half stitch, but making a whole stitch with the first and last pairs. Leave the runners, tie the last pair they came through once and use it as runners to work in half stitch to the next hole on the other side, making a whole stitch with the last pair. Repeat from *, bringing down a discarded pair and also sewing in a new pair at each of 6 and 7.

Bring down the last discarded pair, and

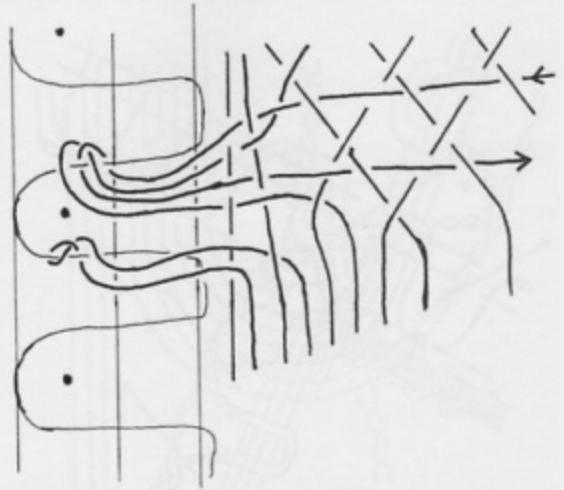


Fig. 56 Adding a new pair to half stitch along a sewing edge

from now on work through the outer pair in whole stitch at both ends of every row. There should be twelve pairs in all at this stage. It is not necessary to sew into 8, as it is so close to 7 – sew into 9 instead. Continue the filling, joining into the tips, and also once or twice along the side veins and branches, as in the last leaf.

Gradually add four more pairs on the outer (left) side – this is best done when the runners are on the inner (vein) side. Sew the new pair round the lower bar of the same outer hole into which the runners were last sewn. Lay the new pair between the bobbins of the whole stitch pair, then twist the inner bobbin of the new pair once with the next bobbin on its right (fig. 56). Work the runners from the inner side through the row and sew them into the next outer hole.

Near the end of the leaf, begin to slope by sewing twice into the mid-rib holes.

Arrange the work so that from a sewing round the upper bar of hole 1 (fig. 57), the runners can work through to be sewn to the left bar of 2. There should be fourteen pairs left at this stage, one pair having been removed on the left in each of the two previous rows.

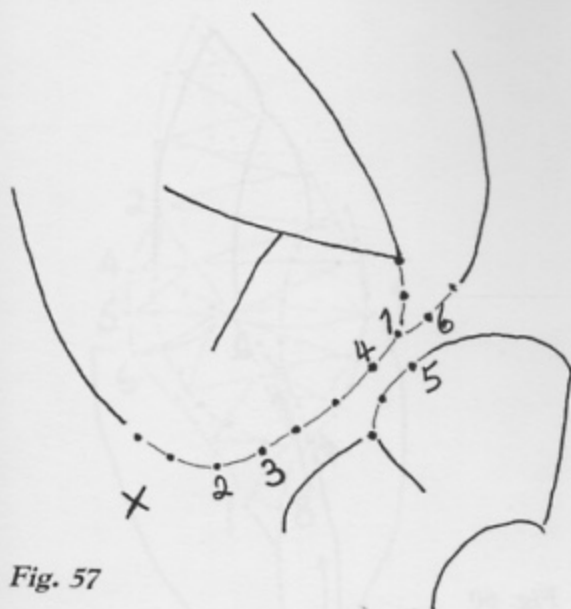


Fig. 57

Change to whole stitch. Work the sewn runners from 2 through the first downright pair, tie them once, then work them through two more pairs and leave them. Take the last pair the runners passed through as new runners, work them back through two pairs, and sew them into the right bar of 2. *Take the second and third downright threads, i.e. the fourth and fifth from the left, counting the runners. Tie these three times and lay them back (fig. 58). Work the sewn runners through three pairs to the right and leave them. Use the last pair they passed through as new runners, working them back through two pairs and sewing them into the left bar of 3. Repeat from *, using both bars of each hole and taking out one pair after each sewing, until the second sewing at 4 (fig. 57) has been done, then work the runners through the remaining four pairs and sew them into the lower bar of 1.

Sew the outer left downright pair to 5 (edge sewing) and twist it three times – it will be the edge pair for the whole stitch half of the leaf. Take any other two downright bobbins, tie them three times and lay one of

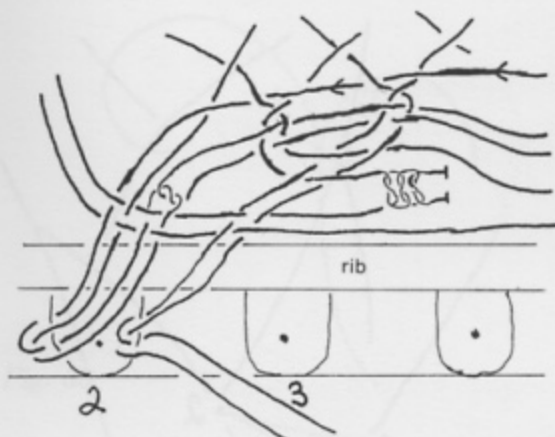


Fig. 58

them to the back, so that there is an uneven number of bobbins left. Take a bobbin wound with coarse thread, tie its end to a pin set at approximately X, and lay the bobbin in position to the right of the twisted pair from 5.

Work the whole stitch part of the leaf, beginning with the sewn runners from 1 and setting the first pin at 6. Hang in a new pair here and at every subsequent outer hole until there are twelve pairs altogether. Tidy up the half stitch part of the leaf, trimming off all the discarded pairs, when the first row or two have been worked. Join twice into each side vein when passing, as before.

Near the top, make one or two back stitches, arranging the rows so that from 1 (fig. 59) the runners travel to 2. After the sewing here, work back through one pair, tie the runners and continue to 3, where a back stitch is begun. Before returning, sew the first downright pair on the right round the lower bar of 2, tie it three times and lay it back. Sew the next downright pair to the upper bar of 4, tie it three times and lay it back. Work the runners from 3 through the downrights, sew them also to the upper bar of 4, and work back to 3 to make up the back stitch. Sew the outer downright pair on the right to the lower bar of 4, tie it

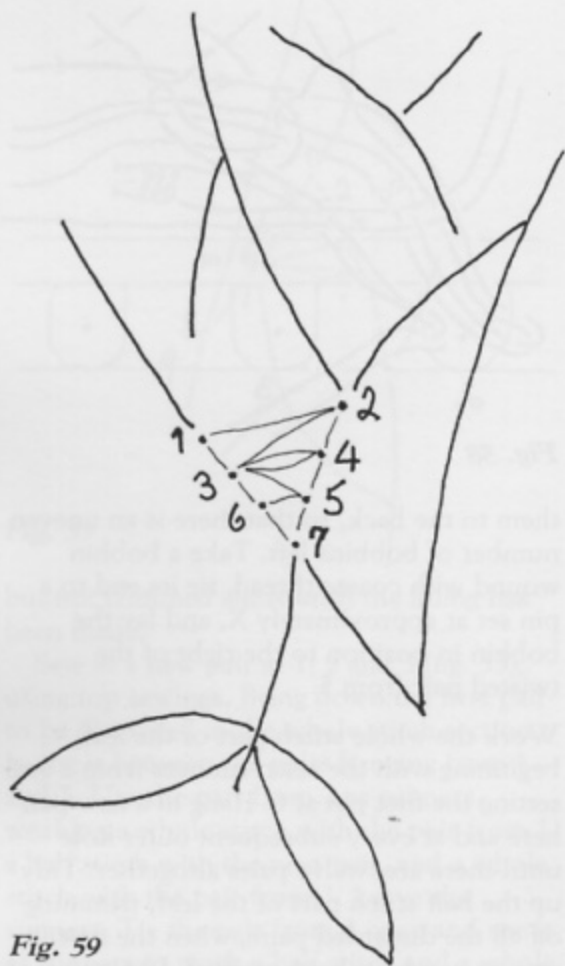


Fig. 59

three times and lay it back. Sew the next downright pair round the upper bar of 5, tie it three times and lay it back. Work the runners from 3 through the downrights, sew them also to the upper bar of 5, work back to 6 and make the edge stitch. Sew the outer downright pair on the right to the upper bar of 7, tie it once and leave it. Work the runners from 6 through the downrights, sew them also to the upper bar of 7, tie them once and leave them. Replace pin 7. Lift all the downright pairs and lay them to the right of pin 7. Remove pin 7 again, sew the edge pair to this hole with an edge sewing, tie it once and twist it three times. Replace pin 7.

Fig. 60



Lay back one of the downright bobbins, weave the coarse thread under and over through the remaining four downright pairs to the right, and leave it to be cut off. Now lift the four downright pairs, and also the two pairs sewn to the upper bar of 7, back over pin 7, laying them down to the left of the twisted pair. These seven pairs now make the rib leading to the bud. Keeping pinholes on the right, begin with the pair next to the twisted (edge) pair as runners, and work them first to the plain side.

Follow the direction of the arrows in fig. 60, working into the sepal of the bud, which is made like the leaves in the first pattern. Lay back a pair from the rib at each of the last two holes before the point, turn, and hang in two new pairs on the pinhole side when working back. Reduce to seven pairs again and, after the sewing at 1, tie the sewn pair twice, place the other six pairs between the tied bobbins, and tie these twice again over the bunch. Make a short roll to 2, then rib up to the point of the other sepal, laying out a pair from the rib at each of the last three holes before the point. After turning,

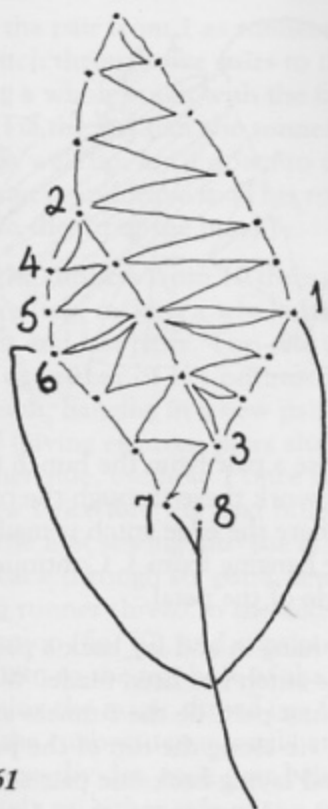


Fig. 61

hang in one new pair on the pinhole side. Complete the sepal and sew out at the bottom.

Sew in six pairs (two sewings) at 1 (fig. 61), and rib up to the point of the petal, laying back a pair from the rib at each of the last two holes before the point. Turn, and work back in half stitch, remembering to tie the runners at 2 and also after the top sewing at 1. Make two back stitches near the end so that, from the last pinhole, the runners can work through to 3. Roll all six pairs back to 2; sew the pair that attaches the roll to this hole too, then use it as a runner pair to work in half stitch to 4, where it makes the edge stitch with the other sewn pair from 2. Tie the runners after the edge stitch at 5. Sew out the edge pair at 6 and, after sewing the runners at 6, take out a pair on the left side. Continue with the remaining four pairs to the end of the petal. After sewing at

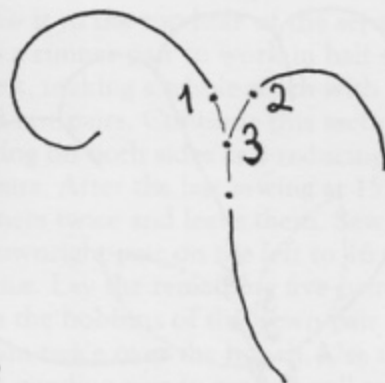


Fig. 62

7, work one more row in whole stitch and sew out – the runners to the lower bar of 3, and the middle downright pair to the upper bar of 8. (No need to sew the other two pairs.) Tie all four pairs three times. Cut off.

The tendril that ends in this bud is started at both tips, with five pairs in each. After the edge stitches have been made at 1 and 2 (fig. 62), lay both sets side by side. Work the runner pair from 1 through the downrights to its left, make a turning stitch at the end of the row, and work back through all pairs of both sets. Twist the runners once and leave them. The last pair the runners passed will be the new runners, but before returning with them, take a downright pair out of each set and lay them back. In addition, give three twists to the last pair on the left. Work the new runners towards 3, where the next edge stitch is made with the twisted pair. Work another row of rib, then discard another downright pair. Complete the rib with the seven pairs remaining, and sew out into the bud.

The pairs of leaves above and below the bud are made like the leaves in the first pattern, using seven pairs for the ribs and adding one to three pairs for working back.

Backward-facing flower

Begin with the stem, top-sewing seven pairs into the stem of the leaf with raised veins,

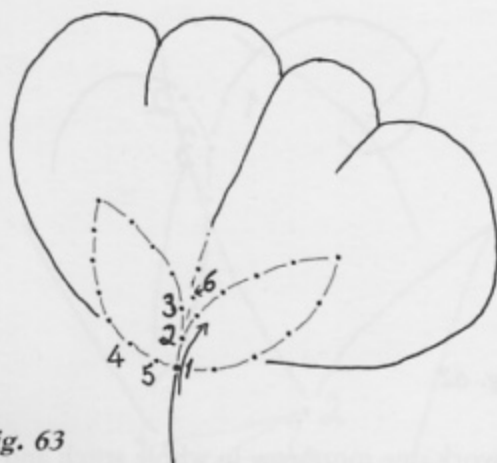


Fig. 63

and working in rib, pinholes on the right. After the third pin *work to the plain side, top-sew the runners to the nearest hole on the side of the leaf, work them back again to the pinhole side and make the next edge stitch. Repeat from * twice more, then continue the rib into the left sepal. This is made like the sepal in the last bud. At the end, when the runners have been sewn at 1 (fig. 63), tie them twice, lay the remaining six pairs between the tied bobbins, and tie these twice again over the bunch. Wind the tied pair once round the bunch, sew it in at 2, tie it twice, twist it once and leave it to become an edge pair. Choose a pair from the bunch as runners, work this through the other pairs to 3 and make the edge stitch with the twisted pair. Continue the rib to the top of the second sepal and work back as before. After pins 4 and 5, lay back a pair on the right-hand side; these will be used again. Complete the sepal, discarding one more pair (to be cut off later) before sewing out the remaining five pairs. Bunch these pairs but do not cut them off.

Sew the first pair that was laid back to 3, tie it once and twist it once or twice, making it an edge pair. Sew the next of the laid-back pairs to 2, and tie it twice. Turn back the bunched pairs, lay them between the tied pair at 2, and tie this twice again over the

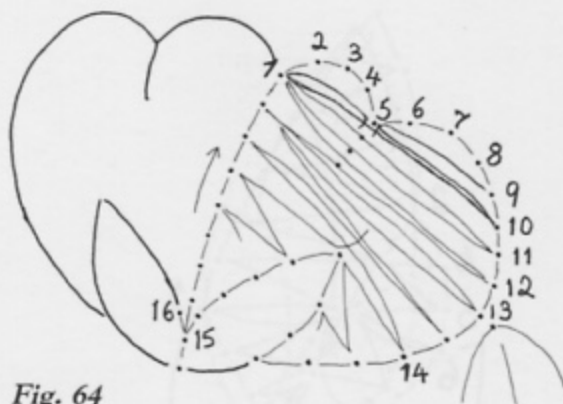


Fig. 64

bunch. Choose a pair from the bunch to be runners, and work these through the other pairs to 6, where the edge stitch is made with the pair hanging from 3. Continue the rib up the side of the petal.

At 1 (fig. 64) hang in and lay back a pair after the edge stitch has been made. Work through the first pair, tie the runners and continue the rib along the top of the petal, hanging in and laying back one pair at 2, two pairs at 3 and one pair each at 4 and 5. Having made the edge stitch at 5, leave, and use the four inner pairs to make the little indentation, as in the large flower. Before continuing the rib, hang in and lay back another new pair at 5 (hanging it over the runners, second pair from edge). Lay back a pair from the rib at 6, 7 and 8. Rib to 9, make the edge stitch and turn the pillow.

Work the runners through the first downright pair, tie them, then work them in half stitch through the next four pairs and make a whole stitch with the pair after that (hanging from 5). Tie this pair once, making sure that the knot sits well up, and use it to work in half stitch to 10, making a whole stitch with the last downright pair. Hang in a new pair before making the edge stitch at 10. This pair is laid inside the first downright thread in the usual way, its inner bobbin twisted with the next bobbin on the left. Leave.

Using the pair from 1 as runners, work it in half stitch through five pairs to the right, making a whole stitch with the first and last pairs. Tie the last pair the runners passed through well up, lay it down to the left of the runners and leave it. (This row is made to fill in the lip of the petal.)

Bring the runners from 10 through all pairs in half stitch, making a whole stitch with the first and last pairs. Top-sew the runners to the upper bar of 1. Continue working in half stitch, hanging in a new pair at 11, 12 and 13 (giving eighteen pairs altogether). On the other side, use hole 1 once more and also sew twice into the next hole below it. After the first sewing into the hole below 1, work back through six pairs, sew the leading runner thread to the end hole of the indentation (fig. 50), and continue the row. At 13 join to the top hole of the adjacent leaf, using the magic thread (see Glossary). Leave the runners temporarily at 14; the work now divides, each part being made separately on either side of the sepal.

Not counting the runners and edge pair at 14, take the sixth downright pair from the

right, sew it to the top hole of the sepal and use it as a runner pair to work in half stitch to the left, making a whole stitch with the first and last pairs. Continue this section, top-sewing on both sides and reducing to seven pairs. After the last sewing at 15, tie the runners twice and leave them. Sew the outer downright pair on the left to 16 and tie it twice. Lay the remaining five pairs between the bobbins of this sewn pair and tie it again twice over the bunch. Use this pair as a winding pair to make a roll to 1. Use the sewn pair from 15 to attach the roll to the side of the petal, making the last sewing at 1 with this pair also. Leave these pairs on one side. Bow off, and trim short all discarded pairs.

Return to the unworked part of the petal – the runners were left at 14 – and complete this section, making the first top sewing into the top hole of the sepal. Reduce the number of pairs until there are only four pairs left in the last row, and sew out into the side of the sepal. Bunch and cut off.

Disentangle the pairs left hanging at 1 (fig. 65). Use them to rib along the top of the

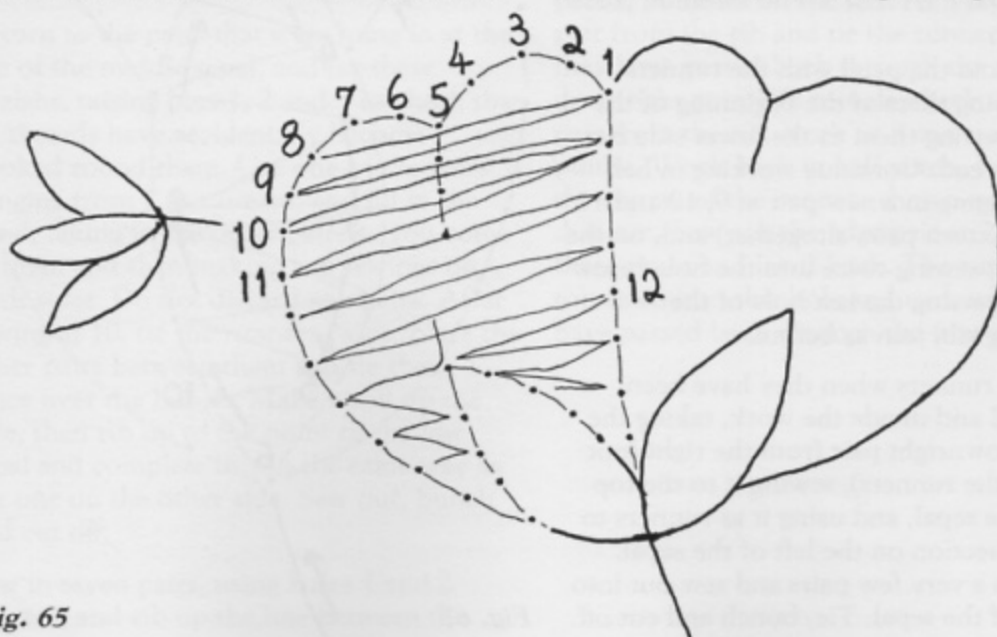


Fig. 65

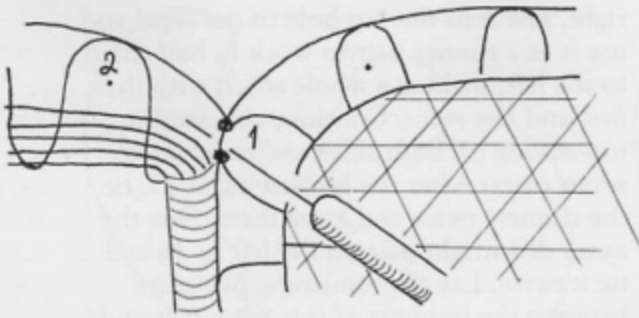


Fig. 66

other petal, hanging in and laying back one new pair at 2, two pairs at 3, one pair at 4 and two pairs at 5, one before and one after making the little side vein (pinholes on the left). At 6 and 7 lay back a pair from the rib, work to 8, turn the pillow and leave.

To fill in the first lip of the petal, take the pair hanging from 2 in half stitch through three pairs, in whole stitch through the next pair, and leave it to become passive. Tie the last pair passed through, and work back with it in half stitch through two pairs and in whole stitch through the last pair. Sew it at 1, as shown in fig. 66. Leave the sewn pair to become the outer downright pair on this side.

Work across the petal with the runners from 8, tying them at the beginning of the row and sewing them to the lower side bar of 1 at the end. Continue working in half stitch, hanging in a new pair at 9, 10 and 11 (making sixteen pairs altogether) and, on the other side, sewing twice into the hole below 1. When passing the last hole of the underlying rib, join as before.

Leave the runners when they have been sewn at 12 and divide the work, taking the seventh downright pair from the right (not counting the runners), sewing it to the top hole of the sepal, and using it as runners to work the section on the left of the sepal. Reduce to a very few pairs and sew out into the side of the sepal. Tie, bunch and cut off.

Before working the section on the right of the sepal, take the outermost downright thread on the left and sew it to the top hole of the sepal, putting the bobbin through its own loop (fig. 50). Pull up carefully and lay this thread down again beside its partner. (The purpose of this sewing is to prevent a hole forming in the half stitch, which would otherwise be caused by the change of direction of this thread.) The sewn runners at 12 continue this section, the first sewing being made into the top of the sepal. After sewing out, the pairs are tied and cut off – they do not need to be bunched.

The single leaf on the stem of this flower is raised along the lower edge and is made like the leaves in the first pattern, using ten pairs at the widest part.

To make the bud above this flower, sew seven pairs for the stem into holes 10 and 11 (fig. 65), and rib, pinholes on the left,

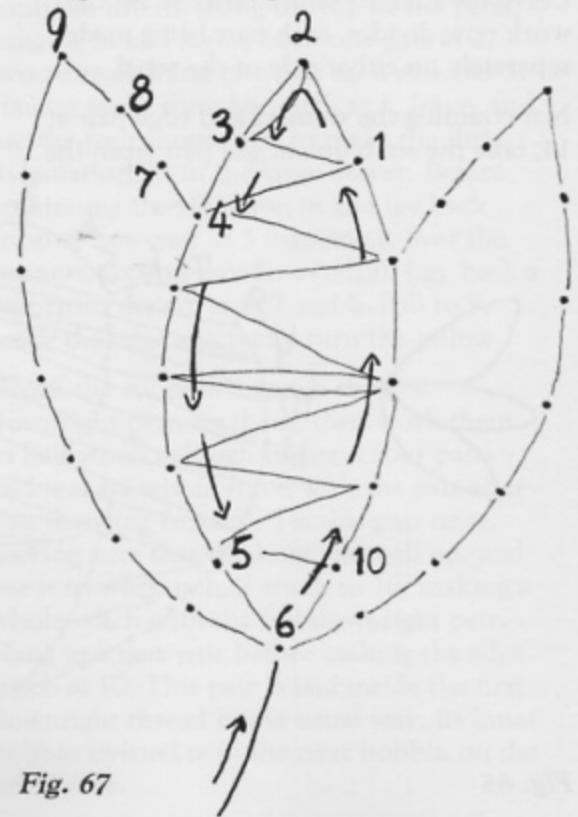


Fig. 67

into and right round the middle sepal, following the direction of the arrows in fig. 67. Hang in and lay back two pairs each at 1, 2 and 3, and one new pair at 4 (remember to tie the runners after 2). Push the new pairs well out of the way and complete the rib to 5. Work to the plain side, top-sew the runners to the upper bar of 6, tie them twice, lay the other six pairs between them, and tie them twice again over the bunch. Replace pin 6 to the right of the bunch. Use these pairs to make a roll to 4, sewing both the winding pair and the attaching pair to this hole, then rib to 9, laying a pair from the rib at 7 and 8. Turn, and work back down the side sepal, making a plain edge on the outer side and top sewings on the inner side once the two laid-back pairs have been used. Reduce to four pairs at the end, saving the last two discarded pairs on the outer side for tying back the bunch. Sew out the runners and edge pair, one to each side bar of 6. Tie, bunch, turn back the little bunch and tie it down with the reserved pairs. Bow off but do not trim the ends until the other sepals have been made. Replace pin 6.

Return to the pairs that were hung in at the top of the middle sepal, and lay these straight, raising pins 1, 2 and 3 to check that no threads have accidentally become hooked round them. Use one of the pairs hanging from 2 as runners, and fill in the sepal, taking in the other pairs as you come to them and then making top sewings on both sides. Do not discard any pairs. After sewing at 10, tie the runners twice, place the other pairs between them and tie them twice over the bunch. Make a roll up the side, then rib up to the point of the last sepal and complete this in the same way as the one on the other side. Sew out, bunch and cut off.

Sew in seven pairs, using holes 1 and 2 (fig. 68), and rib up the line between the

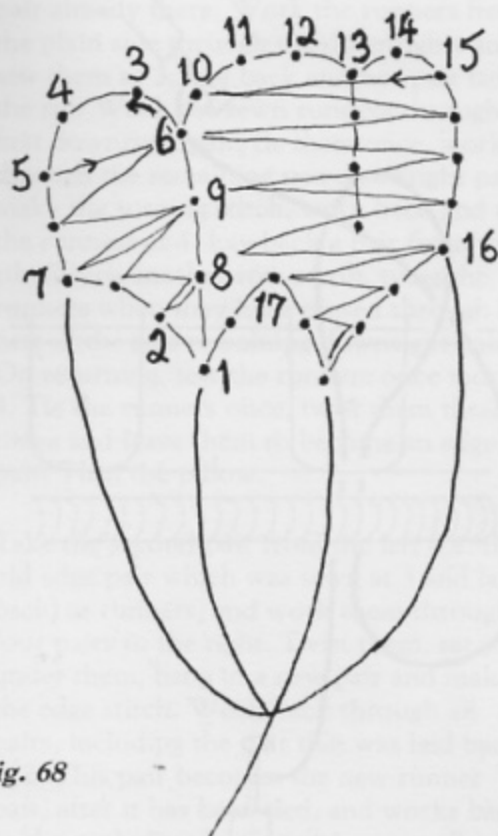


Fig. 68

petals, pinholes on the left. At 3 lay back a pair from the rib and tie the runners when they have passed back through the first downright pair. Rib to 4, lay back another pair from the rib, work to 5 and turn the pillow. Work back in half stitch, following the course of the runners shown on the diagram. Sew out the edge pair at 7, tie it three times and lay it back. The runners are top-sewn into this hole and tied, when they have passed back through the first pair.

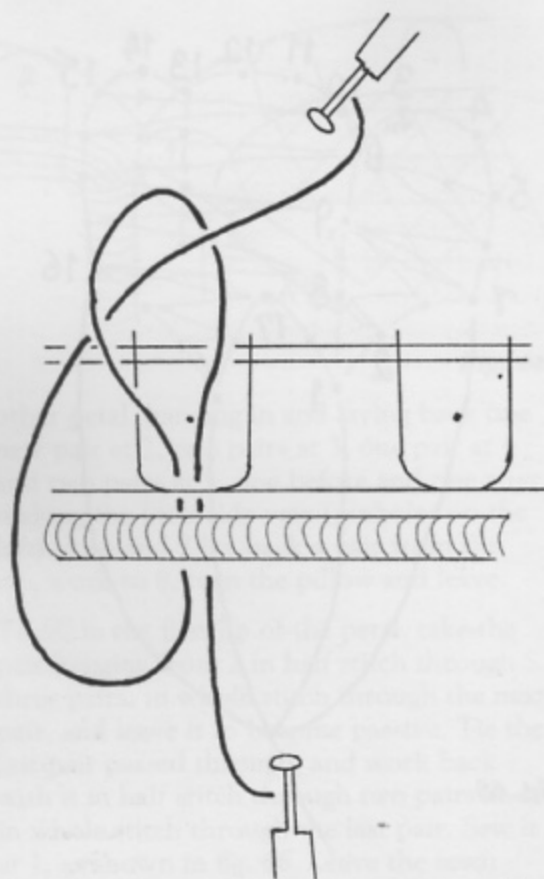


Fig. 69 Sewing in a new pair round a roll

After the second sewing at 8, tie the sewn pair, place the remaining five pairs between these bobbins, and tie them again over the bunch. Then wind the tied pair round the bunch to make a roll to 3, where the winding pair is sewn in, tied twice, twisted, and left to become an edge pair. To attach the roll, sew in a new pair at 9 (fig. 69), tie it once, sew it round the roll as usual to 6, and tie it twice.

The seven pairs now rib along the top of the larger petal, beginning with the tied pair from 6 as runners. Hang in and lay back a new pair at 10, 11, 12 and 13. Make the little side vein, rib to 14 and lay back a pair from the rib. Rib to 15 and turn the pillow. Fill in the petal with half stitch, following

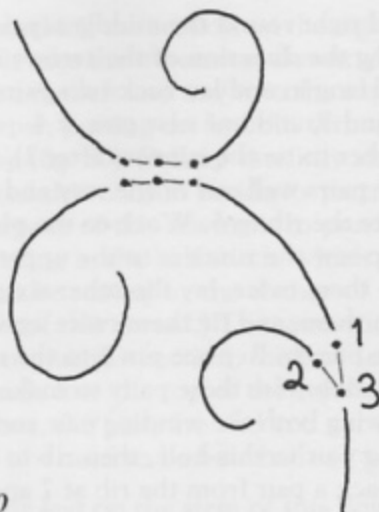


Fig. 70

the course shown for the runners on the diagram and remembering to join the leading runner thread to the last hole of the little side vein at the appropriate place. Sew out the edge pair at 16 and tie it three times. After top-sewing the runners at 16, leave them and sew out the second and third downright threads from the left to 17. Tie these two threads three times and lay them back, leaving the two odd bobbins to make the whole stitch pair on the left. Continue with the runners from 16, discarding pairs on both sides to leave only three or four pairs to be sewn out at the end. These are bowed off after tying and do not need to be bunched.

The rib tendrils are made as before, with five pairs in each branch. The longer branch is joined to the tendril on the other side at three holes where they run parallel (see Glossary, *Sewing to Join Two Edges*). Leave the longer tendril when the edge stitch at 1 (fig. 70) has been made. Make the shorter tendril as far as 2, then work the runners to the plain side and leave them. Remove a downright pair from this set. Lay both sets side by side. Work the runners from 1 through both sets and make the turning stitch but, before returning, discard a pair

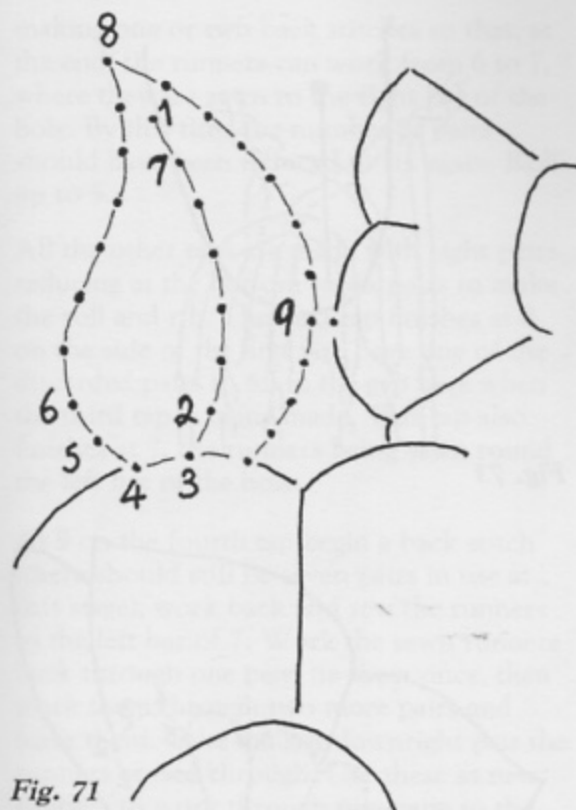


Fig. 71

from the right set. Work the runners back through both sets to 3, where the next edge stitch is made, and continue the rib, discarding another pair in the next row. Sew out into the bud.

The seven pairs needed for the short piece of stem are sewn into the side of the backward-facing flower. Rib down with pinholes on the right, and sew out into the leaf with raised veins.

The small whole stitch leaf which joins into the large flower has a raised vein down the middle. Hang seven pairs and a magic thread round pin 1 (fig. 71) and rib down the vein, pinholes on the right. After the edge stitch at 2, lay back a pair from the rib. Work the runners to the plain side, make the turning stitch and leave them. Sew the edge pair from 2 with an edge sewing to 3, tie it once and lay it to the back next to the

pair already there. Work the runners from the plain side through the downrights and sew them to 3. Lay back another pair from the rib. Work the sewn runners through the first downright pair, tie them once, work through the remaining two downright pairs, make the turning stitch, work back and sew the runners at 4. Lay back a pair from the rib. Work another row of rib, tying the runners when they have passed through the first of the two remaining downright pairs. On returning, sew the runners once more to 4. Tie the runners once, twist them three times and leave them to become an edge pair. Turn the pillow.

Take the second pair from the left (i.e. the old edge pair which was sewn at 3 and laid back) as runners, and work them through four pairs to the right. Twist them, set pin 5 under them, hang in a new pair and make the edge stitch. Work back through all pairs, including the pair that was laid back at 2. This pair becomes the new runner pair, after it has been tied, and works back to the pinhole side. Continue normally, making top sewings on the left and pinholes on the right. Tie the runners at 6. Discard three pairs gradually as the leaf narrows, and sew twice into hole 7 to begin the turn round the top of the leaf. Use the magic thread for the first sewing at 1, and thereafter sew into this hole without removing the pin (or, if this is too difficult, remove the pin but use a threaded needle to do the sewing) until the tip has been turned and the weaving is level again; it will take approximately three sewings at 1. Remember to tie the runners at 8. Work the other half of the leaf, top-sewing into the middle vein and adding three pairs as the braid widens. At 9 join to the nearest hole of the flower. Reduce to five or six pairs at the end, and sew out into the flower. After bunching, the pairs can either be bowed off and trimmed short or, if

preferred, the bunch may be tied back using two of the discarded pairs.

The butterfly

This can also be used on its own as a motif for a key-ring or brooch. Begin with the feelers: sew two pairs at 1 on the large flower (fig. 72) and make a half stitch plait to reach the head. To make the other feeler set a pin at 2, hang two pairs open round it (i.e. one bobbin of each pair on each side of the pin), twist both 'pairs' three times and work the half stitch plait as far as the head. Set pin 3 between the pairs of one plait and lay the pairs of the other plait round the same pin, together with two new pairs (fig. 73). Twist all 'pairs' twice, add a coarse pair and proceed as usual when starting at a point, working first towards the right. Hang in a new pair at 4 and 5 (tying the runners after each of these pins), and at 6 join to the opposite hole of the flower petal. Work down the body, making a vein down the middle if desired. Ladder trail was used in the worked sample, and another pair was added in order to give an equal number of

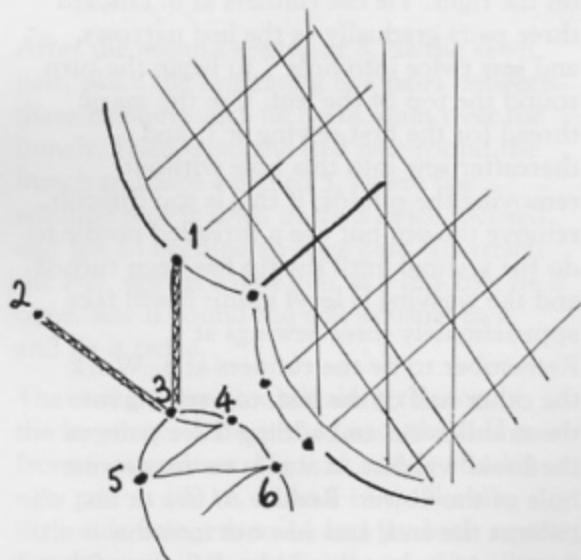


Fig. 72



Fig. 73

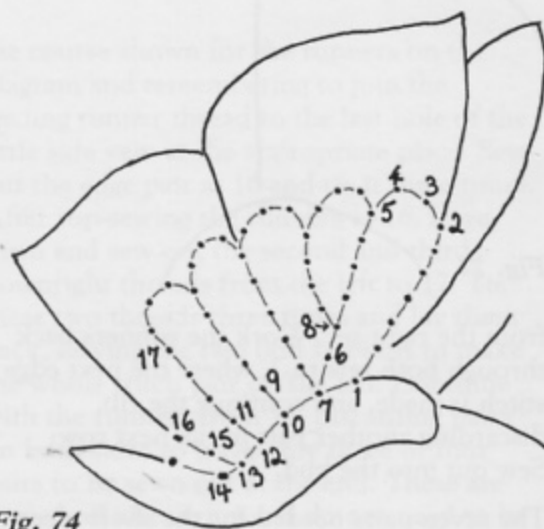


Fig. 74

downrights on each side. Join again to the petal lower down the body, where the two lines of holes run parallel. Finish as normal at the point, tying back the little bunch of threads over the body.

The raised taps forming the inside of both wings are made next. Sew in six pairs at 1 (fig. 74) and rib up the side of the first tap. Hang in and lay back a new pair at 2. At 3 hang in and lay back a new pair, and also lay back a pair from the rib. Rib to 4 and turn the pillow. Work down the tap as usual, hanging in a new pair at 5 and

making one or two back stitches so that, at the end, the runners can work from 6 to 7, where they are sewn to the right bar of the hole. By this time the number of pairs should have been reduced to six again. Roll up to 5.

All the other taps are made with eight pairs, reducing at the bottom to six pairs to make the roll and rib. The next tap finishes at 8 on the side of the first tap. Save one of the discarded pairs to fill in the gap here when the third tap is being made. This tap also finishes at 7, the runners being sewn round the left bar of the hole.

At 9 on the fourth tap begin a back stitch (there should still be seven pairs in use at this stage), work back and sew the runners to the left bar of 7. Work the sewn runners back through one pair, tie them once, then work them through two more pairs and leave them. Take the last downright pair the runners passed through. Use these as new runners to work through two pairs to the right, and sew them to the right bar of 10. Lay back the second and third downright threads from the right (these can be cut off later and do not need to be tied). Work the sewn runners through all downright pairs and make up the back stitch at 9. Work back again, sew the runners to the left bar of 10, tie them twice, lay all other bobbins between them, and tie them twice again over the bunch. Roll to the top of the last tap. At the end of this tap the threads have to be turned so that they can be used to outline the wings.

From a back stitch begun at 11, work to the other side, sew the runners to the left bar of 10, work back through one pair, tie the runners once, work through two more pairs, and leave the runners. Take the last downright pair the runners passed through, and use these as new runners to work through two pairs to the right, sewing them

to the left bar of 12. Lay back the second and third downright threads from the right. Work the sewn runners from 12 through three pairs to the left, leave them, and use the last pair they worked through to return through two pairs to the right. Sew the runners to the left bar of 13. Work back through all downright pairs and make up the back stitch at 11. Return through all pairs, sew the runners with an edge sewing to 14, tie them once, twist them twice, and leave them to become an edge pair. Turn the pillow.

Untwist the edge pair at 11 and use it as runners to work to 15, making the edge stitch with the twisted pair from 14. Continue the rib, hanging in a new pair or pairs on the pinhole side until there are seven pairs altogether (also join to the body of the butterfly at 16). Top-sew the runners when they are on the plain side to the opposite holes of the last tap. The last of these sewings is at 17 – after this the rib goes on independently, with turning stitches on the plain side. Remember to tie the runners at points where the rib makes a sharp turn. The line between the back and front wings is made in the same way as the lines between petals in the flowers, i.e. rib down to the taps, join, then roll back and continue the rib round the edge of the front wing.

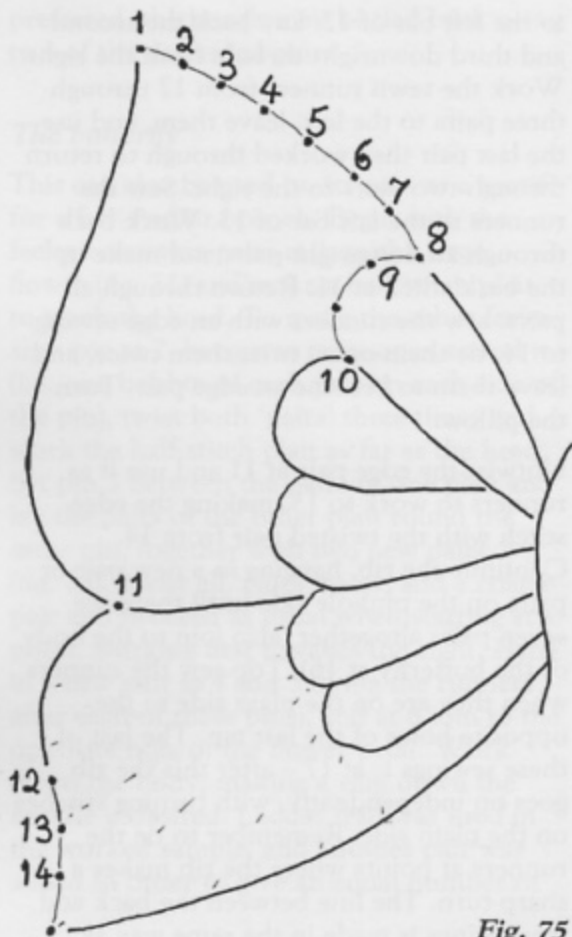


Fig. 75

Hang in and lay back a new pair at 1 and 2 (fig. 75), two new pairs at 3, one at 4, two at 5. At 6 and 7 lay back a pair from the rib. Work one more row of rib, then sew out the edge pair and runners at 8 and tie them three times. Tie the next two downright pairs three times. Sew the next downright pair (the last one on the left) to 8. Lay this pair to the back, next to the pair from 7. Place the two tied downright pairs between the sewn runners and edge pair, and tie these three times over the bunch. Lift up the bunch and replace pin 8 to the right of it. Bow off the bunched bobbins, but do not trim the ends short until the butterfly has been completed.

Turn the pillow so that the ten pairs that were laid back are in front of you. The pair that was sewn at 8 and laid back is the runner pair. Work it in half stitch through seven pairs to the left, making a whole stitch with the first and last pairs. Leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed through once, and work back with it in half stitch, making a whole stitch with the last pair. Top-sew the runners at 9 and work back through all pairs. Leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed through (the pair from 1), and work back with this to the other side, sewing to 9 a second time. Continue filling in the front wing, making top sewings on both sides. Do not miss the holes from which the taps diverge (such as 10), and tie the runners at these places after they have been sewn and returned through the first pair.

In the last row before crossing into the hind wing, discard a pair on the inner side and sew in a new pair at 11 (as described in the leaf with staggered veins, fig. 56). Join one of the central downright pairs to the rib between the wings, as described for the large flower. In the next two rows remove a pair from the right side (there should now be eight pairs remaining). At the same time begin to slope by sewing twice into most of the holes on the right; the direction of the weaving should gradually veer round, as shown by the dotted lines in fig. 75.

Sew in a new pair at 12, 13 and 14, and at the same time discard a pair on the inner side in each of these rows, so that the number of pairs does not alter. This procedure prevents distortion in the weaving, which might otherwise occur due to the extended outer corner. Once the outer corner has been passed, continue to reduce on the inner side, leaving only three or four pairs to be sewn out into the side of the lowest tap.

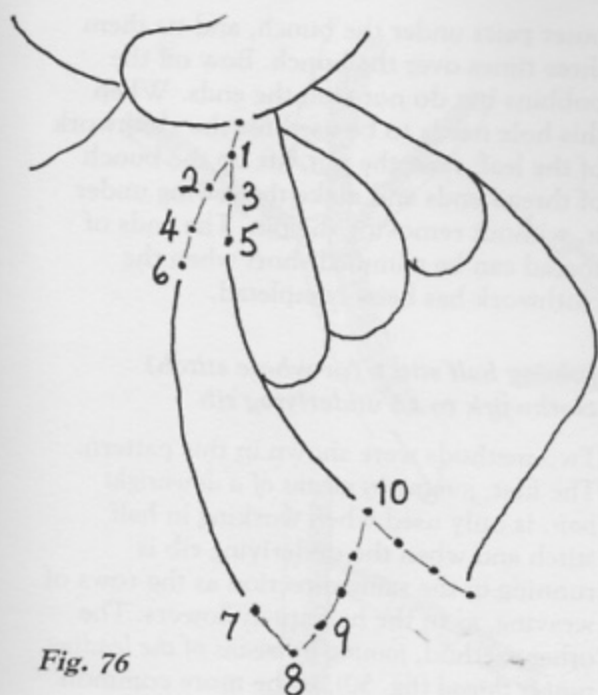


Fig. 76

For the fragment of the other forewing, sew in three pairs at 1 (fig. 76). Twist the outer left pair three times; this is to be the edge pair. Make a whole stitch with the other two pairs, twist the left of these three times and set pin 2 under it. Before making the edge stitch, hang in a new pair, laying it down between the bobbins of the one downright pair. *After the edge stitch, work back and top-sew the runners at 3. Work to 4 and hang in a new pair. Repeat from * once more, using holes 5 and 6. Continue in rib with these six pairs. At 7 lay back a pair from the rib, rib to 8, tie the runners after this hole, then rib to 9.

Turn the pillow (if you have not already done so) and change to half stitch, taking in the pair left out from 7 at the end of the row, tying it, and using it as the new runner pair in the normal way. Continue in half stitch, making top sewings on the right and edge stitches on the left. After the last of these, work to the other side and, before returning, top-sew the edge pair to the

upper bar of 10. Tie this three times and lay it back to be cut off later. On return, the runners are sewn to the lower bar of 10 and tied when they have come back through the first downright pair. Continue to fill in the wing with these five pairs, top-sewing on both sides (twice into the next hole in the right, to keep level) and removing one more pair, where the wing becomes very narrow, before sewing out.

Working Methods

Alternative way of making a roll

The method used in the indentations of the flower petals – making and attaching the roll at the same time, using only the winding pair for the whole operation – is as common as that described in pattern 2, 'Rosette'. Both are correct and produce much the same appearance. Note that, when using the winding pair to attach the roll, two knots are necessary after each sewing. If only one were made, it would very easily pull away from the edge when the winding pair makes the couple of turns round the roll before the next sewing.

Raised veins with opposite side veins

The method described here, of borrowing pairs from the main rib and beginning the side vein, is one of several in current use, all of them equally successful. It is necessary to have at least seven pairs in the main rib in order to have one pair left behind, which is used to tie over the pairs returning from the side vein. If the main rib is made with fewer pairs, the extra pair/s needed must be hung in before making the edge stitch at 2 (fig. 47), and laid down inside the first downright thread. When the side veins are finished, the extra downright pair/s must be

removed after the side vein pairs have been tied up between the bobbins of the downright pair of the main rib. Choose any threads out of the bunch, tie them three times and cut them off short.

If the main rib is made with more than seven pairs, work as described in the pattern and tie the returning side vein pairs between the bobbins of the nearest downright pair.

Raised vein with staggered side veins

The procedure described for opposite side veins is unsuitable where (as in the second leaf, fig. 51) a side vein diverges from the pinhole side of the main rib and there is no side vein directly opposite. The reason for this is that a dent would be made in the main rib where the single downright pair is tied over the returning pairs from the side vein. The method shown in fig. 52, i.e. including the runners in the side vein, gives an extra downright pair to preserve the smooth outline on the plain side of the main rib.

Note that the pinholes of the side veins are always made on the same side as the direction in which the main rib is being worked so that, after rolling back, the side vein pairs can more easily be incorporated into the main rib without having to be passed round a pin (fig. 77).

When making branching side veins, always work first the branch that is furthest from the direction in which the main rib is being made (fig. 78).

Sometimes it is more convenient to make a raised vein up the middle of a leaf instead of down, so that it finishes near the top of the leaf. In such a case, work the runners to the plain side after the last pin of the rib has been set, and tie them three times. Tie all the other pairs three times, cross the two

outer pairs under the bunch, and tie them three times over the bunch. Bow off the bobbins but do not trim the ends. When this hole needs to be used for the clothwork of the leaf, raise the pin, lift up the bunch of thread ends and make the sewing under it, without removing the pin. The ends of thread can be trimmed short when the clothwork has been completed.

Joining half stitch (or whole stitch) clothwork to an underlying rib

Two methods were shown in this pattern. The first, *joining by means of a downright pair*, is only used when working in half stitch and when the underlying rib is running in the same direction as the rows of weaving, as in the half stitch flowers. The other method, *joining by means of the leading runner thread* (fig. 50), is the more common and is used where the rib being crossed lies at a different angle to the rows of weaving. This method should always be used when working in whole stitch, as it involves only one thread, its partner continuing the weaving in a straight line.

Adding new pairs along a sewing edge

The method described in the large leaf (fig. 56) is one of several. Another is to slide the new pair over the runners when they have arrived at the sewing edge and lay it to the back of the pillow. Then make the sewing. Before working back, bring down the new pair and lay it in position.

Another method is to add the new pair whilst making the sewing. This may be done either as shown in fig. 24, laying the pair across the loop before passing the second bobbin of the sewing pair through the loop, or by passing one of the bobbins of the new pair through the loop before completing the sewing. In both cases, tie the sewing pair once when the sewing has been completed.

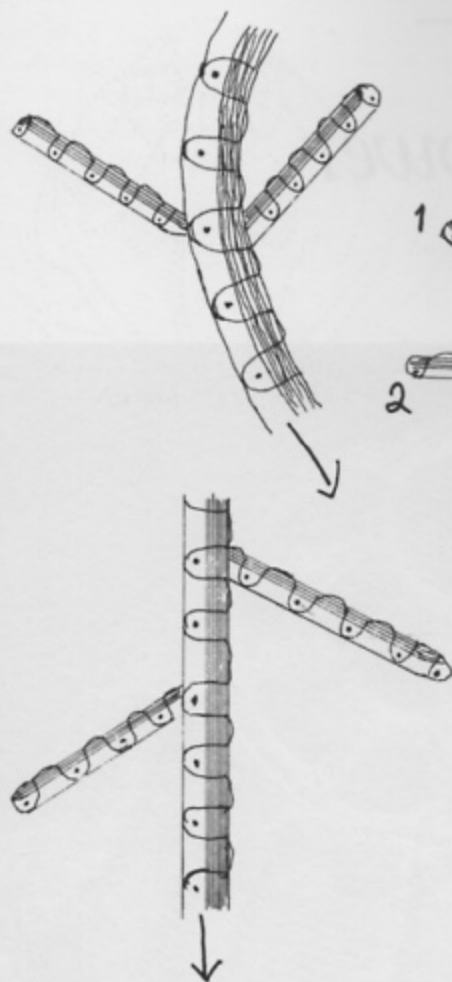


Fig. 77

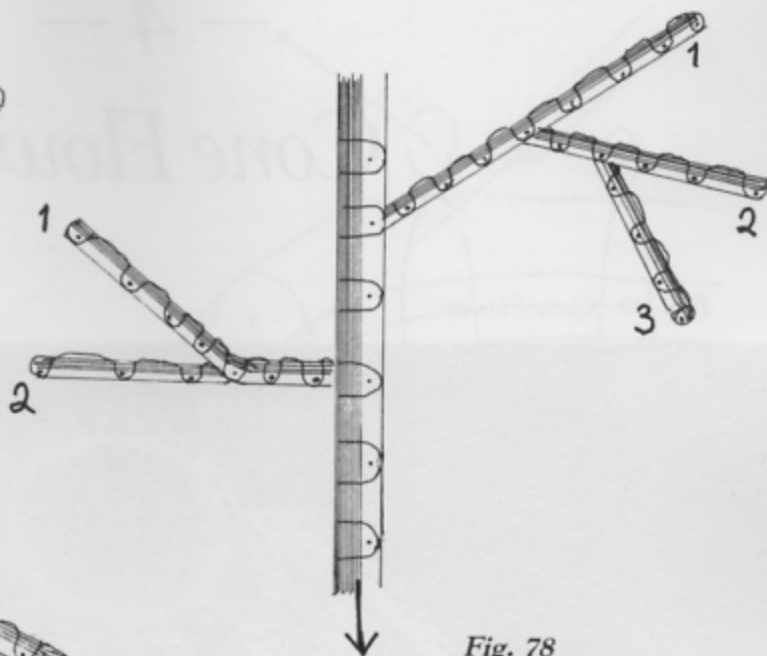


Fig. 78

All these methods save the lacemaker from having to make an extra sewing; whichever is used, the new pair is usually laid down between the bobbins of the nearest downright pair and, if working in half stitch, the inner bobbin is twisted with its neighbour on the inside in the usual way.

Devonshire cutwork filling

This is one of a variety of fillings featuring swing leadworks, which occur often in Honiton lace. All are made without a pricking and in all of them it is important to weave all the leadworks in a row with the same weaver. This (and the twists between) prevents the last leadwork from pulling out of shape while the current one is in progress, and also makes it possible to pull the vertical pairs into place again without distorting the leadworks.