

Cone Flower

Fig. 79 Cone Flower

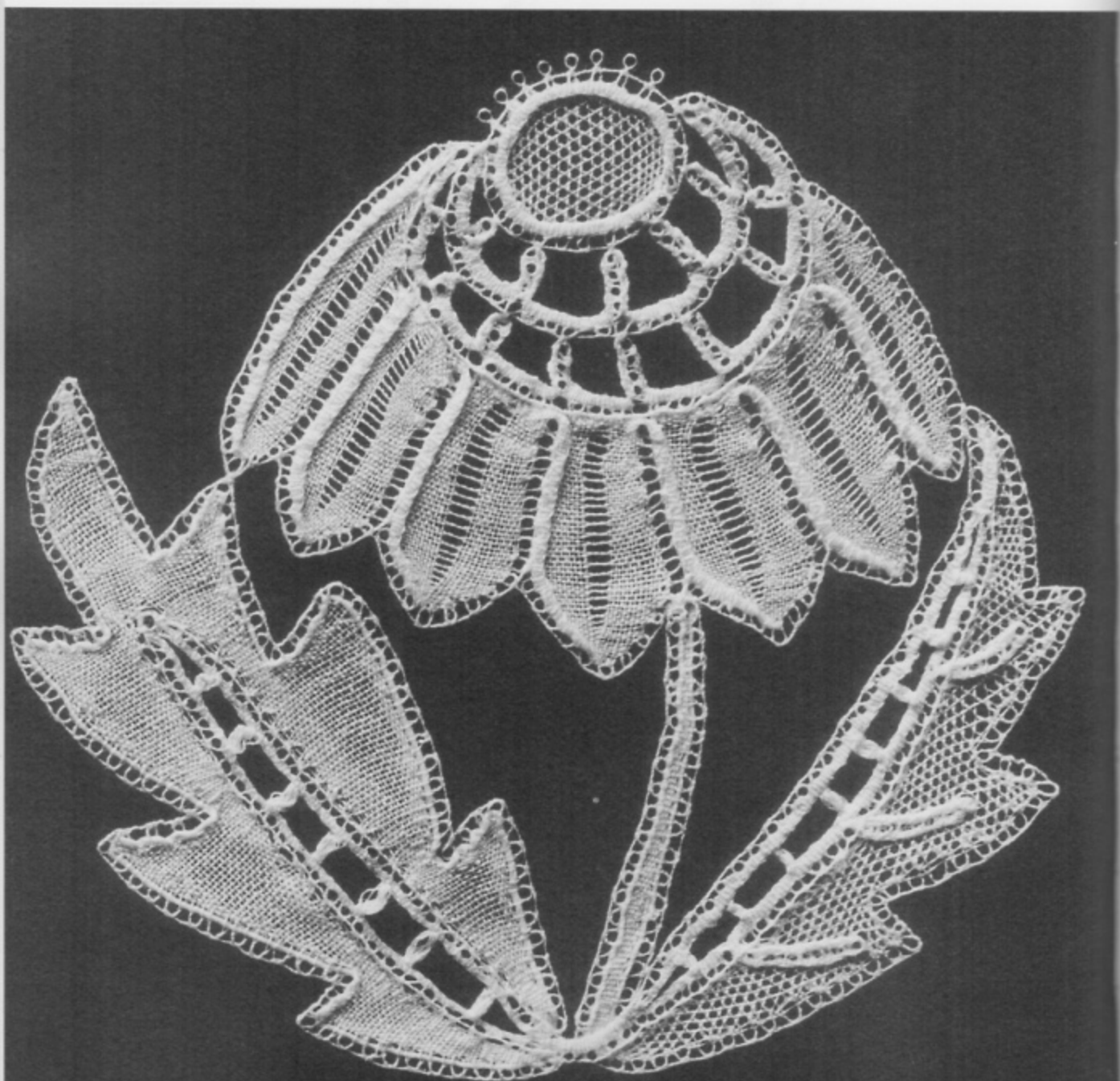




Fig. 80 Pricking for Cone Flower

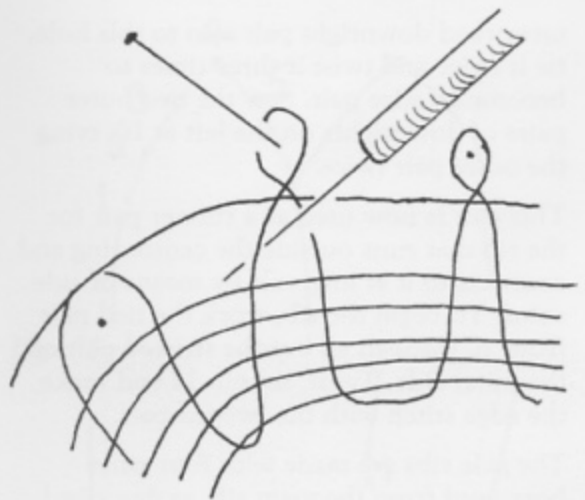


Fig. 82 Sewing inside a purl edge

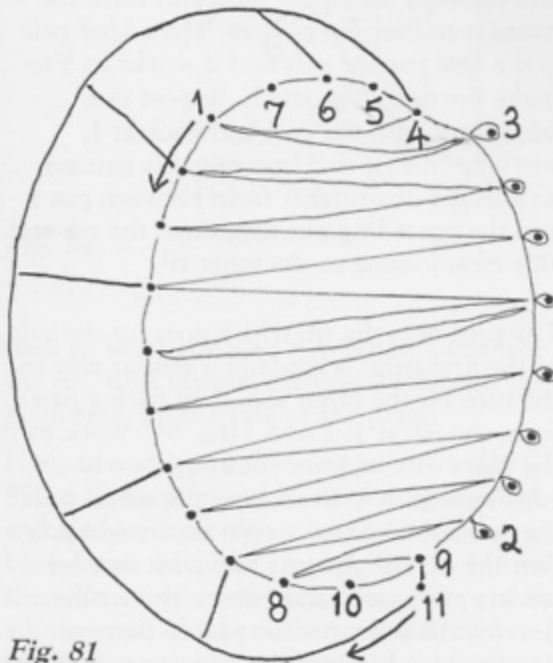


Fig. 81

Set up at 1 (fig. 81) with seven pairs and a magic thread, and rib anti-clockwise round the centre circle of the flower. From 2 to 3 inclusive make a purl edge, reverting to an ordinary edge at 4. Hang in and lay back two new pairs at this hole, and also at 5. At 6 and 7 hang in one new pair and also lay back a pair from the rib (making thirteen pairs altogether). Work to the plain side from 7. Sew the runners, and also the edge

pair on the other side, to 1. Tie both these pairs twice.

All the pairs are now used to fill in the circle with half stitch. Turn the pillow so that 1 is at the top. Straighten the threads, ensuring that the new pairs that were hung in and those that were laid back from the rib are in order and have not got caught up round any pins. The remaining pairs from the rib should lie to the left of these pairs, hanging down between 7 and 1. Take the outermost pair on the right (hanging from 4) as runners across all pairs in half stitch, but making a whole stitch with the first and last pairs. Leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed, and work back with it in half stitch, making a whole stitch with the last pair. Top-sew the runners at 3, hooking the runner thread round one of the side bars inside the twisted edge pair, as shown in fig. 82. Raise, but *do not remove the pin* for the sewing, otherwise the purl will be distorted. Continue to fill in the circle as shown in fig. 81, sewing twice into one of the purl-pin holes. Discard six pairs from both sides in the last few rows, leaving seven pairs at the end. After 8 work one more row in whole stitch through all but the last pair, sew the runners to 9, and tie them twice. Sew the

unworked downright pair also to this hole, tie it twice and twist it three times to become an edge pair. Sew the two outer pairs of downrights on the left at 10, tying the outer pair twice.

This pair is now used as a runner pair for the rib that runs outside the centre ring and connects to it at intervals by means of side veins. To begin the rib, work the tied pair from 10 through all but the twisted pair on the outer side. Twist, set pin 11 and make the edge stitch with the twisted pair.

The side ribs are made with four pairs borrowed from the main rib, as described in the last pattern (see figs. 42 and 43), the only difference being that, when the last hole of the side rib has been made, the runners work back to the plain side and are sewn with an edge sewing to the centre ring. Tie the runners twice, place the other three pairs between them and tie them twice again over the bunch. Roll back and incorporate the pairs into the main rib as before.

Before the main rib joins to the centre ring, lay back a pair from the rib at 1 and 2 (fig. 83), then work to the plain side and top-sew

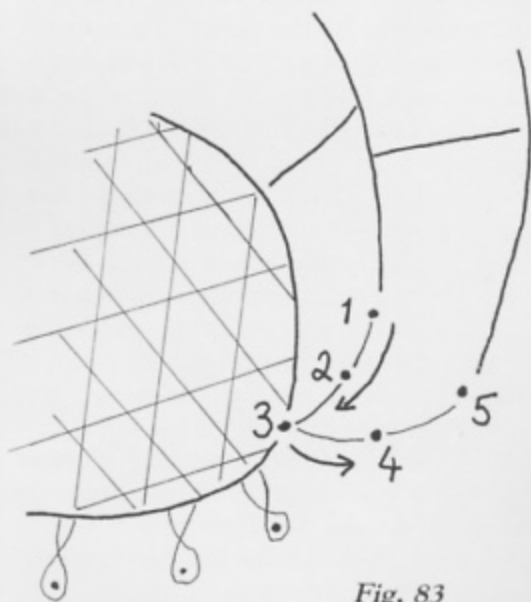


Fig. 83

the runners to the upper bar of 3. Make a whole stitch with the sewn pair and the nearest downright pair. Top-sew this downright pair to the lower bar of 3, tie it once and twist it three times. Turn the pillow in order to work the next section of rib. Untwist the edge pair at 2 and use it as runners to work through the downrights on its left towards 4. Twist, set the pin and make the edge stitch with the twisted pair from 3. *Take the pair laid back at 2, bring it out between pins 2 and 1, and lay it down to the right of the downrights. Work the runners from 4 through the downright pairs and through the added pair, and leave the runners to become passive. The added pair is the new runner pair and it works to 5 to make the next edge stitch. Repeat this procedure with the pair laid back at 1, working from * and bringing this pair out to join the downrights from between pin 1 and the preceding pin. Continue the rib and side ribs, joining to the inner rib.

The turn into the rib which goes up the side of the first petal is made in a similar way to the turn on the other side. Lay back a pair from the rib at 1, 2 and 3 (fig. 84), work to the plain side and sew the runners with an edge sewing to 4. Make a whole stitch with the runners and the nearest downright pair. Sew the downright pair to 5 with an edge sewing, tie it once and twist it three times (leaving the sewn runner pair to become downrights). Untwist the edge pair on the pinhole side, use it as a runner pair to work through the two downright pairs, and make hole 6, using the twisted pair from 5 to make the edge stitch. Work back through the downright pairs and also through the pair that was laid back at 3 (first bringing this pair out between pins 4 and 3 to lie next to the downrights). Leave the runners and use the added pair as new runners to work to 7. Repeat this process, bringing in each of the other two pairs that were laid

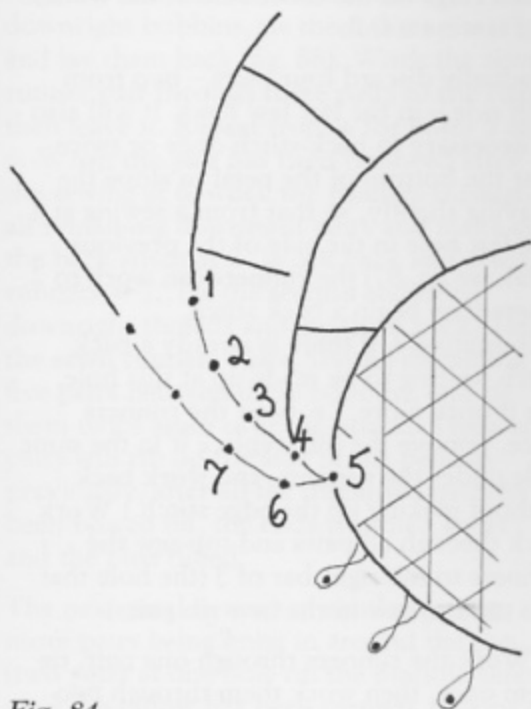


Fig. 84

back to work the next two holes. Continue the rib, with normal turning stitches on the plain side, up the side of the petal.

Hang in and lay back a new pair at 1 (fig. 85). At 2 hang in and lay back a new pair, and also lay back a pair from the rib. Lay back a pair from the rib at 3. Rib to 4, turn the pillow and work back down the petal in whole stitch. Add another new pair at 5 (giving ten pairs altogether) and gradually bring in the pairs laid back on the rib side. A vein, made by twisting the runners, is made down the middle. After the last hole on the right, work to the outer side and top-sew the runners. Before returning, sew out the edge pair into the nearest hole of the outer semi-circular rib. Tie this pair twice and lay it back, but do not cut it off. Work the runners from the other side across, and top-sew them into the same hole. From now on the runners are top-

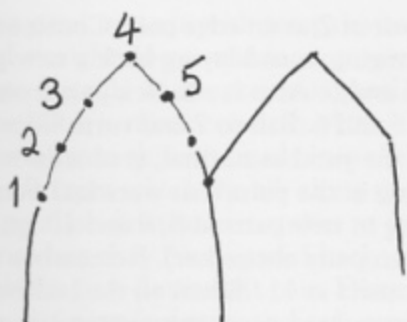


Fig. 85

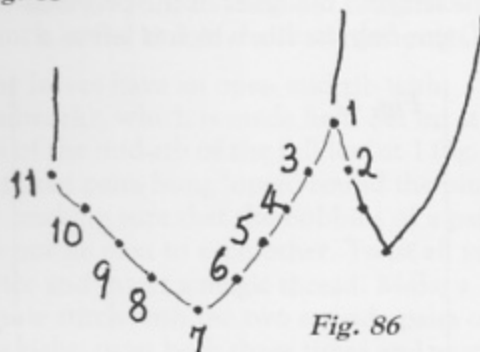


Fig. 86

sewn on both sides. Discard pairs as the petal narrows and sew out the last few pairs at the end. Bunch, and tie back the little bunch, using a couple of the discarded pairs. Cut off all but the pair that was laid aside.

Sew two new pairs into the same hole in which the edge pair was sewn out, laying these beside this pair. Sew three new pairs into the next hole of the semi-circular rib. These six pairs make a rib up the side of the completed petal. Use the outer pair on the left as runners, work them through the other pairs and sew them to the last hole made before the edge pair was sewn out. Continue the rib, making turning stitches on the left. On the right sew into each hole of the petal – these may be either edge sewings or raised sewings (edge sewings were used in the sample).

After the sewing at 1 (fig. 86), work to the plain side and, before returning, sew in a

new pair at 2 as an edge pair. Continue the rib, hanging in and laying back a new pair at 3, 4, 5 and 6. Also lay back a pair from the rib at 5 and 6. Rib to 7 and turn. Work down the petal as normal, gradually bringing in the pairs that were laid back and hanging in new pairs at 8, 9 and 10 (giving fourteen pairs altogether). Remember to tie the runners at 11. When all the laid-back pairs have been used, top sewings are made on the left into the holes of the previous petal, ignoring the rib, which is left as a

raised ridge on the other side of the work, as if it were a roll.

Gradually discard four pairs – two from each side – in the last few rows. It will also be necessary to back-stitch once or twice near the bottom of the petal to slope the weaving slightly, so that from a sewing at 1 (the last hole in the side of the previous petal, see fig. 87) the runners can work to 2, where they begin a back stitch.

(Alternatively, if there is already a back stitch waiting to be made up at this hole, use it once more, i.e. twist the runners once, remove the pin, replace it in the same hole under the runners, and work back without making up the edge stitch.) Work back through all pairs and top-sew the runners to the right bar of 3 (the hole that was used to sew in the new rib pairs).

**Work the runners through one pair, tie them once, then work them through two more pairs and leave them. *With the last pair the runners passed through, work back through two pairs to the left and top-sew this pair to one of the bars of 4. Counting from the left, and not including the

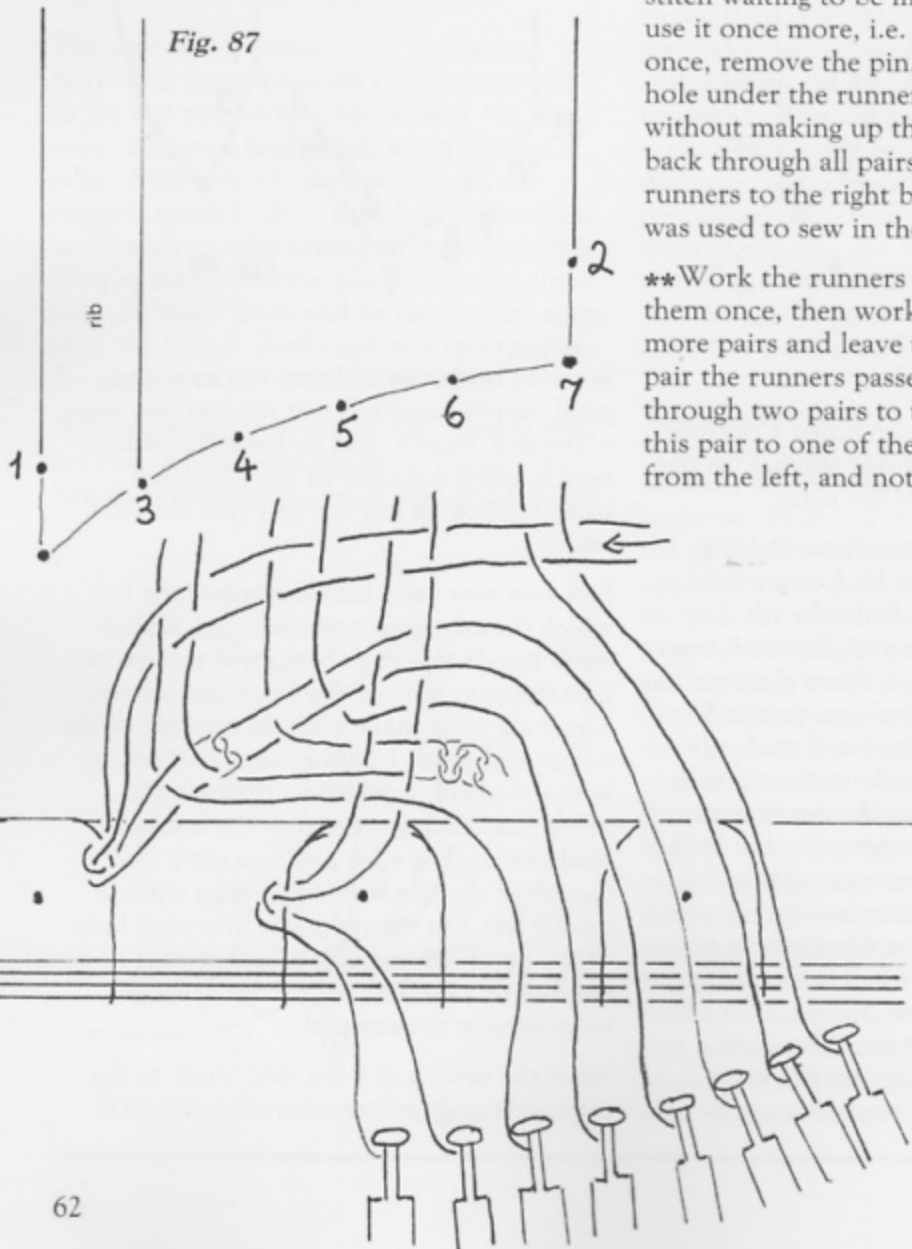


Fig. 87

Fig. 88

runners, take the second and third downright bobbins, tie them three times and lay them back (fig. 88). Work the sewn runner pair through three pairs to the right, then leave it. Repeat from * for holes 5 and 6. When the pair has been removed after the sewing at 6, work the runners through all remaining downright pairs and make up the back stitch at 2. Work back and sew the runners at 7. Tie the second and third downright threads and lay them back. Tie the sewn runners twice, lay the remaining five pairs between these bobbins, and tie them twice again over the bunch. These six pairs will rib up the side of the petal as previously, after all the discarded pairs have been bowed off, the ends trimmed short and the pins tidied.

The next petal is worked similarly, nine more pairs being hung in around the top (two pairs at one hole on the pinhole side after the pillow has been turned), making a total of sixteen pairs. Reduce to twelve pairs before the end of the petal has been reached. Arrange the rows so that, from a back stitch begun in the last hole on the pinhole side, the runners are worked through and sewn to the right bar of 7. This hole corresponds to hole 3 in the previous petal. Continue as described, working from **.

If more than the required number of bobbins (six pairs in this case) remain after the last sewing along the base line before the bobbins are bunched, the surplus pair/s may be removed on the pinhole side both before and after making up the back stitch.

Use sixteen pairs for each of the next two petals, and fourteen pairs for the following one. Do not cut off all the discarded pairs at the end of this petal; leave one, or even two, on the right-hand side at or close to the last pinhole, to fill in a gap in the last petal at this point.

The last petal is made with ten pairs and is worked straight down, making top sewings first into the side of the previous petal, then into the outer semi-circular rib. After the first sewing into this rib (made into the same hole from which the rib along the side of the petal originates), remember to tie the runners when they have passed back through the first downright pair. Discard pairs in the next few rows and sew out the remaining few, bunching and tying back the bunch, using two of the discarded pairs.

The leaves have an open mid-rib with leadworks, which is made first. Set up at the tip of the mid-rib of the full leaf at 1 (fig. 89) with ten pairs hung 'open' round the pin, i.e. making sure that the bobbins of a pair do not lie next to each other. Twist all pairs twice and insert a magic thread. Make a whole stitch with the two outside pairs on the right, twist both three times and work the inner of these pairs through all but the last pair on the other side. Twist the runners three times, set pin 2 under them

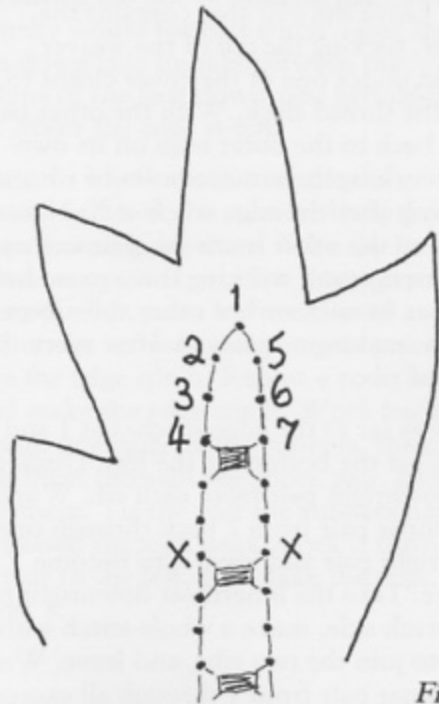


Fig. 89

and make the edge stitch with the last pair. Split the bobbins into two groups with five pairs in each. Make a whole stitch using the innermost pair from each group, and leave. Whole-stitch the runners from 2 through three pairs to the right, including the nearest pair from the middle whole stitch. Make a turning stitch with this pair and work back to 3, where the next edge stitch is made. Work one more row of rib with these five pairs, leaving the group after the edge stitch at 4.

The remaining pair from the middle whole stitch is the runner pair for the right-hand rib – work it through three pairs to the right and make the edge stitch at 5 with the last pair. Rib two more rows with this group, working holes 6 and 7. *Work the runner pairs from 4 and 7 to the middle, twist them once and make a shallow leadwork with them, not quite touching the sides of the ribs. If the leadwork is made too wide (or deep), it will look untidy when the ribs are continued. Twist both pairs once. Leave the pair that contains the weaver, tucking the tail of the weaver bobbin under one of the cover cloths to keep the thread slack. With the other pair work back to the outer edge on its own side, working three more holes of rib and stopping after the edge stitch at X. Now return to the other leadwork pair and use it as runners again, working three more holes of rib as far as X on the other side. Repeat from *, making a leadwork after every three holes of rib.

Work as far as the edge stitches at 1 and 2 (fig. 90) at the bottom of the leaf. Discard one downright pair from each rib. Work the runner pair from 2 back through one downright pair and leave it to become passive. Take the innermost downright pair from each side, make a whole stitch with them to join the two ribs, and leave. Work the runner pair from 1 through all except

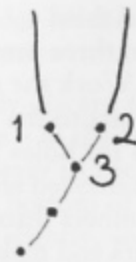


Fig. 90



Fig. 91

the edge pair on the other side, and make hole 3 with this. Continue the rib with these eight pairs, making turning stitches on the left and pinholes on the right, to work the little stem that connects the two leaves. Work to the point where the next open vein begins.

When the edge stitch has been made at 1 (fig. 91), give three twists to the outermost pair on the left. Divide the threads into two groups of four pairs. Take the innermost pair from each side and make a whole stitch with them. Whole-stitch the runners from 1 to the middle, including the nearest pair from the central whole stitch. Make a turning stitch with this pair and work back to 2, where a new pair is hung in before the edge-stitch is made. Work two more rows of rib on this side, hanging in a new pair at 3 and 4, and leaving the runners at 4. Return to the left-hand rib, using the remaining pair from the central whole stitch as runners and working them through two pairs to the left. Twist them three times, set pin 5 under them, hang in a new pair and make the edge stitch with the twisted outside pair. Continue the rib, hanging in a new pair at 6 and 7 (seven pairs in each rib) and again making leadworks after every three holes.

The side veins on the right side are made at the same time, as described in the last pattern (fig. 52). When the pairs have been rolled back, it is a little tricky to tie them

back into the main rib, as they enter from a different angle and the weight of the bobbins tends to pull the knots open. When you have laid the side vein pairs between the bobbins of the first downright pair of the main rib, pick up the bobbins of this pair and hold them in the right hand. With the left hand pick up the four side vein pairs and place them to the back left of the pillow (having first pressed down the pins of the left-hand rib). The downright pair can now be tied firmly twice over the bunch, and the bunched pairs brought forward and laid into place.

In the few rows following the last leadwork, discard two pairs from each rib. The joining of the two ribs is as already described, except that the pinholes of the following single rib are made on the left side.

Therefore, after throwing back a further pair from each rib, working the *left* runners back through one pair and joining the two ribs with a whole stitch made with the two inner pairs, work the *right* runners back through one pair and joining the two ribs with a whole stitch made with the two inner pairs, work the *right* runners through to the left to make the next pinhole there. Continue the rib, laying back a pair at each subsequent hole until five pairs are left, and at the last two holes joining to the adjacent flower petal (see Glossary, *Sewing to Join Two Edges*).

After the pin and join at the top hole, turn the pillow and fill in the point of the leaf with half stitch, bringing in the last of the pairs which were laid back from the rib (cut off the rest). These six pairs will be sufficient for the first two or three rows. Then add a new pair on the pinhole side. On the other side, top-sew into the single rib and then into the nearest of the two ribs of the open vein when this is reached. It will be necessary to sew twice into one or two of the rib holes, so that from a sewing to the upper bar of 1 (fig. 92) the runners can work to 2. After setting the pin here, hang in two new pairs before making the

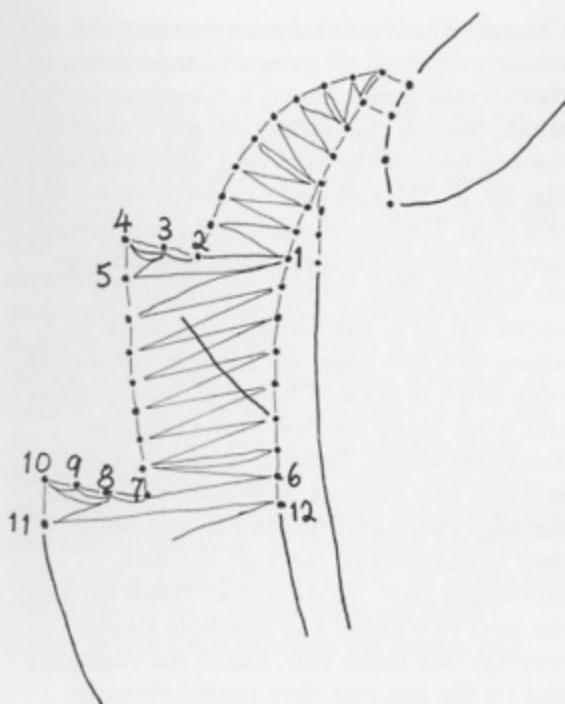


Fig. 92

edge stitch. Do not twist these pairs as one normally would for half stitch – just lay them down side by side between the bobbins of the first downright (whole stitch) pair. Make the edge stitch.

Change to whole stitch to work the serration. *Work the runners back through two pairs and leave them. Take the last pair the runners passed, work it through one pair to the left, twist it three times* and set pin 3 under it. Hang in two more pairs and make the edge stitch. Repeat * to *, set pin 4 and make the edge stitch. Work back through one pair, tie the runners, then work them through one more pair, and leave them. Tie the pair the runners have just passed through once, work it through one pair to the left, and make the edge hole at 5.

Change to half stitch again, working the runners through all pairs and top-sewing them to the lower bar of 1. Continue in half stitch, joining the leading runner thread to the top hole of the side vein when reached (fig. 50, p. 38), and again half-way down the side vein. Reduce to eight pairs just before the next serration is reached, and arrange the rows so that, from a sewing to the upper bar of 6, the runners will work to 7, where two new pairs are hung in before the edge stitch is made. Change to whole stitch and work along the line to the point as described above, hanging in two new pairs at 8 and two more at 9. Work to 10, make the edge stitch and tie the runners when they have returned through the first downright pair. Work in half stitch through the next two pairs, and in whole stitch through one more pair. Leave the runners and tie the last pair they passed through. Work with this pair in half stitch through the next two pairs to the left, and in whole stitch through the last downright pair. Make the edge stitch at 11. Work back through all pairs to the other side. Gradually reduce to eight pairs again before the next serration.

This serration is made similarly to the previous one as far as the point, two pairs being hung in at each hole except the last (giving fourteen pairs altogether). However, the line of holes here lies at the same angle as the weaving – it does not slope back like the previous serrations. Therefore, after making the edge stitch at the outermost hole, change to half stitch and work back through all pairs (remembering to tie the runners at the point) to the next sewing on the other side. Complete the half leaf, reducing to seven pairs near the end – these will be used to make the stem to the flower.

When the sewing has been made to the upper bar of 1 (fig. 93), tie the runner pair twice and leave it. Top-sew the nearest

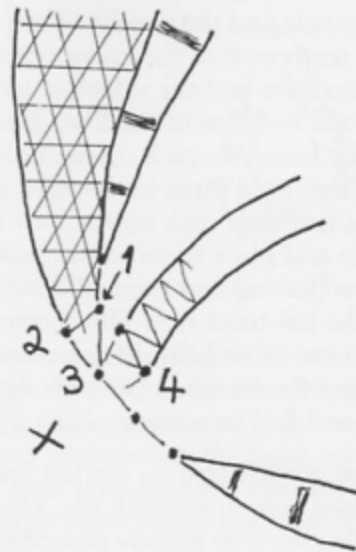


Fig. 93

downright pair to the same bar and use it as runners to work to 2, making a whole stitch with the first and last pair, in the usual way. Work back in whole stitch, sew the runners to the lower bar of 1, and tie them twice. Lift both the sewn and tied pairs over the rib, to lie over the stem to the flower. Lay the next two downright pairs beside them. The last two downright pairs are top-sewn to the upper bar of 3, and the edge pair is sewn to the lower bar of 3 and tied twice. Replace pin 3 and lift these sewn pairs over the rib, to lie beside the other pairs. Bow off the discarded pairs, trim the ends and tidy the pins. Turn the pillow to work the stem.

Tie two coarse threads to a pin and set this at approximately X. Lay these bobbins in position as fifth from the right and third from the left. Give three twists to the outside pair on each side. Use the second pair from the right (one of the tied pairs) as runners, work it through the nearest coarse pair, tie it once, then work it on to 4. Tie the runners again here, when the edge stitch has been made and the coarse pair worked. Continue the stem, gradually reducing until

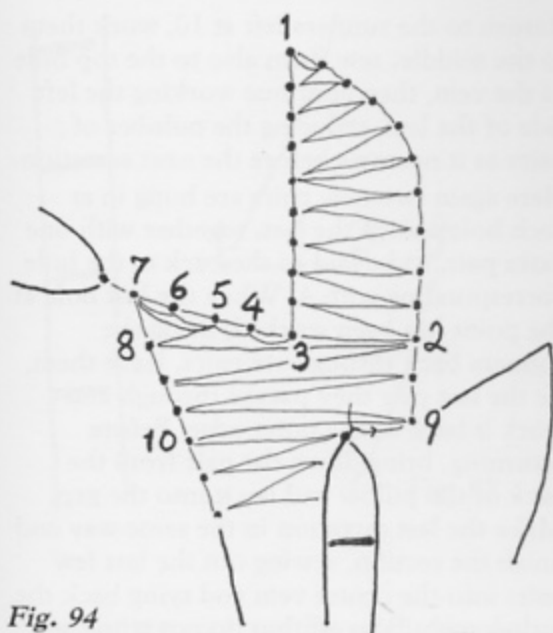


Fig. 94

only five pairs remain for the last few rows. Sew out into the flower.

Begin the other leaf by setting up with six pairs and a coarse pair at 1 (fig. 94), and adding pairs on the right side only until there are twelve pairs in all. One back stitch will be needed on the left before the first serration is reached. Begin a back stitch at 2 and work to 3, where two new pairs are hung in before the edge stitch is made. Work from hole to hole of the serration as before, hanging in two new pairs at 4 and 6. At 5 hang in two new pairs, placing these inside the coarse thread as usual, and also one new pair, which is slid up the runners and laid to the back of the pillow before making the edge stitch (fig. 95). At 7 join to the topmost hole of the adjacent flower petal. Work back through the coarse pair,

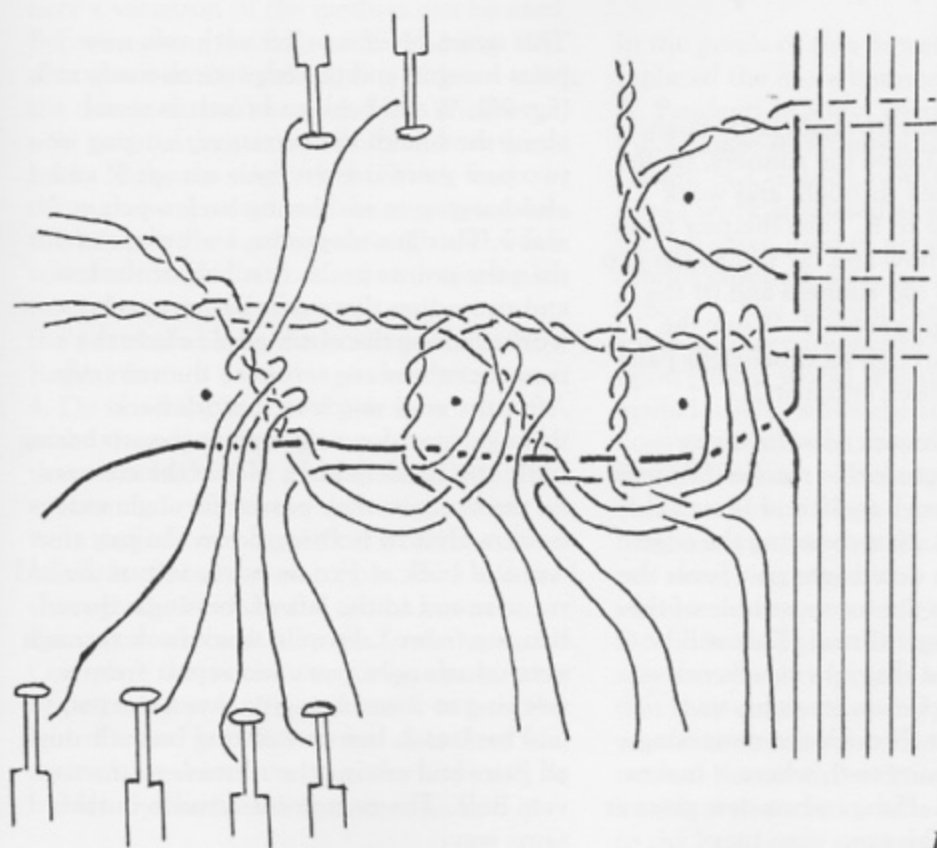


Fig. 95

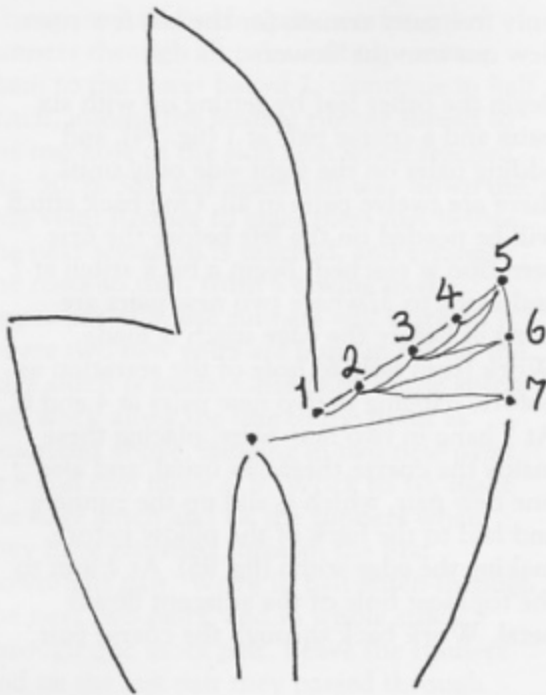


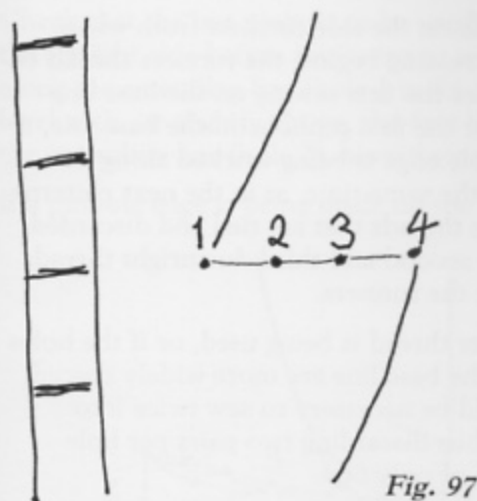
Fig. 96

tie the runners, then work them through three more pairs. Leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed through, and work back with this pair to 8. Take the pair from the back of the pillow and lay it into the gap to the right of the old runners and of the single thread hanging from 5. Work the runners from 8 through all downright pairs and make up the back stitch at 2.

Continue the clothwork, discarding two pairs on the left before 9 is reached. Begin a back stitch at 9, work to 10 and leave. The work now divides. Not counting the edge pair, take the fifth downright pair from the right and sew it to the topmost hole of the vein, using the magic thread. This will be the runner pair for the right side; work it through the next pair on its right, tie it once, then work it through the remaining three downright pairs to 9, where it makes up the back stitch. Hang in two new pairs at the same time, and leave.

Return to the runners left at 10, work them to the middle, sew them also to the top hole of the vein, then continue working the left side of the leaf, reducing the number of pairs as it narrows before the next serration. Here again two new pairs are hung in at each hole except the last, together with one extra pair, to be laid to the back at the hole corresponding with 4. When the last hole at the point has been worked, bring the runners back through six pairs, leave them, tie the last pair they passed through and work it back to the outer edge. Before returning, bring down the pair from the back of the pillow and lay it into the gap. Make the last serration in the same way and finish the section, sewing out the last few pairs into the centre vein and tying back the little bunch. Bow off, but do not trim the ends until the other half of the leaf is made.

This second half was left with two new pairs hung in and the edge stitch made at 1 (fig. 96). Work back and forth as usual along the line of the serration, hanging in two new pairs at every hole except 5, and also hanging in and laying back a pair at 2 and 3. This line slopes back a little more than the points in the first half of the leaf, and consequently two holes have to be worked along the outer edge before the runners can weave across to the vein side. After the edge stitch at 5, work back through four downright pairs (remembering to tie the runners at 5), *leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed through and work with it to 6. Bring down the pair that was laid back at 3 to lie to the left of the old runners and to the left of the single thread hanging from 3. From 6 work back through seven downright pairs and repeat from *, working to 7 and bringing down the pair laid back at 2, before working back through all pairs and sewing the runners to the top vein hole. The next point is made in the same way.



The last serration on this side is almost level with the direction of weaving, and here a variation of the method can be used. Before making the edge stitch at 1 (fig. 97), *hang in one new pair, laying it down inside the coarse thread as usual. Slide another new pair up the runners and lay it to the back. Make the edge stitch. Work back through two pairs, leave the runners, take the last pair they passed through and work with it through the coarse pair, twisting it three times and setting a pin under it into the next hole along the horizontal line. Repeat from * until the pin has been set at 4. Do not hang in a new pair here – just make the edge stitch. Bring down the pairs that were laid back, and lay them into the spaces made where the downright pairs were pulled out of position when they were taken as runners at each hole. Work from 4 through the coarse pair, tie the runners, then work through all pairs to the vein side. Complete the section, reducing the number of pairs and sewing out into the vein at the end. Tie and bunch. It is not necessary to tie back the bunch here, as the ends will be hidden by the finished part of the leaf.

Working Methods

Before embarking on a Honiton pattern, study it carefully to work out the order in which the various sections are to be made. Often there are two or three ways of carrying out a design, all of which would look equally good. In such a case choose the course requiring as little sewing-out and restarting as possible, since each finishing, however well made, is a potential weak point in the fabric. Both this pattern and the last show some ways in which threads can be carried on from one part of the pattern to the next, but no book can describe what to do in every situation. Every design presents its own problems, and how these are solved depends largely on each lacemaker's skill and ingenuity.

In the petals of this flower ribs have replaced the more commonly used rolls. A. Penderel Moody, writing in 1907 (*Devon Pillow Lace: Its History and How to Make It*, Cassell & Co. Ltd), noted that 'The rolled raised work is classed as plain work, and though often used in very fine work, it cannot compete with ten-stick or gimp [ribbed]. She thought that 'the reason why some workers are inclined to look down upon [rolled work] is that it is sometimes made loosely, while the stem stitch [rib] does not lend itself to careless treatment.' She had a point – looking at some old Honiton lace, though admittedly not the best, one can see that the little rolls have not always survived very well. Given the adverse economic conditions suffered by Devon lacemakers during much of the nineteenth century, it is hardly surprising that they cut corners and tried to save time wherever they could. The winding pair was twisted two or three times round the bunched threads, and the roll was attached to the braid only once or twice along a long

run. It might not be attached at all if there were just a short distance to the top of the next tap, so that in some examples the roll lies loosely on top of the lace and can easily be pushed out of place. Penderel Moody herself suggested that the roll should be attached at every third hole of the braid, but even this does not give a very satisfactory result. Today, when speed is no longer of such vital importance where lacemaking is concerned, time can be spent making the rolls firmly and neatly. The lacemaker can choose either method, and there is very little difference in appearance unless a magnifying glass is used – if anything, a rib is slightly wider than a roll made with the same number of pairs, and it does not take much longer to work than a carefully made roll.

Ribbed vein with leadworks

This is normally made with ten pairs, as in the whole stitch leaf. In the half stitch leaf extra pairs were added to the ribs in order to avoid having to hang in, and afterwards take out, additional pairs each time a side vein was made. Also, as the opposite rib formed the outside of the leaf, the two extra pairs provided a more substantial edge.

When designing a pattern with raised side veins joining to an open vein with leadworks, as here, try to arrange the side veins in such a way that they will join the open vein in between leadworks and so avoid complications.

Decreasing along a horizontal base line

This procedure is used at the base of the flower petals. As so often in Honiton lace, a basic technique has to be learned and then adapted to suit the shape being worked. The points to remember in this method are that a back stitch should be started at the

last hole on the side furthest from where the decreasing begins; the runners should be tied after the first sewing on the base line (or after the first pinhole on the base line, if a pinhole edge is being worked along this line at the same time, as in the next pattern); and the threads that are tied and discarded are the second and third downright threads nearest the runners.

If a finer thread is being used, or if the holes along the base line are more widely spaced, it would be necessary to sew twice into each, thus discarding two pairs per hole instead of only one.

If the base line slopes a little, as in fig. 98, it might be advisable half-way along to work through all downrights to use the back stitch pin once more (in order to fill up the extra space), before completing the base line and finally making up the back stitch.



Fig. 98

Increasing along a horizontal or backward sloping line

The serrations on the leaves show that here again there are adaptations of a basic technique, and which of these is used depends on the size of thread in relation to the spacing of the pinholes, on the position of the holes in relation to each other, and on the shape being worked.

Check that the last pinhole to be used on the straight side before beginning to work along the extending line (hole 1 in fig. 99) is level with, or slightly above, the first hole of the extending line (hole 2), never below it.

If a pinhole edge is being made on the



Fig. 99

straight side, it is also necessary to decide in advance where the runners will go when the point has been completed – whether they will travel to 5 or, if this leaves too much of a gap between the rows, whether hole 1 needs to be used again. If so, a back stitch will have to be started *before* the extending line is begun. (An example of this technique occurred in the whole stitch leaf, where a back stitch was started at 2 in fig. 94 so that this hole could be used again after the completion of the point.)

The number of new pairs to be hung in at each hole along the extending line is also subject to some variation. When working in half stitch, two new pairs per hole are usually sufficient, and some workers hang in only one new pair per hole. In this case one still works back through two pairs after making the edge stitch and before abandoning the runners.

The third pair that is laid to the back of the pillow is sometimes useful where one or more rows must be worked to fill in the

little points, as is mostly the case in this pattern. Here one has to plan the course of the runners beforehand, to determine where to hang in the third pair. For example, in fig. 99 hole 4 has to be worked before the runners can go across to the straight side. So after making the outermost pinhole of the point, the runners need to work back to a hole slightly above the level of 4. Hole 3 is in approximately the right position, and this is the hole at which to hang in and lay back a third pair, to cover any gap made by the downright pair being pulled out of position as new runners.

Some lacemakers automatically hang in and lay back a third pair at every hole of the extending line, so that they are there if needed – any that are not can easily be removed without waste of thread by bowing off close to the knot that connects the pair. When the holes along the extending line are closer together, or if a thicker thread is being used, or if the line slopes steeply backwards, the third pair is not usually necessary.

— 5 —

Treble Clef

Fig. 100 Treble Clef

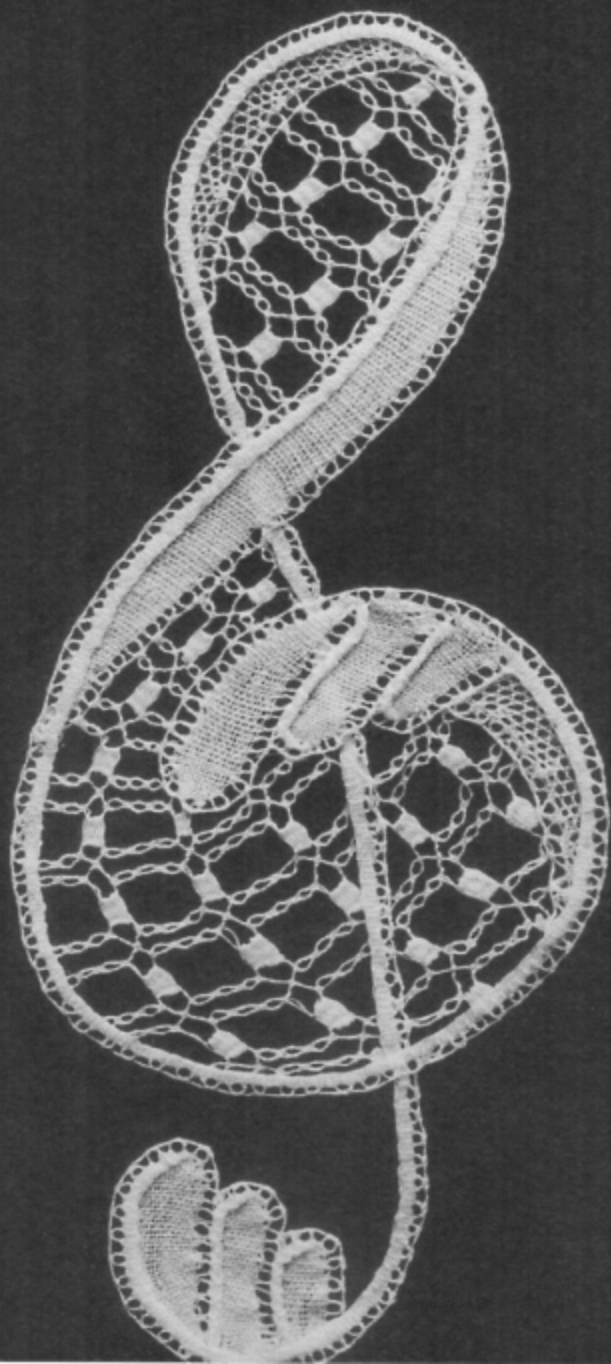




Fig. 101 Pricking for Treble Clef

Begin with the taps at the centre of the clef, setting up at 1 (fig. 102) with eight pairs and a magic thread (no coarse pair), and work like a flat Honiton leaf, adding a new pair at 2, 3, 4 and 5. Near the end of the leaf reduce to eight pairs and arrange the weaving so that from 6 the runners will work to 7. After the edge stitch at 6, lay aside but do not cut off the second and third downright threads on the right side. Work to 7 and make the edge stitch.

Taps with a simultaneous foot edge

*Lay aside the left edge pair. Open the runners, lay the remaining five pairs between these two bobbins and tie them firmly twice over the bunch (fig. 103). The tied pair is now used as a winding pair to make a roll up the side of the last tap. Use the pair laid aside at the end of the last tap to attach the roll. The edge pair that was laid aside at 7 should be pushed well out of the way and perhaps covered with a cover cloth – it will not be needed again until the end of the next tap. This tap is made as

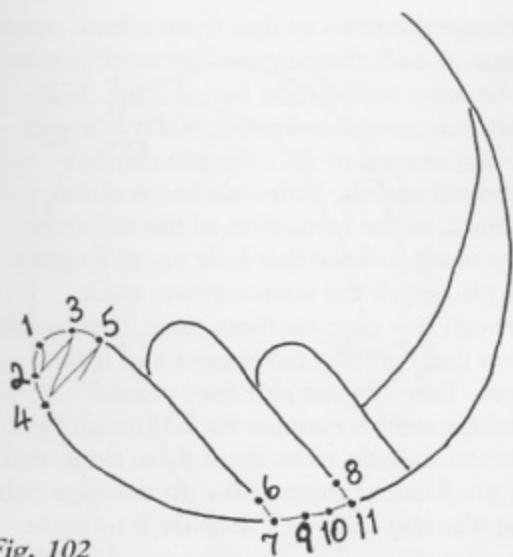


Fig. 102

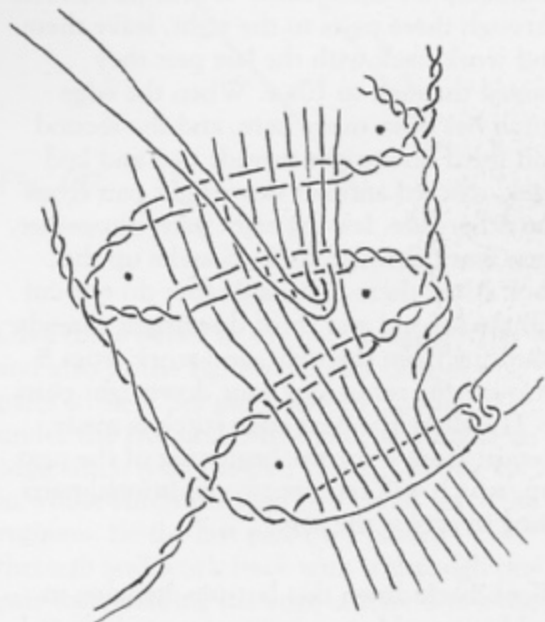


Fig. 103

usual, using the roll pairs to rib across the top and hanging in three more pairs to make ten pairs altogether (not counting the edge pair that was laid aside). Do not discard any pairs as you near the end of the tap.

Arrange the rows so that from a back stitch begun at **8, the runners can work across to be sewn to the right bar of 7 (fig. 102). This may sound awkward, but it is in fact an easy sewing to do – the pin can be removed and the little side bar is quite distinct, as the formation of the roll from here tends to keep this hole open. Replace the pin, work the sewn runners back through one pair, tie them once, then work them through two more pairs and leave them. Take the last pair they passed through as new runners back through two pairs to the left, twist them three times and set pin 9 under them. Take up the edge pair that was laid aside at 7 and use it to make the edge stitch at 9. Take the second and third downright threads, tie them three times and lay them back. Work the runners through three pairs to the right, leave them and work back with the last pair they passed through to 10**. When the edge stitch has been made here, and the second and third downright threads tied and laid back, discard another downright pair from the other side, leaving eight pairs altogether, then work through to 8, to make up the back stitch there. Lay aside (but do not cut off) the second and third downright threads counting from the right, and work from 8 through the remaining four downright pairs to 11, where the next edge stitch is made. Repeat from * for the beginning of the next tap, which will require two additional pairs hung in across the top.

Work back down this last tap, hanging in and laying aside two new pairs per hole at 1, 2 and 3 (fig. 104), as shown in fig. 105. These will be used later for the adjoining section of half stitch. Begin a back stitch at 4, which corresponds with 8 in fig. 102. Work the base of the tap, repeating ** to ** above. When the edge stitch has been made at 5 (corresponding with 10 in fig. 102), and the second and third

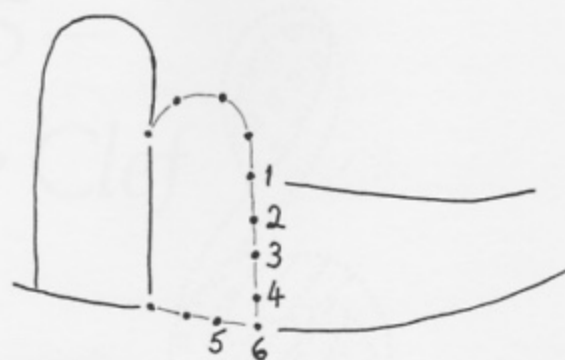


Fig. 104

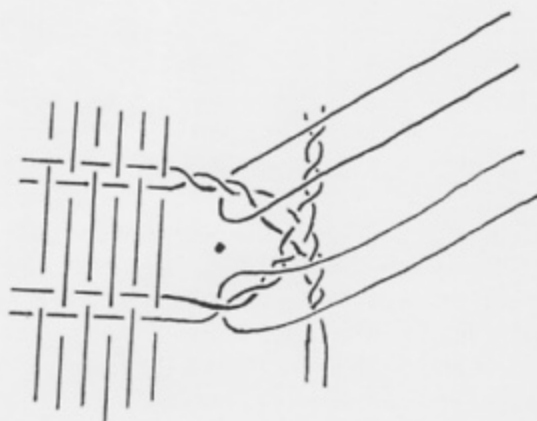


Fig. 105

downright threads have been tied and discarded, take the second and third downright threads from the right and lay them out to join the six pairs laid aside on this side. Then work from 5 to 4, to make up the back stitch, hanging in and laying aside one more new pair when the edge stitch has been made. Work to 6, then continue along the outline in rib with the seven pairs remaining (first taking the three twists out of the right edge pair, so that it becomes a downright pair). While working the outline, push the eight pairs laid aside for the half stitch section well out of the way. Work the rib, following the direction of the arrows in fig. 106, then leave these bobbins at about X.



Fig. 106

Return to the bobbins that are waiting to do the half stitch section and lay them straight, ensuring that none of the threads have accidentally become entangled round pins. Give three twists to the outer pair on the right, and use the next pair as runners to work in whole stitch through the remainder and be top-sewn to Y. Change to half stitch and work this section, gradually reducing and sewing out the last few pairs into the rib. Bunch, and tie back the little bunch, using two of the discarded pairs on the rib side. Bow off, but do not trim the ends until the filling has been completed.

Return to the rib and work to 1 (fig. 107). It may be necessary to make one or two back stitches before this point is reached in order to make the rib lie flat, as the pinholes here have to be made on the wrong side of a slight curve. It is advisable to distinguish hole 1 with a different-coloured pin (a yellow brass one if you are using white brass, or vice versa), or to put a scratch or mark on the pricking here. Having made the edge stitch at 1, change the side on which the pinholes are made and continue the rib along the outer line of the loop, hanging in and laying back one new pair at 2, 3, 4 and 5, two new pairs at 6, and one at 7. Work two or three more pins of rib, then leave these bobbins and turn the pillow.

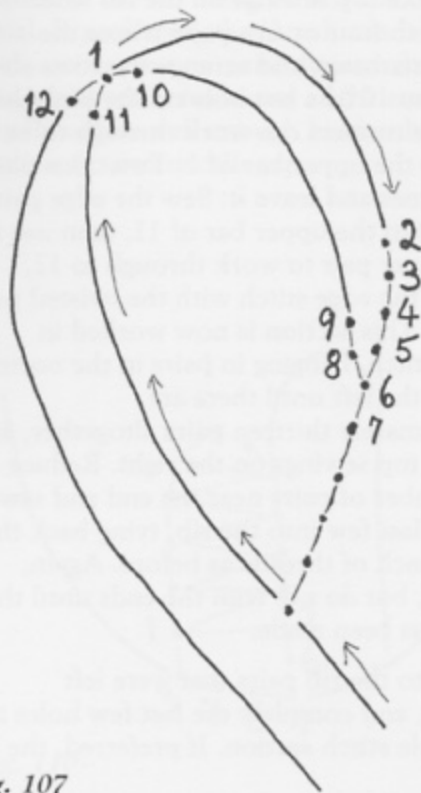


Fig. 107

Give three twists to the pair hanging from 7 and also to the right-hand pair of the two pairs from 6. Set pin 8 (almost hidden under the rib) under this pair, and make an edge stitch with the pair from 7. Work back in whole stitch through two pairs, leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed through and work back with it through one pair to 9, making the edge stitch. Work the runners to the left again, making a whole stitch with the first pair, a half stitch with the next and a whole stitch with the pair after that (hanging from 4). Leave the runners, tie the pair from 4 and work with it back to the pinhole side in half stitch, making a whole stitch with the last downright pair. Continue in this way until all the hung-in pairs have been brought in,

then make top sewings on the rib side. Reduce to four or five pairs where the section narrows, and arrange the rows so that from 10 (the last hole on the pinhole side) the runners can work through to be sewn to the upper bar of 1. Twist this pair three times and leave it. Sew the edge pair from 10 to the upper bar of 11, then use it as a runner pair to work through to 12, making the edge stitch with the twisted pair from 1. This section is now worked in whole stitch, hanging in pairs in the normal way on the left until there are approximately thirteen pairs altogether, and making top sewings on the right. Reduce the number of pairs near the end and sew out the last few into the rib, tying back the little bunch of threads as before. Again, bow off, but do not trim the ends until the filling has been made.

Return to the rib pairs that were left hanging, and complete the last few holes to the whole stitch section. If preferred, the

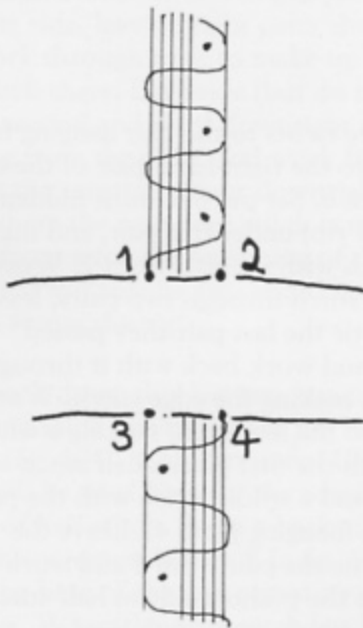


Fig. 108

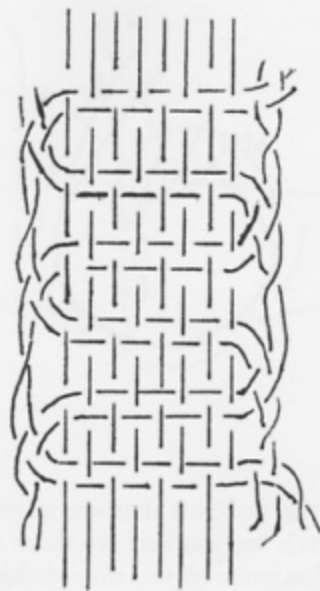


Fig. 109

pairs can be sewn out here and new pairs sewn in on the other side. In the sample, however, the pairs were worked across to the other side: after the last rib hole, work the runners to the plain side, sew them to 1 (fig. 108) and tie them twice. Sew the edge pair on the other side to 2, and tie it twice. Work one of the sewn pairs through all the pairs to the other side, twist it once, pull up and leave it. *Work the last pair through which it passed to the other side through all pairs, twist it once and leave it (fig. 109). Repeat from *, pulling up carefully after each row until the plait has reached the other side of the whole stitch section. Sew the outermost pair on both sides to 3 and 4, and tie both pairs twice. Give two or three twists to the pair at 3 and, using the pair from 4 as runners, work the short length of rib, pinholes on the left. After the last hole work the runners through to the plain side. Here again, the pairs may either be sewn out into the tap leaf or worked across, as above. If using the latter method, sew one of the runner pairs to an underlying hole between the first and second taps when the

plait has reached this point, so that not too much of a length of plait is left lying loosely on the wrong side of the lace.

Continue the rib on the other side of the taps, pinholes on the left, crossing over the rib that surrounds the filling (top-sewing the edge pair on one side and the runners at the plain side at the crossing.) Work right round the tail of the clef and up the side of the largest of the three taps that finish this curve. Hang in and lay back five new pairs across the top, making twelve pairs altogether, and make this tap and the following roll as described in 'Rosette' (pattern 2). The middle tap is made with ten pairs and worked across the base, as were the flower petals in the last pattern. A slight variation on the same method is used for working the base of the last tap, which also takes ten pairs.

Make the edge stitch at 1 (fig. 110); as this hole lies hidden under the rib, simply stick the pin through the rib into the hole. Work across, sew the runners at 2, tie them three times and lay them back. Top-sew the edge pair from 1 to the left bar of 3. Work this sewn pair back through one pair, tie it once, then work it through two more pairs and leave it. *Work the last pair through which it passed back through two pairs, and top-sew it to the right bar of 3. Take the second and third downright threads, tie them three times and lay them back. Work the sewn pair through three pairs to the right and leave it. Repeat from * using pins 4 and 5 twice, i.e. sewing first round the left, then round the right bar of each hole and removing one pair after each sewing. After the second sewing at 5, work the sewn pair through the remaining three pairs and sew it to 6. Leave the pair next to the sewn pair. Top-sew the other two pairs to 7 – one round each bar. Tie all four pairs three times. Replace pin 7, bringing the four tied pairs to lie between 6 and 7, and leaving the

outline of the rib clear. Bunch and tie as usual. If preferred, the bunch can be tied back, using the two pairs discarded at 5, but this is not really necessary as the ends of the bunch will be well enough hidden by the outline rib and middle tap.

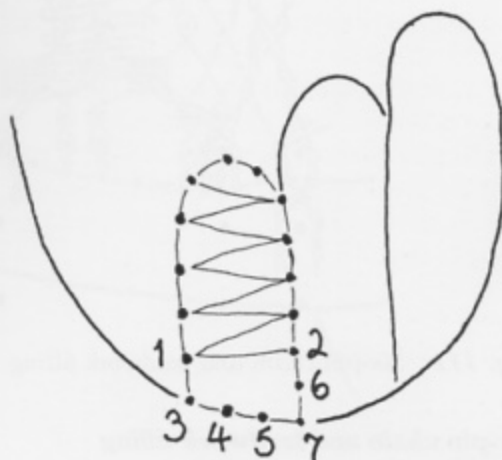


Fig. 110

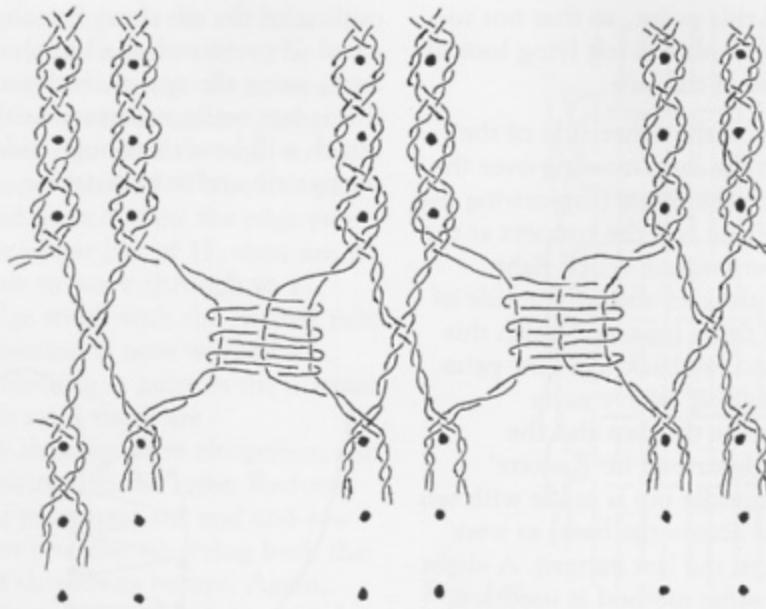


Fig. 111 Six-pin chain and leadwork filling

Six-pin chain and leadwork filling

This filling is illustrated in fig. 111. Four pairs are needed for each block-of holes – two to work each of the two vertical columns – with a whole stitch and three twists, pin, as shown. When all six holes of a block have been worked and the lowest pins enclosed with a whole stitch, twist the two inner pairs of the block three times and cross them with a whole stitch and three twists. The outer pair on each side is twisted once and makes a leadwork with the outer pair of a neighbouring block (choose a bobbin without a knot in its thread to be the weaver). After the leadwork twist both pairs once. Each of these pairs now meets the nearest of the crossed pairs to work the next vertical column of three holes. Leave the leadwork weaver in the pair that will not be used next. Guard against making the leadwork too wide. The filling is best worked in horizontal rows, with all the six-pin blocks in a row, followed by the crossed pairs and leadworks, etc.

Sew in the pairs along the half stitch section of the upper loop of the clef, as shown in fig. 112, and make the filling following this diagram. Note that, in the second row of leadworks, the last one on the left requires only a few weaves across before the pairs are sewn out. This situation often arises with fillings that contain leadworks, when it is uncertain whether there is enough space at the side or end of the filling for a leadwork, or whether the pairs should just be sewn in at the edge. The golden rule is to make the leadwork when in doubt, even if it is only a fragment.

The start of the filling in the central space of the clef is shown in fig. 113. It is best to sew in the bobbins and complete the filling only as far as is shown in the diagram, then sew out the pairs at the holes marked X. Tie and bow off these fourteen pairs, but do not trim the ends. Remove the pins from this completed part of the filling. Now sew in all the pairs needed for the remainder of the filling and continue working in rows. Use

Fig. 112

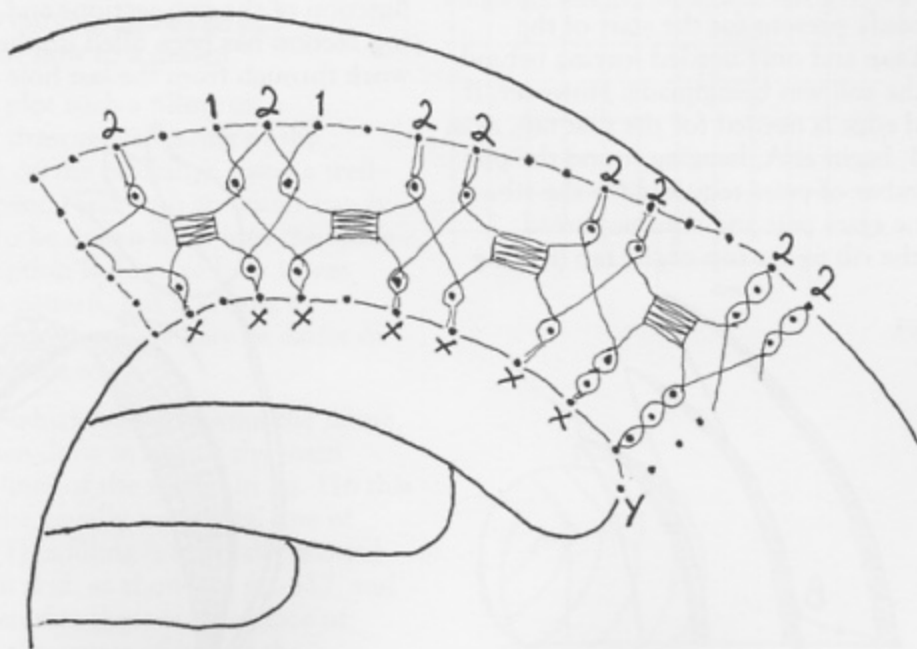
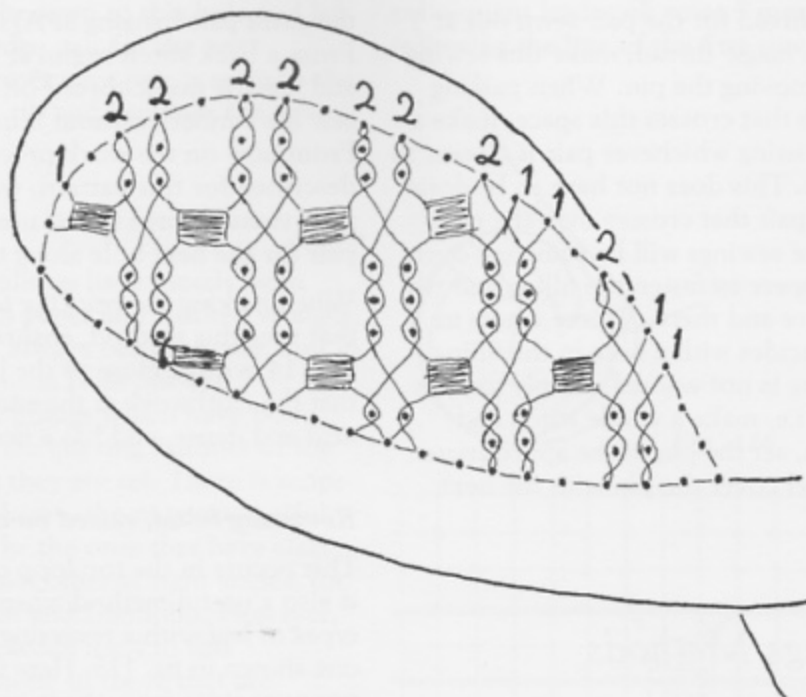


Fig. 113

the magic thread for the pair sewn out at Y or, failing a magic thread, make this sewing without removing the pin. When passing over the rib that crosses this space, make a top sewing using whichever pair is closest to the pinhole. This does not have to be done with every pair that crosses over the rib – two or three sewings will be sufficient over the whole space to fasten the filling and rib together here and there. Where a hole in the rib coincides with a hole in the filling and a sewing is not wanted, simply use the hole again, i.e. make a whole stitch and three twists, set the pin in the appropriate rib hole, and cover the pin with the next stitch.

Workings Methods

Taps with an integral base edge

In this pattern the edge pair for the base line was already present for the start of the second tap and only needed leaving behind when the roll was being made. However, if a raised edge is needed for the first tap, as in fig. 114, begin at A, hanging round the pin the number of pairs required for the rib, plus one extra pair and a magic thread. Make the rib to the top of the tap (leaving

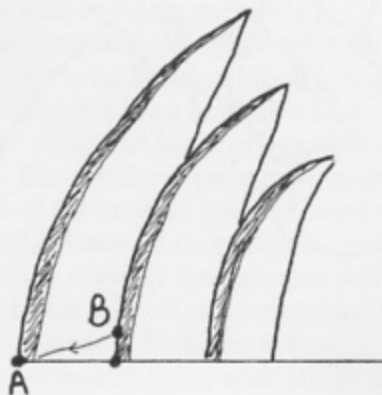


Fig. 114

the extra pair hanging at A) and work back. From a back stitch begun at B, work to A and use the magic thread or, failing this, sew the runners without removing the pin. From now on the work proceeds as described for this pattern, with the hanging pair, twisted three times, used as the edge pair for the next hole along the base line.

When making the pricking for a pattern that uses this method, ensure that hole B in fig. 114 is quite close to the base line, so that the clothwork at the end of the tap is neat and dense, and has a firm edge.

Reversing braid, raised on one side

This occurs in the top loop of the clef and is also a useful method when working some types of leaf with a reversing tip, such as the one shown in fig. 115. Here the ribs are on opposite sides from those in the clef, but the procedure is similar. In each case the pinhole side of the rib is changed at the junction of the two sections and, when the top section has been filled in, the runners work through from the last hole on the

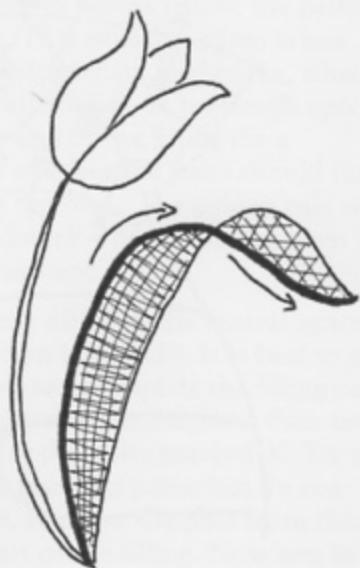


Fig. 115

pinhole side to be sewn to this hole and left to become the edge pair for the next section. The former edge pair is sewn to the next hole of the rib and becomes the new runner pair.

Shaped fillings

In recent years fillings have mostly been plotted on graph paper and worked straight, but this has not always been the case, and in some older Honiton laces one can occasionally see fillings which have been made to follow the curving outlines of the spaces in which they are set. There is scope for experiment here – the most successful fillings seem to be the ones that have clear lines crossing each other at right angles, for instance Blossom and Diamond. However, not every filling lends itself to this treatment (and none of those that are worked without a pricking), nor is every space to be filled suitable. However, where appropriate, this method of accommodating a filling to a curving space can add movement or flow to a design.

It is best to plot such a filling on a photocopy, drawing or tracing of the pattern (not on the pricking), using a well-sharpened pencil and with an eraser handy. A grid has to be drawn to fit into the space and a description follows of how it was done in this pattern, but it is only a suggested method – there may be easier or more convenient ways.

First decide which way you want the filling to curve, then draw in one of the main directional lines of the filling. In fig. 116 this represents the usually horizontal line of leadworks. This filling is normally plotted over a 1 mm grid, as shown in fig. 117, and it can be seen that there is a distance of 5 mm from the centre of one of the horizontal rows of leadworks to the centre of the next. Draw in the next and all

subsequent leadwork rows 5 mm apart, following the line of the first row (fig. 118).

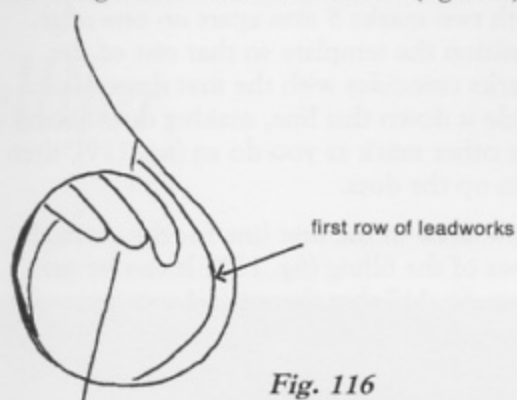


Fig. 116

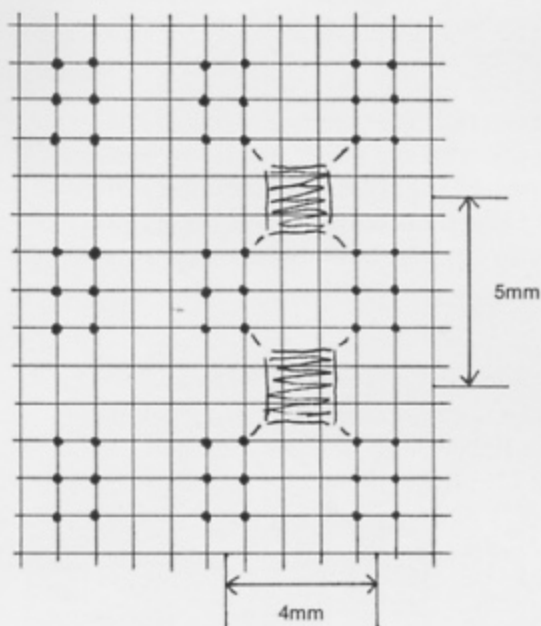


Fig. 117



Fig. 118

This has to be done free-hand, but it helps to prepare a template from a slip of paper with two marks 5 mm apart on one edge. Position the template so that one of the marks coincides with the first drawn line. Slide it down this line, making dots above the other mark as you do so (fig. 119), then join up the dots.

Now draw in the first line for the vertical rows of the filling (fig. 120). It can be seen from fig. 117 that there is a 4 mm gap between the centre of one six-pin block and the centre of the next; these lines are therefore drawn approximately 4 mm apart. They have also been made to change direction gradually, so that in the narrow space at the top they still cross the leadwork line at approximately a right angle – otherwise the filling would become too distorted (fig. 121). The pinholes can now be plotted on both sides of these lines, 1 mm apart in both directions.

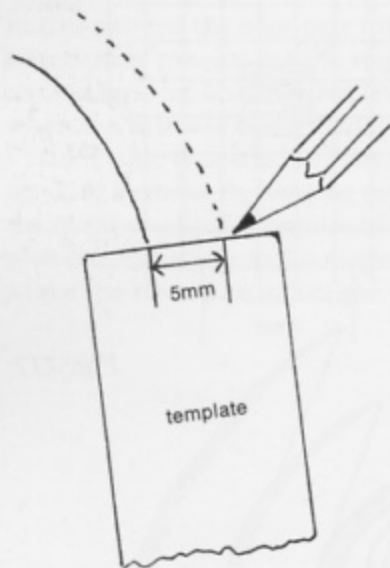


Fig. 119



Fig. 120



Fig. 121

Fig. 122 (right) *Umbellifer*

— 6 —

Umbellifer

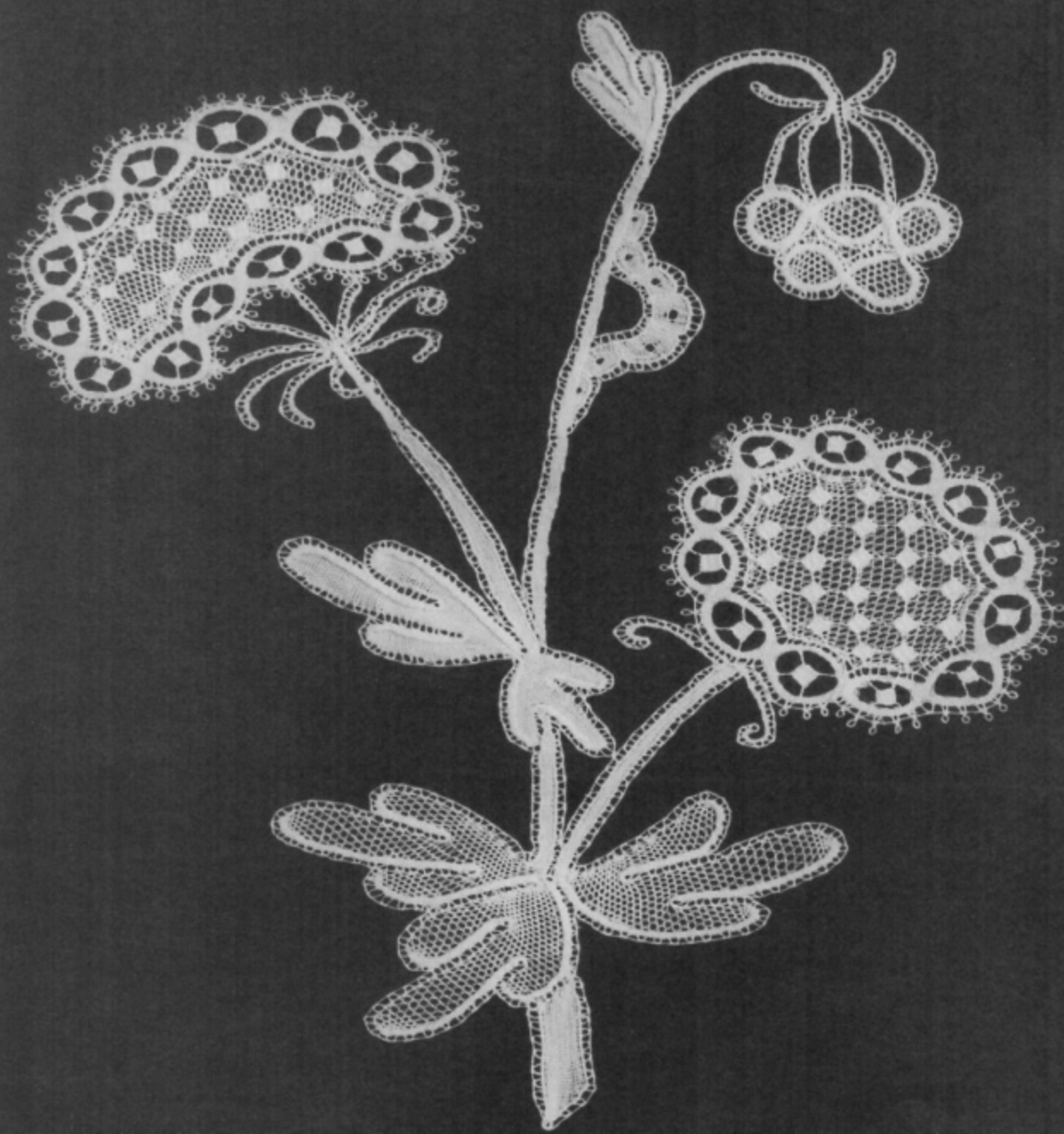




Fig. 123 Pricking for Umbellifer

Begin with the flower to the right of the caterpillar and set the pillow so that the pattern faces you, as shown in fig. 124. This beginning is a little unconventional but it makes the sewing-out more satisfactory. Take fourteen pairs and lay one bobbin from each pair in front of you, letting the other bobbin dangle over the back of the pillow. Take all the bobbins hanging over the back of the pillow in one hand, twist the threads once round a large glass-headed pin or hat-pin, and push this in down to its head at the back of the pillow. Gently pull the bobbins in front of you until their partners have come to rest against the pin.



Fig. 124

Prick a hole at about X in the filling space and set a support pin here under the outermost left pair of the seven pairs in front of you, so that this pair lies to the left of the pin. Using this pair as runners, work through five pairs to the right, twist three times, set pin 1 and make the edge stitch with the last pair (fig. 125). Work in rib to pin 2. In this flower and in the other large flower it is advisable to use the turning stitch described in the Glossary (p. 11, *Turning Stitch*, b). Continue the rib, but making purls along the outer edge, beginning at 3. After making the purl at 5, work back to the plain side through all but the last pair (this is now left out for the leadwork). Make the turning stitch, work back and leave after making the purl at 6 and the subsequent stitch and three twists.

Turn the pillow. Remove the pin holding the other set of bobbins and lay these straight. Give three twists to the pair on the outside of pin 1. Remove the pin at X and use the pair that was supported by this pin as runners to begin the rib on this side of the ring, working holes 7 and 8. After 8, work to the plain side through all but the

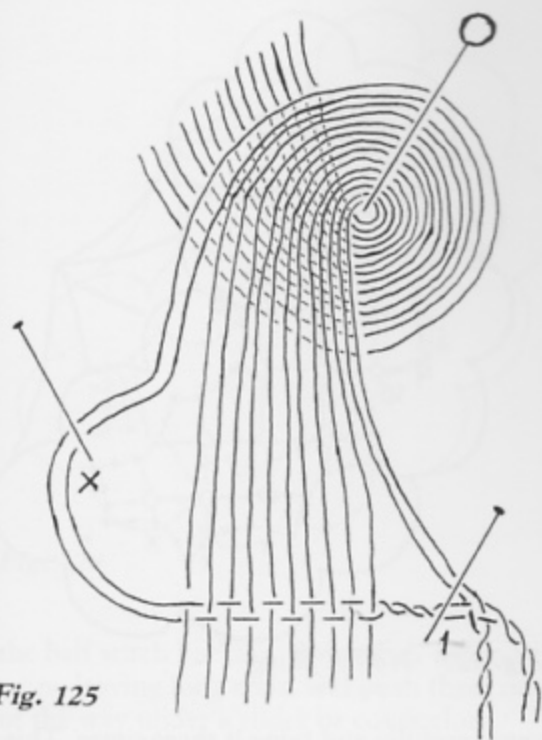


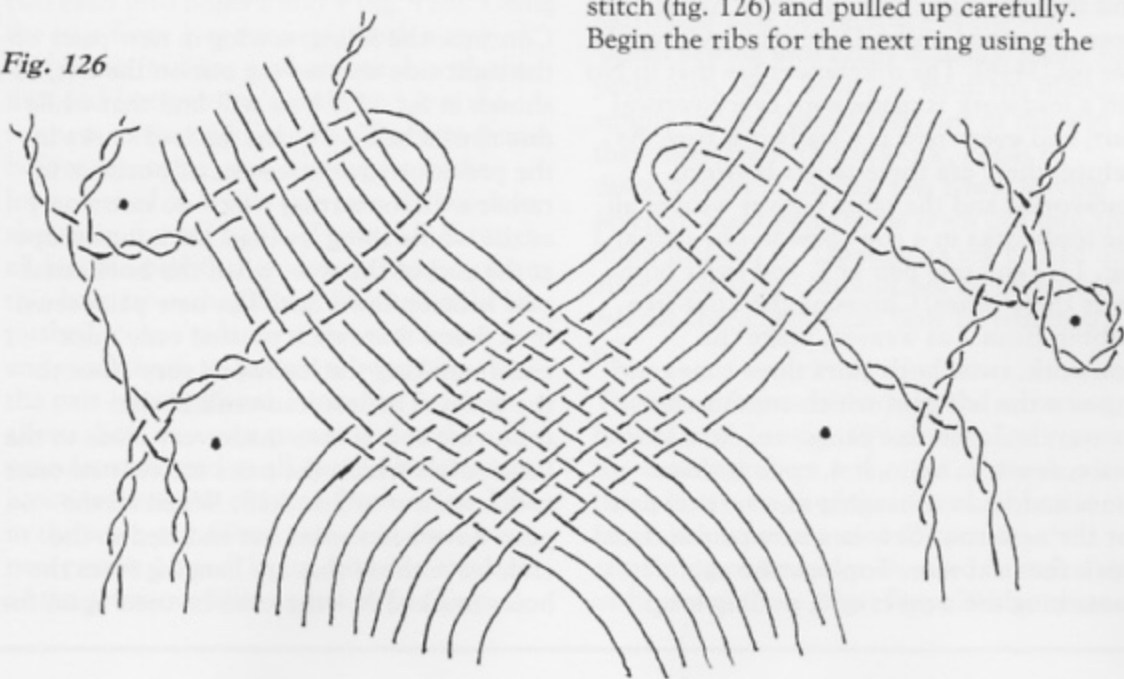
Fig. 125

last pair, make the turning stitch and rib to 9, leaving the rib after the edge stitch has been made.

Make the leadwork, twisting the pairs left out for it on each side four times before and after. Return to the ribs, taking in the leadwork pairs after 10 and 11 (take in first the pair that does not contain the weaver of the leadwork). To do this, simply work the runners through the leadwork pair at the end of the row of rib, make the turning stitch and work back to the pinhole side without attempting to pull up. Then, before making the purl (or the edge stitch, if working the left rib), pull up, holding the runners in the direction in which they are travelling. Meanwhile, with the other hand, pull up first the downright pair next to the leadwork pair, then the other downright pairs and *lastly* the leadwork pair. If this is the pair with the weaver, pull the passive bobbin first, then the weaver. Leave both ribs at 12 and 13 (this last is not a purl but an ordinary edge stitch).

The downright threads of the two ribs are now crossed through each other in whole stitch (fig. 126) and pulled up carefully. Begin the ribs for the next ring using the

Fig. 126



runners left at 12 and 13, reverting to making purls again on the right side. Note that the leadwork pairs are not left out or taken back into the ribs at the same places in each ring; as the rings are not all the same size or shape, this has to be left to the worker's judgement. Continue in this way all round the flower, crossing the downright threads between rings, as shown in fig. 126, and sewing out both ribs at the end into holes 1, 2 and 7 (fig. 124). One of the pairs from the last leadwork will probably have to be sewn out at 2 instead of being taken back into the rib. Tie, make two bunches and bow off. The threads of the outer bunch can be trimmed off short, but leave the threads of the inner bunch, pushing them out of the way under the cover cloth or slider until the filling and half stitch backing have been completed.

No Pin filling

This is worked more widely spaced than is usual (the pairs being sewn in 4 mm apart), and is subsequently backed by half stitch. No Pin is another variety of swing filling and the general working method has already been described under Devonshire Cutwork (see pp. 34–6). The differences are that in No Pin a leadwork is made with every vertical pair, and every row is a leadwork row. As before, there are three twists between leadworks, and the same weaver weaves all the leadworks in a row. Sew in one pair at 1 (fig. 127) and one pair at 2, and twist both pairs three times. Choosing the knot-free bobbin from 2 as weaver, make the leadwork, twist both pairs three times and top-sew the left pair, which contains the weaver, at 3. Tie this pair once, twist it twice, sew it in again at 4, twist it three times and leave it hanging as a vertical pair for the next row. Sew in a new pair at 5 and work the next row. Top-sew the pair containing the weaver at 6, pulling it up



Fig. 127 No Pin filling

very carefully and tying it three times. This pair may now be left at the back or be bowed off, leaving the ends about 5 cm (2 in.) long. *These must not be trimmed off until after the half stitch has been worked over the top of the filling.*

Continue the filling, sewing in new pairs on the right side and sewing out on the left, as shown in fig. 127. You will find that while one row is being woven, the leadworks in the previous row move out of position in rather a disconcerting way – do not worry as the whole thing ‘swings’ back into shape at the end of the row, when the horizontal pair is being sewn out! The new pairs sewn in at 7 and 8 are each twisted only once before making the leadwork very close to the braid. The last leadwork in the following row is also made very close to the braid, after which the pairs are twisted once and sewn out at 9 and 10. When all the pairs have been sewn out and tied at the end, leave those that are hanging from the holes marked X – they can be used again for



Fig. 128

the half stitch backing. Bow off all other pairs, leaving long ends, and push these out of the way under a slider or cover cloth. Turn the pillow.

Half stitch backing

Sew one new pair into holes 1 and 3, and two each into holes 2 and 4 (fig. 128). Using the pair from 1 as runners, work a row of half stitch (making a whole stitch with the first and last pairs as usual), and sew the runners to the top bar of 5. Work to 6 and, before returning, sew a new pair to the lower bar of 5, laying this into the work as shown in fig. 56, p. 42. Work to 7 through all but the pair that is already hanging from this hole from the filling, which should be pushed to one side. Sew the runners at 7 and work back to 8. Before returning, lay the pair hanging from 7 into the work as above. Sew in a new pair at 9. Tie the runners at 10 and at all similar holes at the junction between rings on both sides. Take in the sewn-out filling pair at 11, sew in a new pair at 12 and 13, and take in the last of the sewn-out filling pairs at 14. Two

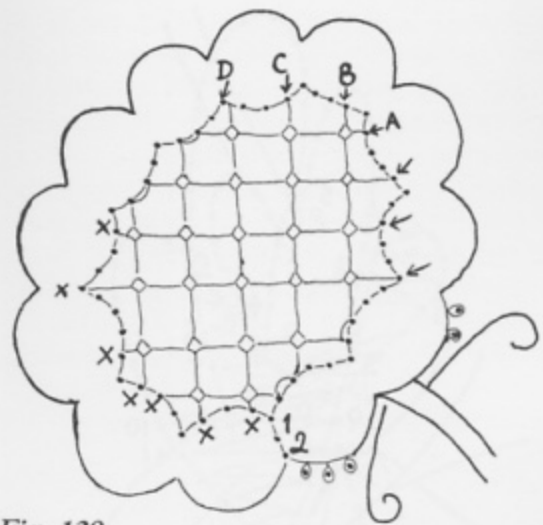


Fig. 129

more pairs were added at 15 and 16 (making fifteen pairs altogether) but, if a more open backing is desired, these last two pairs may be omitted.

On the other side it will be necessary to sew twice into the same hole occasionally, so that the weaving gradually changes direction and the sewing-out can be done in the narrowest part of the space at the end. When sewing into holes in which a pair has previously been sewn out from the filling, simply lift the thread ends out of the way if they interfere with the work. Begin to discard pairs in the last few rows, leaving seven or eight pairs to be sewn out into the holes marked X. These pairs are bowed off after tying – they should not be bunched. All the thread ends can now be trimmed off.

The other flower is made in the same way, holes 1 and 2 in fig. 129 corresponding with the same numbers in fig. 124. Note that in the last two rings of the round, only the encircled holes are used for purls – the remaining outer holes are used to make an ordinary pinhole edge. Fig. 129 also shows

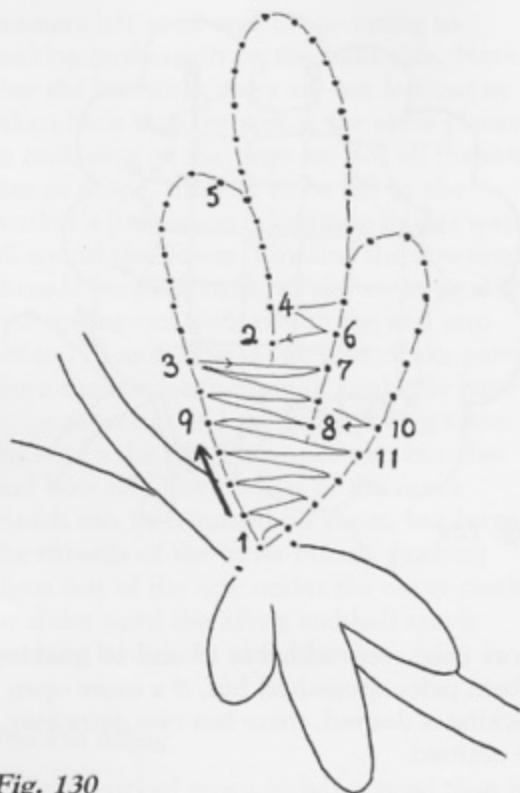


Fig. 130

where to sew in (arrowed holes) and sew out (holes marked X) the pairs for the filling. The first row is made with pairs sewn in at A, B, C and D. All but the first pair to be sewn out can be used again for the half stitch backing. This flower will take twenty pairs by the time the widest part of the space is reached, new pairs being added on both sides as the space widens.

When so many pairs are in use, it behoves the lacemaker to be particularly careful that no mistakes occur in the half stitch, and to stop and level the bobbins more often than is normally necessary. Bobbins hanging at different levels are frequently the cause of pairs becoming untwisted or double-twisted.

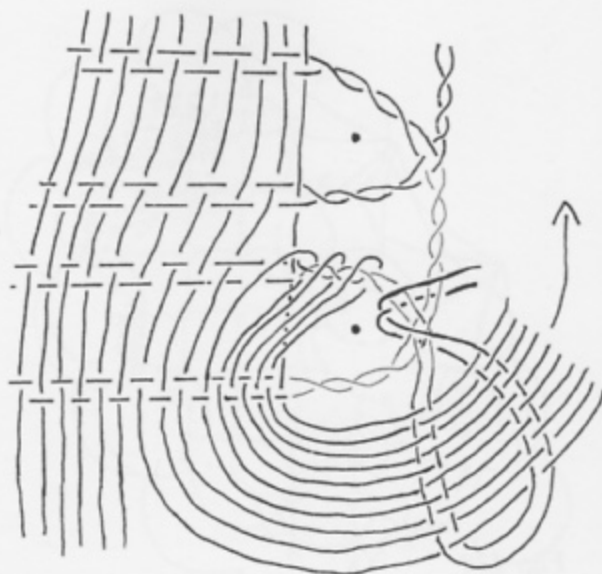


Fig. 131 Beginning a rib in the middle of clothwork

Leaf with raised lobes

This is the larger of the two leaflets to the right of the flower just made. Set up at 1 (fig. 130) with seven pairs and a magic thread, and rib up the side of the tap, pinholes on the right, in the direction of the arrow. Hang in and lay back four more pairs across the top and work back down the tap as usual, as far as the last hole on the pinhole side (hole 2). Hang in three new pairs here, laying these down inside the first downright thread. Make the edge stitch, work across to the other side, sew the runners to the upper bar of 3 and leave them there.

Now begin the rib for the middle tap. Untwist the edge pair at 2 and use it as runners to work through the next five downright pairs. Make a turning stitch, work back through these pairs and make an edge sewing at 2. The pin may be removed to make this sewing, but it is in fact easier to sew with the pin *in situ* (fig. 131). Push all

but these six pairs well out of the way. Work another row of rib with the sewn runners, making the next sewing at 4. Continue the rib up the side of the tap, as in the petals of the Cone Flower (pattern 4), sewing in an edge pair at 5 and hanging in and laying back five more pairs round the top. Work back down the tap, arranging the rows so that from 6 the runners will work to 2. Sew the runners here with an edge sewing, inserting the needlepin into the braid hole and bringing it out under all the pairs that were turned here to make the rib. Tie the sewn pair once and leave it to become a downright pair. Replace pin 2.

The work continues with the runners that were left at 3. Straighten the pairs pushed aside from the first tap, and lay them in front of you so that the two sets lie side by side with the sewn pair hanging from 2 between them. With the runners from 3 work through all downright pairs to 7 and make the edge stitch. On returning, top-sew the runners to the lower bar of 3 to level the work. Discard one pair on the left side in each of the next two rows, hang in one new pair at 8 (as the clothwork is already so thick here, one pair is all that is necessary), work to 9 and leave the runners here after sewing them to the upper bar of this hole.

Make the rib for the last tap as before, using the edge pair from 8 and the next five downright pairs, and hanging in four more pairs round the top. Work back down the tap, arranging the rows so that from 10 the runners will work to 8, where they are sewn, tied and left hanging. The runner pair left at 9 now works across both sets to 11. Complete the leaf, throwing out pairs from both sides (and from the middle, in the last few rows), to reduce to about seven pairs at the end. After sewing to 1 (using the magic thread), tie the sewn pair twice, lay the remaining bobbins between the bobbins of the tied pair, and tie this again twice over

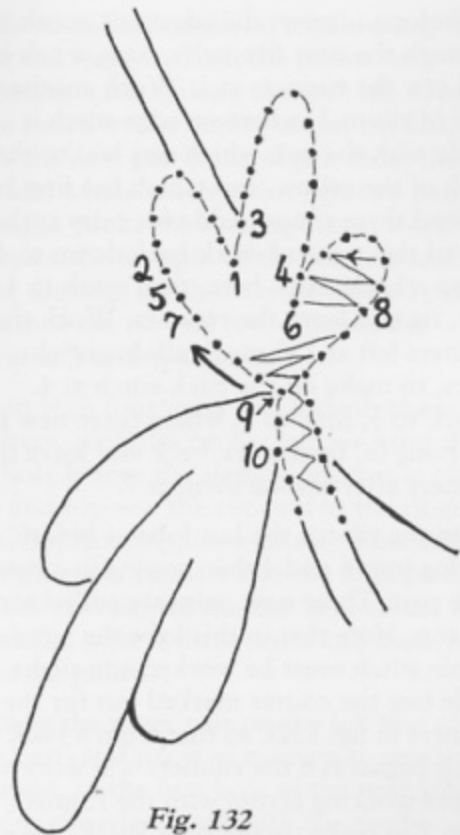


Fig. 132

the bunch. If more than seven pairs remain, cut out any surplus pairs from the bunch now. Leaving the bunch hanging, bow off and trim short all discarded threads.

Using the tied pair as an edge pair, and any pair out of the bunch as runners, begin the rib up the side of the smaller leaf, following the direction of the arrow in fig. 132 and hanging in and laying back three more pairs at the top. Work back down the tap. Before making the edge stitch at 1, hang in three new pairs, which are brought round the pin and laid down inside the first downright thread, and also one additional pair, which is slid up the runners and laid to the back of the pillow. Make the edge stitch and work to 2, sewing the runners to the lower bar if the upper bar of this hole has already been used. Leave the runners.

As before, untwist the edge pair, work it through the next five pairs, turn, work back and sew the runners at 1. Work another row of rib to 3, where an edge stitch is made with the pair which was laid to the back of the pillow, and which has first been twisted three times. Add two pairs at the top of this tap and work back down to 4. Begin a back stitch here, then work to 1, sew, tie and leave the runners. Work the runners left at 2 through all downright pairs, to make up the back stitch at 4. Work to 5, then to 6, where three new pairs are hung in, then work back and leave the runners after sewing them at 7.

Begin the rib for the last lobe as before, sewing into 6 and 4, then sewing in a new edge pair. Three new pairs are added across the top. Note that in this lobe the rows of whole stitch must be worked at a slight angle (see the course marked out for the runners in fig. 132), so that from a back stitch begun at 8 the runners will work to 6. Before working across with the runners from 7 to make up the back stitch, discard a pair on both sides, then continue to throw out a pair from each end in each row and some from the middle in the last few rows, so that by the time 9 is reached, only about eight or nine pairs remain. The sewing at 9 is best done without removing the pin.

The stem leading to the upper flower is started with the remaining pairs. Lay back a single bobbin from the downrights and replace it with a bobbin wound with coarse thread, tied to a pin higher up in the lace, which is laid down inside the edge pair (as third bobbin on the right). With the sewn runners from 9 continue the weaving, making edge stitches on the right. On the left, sew into the next two holes of the larger leaf but, before working to the second of these, discard another single bobbin and add another coarse thread to be the outermost downright bobbin on the



Fig. 133

left. Work to 10, sew the runners, work back and, before returning, sew in a new pair at 10 as an edge pair. Work up the stem, reducing to eight pairs as it narrows.

Near the top, the braid changes to rib. After making the last pinhole on the left side, throw back the coarse threads, work to the other side and hang in a new pair before making the edge stitch. Continue in rib with these eight pairs, following the arrowed line in fig. 133. The rib divides into two; after making the ringed hole, work to the plain side, make the turning stitch and work back through one more pair. Twist the runners three times, set a pin under them into the first hole of the left branch, and make an edge stitch with the next downright pair, which has first been twisted three times. These four pairs work the left branch and are sewn out into the flower. These are top sewings round the three-twist bars below the purl loops (fig. 134) and, in order to bring the weaving right up to these places, it will be necessary to work two or three rows without pins, using the method shown in fig. 109, p. 76, before sewing out. Raise but do not remove the purl pins whilst sewing. Tie and bunch the pairs and bow off.

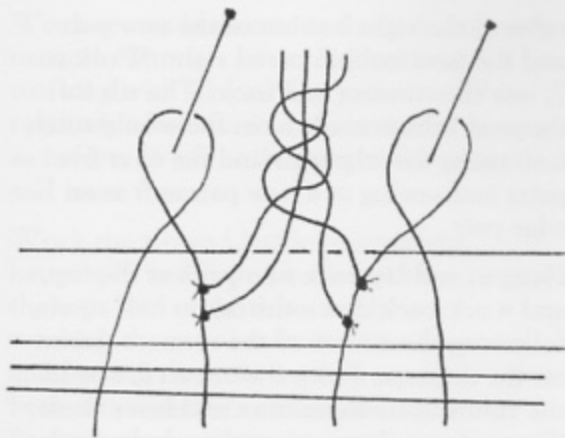


Fig. 134 Sewing out into a purl edge

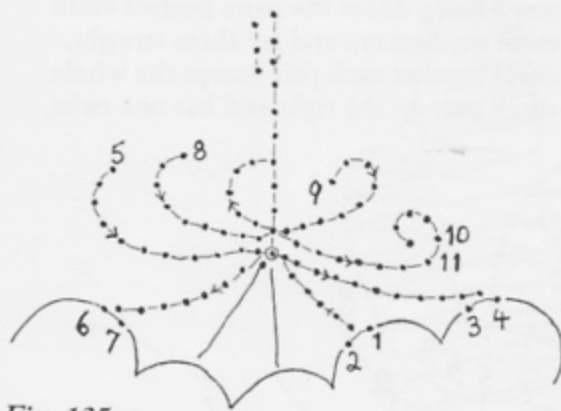


Fig. 135

Return to the four pairs that were left at the ringed hole. Using the outer left downright pair as runners, work them to the right to make the first hole of the rib on the right of the completed rib. Finish this rib and sew out as before.

Sew in two pairs each at 1 and 2 (fig. 135), again round the three-twist bars below the purl loops. Work two or three rows without pins to bring the threads close to the first hole of the rib, then rib down the arrowed line (pinholes on the right).

*When the pin has been set into the last hole before the ringed hole, make a whole stitch with the edge pair, but do not twist either pair. Sew the right of these two pairs

to the ringed hole with an edge sewing, tie it once and leave it. Turn the pillow in preparation for making the next rib. Give three twists to the outer pair on the left. Take the next pair (second pair from the left) and whole-stitch it through two pairs to the right. Make the turning stitch, work back, set the first pin of the next rib and make the edge stitch with the twisted pair*. Continue the rib and sew out into the flower at 3 and 4, as before.

Set up with four pairs at 5 and rib towards the stem, pinholes on the left. **After the last hole before the stem, work to the plain side and top-sew the runners to the ringed hole. Replace the pin. Make a whole stitch with the sewn runners and the next pair, top-sew this pair to the first hole of the first rib made, twist it three times and leave it. Turn the pillow.

Untwist the outer pair on the left (the old edge pair) and use it as runners to work to the right, to the first hole of the next rib, making the edge stitch with the newly twisted pair**. This rib finishes at 6 and 7.

Set up again at 8 with four pairs and rib towards the stem, pinholes on the left. The turn into the next rib is made as before – follow instructions from * to *, except for making the sewing a top sewing into the hole below the ringed hole, and reading 'right' for 'left', and vice versa. The following rib is sewn out with top sewings into the stem.

The last pair of ribs is started at 9, and the turn at the stem is made following instructions from ** to **, except that of the two sewings the first is an edge sewing into the hole below the ringed hole, and the second is made into the ringed hole; again, read 'right' for 'left', and vice versa. When the last hole of the second rib has been made, work to the plain side, top-sewing the runners to 10 and the edge pair to 11.

Tie and bunch and, after tying the outside pairs over the bunch, spread the two unsewn pairs apart to make the knots ride up as much as possible. Cut off.

Half stitch leaf with raised lobes

Make the centre leaflet first, setting up at 1 (fig. 136) with seven pairs and a magic thread. Rib in the direction of the arrow, hanging in and laying back one pair at 2, and laying back a pair from the rib at 3 and 4. Rib to 5 and turn. Work back the tap as usual in half stitch, following the course of the runners drawn on the diagram. Before making the edge stitch at 6 hang in three pairs, laying down each pair inside the first downright thread, and each time giving a

twist to the right bobbin of the new pair and the next bobbin on its right. Work to 7, sew the runners and leave. The rib for the next lobe is made as in the whole stitch leaf, using the edge pair and the next five pairs and sewing in a new pair at 5 as an edge pair.

Hang in and lay back two pairs at the top, and work back down the tap in half stitch, following the course of the runners shown on the diagram. From 8 work to 6, sew in the runners, tie them once and leave them. (Do not twist this pair, or the whole stitch pair on its left, before working the next row.) Bring down the pairs pushed aside from the first tap and lay them straight, checking that each pair except the whole stitch pair on the right still has one twist.

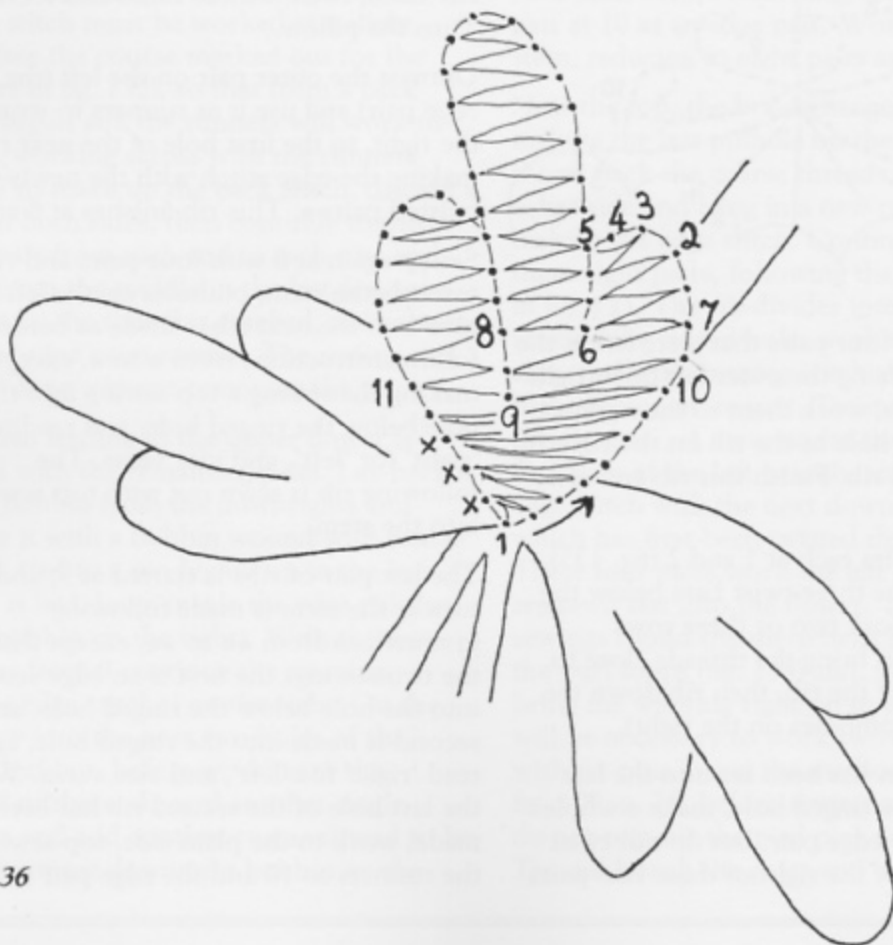


Fig. 136

Work across both sets to the hole below 8, using the runners left at 7. Continue working with all fourteen pairs until 9 is reached, where three more pairs are hung in as before. Work to 10, sew in the runners and leave them.

Work the rib and last lobe similarly, hanging in and laying back two new pairs at the top. Join up both sets as before, working the runners from 11 to 9, sewing and leaving them there, then working across both sets with the runners waiting at 10. Begin throwing out pairs immediately from

both ends of each row, and make back stitches at holes marked X in order to be level by the time the end of the leaflet is reached. Sew the runners at 1, using the magic thread, and tie them once. There should be six pairs left at this stage; do not cut these off. Trim off all discarded pairs and tidy the pins.

The remaining six pairs make the rib up the side of the next leaflet. Untwist the edge pair at 1 (fig. 137), use it as runners to work through the other five pairs, make a turning stitch and work back, sewing the runners at 1. Continue the rib in the direction of the arrow, making edge sewings to the side of the completed leaflet and sewing in an edge pair where the two leaflets diverge. Hang in two pairs across the top and work back, discarding two pairs on the rib side before 2

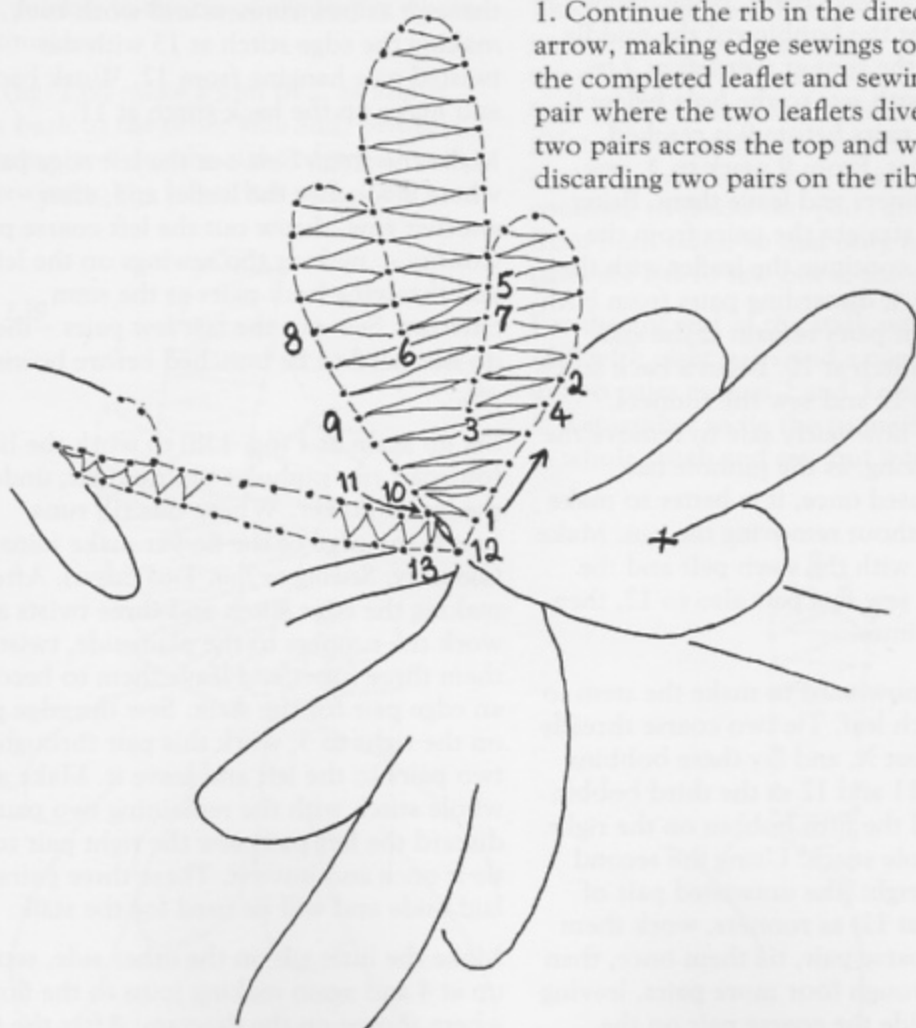


Fig. 137

is reached. From here work to 3, hang in three new pairs, work to 4, sew the runners and leave them.

Make the rib for the middle lobe, again hanging in two new pairs at the top. Work back, arranging the rows so that from 5 the runners will work to 6, where two new pairs are added. Work to 7, sew the runners and leave them.

Make the rib for the third lobe, hanging in and laying back one new pair at the top, and work back. From 8 work to 6, sew the runners, tie and leave them. Bring down and lay straight the bobbins of the middle lobe, and use the runner pair left at 7 to work across both sets to the hole below 8. Discard three pairs before 9 is reached, leaving ten pairs. From 9 work to 3, sew and tie the runners and leave them. Bring down and lay straight the pairs from the first lobe, and continue the leaflet with the runners left at 4, discarding pairs from both sides until eight pairs remain at the end. Make a back stitch at 10. Begin a back stitch at 11, work to 12 and sew the runners. Although it is now fairly safe to remove the pin for the sewing, as the pinhole has already been used once, it is better to make this sewing without removing the pin. Make a whole stitch with the sewn pair and the next pair, and sew this pair also to 12, then twist it three times.

The pairs are now used to make the stem to the whole stitch leaf. Tie two coarse threads to a pin at about X, and lay these bobbins between pins 11 and 12 as the third bobbin on the left and the fifth bobbin on the right. Change to whole stitch. Using the second pair from the right (the untwisted pair of the two sewn at 12) as runners, work them through the coarse pair, tie them once, then work them through four more pairs, leaving them lying inside the coarse pair on the other side. Use the last pair they passed



Fig. 138

through as new runners and work back, making the edge stitch at 13 with the twisted pair hanging from 12. Work back, and make up the back stitch at 11.

Make the stem. Sew out the left edge pair where it touches the leaflet and, after another row, throw out the left coarse pair. Continue, making top sewings on the left and throwing back pairs as the stem narrows. Sew out the last few pairs – these do not need to be bunched before bowing off.

Set up again at 1 (fig. 138) to work the little four-pair rib, pinholes on the right, under the lower flower. Where this rib runs beside the edge of the flower make joins (*see Glossary, Sewing to Join Two Edges*). After making the edge stitch and three twists at 2, work the runners to the plain side, twist them three times and leave them to become an edge pair for the stalk. Sew the edge pair on the right to 3, work this pair through two pairs to the left and leave it. Make a whole stitch with the remaining two pairs, discard the left pair, sew the right pair to 3, tie it once and leave it. These three pairs are laid aside and will be used for the stalk.

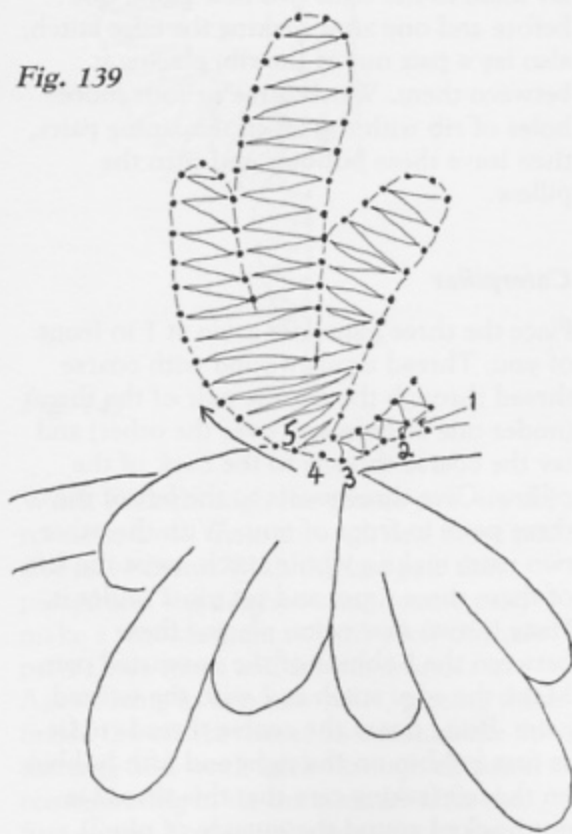
Make the little rib on the other side, setting up at 4 and again making joins to the flower where shown on the diagram. After the join to 5, work back to the plain side, twist the

runners three times and leave them to become an edge pair. Untwist the edge pair on the left, sew it also to 5, use it to make a whole stitch with the next pair, then sew this pair to 3. Turn the pillow so that the stalk faces you.

Bring down the three pairs left waiting from the other rib, and lay them straight, beside the four pairs in use. Tie two coarse threads to a pin at about X, and lay these in position as fifth bobbin from the right and third bobbin from the left. The second pair from the right are the runners. Make the stalk, joining to the tip of the leaflet where this touches.

At 1 (fig. 139) make a join to 2, as above, work back to the other side and, before returning, sew out the right edge pair with a top sewing to the lower bar of 2. Continue

Fig. 139



the stalk, making top sewings on the right. After sewing at 3 (this is an edge sewing and the pin can now safely be removed to make it), throw back the coarse threads. The right-hand coarse thread can be cut off short, but leave an end to the left one and do not trim it off until the leaflet is finished. From 3 work the runners through one pair, tie them once, then work through the remaining four pairs, make a turning stitch, work back and sew to 4. Continue the rib up the side of the leaflet, sewing in an edge pair at 5.

This leaflet is made in the same way as the previous ones. One pair was added at the top of the first lobe and two each at the tops of the second and third. Discard two pairs on the right side where this last lobe narrows, before the two sets are joined, and continue to throw out pairs after the joining from both sides, so that only five or six pairs are left to sew out at the end.

For the cut end of the stalk set up at 1 (fig. 140) with eight pairs and a coarse pair. Hang in two pairs each at 2 and 3, and one pair at 4. Remember to tie the runners at 4. Work in whole stitch and sew out into the leaf.



Fig. 140

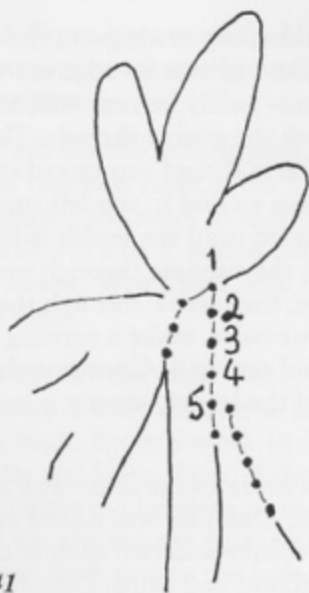


Fig. 141

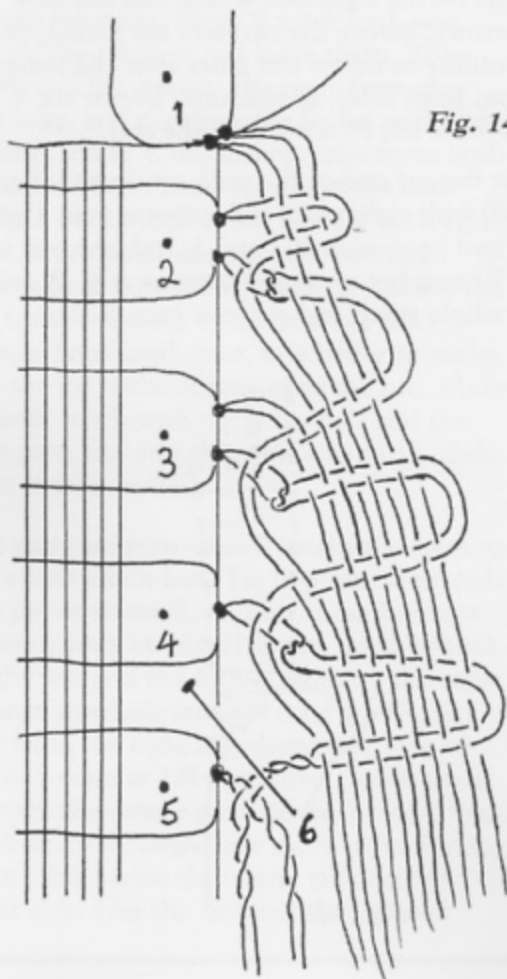


Fig. 142

The stalk leading to the single leaflet at the top is made next. Sew in two pairs each at 1, 2 and 3 (fig. 141), and one pair each at 4 and 5. With the third pair from the right (fig. 142), work in whole stitch through the two pairs from 1, make a turning stitch and work back, this time going through the other pair from 2. Leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed through once and use it as new runners to work another row of rib, this time taking in both pairs from 3. Again, leave the runners, tie the last pair through which they passed, and work with it to the plain side and back, going through the pair from 4. This pair in turn becomes a runner pair but, on returning from the plain side through the downright pairs, twist it three times, set pin 6 under it and make an edge stitch with the pair from 5, which has first been twisted. At 1 (fig. 143) hang in and lay aside to the right two new pairs, one before and one after making the edge stitch; also lay a pair out of the rib, placing it between them. Work three or four more holes of rib with the seven remaining pairs, then leave these bobbins and turn the pillow.

Caterpillar

Place the three pairs laid aside at 1 in front of you. Thread a pair wound with coarse thread through the middle pair of the three (under one bobbin and over the other) and lay the coarse threads to the back of the pillow. Give three twists to the left of the three pairs in front of you. With the other two pairs make a whole stitch, twist the left of these three times and set pin 2 under it. Hang in two new pairs, placing these between the bobbins of the untwisted pair. Make the edge stitch at 2 with the twisted pairs. Bring down the coarse threads to lie as first bobbin on the right and fifth bobbin on the left (taking care that this thread is not hooked round the outside of pin 2).



Fig. 143

Work back through the coarse pair, tie the runners, work them through one more pair and leave them. With the last pair they passed and the neighbouring coarse pair, make a whole stitch, twist the left of these pairs three times and set pin 3 under it. Again, hang in two new pairs, placing these inside the coarse thread as usual, make up the edge and work back through all pairs, remembering to tie the runners after the first stitch. Top-sew the runners to the

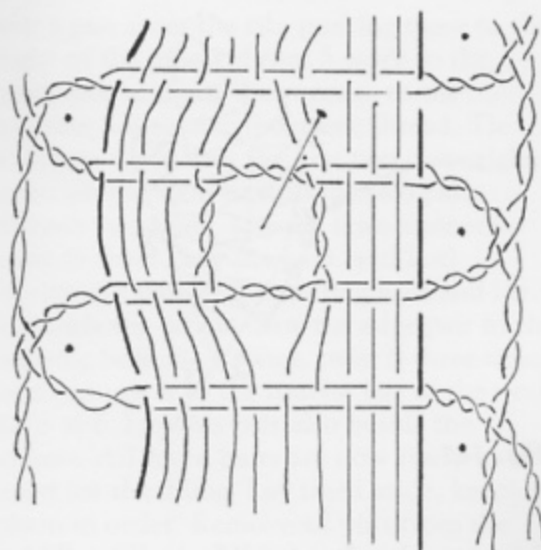


Fig. 144

lower bar of 1. In the return row begin a hole in the middle (see fig. 144, showing the hole with a pinhole edge instead of sewings on the right-hand side). These holes are made in the middle of each segment, but are not shown on the pricking to avoid confusion with the holes that mark the places where the coarse thread is crossed between the segments. It is therefore best to prick the pinhole for each hole in the braid, when this point is reached.

Continue the braid, crossing the left coarse thread where indicated and following the course of the runners drawn on the diagram. Tie the runners when they have passed back through the coarse pair after the sewing at 4, and also sew in an edge pair round the lower bar of 4. Tie the runners again after 5 and sew out the edge pair at 6, thereafter making top sewings on the right side. Reduce the number of pairs and sew out the last few into the stalk. Bunch, and tie back the little bunch, using two of the discarded pairs.

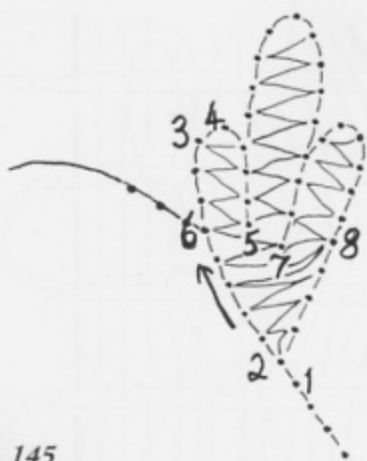


Fig. 145

Return to the rib pairs. After making the edge stitch at 1 (fig. 145), give three twists to the outer pair on the right and make the next hole at 2 on the right side of the rib. Continue the rib with holes on the right up the side of the top leaf.

This leaf is made like the others, except that the inner raised ridges are rolled and not ribbed. Work the first tap with seven pairs – lay back a pair from the rib at 3 and 4 – as far as 5. Then hang in three pairs, which are laid down inside the first downright thread as usual, and one extra pair, which is laid to the back of the pillow. Make up the edge, work to 6, sew and leave the runners.

Now make the roll, winding the edge pair at 5 round and round the next five downright pairs until the roll is long enough to reach to 4. Here the winding pair is sewn in, tied twice, twisted and left to become the edge pair. The pair that was hung in and laid back at 5 is used to attach the roll, the first sewing being made into the hole above 5. Continue the rib to the top of the lobe, hanging in two new pairs at the top. All these pairs remain in the work, and so the clothwork will be thick enough when 7 is reached to hang in only one new pair, which is laid into the work, and one extra

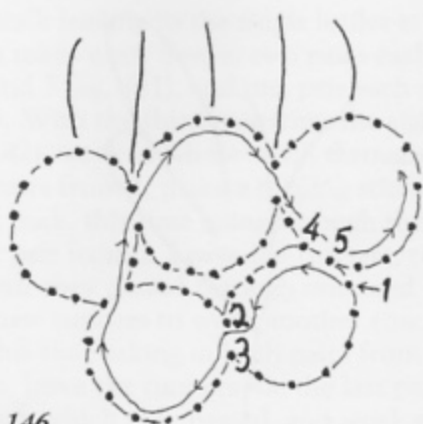


Fig. 146

pair, which is laid back for attaching the next roll.

One new pair is hung in at the top of the last lobe. Work back down this lobe and begin a back stitch at 8 before working to 7, sewing and leaving the runners. Make up the back stitch with the sewn runner pair from the other side. At the end, sew out into hole 2 and tie back the little bunch of threads.

The bud

Set up at 1 (fig. 146) with seven pairs and a magic thread, and rib with pinholes on the left in the direction of the arrows. After the edge stitch at 2 change the pinhole side, i.e. give three twists to the outer pair on the right, work through and make the next edge stitch at 3 with this twisted pair. Continue the rib, as shown on the diagram, changing the side on which the pinholes are made, as above, every time the rib passes between two holes from one ring into the next, and remembering to tie the runners occasionally on the outer curves.

Having made the hole before 4, work to the plain side and leave the runners. Sew the left edge pair to 4, twist it three times, sew

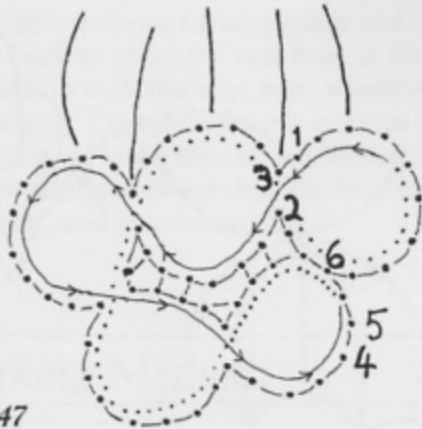


Fig. 147

it to 5 and twist it three times again (edge sewings). Continue the rib with the runners left on the plain side, making edge sewings at 4 and 5 over both the edge and the sewn pair, then going on with edge stitches again round the rest of this ring.

Use edge sewings to cross the ribs. After 1 (fig. 147) work to the plain side, sew the runners to 2, twist them three times and leave them to become an edge pair. Sew the next downright pair also to 2. Sew the edge pair on the other side to 3 – this now becomes a downright pair. Continue the rib, using the sewn downright pair from 2 as runners, working it first to the plain side on the left, and making pinholes on the right.

At the next two holes of this section join to the neighbouring rib (see Glossary, *Sewing to Join Two Edges*). More of these joins are indicated on the diagram wherever the rib being made comes close to a completed part. Do not omit these, as they keep the rings in shape when the pins are removed. Continue round the rings in the direction of the arrows, sewing and changing the pinhole side where the ribs cross.

When joining to the starting point, the pairs may be spread a little so that they can all be used again for the half stitch backing. At each of the last two holes (4 and 5) lay

out a pair from the rib, pushing these to the right of the pillow. From 5 work to the plain side and sew the runners to the starting hole, using the magic thread. Tie this pair twice. Lay the first two downright pairs on the right next to the two pairs already laid aside. Lay the sewn runners next to these. Sew the next (and last) downright pair to the starting hole and lay it beside the others. Sew the edge pair to the starting hole, tie it twice, twist it three times and top-sew it to the nearest bar of the next hole at 6. Lay this pair also beside the others. All seven pairs are now ready to be used for the filling. Lay them aside, keeping them in order. Remove all pins from the middle of the bud, leaving the pins round the outline.

For the half stitch filling top-sew one pair at 1 (fig. 148), two pairs at 2, 3 and 4, and one pair at 5. Work with these eight pairs, using the pair from 1 as runners and following the course drawn for the runners on the diagram. From 6 work through all the pairs in use, making a half stitch with the whole stitch pair at the end of the row, then making a whole stitch with the pair hanging from 7 (the nearest of the pairs that were laid aside). Leave the runners, tie the pair from 7 and use it as runners to work to 8. In the next row the runners work through

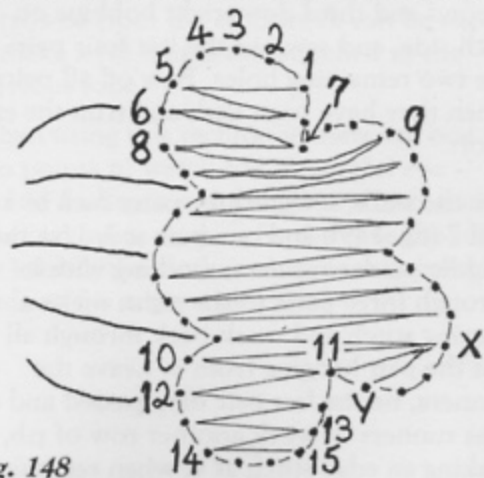


Fig. 148

all pairs, including the rest of those that were laid aside, making a whole stitch with the last pair hanging at 9. Tie this pair and use it as runners for the next row. From now on the work proceeds normally. Here and there, when passing over the central ribs underneath, the runners should be sewn (fig. 50, p. 38), and four such sewings were made spaced out over the whole of the filling. Remember also to tie the runners at the outermost hole of each curve.

After 10 work through seven pairs, making a whole stitch with the last of these, then top-sew the runners to 11. Push the seven unworked pairs aside, work back to 12 with the sewn runners and continue to fill in this ring. Discard one pair at each end of the row, following the sewing at 13. From 14 work a final row in whole stitch and sew out the runners at 15. Take the second and third downright bobbins on one side, tie them three times and lay them back, leaving four pairs to be sewn out in the remaining two holes.

Seven pairs now remain to finish the other ring. Sew the outer pair on the left to 11 and use it as runners to work through the remaining pairs to X. After sewing here, work a final row in whole stitch and sew out the runners at Y. Tie and lay back the second and third downright bobbins on each side, and sew out the last four pairs in the two remaining holes. Bow off all pairs when they have been tied, and trim the ends short.

For the stalk, sew in three pairs each at 1 and 2 (fig. 149), and one pair at 3. Use the middle pair as runners, working with it through three pairs to the right; make a turning stitch and work back through all but the pair hanging from 3. Leave the runners, tie the last pair they passed and use it as runners to work another row of rib, making an edge stitch at 4, when returning

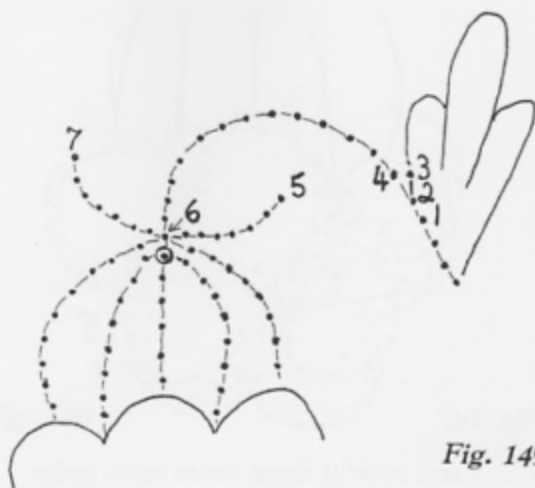


Fig. 149

to the left side, with the pair from 3. Continue the rib.

Before making the edge stitch at the ringed hole, hang in one pair, laying it inside the first downright thread, and two more pairs, which are laid out to the left back of the pillow. Make the edge stitch and hang two more pairs round the runners (second pair from the left), laying these out beside the other two. Push aside the first four downright pairs on the right of the rib, and complete the middle stalk with the four pairs left in front of you. Sew out into the bud. Work the ribs on each side of the centre stalk with the pairs left ready for them, and sew out into the bud.

Set up again with four pairs at 5 and rib towards the stem, pinholes on the right. After setting the last pin before the stem, work once more to the plain side and back, leaving the runners inside the unworked edge pair. Sew the outermost left downright pair to the right bar of 6, use it to make a whole stitch with the next pair, then sew this pair to the left bar of the ringed hole. Turn the pillow so that the next section of rib faces you. The runner pair (now second pair from the right) works through the two

sewn pairs, makes a turning stitch and works back to make the first hole of the next section with the edge pair, which was left hanging. Complete the rib and sew out into the bud. Make the last rib, setting up at 7 and working as above, but reading 'left' for 'right', and vice versa.

Working Methods

Fillings backed with half stitch or whole stitch

Not every filling is suitable for backing. Avoid those that have a fine, net-like appearance, such as Four Pin or Italian, which would look very confused against the backing. Choose those with bold, well-defined spots with spaces between. A favourite filling for this treatment is Diamond, but Whole Stitch Block, Brick and Straight Pin also look effective.

Remember to remove any pins from the filling before embarking on the backing. Do not cut short any of the thread ends after sewing out the filling, until the backing has been completed. Occasionally a filling is backed with whole stitch, and in this case care should be taken to keep the backing thin and gauzy so that the filling will show up well against it.

No Pin filling

When this is made conventionally, the pairs are usually sewn in at every hole or every second hole along the edge of the braid, giving the filling a chequer-board appearance. However, when, as is the case in this pattern, the rows of filling are spread wider apart, it is best not to rely on one's judgement but to draw a grid, with the lines the required distance apart, either on the

pricking itself (remember not to use pencil) or on a photocopy. This will show exactly where the pairs must be sewn in and out.

Leaves with raised lobes

Although frequently seen in older Honiton laces, this method of starting a rib in the middle of a piece of clothwork seems not to have been used much in recent years. This is mainly, I think, because such shapes would most likely be raised all round the outer edges as well. Thus a leaflet like the ones in this pattern would be ribbed up one side, round the top of the lobe and right to the bottom of the indentation; the pairs would then be rolled back and the rib continued right round the next lobe, etc., finishing up at the end of the leaf on the other side. At the same time, pairs would be hung in at the top of each lobe for filling in when the ribbing was completed.

However, the technique shown here also has its uses. The leaves in this design demonstrate that it works as well in half stitch as in whole stitch; that although it is more convenient to work the shallower indentations first, this is not essential and one can begin with a deeper indentation if necessary; that the internal ridge can be either ribbed or rolled; and that the pairs borrowed from the clothwork can be used to make a rib that is not attached to the previous lobe.

When using this technique there are one or two points to watch for. A careful eye should be kept on the angle at which each lobe is woven, so that, by the time the lobes are joined, the clothwork in each is being made at the same angle.



Fig. 150

When finishing a lobe, make sure that the hole at which the runners are abandoned – B in fig. 150 – is level with or very slightly above the level of A. The same holds good for hole C, the hole from which the runners of the next lobe work to A. If either B or C is much below the level of A, a gap may appear in the weaving when the two sets are joined together.

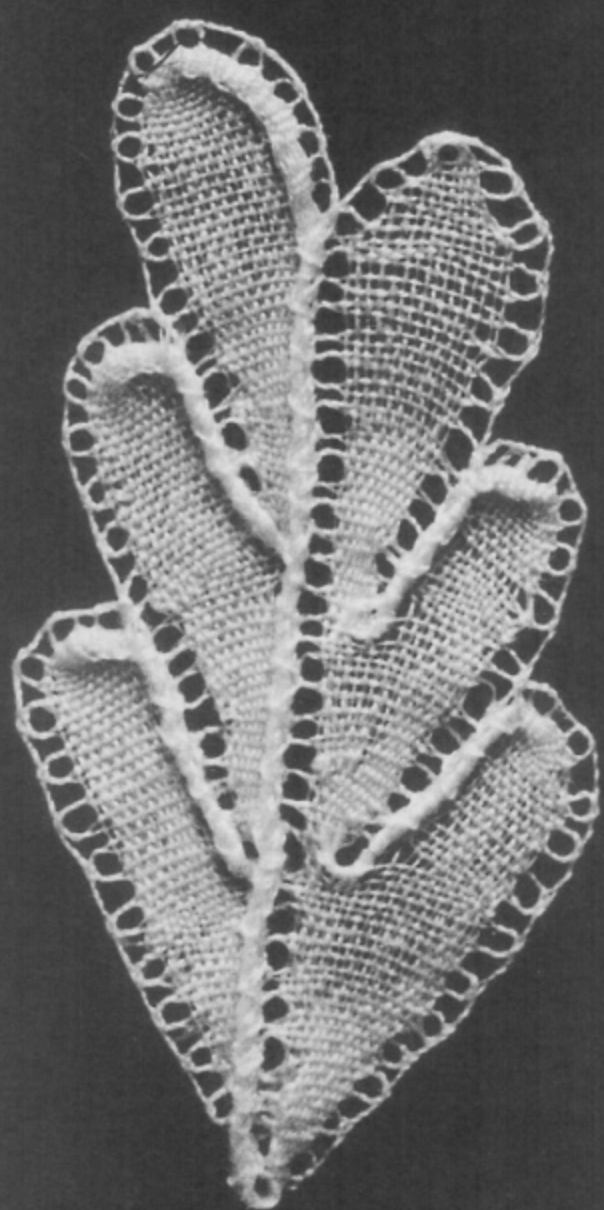
In order to get the weaving fairly level at this point, it may be necessary to use holes B or C twice. In the case of C the worker must look ahead – if a back stitch is necessary here, it must be begun before the runners work to A and are sewn and left.

How many new pairs are to be added at A before making the new rib or roll depends on the density of the existing clothwork and on how many pairs are required for the rib/roll. Here again, the decision rests with the worker. A. Penderel Moody, who first described this technique in her book *Devon Pillow Lace*, added no extra pairs at all, but the clothwork in the accompanying illustration appears to be very thick, and the little rib was made with only five pairs. If the worker has underestimated the number of pairs needed, and the clothwork looks a little thin below A when the two sets have been joined, it is always possible to sew in a new pair at A in addition to the old runner pair already hanging there. However, it is better to wait until two or three rows have been worked, as the threads tend to close up under A in a very satisfactory way and one may find that there was no need for the new pair after all.

The same technique may be used for making a tap leaf, when only a single ridge is wanted up the middle, like that shown in fig. 151. The advantage of using this method is that the whole leaf can be made in one piece without having to sew out at the end of the first half. The disadvantage is that the top of the first tap does not have a raised outline.

Fig. 151 (right) Tap leaf with single ridge along centre vein

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



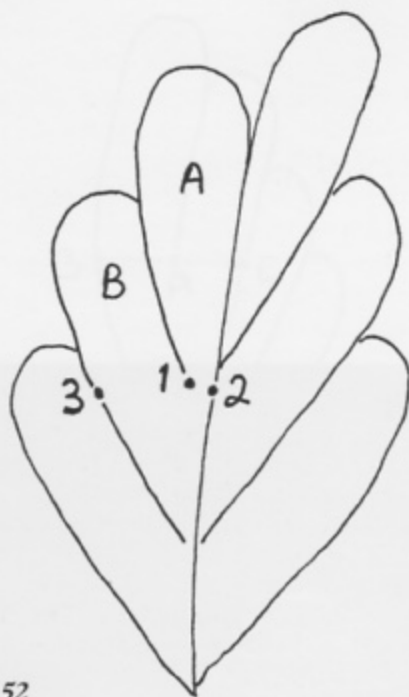


Fig. 152

Work tap A (fig.152) from the top as a flat leaf, making pinhole edges on both sides. Reduce the pairs at the bottom to the number needed for the rib/roll, plus four pairs (i.e. the edge pair and runners on the resting side, and two pairs to fill in the space between 1 and 2 when the two sets are joined). In the worked sample (fig. 151) this was ten pairs.

After hole 1, the last hole on the outer side of the tap, work to 2 on the mid-rib side. This hole should be more or less level with 1. Make the edge stitch. Push aside the runners and edge pair and the next two downright pairs. Use the remaining six pairs to rib up to the top of B (sewing in an edge pair where the taps diverge), as described in

the pattern, or, if a roll is wanted, make it with these six pairs. Use one of the discarded pairs near the end of tap A to attach the roll.

When tap B has been made as far as the end of the roll, the runners are sewn to 1, tied once and left hanging. Bring down the pairs that were laid aside from the last tap and use the runners from 2 to work across all pairs to 3. Continue the tap, making a pinhole edge on both sides and again reducing to ten pairs at the end. When the last tap on this side has been made, reduce to what is needed for the rib or roll up the mid-rib. After the last hole, work the runners through all pairs, including the edge pair on the other side, tie the runners twice, lay all other pairs between these bobbins and tie them twice again over the bunch. Make the rib or roll to the top of the highest tap on the other side of the leaf. The taps on this side are then made in the conventional way, as described in pattern 2.

The pricking for fig. 151 has been included as fig. 153 to show that no adaptation is necessary when using this technique with other patterns. A double-ridged leaf like those described in pattern 2 could be made over the same pricking.



Fig. 153 Pricking for tap leaf with single ridge along centre vein

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