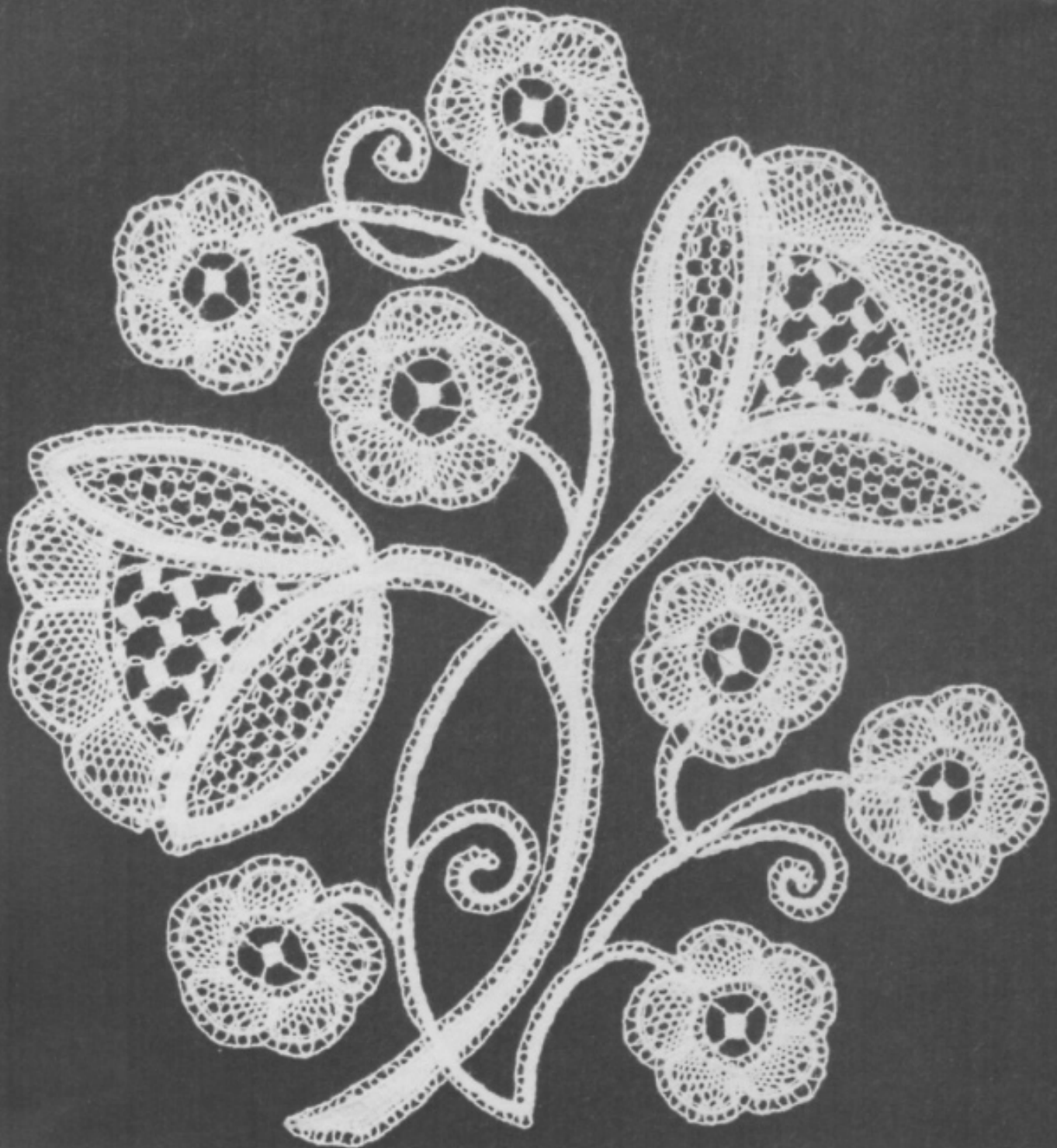


# 7 Pattern 3: Flower Spray

Figure 93 Flower spray





**Figure 94** Pricking for flower spray

This spray was designed to fit into a round, 10 cm (4 in.) diameter frame.

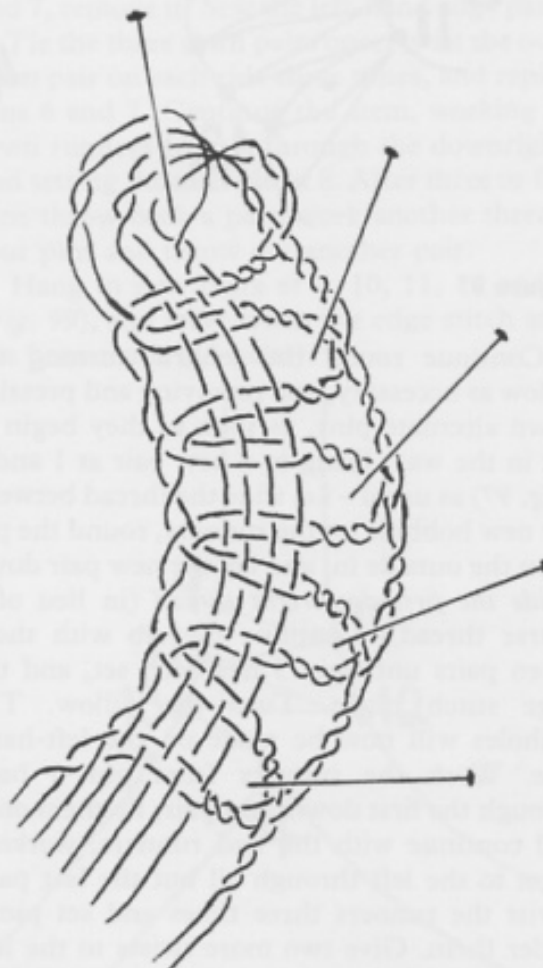
Wind the knots back on to the bobbins for about five or six turns. The method of working the thin stems and tendrils in this pattern is usually called 'rib'; it has pinholes on one side only, and if the piece is curved, the pinholes are made on the outer side of the curve. Begin at the tip of tendril A (Fig. 95), setting a pin into the outermost pinhole, and using five pairs – no coarse pair.

**Rib (ten-stick, stem stitch)**

(See also p. 75.) Hang the required number of pairs round the first pin, ensuring that the bobbins of any pair are not lying next to each other, and twist all pairs twice. In this piece the outside of the curve is on the right, so the pinholes will be made on this side. With the two outer pairs on the pinhole side, make a whole stitch and twist both pairs three times. \*Work the inner of these two pairs as runners in whole stitch through all pairs to the plain side, twist the runners once and leave them, after pulling up. Take the last downright pair through which the runners passed as new runners, and work them in whole stitch back to the pinhole side through all but the last pair. Twist the runners three times, set a pin under them into the next hole, and work a whole stitch and three twists with the edge pair. Pull up, and repeat from (Fig. 96).



**Figure 95**



**Figure 96** Rib

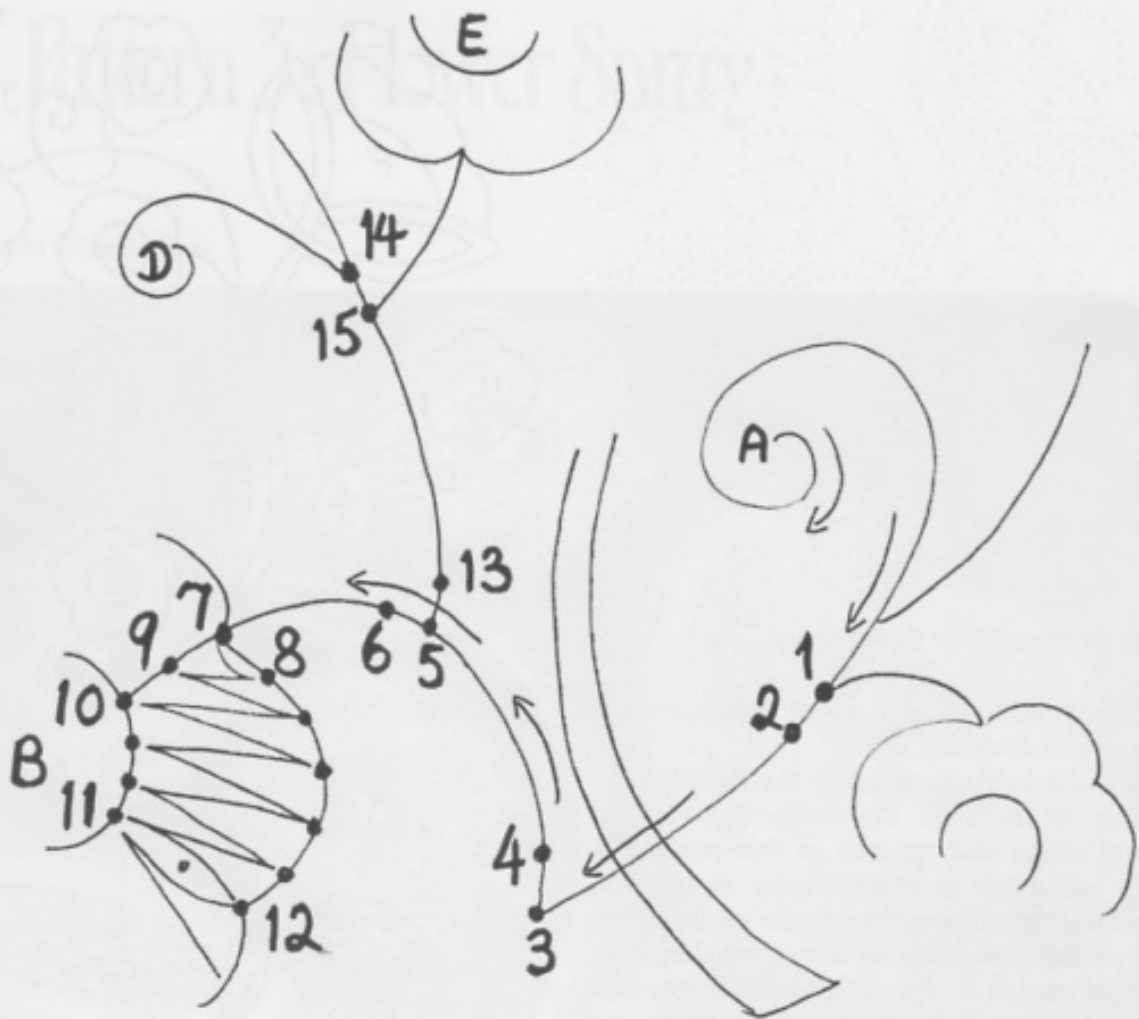


Figure 97

Continue round the tendril, turning the pillow as necessary, and removing and pressing down alternate pins, as soon as they begin to get in the way. Hang in a new pair at 1 and 2 (Fig. 97) as usual - i.e. slide the thread between the new bobbins up the runners, round the pin from the outside in, and lay the new pair down *inside the first downright thread* (in lieu of a coarse thread). Continue the rib with these seven pairs until pin 3 has been set, and the edge stitch made. Turn the pillow. The pinholes will now be made on the left-hand side. Work the runners from pin 3 back through the first downright pair, tie them once and continue with the tied runners, working them to the left through all but the last pair. Twist the runners three times and set pin 4 under them. Give two more twists to the last pair - this now becomes the edge pair and works a whole stitch and three twists with the

runners. Continue rib as described above, working from \* to \*.

The rib works towards flower B. Throw back a pair at 5 and one at 6 - the second and third downright bobbins inside the pin in each case - and continue with the five remaining pairs to 7. Add a new pair here, make the edge stitch and give two more twists to the outer pair on the right, which now becomes the edge pair on that side. Take a coarse pair, leave one bobbin at the back of the pillow, weave the other over and under the three downright pairs and lay this bobbin, too, to the back of the pillow. Work the runners from 7 in whole stitch through the three downright pairs, twist them three times and set pin 8 under them. Bring down the coarse threads, and lay them in place, the left one third from the left, the right one fifth from the right and inside pin 8. Add a new pair and make the edge stitch at 8.

Work back through the coarse pair, tie the runners, and change to half stitch. Add another pair at 9 (eight pairs altogether), tie the runners at 10 and, at the end of the petal, make a back stitch at 11. Cross the coarse thread at 12. It will be found necessary to make back stitches in all remaining holes on the inner side. Complete the flower as in the first pattern, filling the middle with a leadwork.

Sew in three pairs at 5. Twist the outer pair on the left three times. Sew in four pairs at 6, work the left of these pairs in whole stitch through the two neighbouring pairs from 5, twist it three times and set pin 13 under it. Work a whole stitch and three twists with the twisted pair from 5. Continue this stem – pinholes on the left – working towards flower C, and throwing out a pair at each of two consecutive holes immediately after the junction with tendril D has been passed. Work flower C as before.

Work tendril D with five pairs, beginning at the tip – pinholes on the right.

#### To cross a rib over a completed rib

*When the last hole before the crossing has been made, work the runners back to the plain side, and sew them, and also the edge pair on the pinhole side, into two holes of the rib being crossed. Tie both sewn pairs once, and replace pins in both holes. Give three twists to the sewn pair which will be the edge pair in the next section of rib, work the other sewn pair through all the downrights, twist it three times, and set the first pin of the next section of rib under it. Work the usual edge stitch with the twisted pair and continue the rib.*

In this case the edge pair is sewn at 14 and the runners at 15, and, as the pinholes in the next section will be made on the left-hand side, this pair is twisted three times. Complete the stalk and flower E as before.

The main stem is worked next, beginning at the cut end (*Fig. 98*). Set up with six pairs and a coarse pair at 1, and work in whole stitch, hanging in a new pair at 2, 3 and 4. Tie the runners at 4. After 5 (do not miss this hole – it may be hidden under the head of the pin in hole 7), the runners work to the other side and, when they have passed through the coarse pair, do not twist them, but sew them into rib hole 6. Sew the right-hand edge pair into the same

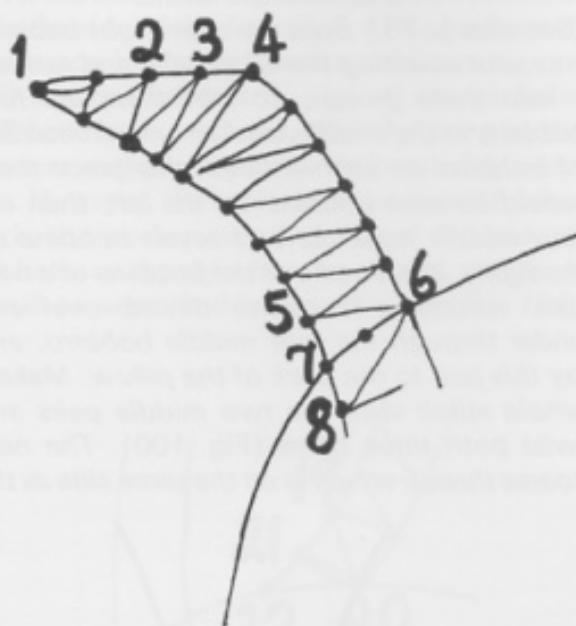


Figure 98

hole. If there is a pin in the rib hole between 6 and 7, remove it. Sew the left-hand edge pair at 7. Tie the three sewn pairs once, twist the outer sewn pair on each side three times, and replace pins 6 and 7. Continue the stem, working the sewn runners from 6 through the downrights, and setting the next pin at 8. After three or four pins throw back a pair, work another three or four pins and throw out another pair.

Hang in new pairs at 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 (*Fig. 99*), and leave when the edge stitch at 13 has been made (13 pairs).

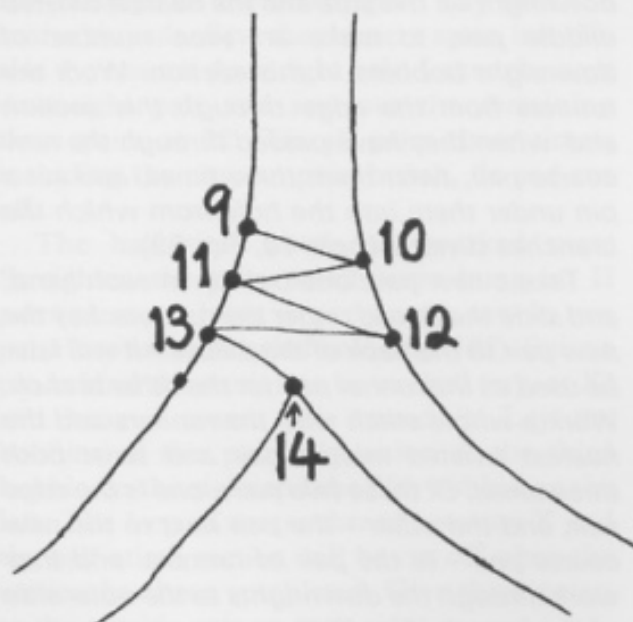


Figure 99

### To divide the braid

(See also p. 75.) Split the downright bobbins – i.e. not counting the edge pairs and runners – into three groups, so that there are four bobbins in the middle, and an uneven number of bobbins on each side (in this piece there would be nine bobbins on the left, then the four middle bobbins, and seven bobbins on the right). Weave one of the bobbins of a new pair, wound with coarse thread, over and under through the four middle bobbins, and lay this pair to the back of the pillow. Make a whole stitch with the two middle pairs and twist both three times (Fig. 100). The new coarse thread, which is on the same side as the

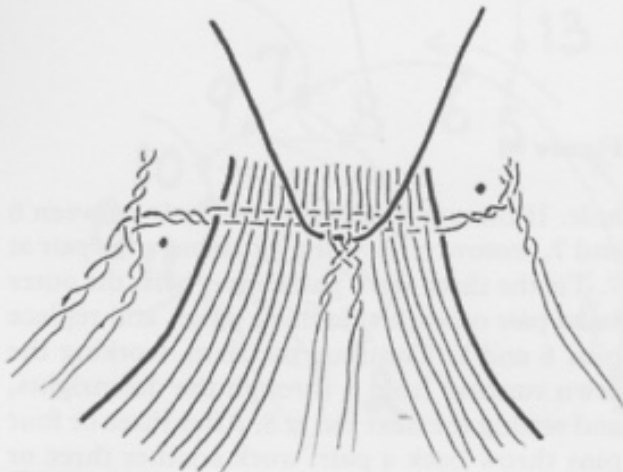


Figure 100

runners, is now brought down from the back of the pillow, and laid between the innermost downright on this side and the nearest twisted middle pair, to make an even number of downright bobbins in this section. Work the runners from the edge through this section and, when they have passed through the new coarse pair, twist them three times, and set a pin under them into the hole from which the branches diverge (hole 14, Fig. 99).

Take a new pair, one bobbin in each hand, and slide the thread under the runners. Lay the new pair to the back of the pillow – it will later be used as the runner pair for the other branch. Work a whole stitch with the runners and the nearest twisted middle pair and twist both three times. Of these two pairs, one is the edge pair, and the other – the pair next to the new coarse pair – is the pair of runners, and they work through the downrights to the outer side of the branch (Fig. 101).

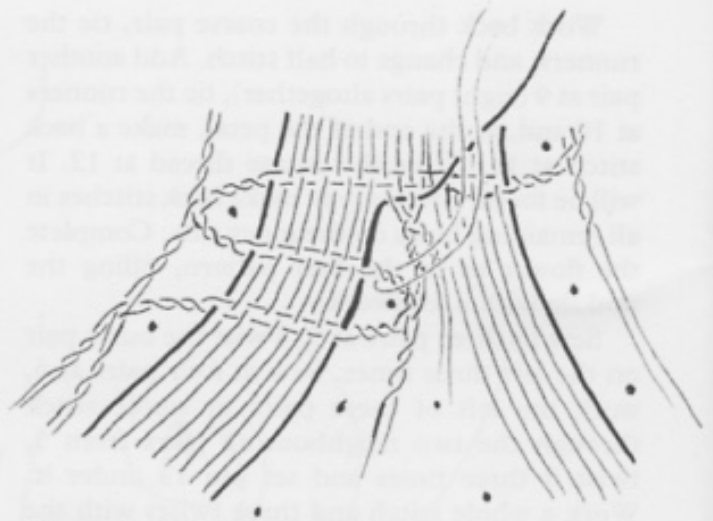
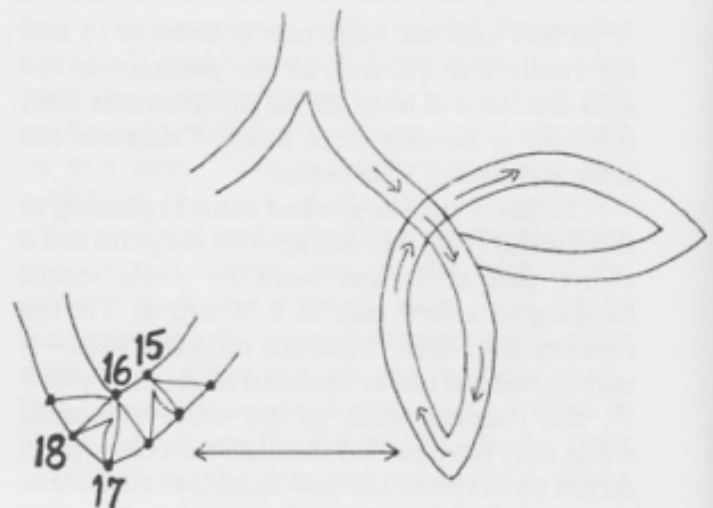


Figure 101 Dividing braid

Continue the left branch of the stem (eight pairs). Before the flower is reached, stop, lengthen all the bobbins of this section, so that they can hang over the edge of the pillow, unpin one of the cover cloths, and pin it back to cover these bobbins. Be careful, when handling the pillow subsequently, that these bobbins are not accidentally snapped off.

Return to the unworked branch of the division, take the other coarse thread from the back of the pillow and place it between the remaining twisted middle pair and the downright bobbins of the second side section. Bring down the new pair which was laid to the back of the pillow, and work it through the downright bobbins, beginning with the pair made with the new coarse thread. Work the normal edge stitch on the other side, and continue the branch.

Figure 102



After three or four pins hang in a new pair on the left-hand side. Continue up into the left-hand sepal of flower F. To work round the tip of the sepal, back stitch at 15 (*Fig. 102*), and again at 16. Tie the runners at 17, then work back through all but the inner coarse pair. Leave the runners and take the last downright pair through which they passed as new runners to work to 18. After making the edge stitch here, work back to the inner side, and make up the back stitch at 16. Continue the braid, crossing over the completed braid at the base of the flower (*see p. 47*) and working into the next sepal.

When the top of this sepal has been turned, the pairs required for the half-stitch petals may be hung in and laid aside, to save having to sew them in later. If not enough bobbins are available, ignore the following paragraph, and simply continue the braid to the end.

**To hang in pairs for later use**  
 (See also p. 75.) Hang in two pairs at each of the ringed holes (*Fig. 103*). When the pin has been set, but before making the edge stitch, slide the thread between the bobbins of the new pair under the runners, then lay the new pair to the back of the pillow outside the pins. Make the edge stitch, then hang another new pair on the new runners (second pair from edge) as before, laying it back beside the first new pair. Work runners to the other side.



Figure 103

At the end of the sepal the pairs are sewn out into the side of the first sepal. If no back stitch was made in the last section, the sewing-out will be straightforward – i.e. all the pinholes will have been used and, after the last pin, the runners make a final row before being sewn out. However, if a back stitch was made further back, the worker may find that at the end, all the holes on the right have been used, and there is still an unworked hole on the left (*Fig. 104*).

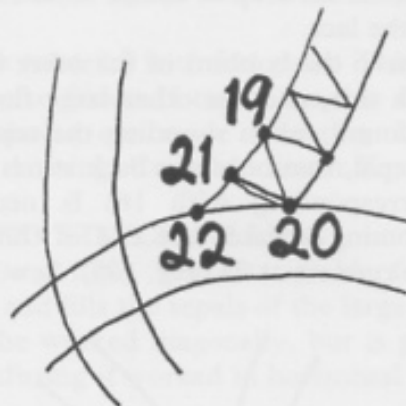


Figure 104

In this case, work the runners from 19 through all the downrights and sew them to 20, without twisting them after they have passed through the coarse pair. Sew the right-hand edge pair into the same hole. Work the sewn runners – again without twisting after the sewing – to 21, and make the usual edge stitch. Work the final row through all the downrights. Lay back the coarse threads. Sew the runners again into 20, also the nearest downright pair. Leave the next downright pair and sew out the remaining three pairs at 22. Tie all pairs three times, including the unsewn pair, bunch, tie and cut off.

The half-stitch petals are worked next. Straighten the pairs which were hung in. If pairs were not hung in previously, sew in two pairs into each encircled hole (*Fig. 103*). Raise a pin behind the section to be worked (say, at X) and hang a coarse pair round it. Lay the bobbins of this pair in position as the third bobbin on the right and the fifth bobbin on the left. The loop of coarse thread between X and the half-stitch section will be cut off when the section has been completed. Give three twists to the outside pair on each side.

The second pair from the left are the runners; work them through the coarse pair, tie them once, then work them in whole stitch to the outer edge, and make the edge stitch. Work the runners back through the coarse pair, tie them once and change to half stitch. Continue as usual, crossing the outer coarse thread between petals. When the last pinhole has been worked, do another row in whole stitch and sew out. Since this is a rather wide section, make the sewn pairs into two bunches before cutting off. Trim off the loop of coarse thread from X close to the lace.

Return to the bobbins of the other branch, and work this, and the other large flower. It may be found, when rounding the top of the second sepal, that only one back stitch (in the hole corresponding with 16) is necessary. When coming towards the end of this sepal, leave the runners at 24 (Fig. 105). Sew out the

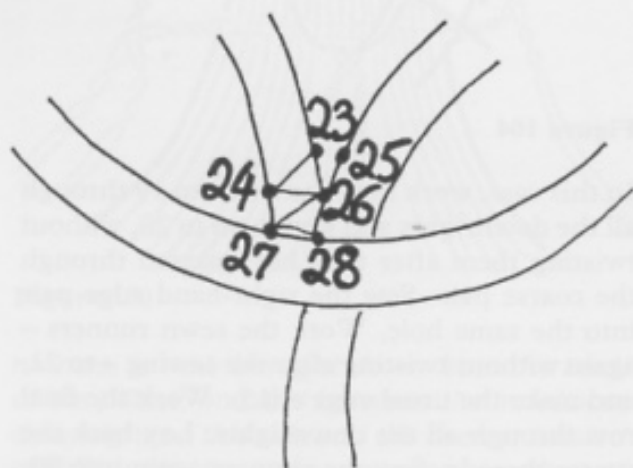


Figure 105

edge pair from 23 into 25, tie it three times and lay it aside to be cut off later. Work the runners from 24 through all downrights, sew them at 26, without tying or twisting them, and then work back again through all the downright pairs and sew them at 27. Sew the edge pair on this side into the same hole, tie it three times and leave it. Work the sewn runners from 27 once more through the downrights and sew them at 28. This sewing will be a difficult one to do, and the worker may find a top-sewing easier. Tie the sewn runners three times. Lay back the coarse threads, tie all unsewn downright pairs three times, bunch, cross the sewn outer pairs under the bunch, tie them

over the bunch, and cut off. Complete the flower as before.

Sew two pairs at 1 and three pairs at 2 (Fig. 106) for the stalk to flower G. \*\*Twist the first pair on the right three times. Work the middle pair of the five pairs in whole stitch through two pairs to the left, twist it once and leave it. Work the second pair from the left through two pairs to the right and leave it. Tie the middle pair once, to keep the pair which has just passed through it in position, work the tied pair through two pairs to the left, twist it once and leave it. Weave the second pair from the left through two pairs to the right, twist it three

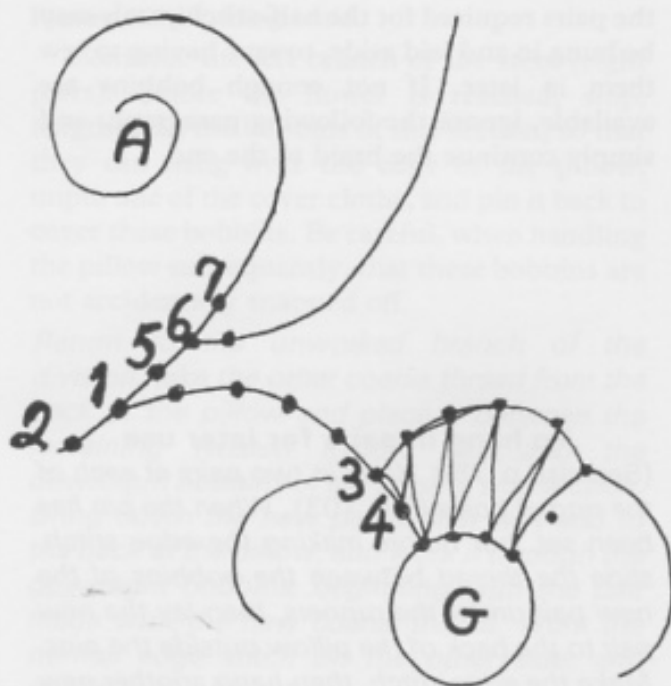


Figure 106

times and set the first pin of the stalk under it. Work the usual edge and continue the rib.\*\*

Add a new pair at 3, and when the edge stitch has been made, give two more twists to the outer pair on the left, to become the left-hand edge pair. Weave in a coarse pair, and work the runners to 4. Bring down the coarse threads to lie third from the right and fifth from the left and inside pin 4. Add a new pair before making up the edge, change to half stitch and add another pair at the next hole. The remainder of the flower is worked as before.

The stem for the remaining flowers is made

next. Sew in one pair at 5 and three pairs each at 6 and 7. Twist the pair hanging from 5 and the pair next to it three times each, set a pin to the right of these two pairs into the first hole of the stem, and use them to make a whole stitch and three twists. Work the runners from this edge stitch through three pairs to the right and leave them. Take the last pair through which the runners passed, tie it once to keep the runners in position, and use it as new runners to work to the left-hand side, making the next hole. Now make the rib as normal, working through all pairs, and continue until the last hole before the crossing over the main stem has been worked. Weave the runners to the plain side and sew them at 8 (Fig. 107), and sew the edge pair on the other side at 9. Tie the sewn pairs three times each and cross them under, and tie them over, the bunch made of the other pairs. Sew the tied pairs, one at 10 and one at 11, and twist this last three times. The pinholes will now be made on this side, and the pair sewn at 10 weaves through the downrights to the right, to work the next pinhole.

Continue the stem, hanging in and laying aside the pairs which will later be needed for the stalk to flower I – two pairs each at 12 and 13, and one pair at 14. Lengthen these threads, so that the bobbins can hang over the edge of

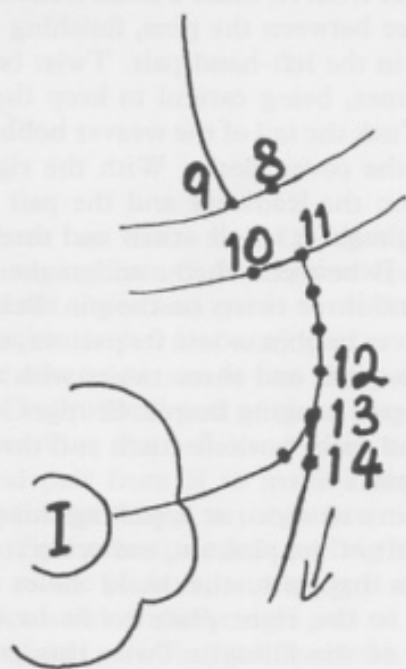


Figure 107

the pillow under one of the cover cloths. Work the stem to flower H, reducing it to five pairs after passing the place where it is crossed by tendril J. Work flower H as before.

Return to the bobbins which were hung in for flower I, shorten them and lay them straight, across the worked stem, ensuring that the threads are not caught round the pin heads. This rib is begun in the same way as the stalk to flower G, working \*\* to \*\*, and taking care not to miss the first hole of the stalk, which may be almost covered by the worked stem. Finish the flower.

Work tendril J with five pairs. This crosses the stem to flower H twice, the side on which the pinholes are made changing after the second crossing. Complete flower K.

### PIN AND STITCH FILLING

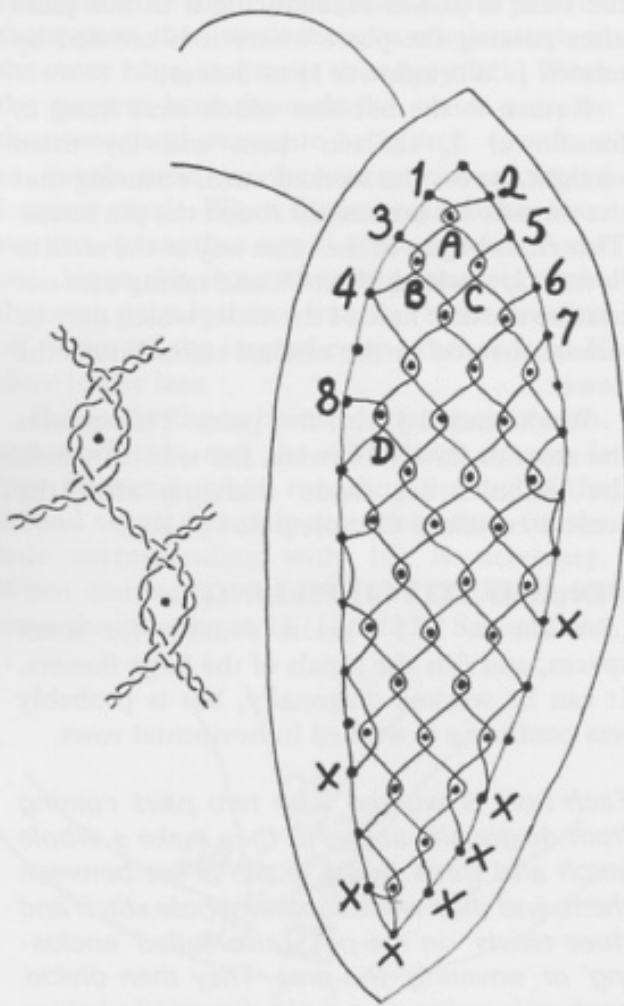
(See also p. 76.) This is suitable for small spaces, and fills the sepals of the large flowers. It can be worked diagonally, but is probably less confusing if worked in horizontal rows.

*Each hole is worked with two pairs coming from diagonally above it: they make a whole stitch and three twists, a pin is set between them, and they work another whole stitch and three twists 'on the pin' (also called 'enclosing' or 'covering' the pin). They then divide, each pair going to a hole diagonally below, where it meets a pair coming from the other side.*

Begin with the space marked L on Fig. 95, sewing in one pair at 1 and 2 at the tip of the sepal (Fig. 108). Twist both pairs three times and make a whole stitch and three twists with them. Set pin A between them and use them to make another whole stitch and three twists on the pin. Sew in a new pair at 3, twist it three times, and use it with the left-hand pair from A to work hole B as before. The left-hand of these pairs is sewn into the braid at 4 (remember to replace the pin after the sewing), is twisted three times, and left hanging, ready to work the hole diagonally below.

On the other side, sew in a new pair at 5, twist it three times, and use it to work hole C, together with the right-hand pair from A. Sew in a new pair at 6 and 7, twist them three times, and work the next two horizontal rows of holes.





**Figure 108** Pin and Stitch filling

A new pair is sewn in at 8, is twisted once, and then works hole D with the next pair. Continue the filling, sewing the pairs into the braid at the sides of the rows, as shown in the diagram, and bringing them back into the filling, twisted according to the distance between the braid and the next hole. The pairs are sewn out in the holes marked X. Finish as described for Four-Pin Filling in Pattern 2. Fill the remaining three sepals,

### **BRICK (CUSHION) FILLING**

(See also p. 76.) This is used in the centres of the large flowers. It is worked rather like the practice strip for leadworks in Chapter 2 (see p. 19), and is easiest to make in horizontal rows, though it may also be worked diagonally.

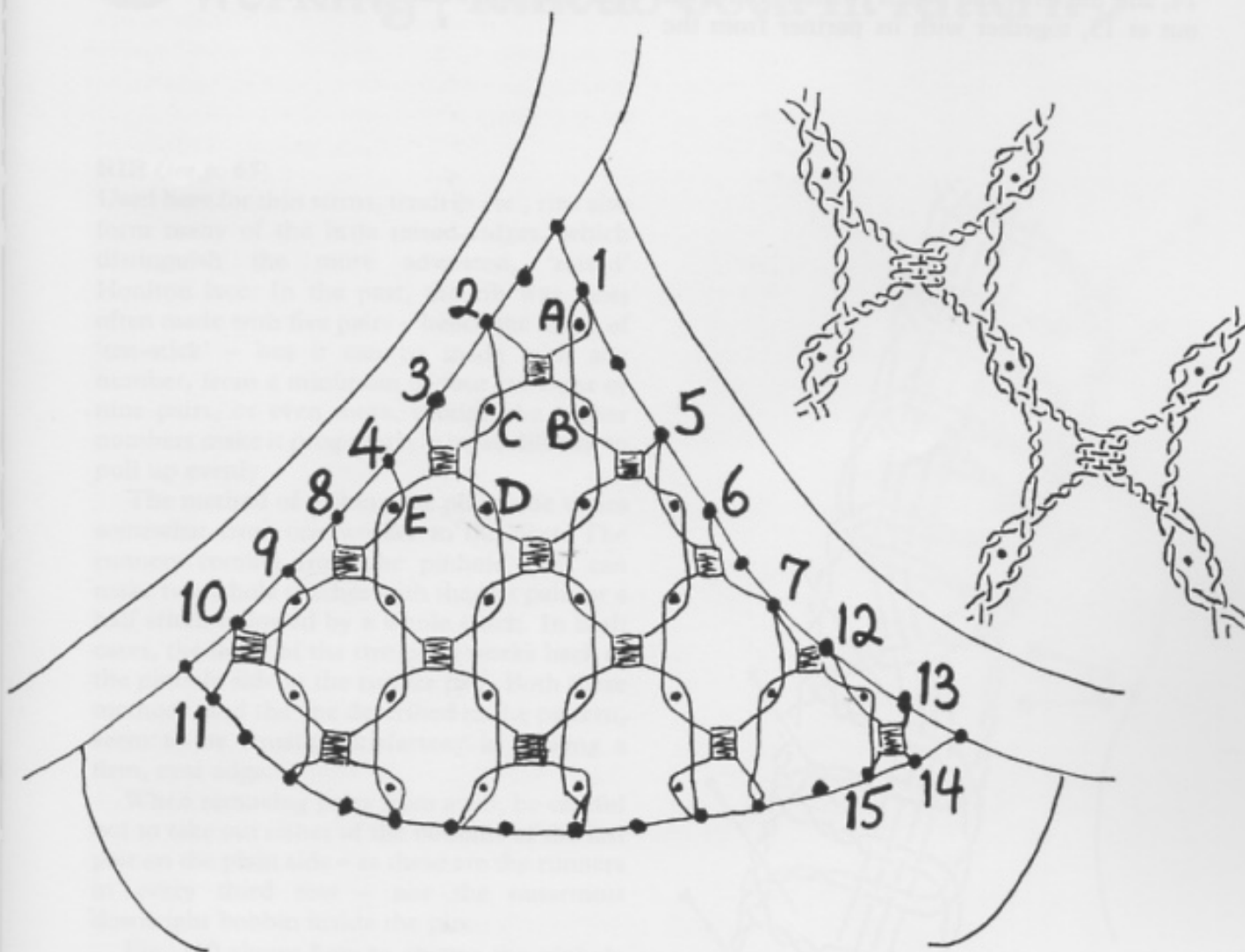
Each hole is worked with two pairs, which make a whole stitch and three twists, a pin is set between them, and they then make another whole stitch and three twists on the pin. Adjacent pairs from two sets then make a leadwork to fill the space between and below these two pins. Note that in the diagram, the leadworks have been shown proportionately smaller than they really are, for the sake of clarity. Both pairs are then twisted three times, and each meets its original partner to work the next hole at the lower corner of the leadwork. Work first with the pair which does not contain the weaver of the leadwork – i.e. if the weaver is in the left-hand pair, work the hole on the lower right-hand corner of the leadwork before working the hole on the lower left-hand corner. This will help to keep the leadwork in shape. The leadworks alternate, those of each horizontal row coming under the spaces in the previous row.

The filling is described in more detail for the space marked F in Fig. 95.

Sew two pairs at 1 (Fig. 109), make a whole stitch and three twists with them, set pin A between them, and use them to make another whole stitch and three twists on the pin. Sew two pairs at 2, and twist both pairs three times. With the right-hand pair from 2 and the left-hand pair from A, make a small leadwork to fill the space between the pins, finishing with the weaver in the left-hand pair. Twist both pairs three times, being careful to keep the weaver slack. Tuck the tail of the weaver bobbin under one of the cover cloths. With the right-hand pair from the leadwork and the pair hanging from A, make a whole stitch and three twists, set pin B between them, and make a whole stitch and three twists on the pin. Bring down the weaver bobbin to join its partner, and work a whole stitch and three twists with this pair and the pair hanging from 2. Set pin C between them and make a whole stitch and three twists on the pin.

Sew in a new pair at 3, pulling this pair well to the left of the pinhole, and tying it once (as so often happens, the braid holes are not exactly in the right place to fit in with the pattern of the filling!). Twist this pair three times, and use it with the left-hand pair from C to make the next leadwork. The right-hand

Figure 109 Brick (Cushion) filling



pair of these two works hole D, together with the pair hanging from C. Sew in a new pair at 4, twist it three times and use it to work hole E together with the left leadwork pair.

On the other side, sew in two new pairs at 5. Twist the right-hand pair of these three times and leave. Use the left-hand pair with the right-hand pair from B to make a leadwork. Work the two holes at the base of this leadwork. Sew a new pair at 6, pulling it well to the right of the pinhole, and tying it once. It makes a leadwork with the next pair on its left. The right-hand pair from this leadwork is sewn in at 7, together with a new pair, both pairs are twisted three times, and left hanging.

Finish the horizontal row of leadworks to the left of the last one made – for the second of these a new pair is sewn in at 8, and another at 9, which is twisted once and used to work the hole at the lower left of the leadwork. A new pair is sewn in at 10, to make a leadwork with the next pair on the right. Leave the weaver in the right-hand pair, twist the left pair, and sew it out at 11.

Work the rest of the horizontal row of leadworks. For the last of these, sew in two pairs at 12 – the left of these makes the leadwork, the right is twisted and left hanging, to work the hole at the lower right of the leadwork. A single pair is sewn in at 13, to

make a fragment of a leadwork in the corner, after which the right-hand pair is sewn out at 14, and the left-hand pair is twisted, and sewn out at 15, together with its partner from the

hole above. Make the remaining row of leadworks, and sew out the pairs as shown in the diagram. Finish as before.



Figure 118 Pin and Leadwork

A new pair is sewn in at 14, twisted once, and then sewn into D with the next pair. Continue as before until you have finished the leadwork. The diagram shows the arrangement of leadwork on the page between the holes. The leadwork is shown in a grid pattern, with the pairs of leadwork connected by lines. The numbers 1 through 15 indicate the different steps in the process. The diagram is oriented vertically on the page.

hole above. Make the remaining row of leadworks, and sew out the pairs as shown in the diagram. Finish as before.

The diagram shows a grid of leadwork patterns. The diagram is divided into several sections, with numbers 1 through 15 indicating different steps or components. It includes various geometric shapes like circles, triangles, and lines, representing the layout of leadwork on a page. The diagram is oriented vertically on the page.

# 8 Working Methods Used in Pattern 3

## **RIB** (see p. 65)

Used here for thin stems, tendrils etc., ribs also form many of the little raised ridges, which distinguish the more advanced, 'raised' Honiton lace. In the past, the rib was most often made with five pairs – hence the name of 'ten-stick' – but it can be made with any number, from a minimum of four, to eight or nine pairs, or even more, though the higher numbers make it progressively more difficult to pull up evenly.

The method of making the plain side varies somewhat from one worker to the next. The runners coming from the pinhole side, can make two whole stitches with the last pair, or a half stitch followed by a whole stitch. In both cases, the inner of the two pairs works back to the pinhole side as the runner pair. Both these methods, and the one described in the pattern, seem to be equally satisfactory in making a firm, neat edge.

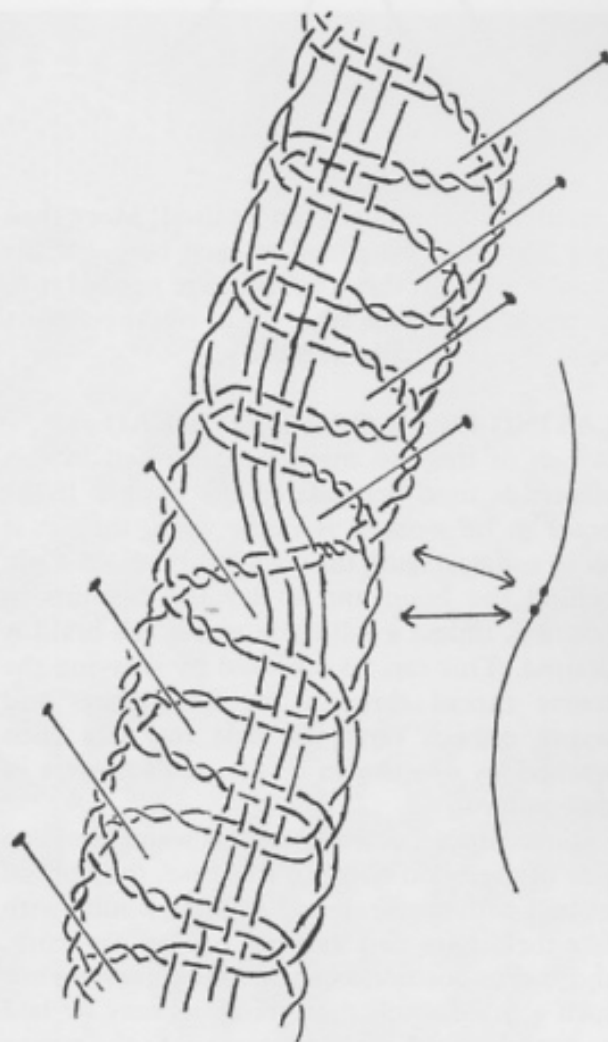
When removing pairs from a rib, be careful not to take out either of the bobbins of the last pair on the plain side – as these are the runners in every third row – nor the outermost downright bobbin inside the pin.

Fig. 110 shows how to change the pinhole side when the rib curves from side to side. The procedure is the same as described in this pattern for the rib which turns from the stem following tendril A, into the stem of flower B, omitting only the tying of the runners, which the sharp turn there makes necessary.

Occasionally, for design or technical reasons, a rib may need to be made with the pinholes on the inner side of a curve, and then the worker will probably find that it is necessary to make back stitches on the pinhole side in order to keep the rib in shape.

## **DIVIDED BRAID** (see p. 68)

When approaching the division, work until the braid is level with, or just above, the central hole from which the branches fork. Do not



**Figure 110** Changing the pinhole side in a rib

complete any holes at the outer edges below the level of this hole. This may mean that a back stitch has to be made on one side (X in Fig. 111), which can be made up when the first row of the branch is being worked.

## **HANGING IN PAIRS FOR LATER USE**

(see p. 69)

This can save time and trouble, but is worth doing only if the bobbins are required fairly soon, and are not in the way of any work to be

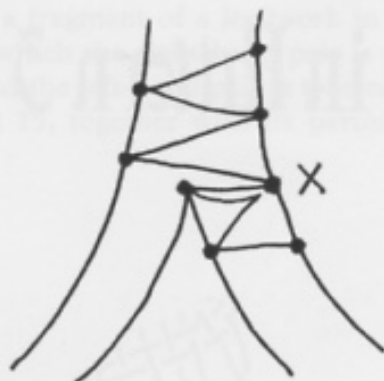


Figure 111

completed before they can be used. More than two pairs may be added at each hole – if the braid for which these bobbins are needed is to be worked in whole stitch or in rib, three pairs per hole are usually necessary.

### LAYING IN A COARSE THREAD

Which of the two methods described in this pattern is used depends on the design. If the braid to be worked is fairly wide, then it is more usual to hang the coarse threads on a pin behind the braid and to lay the bobbins in position, unless a solid line across the braid is desired. This can be achieved by weaving the coarse thread through the downrights and laying it back until the first row has been worked, as was shown in the small flowers in this pattern.

Sometimes a coarse thread is wanted on one side of the braid only. In this case, the bobbin wound with coarse thread and one wound with lace thread are tied to a pin behind the work, and laid in position as a pair. When sewing out such a braid, both these bobbins may be laid back and cut off without joining, or the coarse thread is laid back and its partner is tied with one of the bobbins of a neighbouring pair which has already been sewn out.

### PIN AND STITCH FILLING (see p. 71)

The pricking is the same as for Trolley Net (Pattern 2, see p. 62), and the same angles can be used, the 45° angle being the most usual. If it is drafted at an angle of more than 45°, care must be taken that it is worked in the right direction. For Trolley Net, the diamond shape formed by four holes is laid on one of its points forming the wider (obtuse) angle as it faces the

worker; for Pin and Stitch it is laid on one of the points forming the narrower (acute) angle, as shown in Fig. 112a and b.

The filling in this pattern was plotted on graph paper which had lines  $\frac{1}{20}$  in. apart, crossing each other at an angle of 60°, a pinhole being pricked at every crossing place.

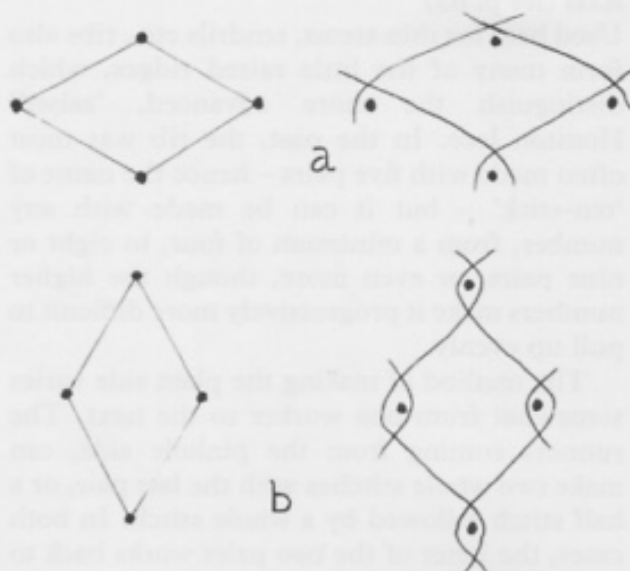


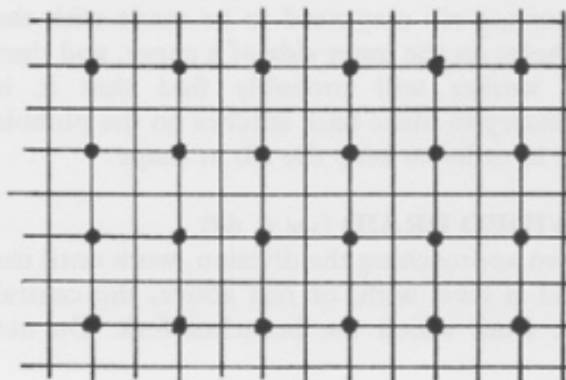
Figure 112a Direction of working: Trolley Net

Figure 112b Pin and Stitch filling

### BRICK (CUSHION) FILLING (see p. 72)

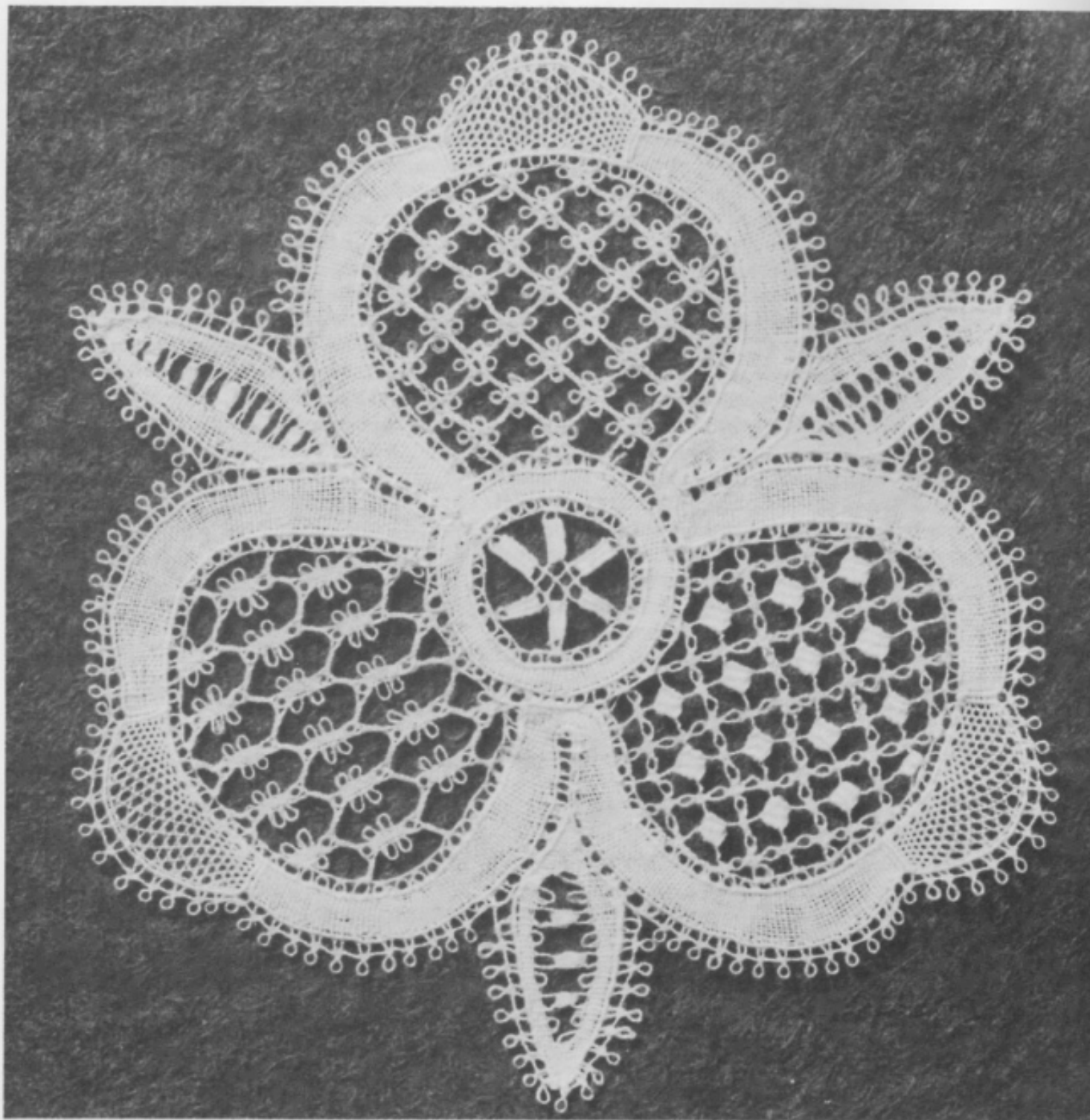
Many Honiton fillings contain leadworks – one consists entirely of leadworks – and in order to make the leadworks in a filling all the same size the student may find it a help to count the number of times the weaver works through the downright threads. This is quite successful, provided the width of the leadworks can be kept uniform. The filling was pricked on 1 mm graph paper (Fig. 113).

Figure 113 Draft for Brick (Cushion) filling



# 9 Pattern 4: 'Trillium' Motif

Figure 114 'Trillium' motif



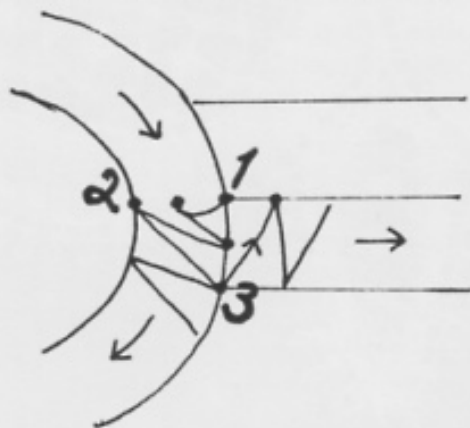


**Figure 115** Pricking for 'Trillium' motif

This motif will fit into a round, 8 cm (3 in.) diameter frame.

Work the central ring, setting up at 1 (*Fig. 116*), as shown in *Fig. 33* (*see p. 25*). Hang in a new pair at 2, and tie the runners. The weaving will become level when four or five pins have been set at each side and, thereafter, continue the ring, back-stitching on the inner side and tying the runners occasionally on the outer side. When the last pin has been set – this will probably be a pin on the outer side – work the runners to the inner side, and leave them when they have passed through the coarse pair. The pairs will now be sewn into the beginning, but not cut off, as they can be used again to work the outline of the first petal.

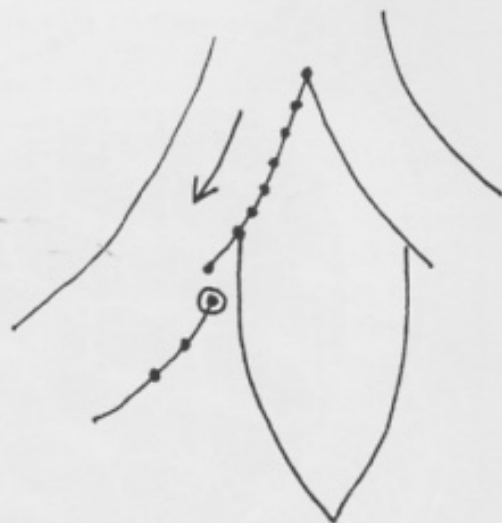
Sew the outer edge pair to 1 without removing the pin. Sew the two bobbins inside the outer coarse thread into the same hole. Leave the next pair. Sew the next two pairs



**Figure 116**

into the hole between 1 and 2, and sew the runners and inner edge pair at 2. Tie all sewn pairs twice, and replace pin 2. Twist the two pairs which were sewn in at 2 several times, lift them across the braid and sew them into 3. The left-hand pair of these is twisted three times, and will be the left edge pair; the other pair will be the runners. Replace pin 3. Bring the inner coarse thread across to lie to the right of these two pairs. Sew two of the central downright pairs into the hole between 1 and 3. The sewn outer pair at 1 is twisted three times, to be the right edge pair, and the outer coarse thread is placed next to it inside pin 1. The remaining downright bobbins do not need to be sewn; they are simply placed in position between the coarse threads and the sewn central pairs.

Work the runners from 3 through the coarse pair, tie them once, and weave them through to the end of the row, where a new pair is hung in. Continue the petal, gradually adding two more new pairs on the right-hand side (11 pairs). From where the side of the small sepal joins to the braid being worked, purls are made on the right-hand side, beginning at the ringed hole



**Figure 117**

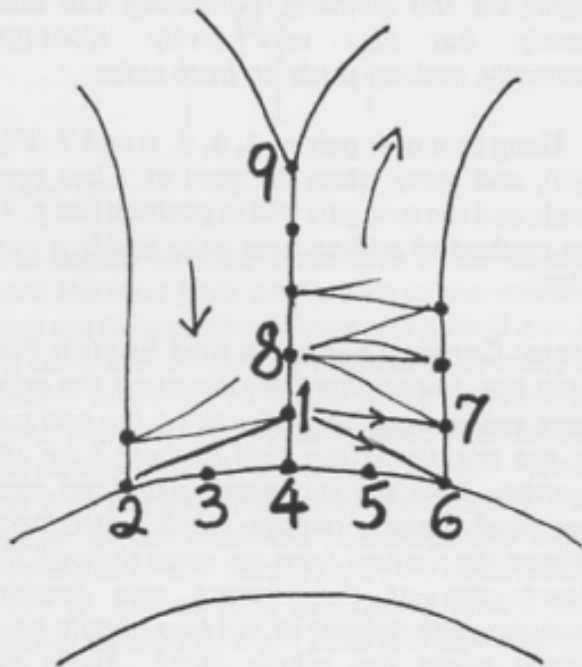
(*Fig. 117*) – notice that the line of holes on the right-hand side has been moved out a little to accommodate the purls. Tie the runners when they have passed back through the coarse pair after making the first purl, and again after every two or three purls round the curve.

The top of the petal is worked in half stitch, and the coarse thread is crossed before and after. It will not be necessary to tie the runners

in this section, as the half stitches tend to keep the coarse thread pushed out against the edge. The two holes in the middle of the section are by tradition used to indicate an area to be worked in half stitch – they are not used in the lace. This lacemakers' 'sign' has been omitted from the previous patterns so as not to cause confusion, but the beginner should be familiar with it as it is useful, when lacemakers exchange patterns without accompanying pictures, in showing the designer's intention.

Revert to making a straight edge from the junction of the next sepal, and continue to the end of the petal, where the work will be joined to the central ring, and at the same time the threads will be 'turned' to work into the next petal.

*When approaching the end of the petal, arrange the rows so that from a back stitch begun at 1 (Fig. 118), the runners can work to*



**Figure 118**

2 (this may mean back-stitching on one side or the other before this point is reached). The back stitch at 1 will not be made up until the section has almost turned. Sew the left edge pair at 2, tie it three times and lay it back – it can be cut off later. Sew the runners also at 2 (top-sewing), and work them back through the coarse pair. Tie the runners once, work them through two more downright pairs, and

leave them. \*Take the last downright pair the runners worked through, and weave it as new runners, back through two pairs to 3. Top-sew the runners to this hole. Take the second and third downright bobbins – the two bobbins inside the left-hand coarse thread – tie them three times and lay them back. Weave the sewn runners through three downright pairs to the right and leave them. Repeat from \* for holes 4 and 5. When the two downright bobbins have been tied and laid back following the sewing in hole 5, work the runners through all remaining downright pairs and make up the back stitch at 1. From here, the runners work to 6, where they are sewn (ordinary sewing), tied once, twisted three times and left, to become an edge pair. Turn the pillow. No edge pair will be required on the side adjoining the last petal, so take the three twists out of the edge pair at 1, and use it as a runner pair to work to 7.

Work the next petal, making edge stitches on the left and sewings on the right; ordinary sewings will do, but top-sewings are preferable, as they leave the twisted edge of the last petal as a thin, raised line on the right-hand side of the lace, giving an impression of a slight overlap. The first sewing is made at 8 – sew twice into this hole, once into the top bar, and once into the lower bar in lieu of a back stitch. Leave the runners when they have worked back to the left-hand edge after this second sewing. Remove the pin from hole 1, and gently pull the right-hand coarse thread: this has the effect of flattening the threads round this point. Before continuing the work, add a new pair on the right-hand side, at hole 8.

#### To add a new pair along a 'sewing' edge

Leave the runners at the edge at which the pinholes are being made. Top-sew a new pair round the lower bar of the same pinhole on the sewing side in which the last sewing was made. Lay both bobbins of the new pair inside the coarse thread or, if no coarse thread is being used, inside the first downright bobbin. Work the runners through the downrights and sew them into the next hole.

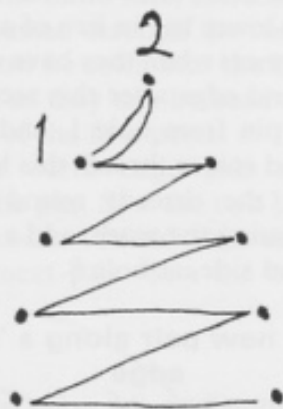
Do not twist or tie the runners before or



after sewings. Do not miss any pinholes along the sewing edge, and remember to replace pins after sewings. Add a new pair at each of the next two holes on the sewing side and, when the runners have been sewn at 9 and worked back, sew a new pair (ordinary sewing) into hole 9, twisting it three times, to be the edge pair, which will be needed from here (11 pairs). Bow off the pairs which were laid back at the end of the last petal. Complete the remainder of this petal and work the next. Where this touches the side of the first petal, sew out the right-hand edge pair, tie it three times and lay it back. The bobbins from this pair can be bowed off, but do not trim off the ends close to the lace until the sepal, which also joins here, has been finished and sewn out. Complete the remaining length, making sewings on the right-hand side, and sew out into the central ring. Tie bunch and cut off, tidy the pins, and trim off all ends of threads close to the lace, except the ends from the sewn-out edge pair (*see above*).

The sepals are made next. Begin with the sepal which has a double line of holes pricked down the middle.

**Setting up at a point with a purl**  
(See also p. 89.) *Set a pin in hole 1* (Fig. 119),



**Figure 119**

which would normally be the second hole. Hang six pairs round the pin, arranging four knot-free bobbins on the outside left and two knot-free bobbins on the outside right. Slide the coarse thread under the middle bobbins – but not under the knot-free pairs – and lay it to the back of the pillow. Make a whole stitch with the two outer pairs on the left, twist both

three times, and weave the inner pair of these two in whole stitch to the right, through all but the last pair. Twist the runners three times, and work a whole stitch with the last pair. Twist the outside pair seven times and make a right-hand purl with it in hole 2. Work the purl pair back through the edge pair, and twist both three times. Bring down the coarse threads to lie third from the left and fifth from the right and inside pin 2. Work the runners (second pair from the right) through the coarse pair, and tie them once, tightening the knot well back against pin 2, then work the tied runners through the downrights to the left. When they have passed through the coarse pair, twist them three times, work a whole stitch through the edge pair and pull up. Twist the outer pair seven times, carefully remove pin 1 and make a left-hand purl in this hole. Return through the edge pair, twist both three times, work through the coarse pair, and again tie the runners, tightening the knot gently, but also very firmly. Continue normally, making purls on both sides.

Hang in a new pair at 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (Fig. 120), and leave when the purl at 7 has been made and the new pair laid in position (*see p. 45* for method of adding new pairs inside a purl edge).

#### **Vein: Centre Leadwork and Snatch Pin**

Split the downrights (not counting the edge pairs and runners) in half, adding the odd pair in the middle to the half furthest from the runners. Take the innermost pair from each half and make a whole stitch with them. Weave the runners from the edge through the downrights of the nearest side section, including the nearest of the two middle pairs which made the whole stitch. Twist the runners seven times, set pin A under them, and weave them back to the same edge from which they started, making the next hole. Then work back to the middle, twist the runners seven times, set pin B under them and leave.

Use the other pair from the centre whole stitch as runners, to work to the other outer edge, make the next hole, and weave back to the middle. Twist these runners seven times, and set pin C under them. Both sets of runners

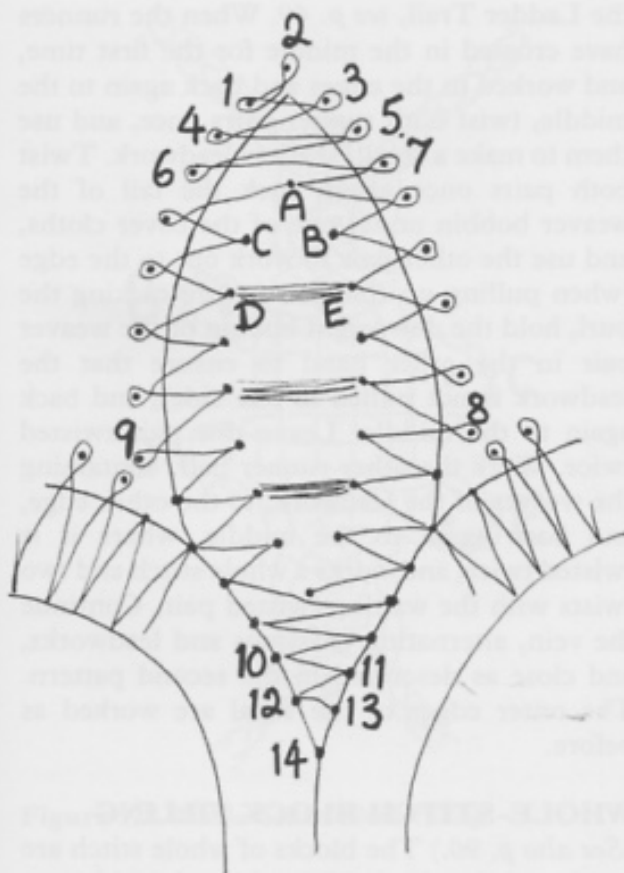


Figure 120

now weave to their respective outer edges, work the next hole, and return to the middle. Both are twisted three times and pins D and E are set under them. The runners then make a shallow leadwork to fill the space between D and E, after which they are twisted three times, and travel out to the outer edges again – work first with the pair which does not contain the weaver of the leadwork. Continue the vein, working alternate snatch pins (the description given in Devon to a pin round which the sharply twisted runners pass without making an edge stitch – also called ‘winkie pin’) and leadworks.

To close the vein, work both sets of runners to the middle, twist one runner pair seven times, and set a pin under it into the last vein hole. Work the other runner pair through this twisted pair (which now becomes a downright) and on to the other edge.

At the outer edges, make the last purl at 8 and 9. The hole immediately below each of these is worked with an ordinary edge stitch,

after which the edge pairs are sewn out into the sides of the petals, tied three times, and laid back, to be cut off later. From now on, the runners are top-sewn at both sides, the first sewing being made into the same hole in which the edge pairs were sewn out – tie the runners when they have passed back through the coarse pair after this sewing. When the next sewing on each side has been made and the runners have worked back to the middle to make the last hole of the vein, lay back the coarse pair on each side. To close the vein in this pattern, twist the right runner pair seven times, set the last pin under it, and work the left runner pair through the twisted pair, and on to the right edge, as there is one more hole on the right than on the left.

After sewing the runners at 10, lay back the second and third downright bobbins from the left; after the sewing at 11, lay back the second and third downright bobbins from the right; after the sewing at 12, lay back a pair from each side, work the runners through the remaining three downright pairs, and sew them at 13. Sew the next downright pair into the same hole. Sew the other two downright pairs into hole 14. Tie the sewn pairs three times, cross the two outer pairs under, and tie them three times over the other two pairs, and cut off.

Set up again as before for the next sepal on the right of the one just made, adding a pair at 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Fig. 120), and two pairs at 7 (one before and one after the purl). Add one pair at the next hole on the left, and leave when this purl has been made and the new pair laid in position (14 pairs). Divide the pairs for the vein.

#### Vein: Chudleigh Twist

(See also p. 89.) Divide the downright pairs (not counting the edge pairs or runners) so that there are four pairs in the middle and one more pair in the side section furthest from the runners than in the side section on the near side. (In this pattern there are three downright pairs on the left – this being the side section nearest the runners – then the four middle pairs, and four pairs on the right.) The vein consists of a pattern row and a plain row alternating:

Pattern row: weave the runners from the edge through the bobbins of the nearest side

section. Twist the nearest of the four middle pairs once, work a whole stitch with this pair and the runners, twist the runners once and leave. Twist the next two middle pairs once and make a whole stitch with them. Twist both pairs once and leave. Twist the last of the four middle pairs once and use it to make a whole stitch with the nearest pair of the next side section. Twist the inner of these two pairs once, and use the other pair as runners to work to the end of the row, where the usual edge is made (Fig. 121).

Return row: *this is worked in whole stitch without any twists in the middle. When this has been completed, and the edge made, divide the pairs again as above for the next pattern row.*

*Repeat these two rows. When level with the last of the holes indicating the extent of the vein, simply continue in whole stitch, without further twisting in the middle.*

At the edges the sepal is worked like the previous one, gradually reducing the number of pairs after the edge pairs have been sewn out and tied, to leave three or four pairs to be sewn out at the end.

The vein in the last sepal is a Ladder Trail, with a leadwork taking the place of every alternate crossing of the runners. Begin the sepal as before, hanging in a pair at each purl beginning at 3 (Fig. 120), until the purl at 6 has been made and the new pair has been laid in position (11 pairs). Then divide the pairs for the trail but continue to hang in new pairs on both sides until there are 14 pairs, giving five downright pairs on each side of the vein. For

the Ladder Trail, *see p. 49.* When the runners have crossed in the middle for the first time, and worked to the edges and back again to the middle, twist both runner pairs once, and use them to make a small, shallow leadwork. Twist both pairs once again, tuck the tail of the weaver bobbin under one of the cover cloths, and use the other pair to work out to the edge (when pulling up this pair before making the purl, hold the downright bobbin of the weaver pair in the other hand to ensure that the leadwork is not pulled to one side), and back again to the middle. Leave this pair twisted twice. Work the other runner pair, containing the weaver of the leadwork, to the other edge, and back again to the middle, where it is twisted twice, and works a whole stitch and two twists with the waiting twisted pair. Continue the vein, alternating crossings and leadworks, and close as described in the second pattern. The outer edges of the sepal are worked as before.

#### WHOLE-STITCH BLOCK FILLING

(*See also p. 90.*) The blocks of whole stitch are connected by diagonal bars, made with two pairs working a succession of half stitches. Pull up after each half stitch, to make a neat, tight plait, and stop when the bar is just short of the first hole of the whole-stitch block. Two diagonal bars meet to work each block.

*With the two middle pairs of these four, make a whole stitch, twist both pairs three times, set pin A (Fig. 122) between them, and use them to make a whole stitch on (enclose) the pin.*

*Make a whole stitch with the two left pairs.*

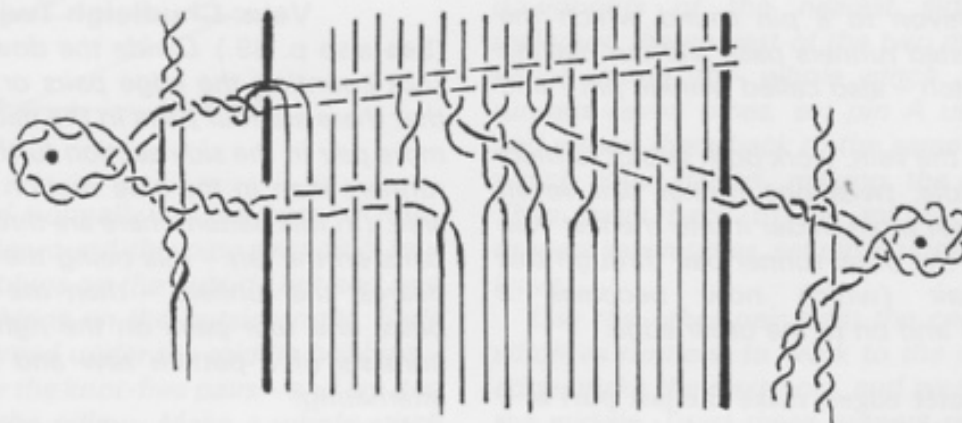
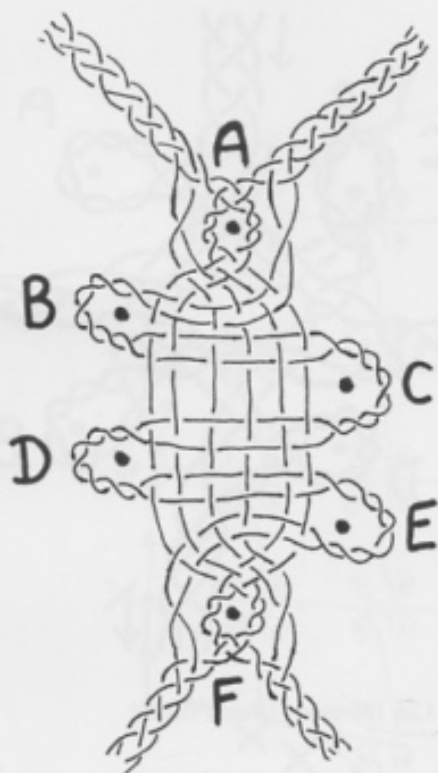


Figure 121



**Figure 122** Whole-Stitch Block filling

Use the outside right of these four pairs as runners, and work them in whole stitch through three pairs to the left. Twist the runners seven times, and set pin B under them. Continue to weave the runners back and forth through the three downright pairs, setting pins C, D and E, and twisting the runners seven times round each pin.

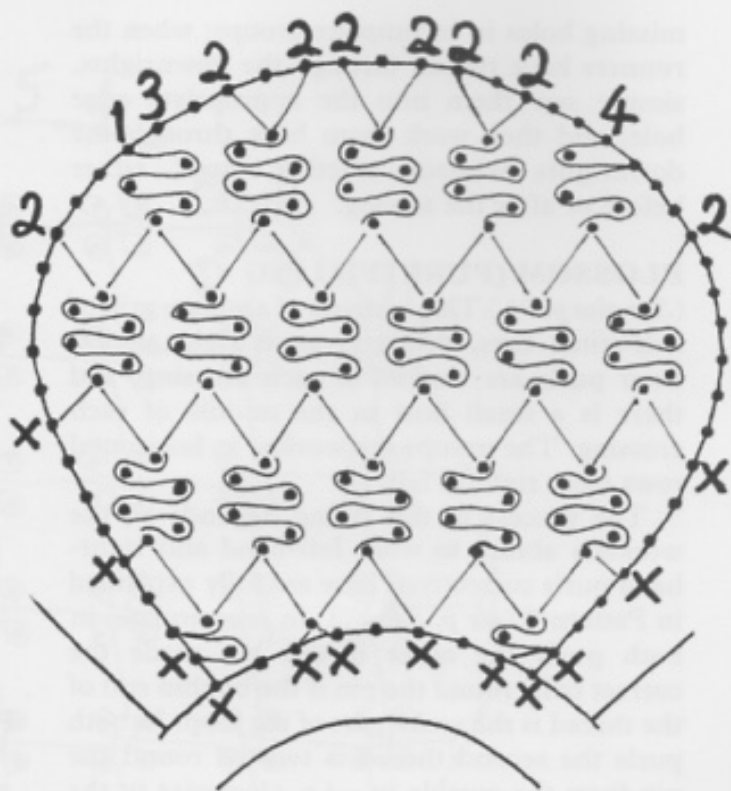
When pin E has been set, weave the runners back through three pairs to the left, twist them once and leave them.

Make a whole stitch with the two right-hand pairs, twist the outer pair once and leave.

With the two middle pairs make a whole stitch, twist both pairs three times, set pin F between them, and make a whole stitch on the pin. Twist both pairs once.

Each two pairs now make a half-stitch bar – approximately five half stitches – to the block diagonally below.

The rows of blocks can be worked horizontally but, in this pattern, have been worked diagonally – top right to bottom left – so that the filling can be made with fewer bobbins. The numbers in Fig. 123 show the number of pairs, and the holes into which they



**Figure 123**

are to be sewn. The holes marked X show where the pairs are sewn out. Sew in the pairs as they are required.

Begin with the incomplete group of holes on the left of the first horizontal row. Use the single pair as runners and weave them to the right through the three pairs sewn into the next hole. Twist the runners seven times and set a pin under them in the hole corresponding with C in the description above, and continue from this point.

When this block and the two half-stitch bars below it have been made, leave the right-hand bar. The left-hand bar meets a bar made with two new pairs sewn into the edge, to work the block diagonally below. Leave the right-hand bar from this block, and sew out the left-hand bar.

The next row is begun with two bars, which meet to work the block to the right of the first one made in the last row and, at the end of the diagonal row, two pairs are sewn out again. The sewn-out pairs may be tied three times and cut off if they are required again for subsequent rows.

Fig. 123 also shows where the runners have to be sewn into the edge to compensate for

missing holes in incomplete groups: when the runners have passed through the downrights, simply sew them into the appropriate edge hole, and then work them back through the downrights without twisting them, either before or after the sewing.

### BLOSSOM (PURL) FILLING

(See also p. 91.) This consists of a square grid of half-stitch bars, which cross at right angles. Four purls are worked at each crossing, and there is a small hole in the middle of each crossing. The groups are worked in horizontal rows from right to left.

The success of this filling depends on the worker's ability to work left-hand and right-hand purls correctly. These are fully explained in Pattern 2 (see p. 54) but, to recapitulate: in both purls the outer thread has made the correct twist round the pin if the bobbin end of the thread is the *under* part of the loop. In both purls the second thread is twisted round the pin from the outside in – i.e. clockwise in the left purl, anti-clockwise in the right purl – and then laid back in its place *inside* the outer thread. The right-hand purl is followed by one twist, the left-hand purl by two reversed twists.

*Work the two half-stitch bars, stopping just short of the group of holes.*

*With the right-hand pair of the left (vertical) bar make a right-hand purl in hole A (Fig. 124). Make a whole stitch with the two left-hand pairs.*

*With the two middle pairs make a whole stitch and one twist.*

*With the two right-hand pairs make a whole stitch and, with the right-hand pair of these two, make a right-hand purl at B.*

*With the two right-hand pairs make a whole stitch.*

*With the two left-hand pairs make a whole stitch and, with the left-hand pair of these two, make a left-hand purl at C.*

*With the two left-hand pairs make a whole stitch.*

*Twist the two middle pairs once and make a whole stitch with them.*

*With the two right-hand pairs make a whole stitch and, with the left-hand pair of these two, make a left-hand purl at D.*

*With the two right-hand pairs make a half-*

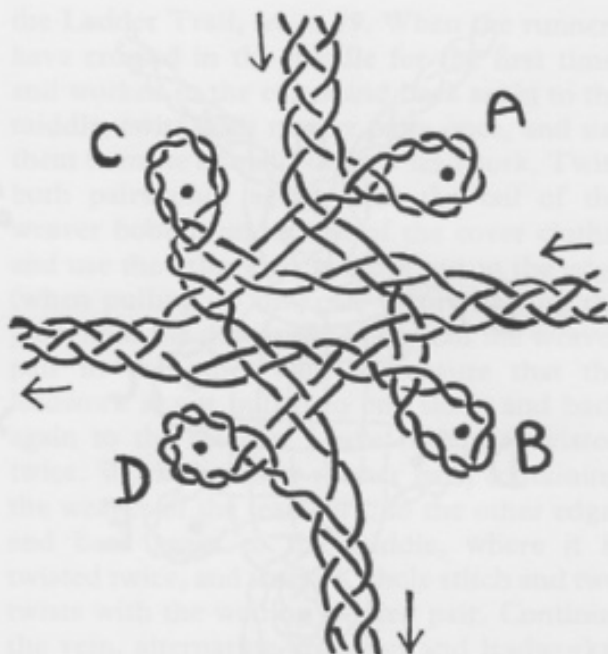


Figure 124 Blossom (Purl) filling

*stitch bar to reach to the next group below, and leave.*

*Twist the two left-hand pairs once, and make a half-stitch bar to the next group on the left, where they will meet the two pairs from another vertical bar. The pairs should be well pulled up at every stage of this filling.*

To work the filling, sew in two pairs each at 1 and 2 (Fig. 125), and work the incomplete group of holes: with the two middle pairs make a whole stitch and twist both pairs once. With the two right-hand pairs make a whole stitch, and with the right-hand pair of these two make a right-hand purl at B. Continue from B in the above description.

Sew in one pair at holes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and with each two pairs make a half-stitch bar (about four half stitches) to the group below. With the bar from 3 and 4, and the horizontal bar from the last group, work the next group of holes, and then continue the horizontal row. Before working the single hole at the end of the row, sew the left-hand pair of the horizontal bar at 9, then use it to make a whole stitch with the other pair, and a right-hand purl in the single hole. Make another whole stitch with these two pairs, sew them in at 10, use them to make a half-stitch bar to the group below, and leave.

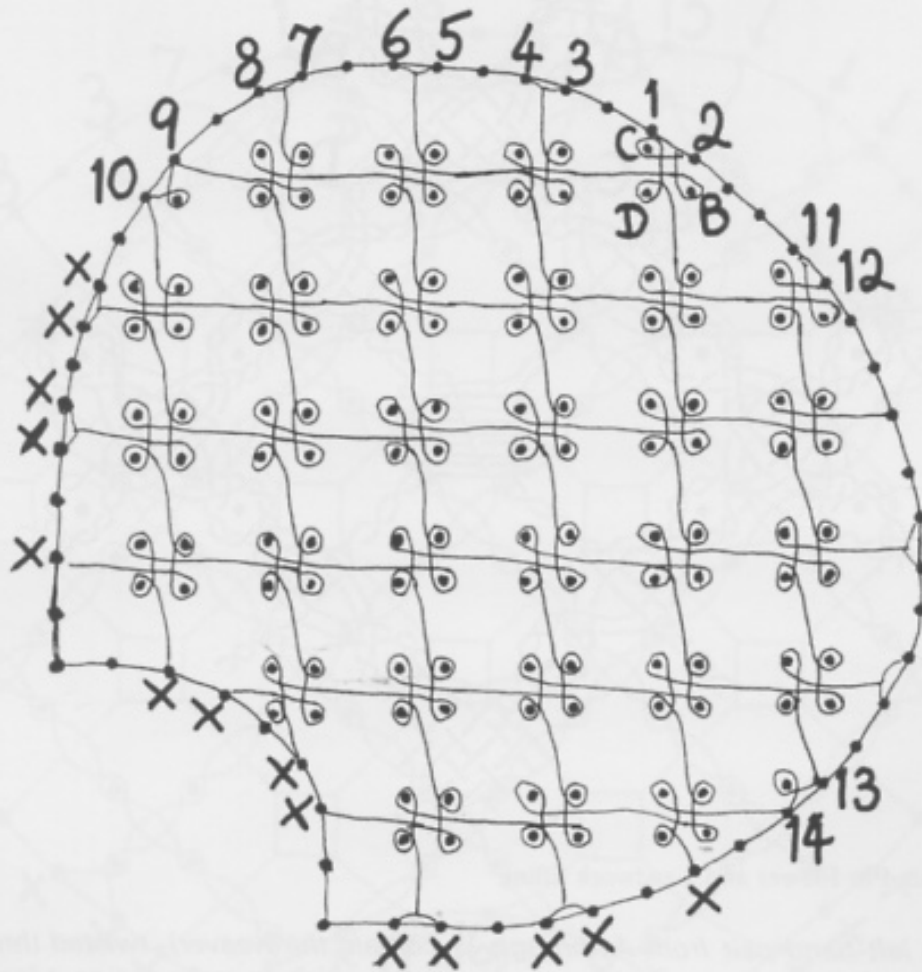


Figure 125

Sew in two pairs each at 11 and 12, and begin the next horizontal row, as described for the first. At the end of this row, the pairs of the horizontal bar are sewn out and, if the bobbins are required again, they can be tied and cut off.

Continue the horizontal rows, sewing in two pairs on the right-hand side to begin each row, and sewing out bars on the left-hand side. The vertical bars from the last group in the fourth and fifth rows are also sewn out into the central ring.

Before working the last row, sew both pairs of the vertical bar from the first group of the previous row into hole 13. With the left-hand pair of these, make a left-hand purl in the single hole at the beginning of the row, work a whole stitch with these pairs, then sew the right-hand pair into hole 14. Both pairs are now ready to work the horizontal bar to the first group of the row.

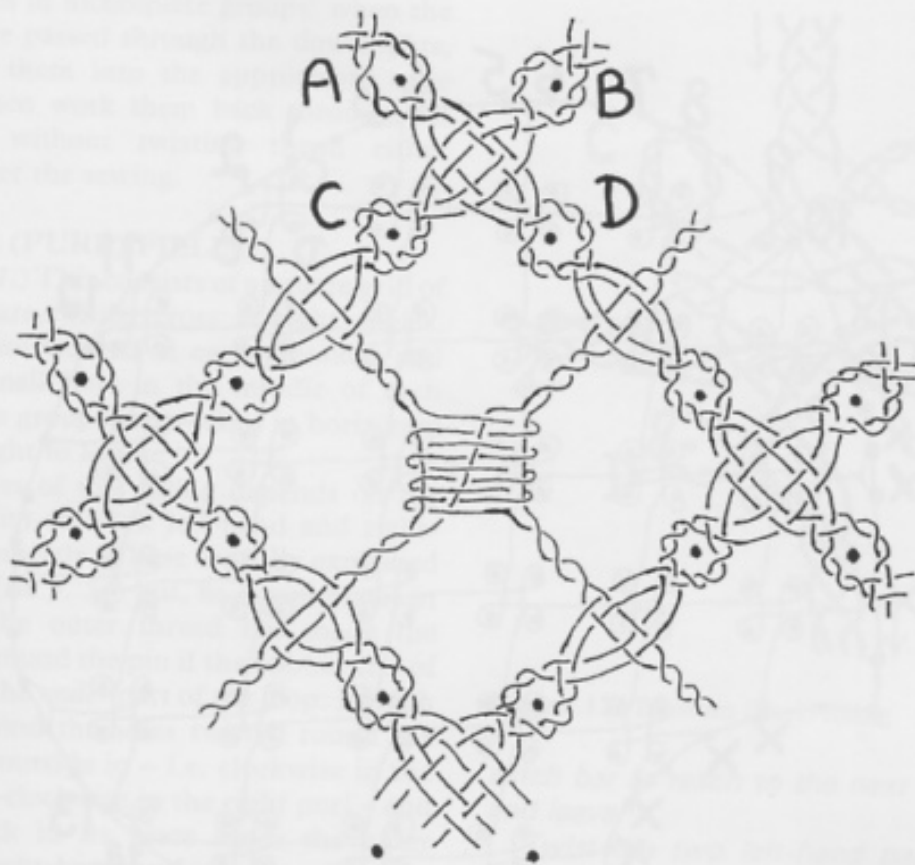
#### FOUR-PIN FLOWER AND LEADWORK FILLING

(See also p. 91.) This is another filling which may be worked in horizontal rows – four-pin groups and leadworks alternating – but here has been worked diagonally so that fewer pairs will be needed. Four pairs are needed to work each group of four holes.

*With the two left-hand pairs, work a whole stitch and three twists, set pin A (Fig. 126) between them and use them to make a whole stitch on the pin.*

*With the two right-hand pairs, work a whole stitch and three twists, set pin B between them and use them to make a whole stitch on the pin.*

*Weave the right-hand pair from A through two pairs to the right in whole stitch.*



**Figure 126** Four-Pin Flower and Leadwork filling

Weave the left-hand pair from A through two pairs to the right in whole stitch.

With the two left-hand pairs, work a whole stitch and three twists, set pin C between them, and use them to make a whole stitch on the pin.

With the two right-hand pairs work a whole stitch and three twists, set pin D between them, and use them to make a whole stitch on the pin.

A single pair coming from the left is woven in whole stitch to the right through the two pairs from C, and is then twisted three times.

A single pair coming from the right is woven in whole stitch to the left through the two pairs from D, and is then twisted three times.

Make a square leadwork with these two twisted pairs, twist them three times again, and leave them until the four-hole group on either side has been made, when each of the leadwork pairs is woven through the two nearest pairs from the neighbouring group (working first with the pair which does not

contain the weaver), twisted three times, and left waiting to make the next leadwork.

To work the filling, sew in two pairs each at 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Fig. 127), and one pair at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Work the right-hand pair from 1 in whole stitch to the right, through the two pairs from 2. Work the left-hand pair from 1 in whole stitch to the right, through the two pairs from 2. With the two left-hand pairs of these four, make a whole stitch and three twists, set pin C between them and use them to make a whole stitch on the pin. With the two right-hand pairs, make a whole stitch and three twists, set pin D between them, and use them to make a whole stitch on the pin.

Give two twists to the pair sewn in at 7, work it in whole stitch to the right, through the two pairs which enclosed C, twist it three times, and leave.

The two pairs from C now meet the two pairs from 3, to work a four-hole group as described above, but omitting the first whole

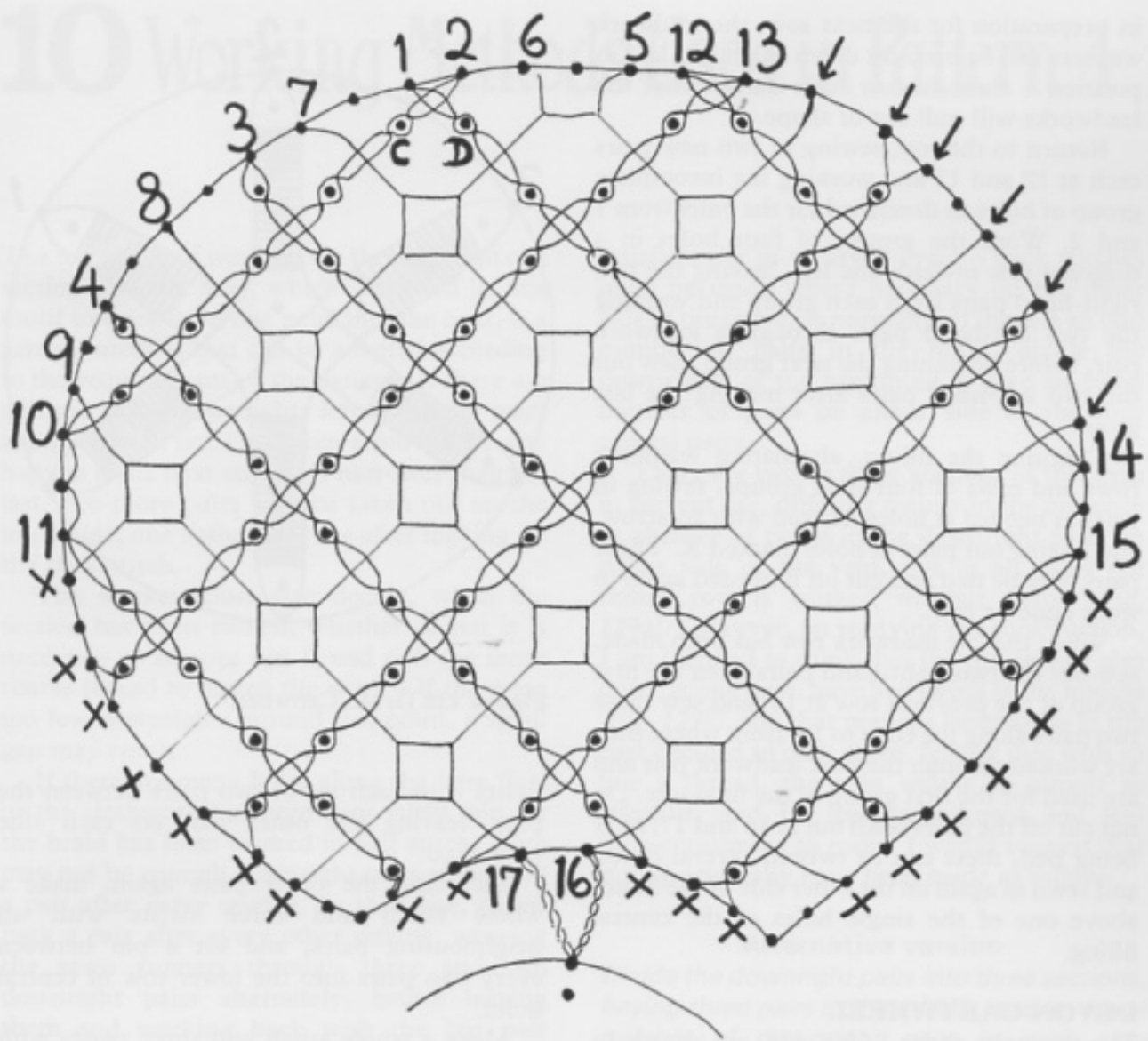


Figure 127

stitch as hole A is so close to the braid – simply twist the two pairs from 3 three times, set pin A between them (Fig. 126), and continue from there.

When pins C and D have been enclosed, leave the two right-hand pairs, and work the single pair from 8, which has first been twisted three times, through the two left-hand pairs, twist it three times and leave.

The two left-hand pairs from the last group meet the two pairs from 4 to work the next group, again omitting the first whole stitch.

Twist the pair from 9 once, work it through the two pairs which enclosed C, twist it three times and leave.

The two pairs nearest the edge are now sewn

into 10, and then sewn along the edge (see Fig. 88 and accompanying description) to 11, where they are left for the next row.

The next row is a leadwork row. Make a fairly shallow leadwork close to the braid with the pairs from 5 and 6. \*Leave the weaver in the right-hand pair and twist both pairs three times. Tuck the tail of the weaver bobbin under one of the cover cloths and leave. Weave the left-hand leadwork pair through two pairs to the left in whole stitch, twist it three times, and use it to make a square leadwork with the next pair. Repeat from \* to the end of the row. After the last leadwork, weave the left leadwork pair through the two pairs from 11, twist it once and sew it out. When moving the bobbins



in preparation for the next row, the leadwork weavers can be brought down again and laid in position – there is now little danger that the leadworks will pull out of shape.

Return to the top, sewing in two new pairs each at 12 and 13 and working the incomplete group of holes as described for the pairs from 1 and 2. Work the groups of four holes in a diagonal row towards the left, leaving the two right-hand pairs from each group and working the two left-hand pairs through a leadwork pair, before beginning the next group. Sew out the two left-hand pairs after making the last group.

Continue the filling, alternating leadwork rows and rows of four-hole groups, sewing in pairs as needed at holes marked with an arrow, and sewing out pairs at holes marked X. These pairs may be tied and cut off if needed again to work another row.

When the last leadwork row has been made, sew out the two right-hand pairs from the first group of the previous row at 14, and sew these two pairs along the edge to 15, from where they are worked through the next leadwork pair and are used for the first group of the final row. Do not cut off the pairs sewn out at 16 and 17; after being tied, these can be twisted several times, and sewn in again on the other side of the braid, above one of the single holes of the central filling.

### DEVON CARTWHEEL

The two pairs above 1 (*Fig. 128*) are already in place; sew in two pairs each above 2 and 3. As these holes are so close to the braid, twist all pairs three times and set pins 1, 2 and 3 between every two pairs (normally, if the holes are a little further in from the edge, the three twists are preceded by a whole stitch). Make a narrow leadwork – very little wider than the pin – with each set of two pairs, to reach to just above the group of central holes.

Twist the pairs three times each, and set a pin between every two pairs into the upper row of central holes. Make a whole stitch and three

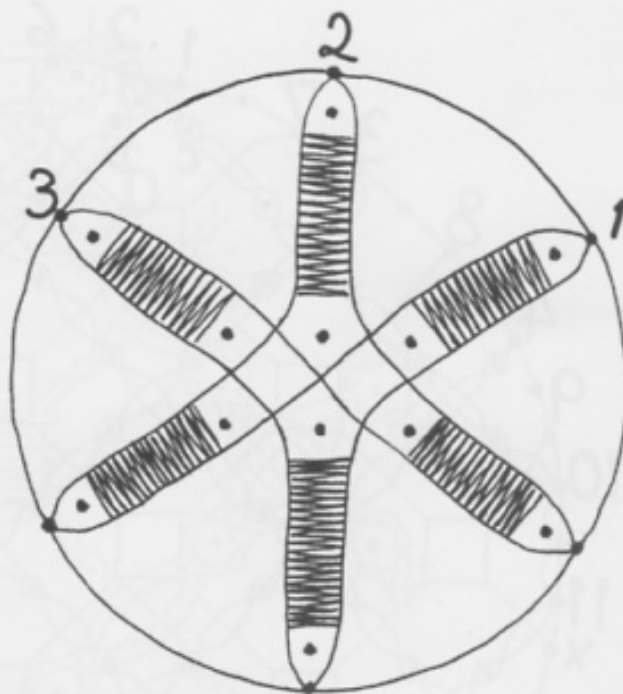


Figure 128 Devon Cartwheel

twists with each set of two pairs between the pins, leaving the outer pair on each side unworked.

Including the outer pairs again, make a whole stitch and three twists with all neighbouring pairs, and set a pin between every two pairs into the lower row of central holes.

Make a whole stitch and three twists with each set of two pairs between the pins, leaving the outer pair on each side unworked.

Make a narrow leadwork with each set of two pairs to reach to the single holes at the lower edge of the space, twist all pairs three times, set a pin between every two pairs into these holes, make a whole stitch on the pin and sew out.

Larger round or oval spaces may be filled in the same way, using eight or ten leadworks, evenly spaced, and with two rows of four and five holes, respectively, in the middle.

# 10 Working Methods Used in Pattern 4

The technique of working the threads from one section into the next, which was used in this motif to work from one petal into the next, is a general method that can be adapted according to the requirements of the pattern. If there are still too many downrights left when the pairs along the base line have been removed, as may happen if the next section is narrower than the last, two more pairs may be taken out on the inner side, one before and one after making up the back stitch.

The worker must also decide, when the section has been turned, whether or not it is necessary to remove pin 1, and pull the inner coarse thread to flatten the work – if there are too few downrights around this point, a small gap may result.

If there are many holes along the base line, or the clothwork has been kept fairly thin, or the braid has been worked in half stitch, there may not be enough downright pairs to remove a pair after every sewing. In that case, throw back a pair after every other sewing, weaving the sewn runners through three and two downright pairs alternately, before leaving them and working back with the last pair through which they passed.

If the next section is wider than the last, it may be necessary to sew in extra pairs along the base line below the next section, as well as sewing the runners.

## **SETTING UP AT A POINT WITH A PURL** (see p. 80)

In this pattern all the sepals began with the pin round which the pairs were hung on the left of the top pin. In cases where this first pin is on the right, follow the instructions given, but remember to substitute 'right' for 'left' and vice versa, so that a left-hand purl is made at the top hole, and a right-hand purl at the hole which held the first pin.

## **CHUDLEIGH TWIST** (see p. 81)

This can be begun from either side, and works

satisfactorily in a curved braid – back stitches must be made where necessary on the inner side of the curve, as normally. If there is an odd number of pairs in the braid, divide the downrights at the beginning to give an equal number of pairs on either side of the four central pairs.

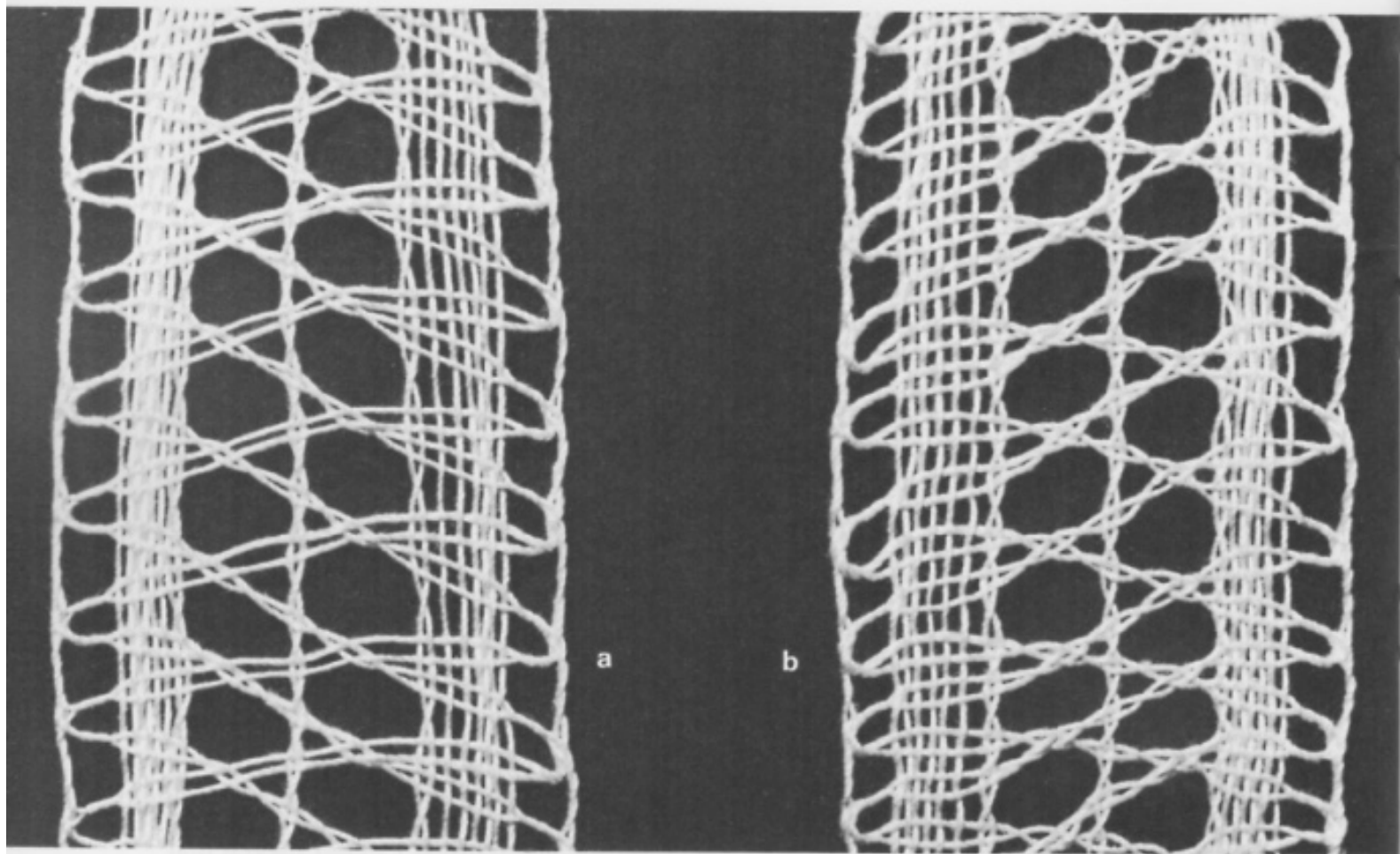
There are two or three versions of this vein in current use, differing mainly in the presence or absence of twists in the downright pairs on either side of the vein, but in all cases the return row is worked without twists (*Fig. 129a*). However, on studying the construction, I am inclined to think that the return row also must, at one time, have had twists in the middle (*Fig. 129b*), and that perhaps lacemakers in the past decided to omit them, feeling that with so fine a thread, the vein would be almost as effective, and far less complicated and less time-consuming to make. I would suggest that it may originally have been made as follows.

### **Alternative version**

*Divide the downright pairs into three sections, having three pairs in the middle, and an equal number of downright pairs in each side section (the samples in Fig. 129 had 14 pairs, and this would give four downright pairs on either side of the three middle pairs).*

*First row: work the runners from the edge through the bobbins of the nearest side section, twist them and the last downright pair they passed through once and leave them. Make a whole stitch and one twist with the first two middle pairs and leave them. With the last of the middle pairs and the next pair (the innermost pair of the next side section) make a whole stitch, twist the inner of these two pairs once, and use the other pair as runners to work to the end of the row.*

*Second row: in this row the runners are not abandoned in the middle but work the complete row. Work the runners through the bobbins of the nearest side section (i.e.*



through four pairs in the sample), and twist them once. Twist once the last downright pair through which the runners passed.

Make a whole stitch and one twist with the runners and each of the next three downright pairs (i.e. both pairs are twisted after each stitch).

Work a whole stitch with the runners and the next downright pair, give the downright pair one twist and, with the runners, work to the end of the row. Divide the downright pairs again, as before the first row. Repeat these two rows.

This version requires more careful pulling up, but gives a clearer outline to the holes of the vein.

#### WHOLE-STITCH BLOCK FILLING (see p. 82)

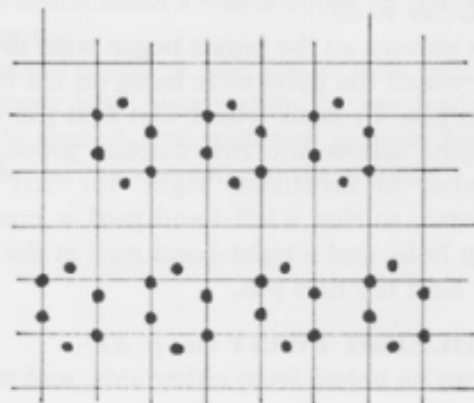
Of the two versions in use, this is the one which appears in Margaret Maidment's *Manual of*

**Figure 129a** Chudleigh Twist: with a plain return row

**Figure 129b** Chudleigh Twist: with a twisted return row

*Hand-Made Bobbin Lace Work*, with slight adaptations – mainly in the pricking – to spread the rows of blocks a little further apart. The filling was drafted over graph paper with 16 squares to one inch, as shown in Fig. 130.

**Figure 130** Draft for Whole-Stitch Block filling



### BLOSSOM (PURL) FILLING (see p. 84)

The pricking for this was drafted over 1 mm graph paper, as shown in Fig. 131. The groups

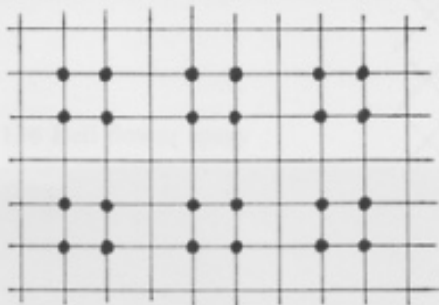


Figure 131 Draft for Blossom (Purl) filling

of holes are often spaced further apart, to give the filling a more open appearance and, when this is the case, one variation has the spaces between the groups filled with leadworks, as shown in Fig. 132. The twisted leadwork pairs are worked in whole stitch through the two pairs making the half-stitch bars, and then twisted again before making the next leadwork.

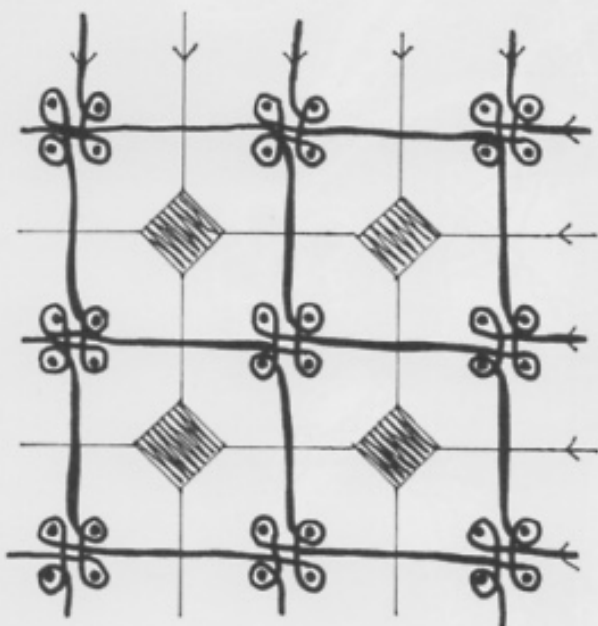


Figure 132 Blossom and Leadwork filling

The same size of graph paper can be used for this variation, but leave four empty squares between the four-hole groups in both directions.

The same draft that was used in the pattern (Fig. 131) can also be used for another variety

of four-pin filling, called *Jubilee Filling*. The groups of holes are worked as described in Four-Pin filling, in horizontal rows, then the two lower pins are enclosed with a whole stitch and three twists. Before working the next horizontal row, weave the two left-hand pairs from one group, in whole stitch, through the two right-hand pairs from the neighbouring group, all along the row, giving three twists to all pairs after they have crossed (Fig. 133).

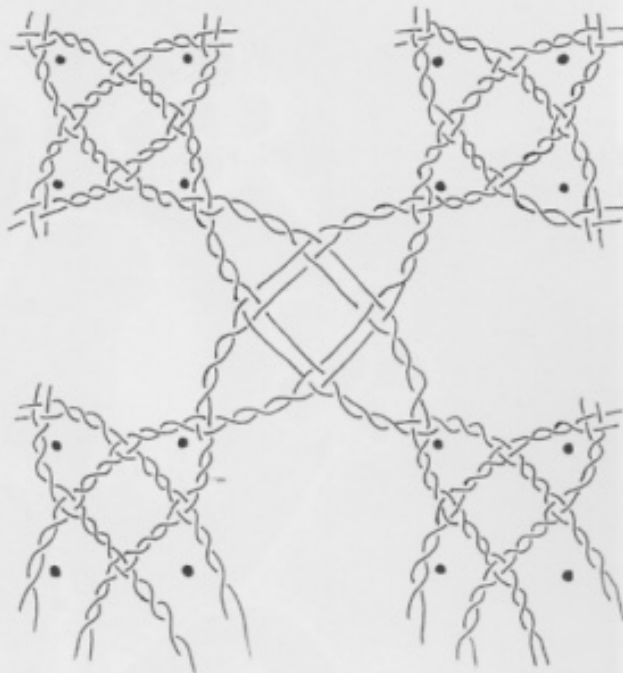
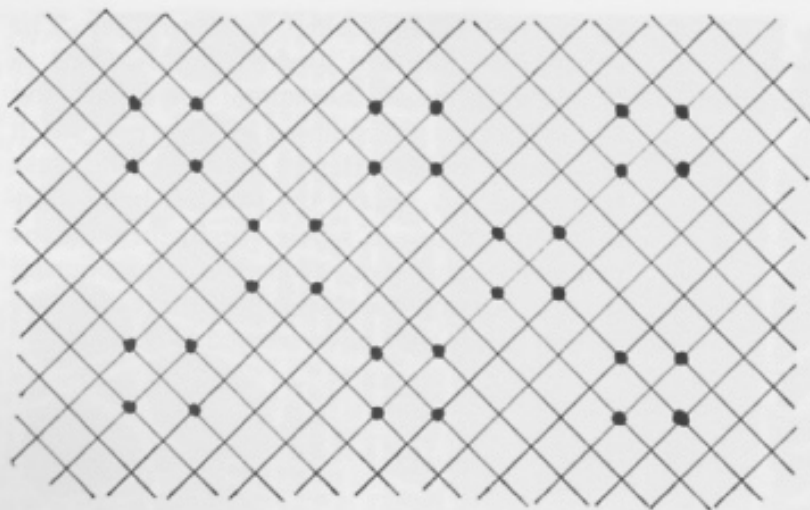


Figure 133 Jubilee filling

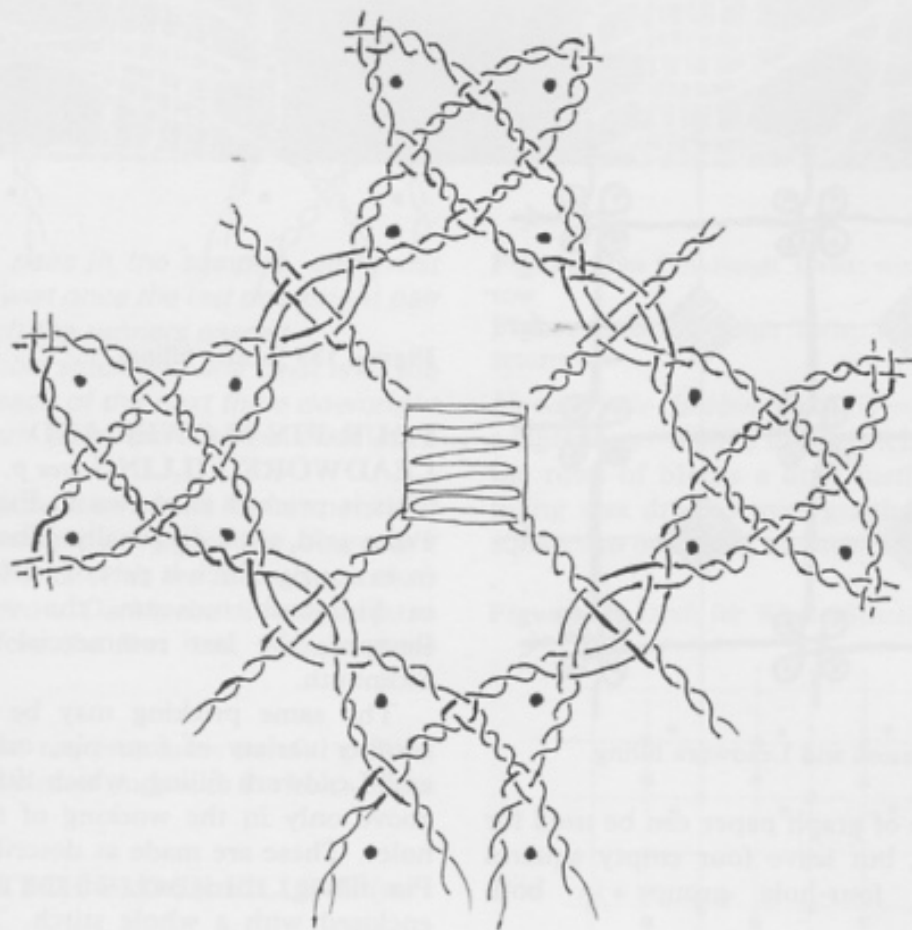
### FOUR-PIN FLOWER AND LEADWORK FILLING (see p. 85)

This is pricked as shown in Fig. 134, over a 1 mm grid, used diagonally. The filling comes from a sprig which is part of a collection of lace in Sidmouth museum, the work of Miss Barnard, the last commercial lacemaker in Sidmouth.

The same pricking may be used for yet another variety of four-pin, called Four-Pin and Leadwork filling, which differs from the above only in the working of the groups of holes. These are made as described for Four-Pin filling, then each of the lower pins is enclosed with a whole stitch. The leadwork pairs then weave through, to make a leadwork in the space between the groups (Fig. 135).



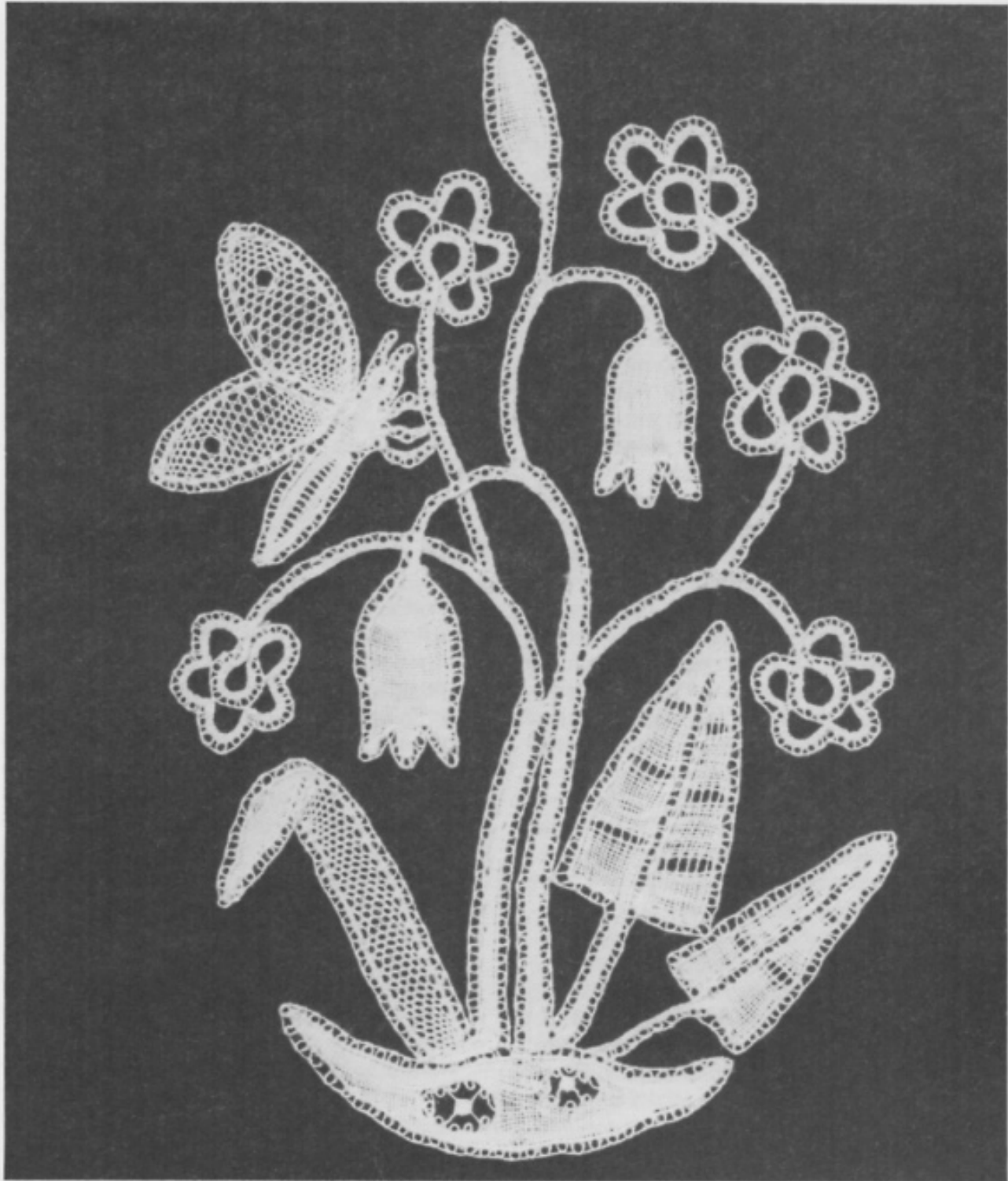
**Figure 134** Draft for Four-Pin Flower and Leadwork filling



**Figure 135** Four-Pin and Leadwork filling

# 11 Pattern 5: Bell Flower Spray

Figure 136 Bell flower spray





**Figure 137** Pricking for bell flower spray

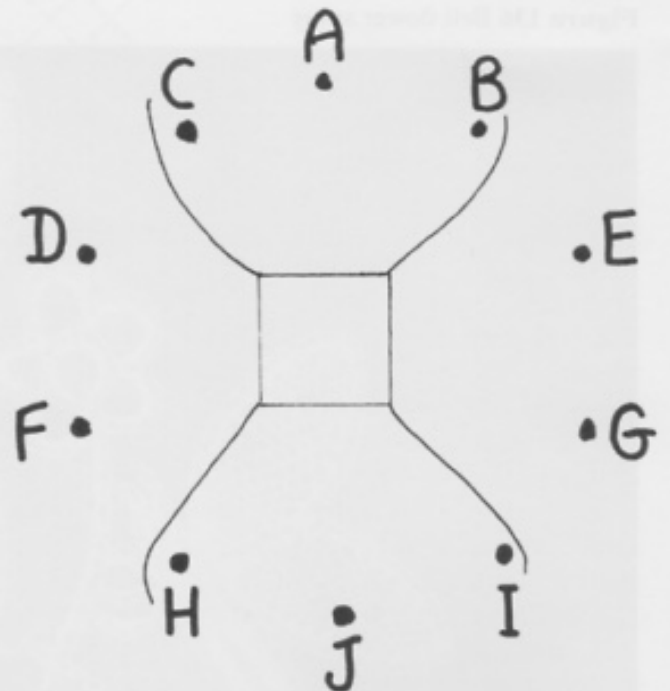
The divided leaves in this spray will provide some practice in sewings. The spray was designed to fit into an oval frame but will also be suitable for an oblong one.

The small piece of 'ground' forming the base of the spray is made first. Set up at the outermost hole below the narrow leaf with the reversed tip, with six pairs and a coarse pair, runners on the right. Work in whole stitch, and hang in a new pair at each pin on the right-hand side only, until there are 16 pairs altogether. Leave the runners on the right when the hole just above the level of the decorative hole in the middle has been worked – this is related to one of the veins in the last pattern.

#### **Snatch-pin hole with leadwork**

Sort out three downright pairs in the middle, or immediately above the position of the snatch-pin hole (in this case, as the snatch-pin hole is not central in the braid: there are four downright pairs on the right, then the three middle pairs, and six pairs on the left). Weave the runners from the edge through the nearest side section, and also through the

three middle pairs, and leave them. Work the last pair through which the runners passed back through two pairs, and leave it. Make a whole stitch with the two middle pairs of these four, twist both three times, set pin A (Fig. 138) between them, and use them to



**Figure 138** Snatch-pin hole with leadwork

make a whole stitch on the pin, but do not twist them. These two pairs are runners, and each weaves to its respective edge to make the next hole there, and then back again to the middle. Twist both runner pairs seven times, set pins B and C under them, and work them to the edges again. When weaving back to the middle, leave the last downright pair on each side unworked: these two pairs will later be used for the leadwork. Twist the runners seven times, set pins D and E under them, and continue to weave back and forth, making edge stitches or back stitches if necessary on the outsides to keep level with the snatch pins (one back stitch was needed on the right, and one on the left after pin H had been set), and making snatch pins F and G on the inside.

Before setting pins H and I, give three or four twists to the pairs which were left hanging from pins B and C, make a small square leadwork with them, and twist them again. When the runners weave in towards the

middle again, work each through one of the leadwork pairs, twist the runners seven times and set pins H and I under them. Work to the edges and back to the middle, twist one of the runner pairs seven times, set pin J under it, and leave it to become a downright pair. Weave the other runner pair through this pair and on to the other edge. Continue normally. In this pattern the left-hand runner pair was twisted, and stayed in the middle, and the right-hand runner pair worked to the left-hand edge to make up the back stitch.

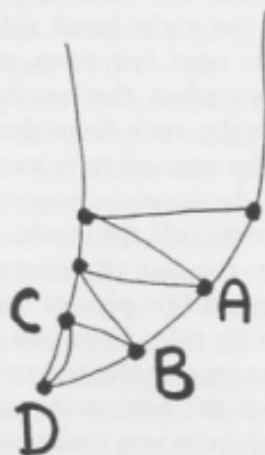
Keep easing the downrights towards the left, to make the threads close round the snatch-pin hole. Leave the runners on the left before dividing for the next snatch-pin hole. As this is so close to the left-hand side, divide the downrights to give three pairs on the left, then the three middle pairs, and the remaining downrights on the other side. This hole has one snatch pin fewer on each side than the last but, apart from this, is worked as described above. A back stitch was needed on the left, in order to stay level: no edge holes below the level of the last snatch pin should be worked until after the snatch pin has been set, to prevent gaps forming round the lower sides of the hole.

Reduce the number of pairs gradually, to leave five or six pairs when the last pin has been set.

#### To finish braid at a point

(See also p. 105.) Lay aside the last two thrown-out pairs on one side – it can be either side, but here it is pairs thrown out from inside pins A and B (Fig. 139). If the piece is curved,

Figure 139



as in this pattern, arrange for hole C – the hole before the last – to be on the inner side of the curve; a back stitch may be necessary to achieve this. Work to D. Make the usual edge stitch here, then throw back the coarse threads. Weave the runners through all remaining pairs, including the edge pair on the other side, without first twisting the runners. Tie the runners three times. Tie all other pairs three times, first taking the three twists out of the edge pair on the other (right-hand) side. Gather all but the outer pair on each side in one hand, cross the outer pairs under the bunch, and tie them three times over the bunch, as for a normal finish after sewing out. Do not cut off the bobbins. Tidy the pins, removing and pushing down alternate pins, but leaving the last two pins, C and D, standing. Bow off all pairs which were thrown back, including the coarse threads, but leaving the bunch and the two pairs which were laid aside. Trim off all ends of thread close to the lace. Open the pairs which were laid aside, placing one bobbin of each pair on each side of the braid. Pick up all the bobbins of the bunch, and lay them back over the braid, carefully guiding the threads between the standing pins. Tie the two bobbins from B three times over the bunch. Tie the two bobbins from A three times over the bunch. This holds the bunch securely on the back of the braid and, when the bobbins have been cut off, the ends will not show on the right side. Bow off, and trim the ends close to the knots. Push down pins C and D.

The stem with the two bell flowers and bud is made next. Set up at the topmost hole of the bud with six pairs and a coarse pair, and add four more pairs as the bud widens. Reduce to five or six pairs near the end and arrange the rows so that, when the last hole of the bud has been worked, the runners are on the left, back-stitching if necessary. Lay back the coarse threads. Continue in rib, working the runners to the right through all remaining pairs, including the right edge pair. Twist the runners once and leave them. Work back as usual, with the last pair through which the runners passed, to make the next pinhole. Reduce to four pairs if more than this number remain, before continuing the rib.



When the last hole above the stalk leading to the upper bell flower has been made, and the runners have worked back to the plain side, twist them once and leave them. Lengthen the threads of these four pairs, lay them aside, and cover them with one of the cover cloths – they will later be worked into the stalk from the flower. Bow off all discarded pairs and tidy the pins, leaving in the last four or five pins holding the rib; press these down into the pillow. Trim off all ends of threads close to the lace.

Work the higher of the two bell flowers next, setting up at 1 (Fig. 140), runners on the left,

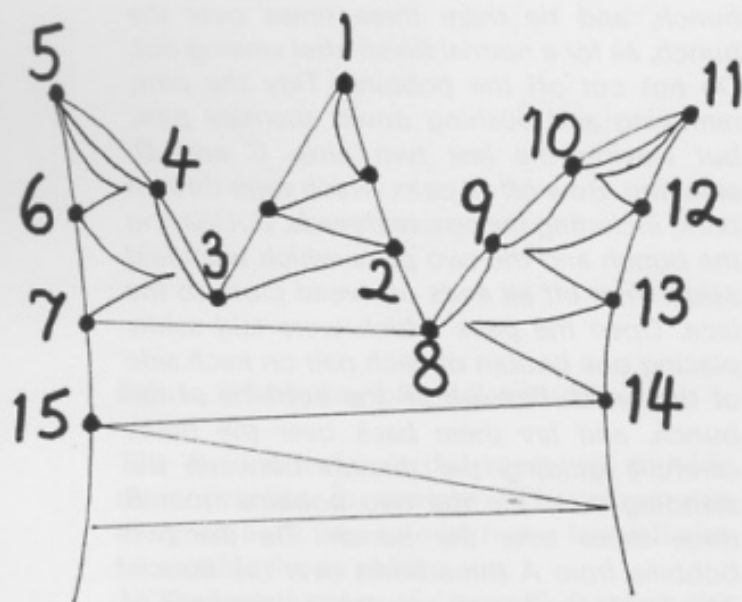


Figure 140

with six pairs and a coarse pair. Add a new pair at 2, and two new pairs before making the edge stitch at 3 (see Fig. 53 for method). \*Work the runners back through two downright pairs, pull them up and leave them. Take the last downright pair through which the runners passed as new runners, and work them back through one pair (the coarse pair here). Twist the runners three times, set pin 4 under them\*, hang in two more pairs, make the edge stitch and twists, and repeat from \* to \* for pin 5. When the edge stitch has been made here, work the runners back through one pair, tie them once, then work them through one more downright pair to the right. Leave the runners – they now become downrights. Take the last pair through which the runners passed, tie this pair once to prevent the abandoned runner pair from dragging, and use the tied pair to work

back through the coarse pair to 6. After making the edge stitch, work the runners through three pairs to the right, pull them up and leave them. Again, take the last downright pair through which the runners passed, tie it once, gently but *firmly*, and use it as new runners to work to 7.

From here the runners work through *all* downright pairs to 8, where two new pairs are hung in before the edge stitch is made. \*\*Work the runners back through two pairs, pull them up and leave them. Take the last downright pair through which the runners passed as new runners, and work them back through the coarse pair. Twist the runners three times, set pin 9 under them, hang in two more pairs, and make the edge stitch. Repeat from \*\* for pins 10 and 11, but do not hang in any new pairs at 11.

Tie the runners after 11 and work them through one more pair. Leave them and tie the last downright pair through which they passed. Use this pair to work back through the coarse pair to 12. When returning, work the runners through three downright pairs, leave them, tie the last pair through which they passed, and use this pair to work to 13. The runners then work through four downright pairs before being dropped. The last pair through which they passed is tied and works to 14.

The runners now weave through all downright pairs to 15 and the work continues normally. Remember to tie the runners at the last hole on each side before the braid begins to narrow, and reduce to six or seven pairs (numbers can be reduced quite quickly at the end by discarding a pair from each end in every row), throwing back the coarse threads after working the last hole. Change to rib with the pinholes on the right-hand side, and reduce further in the next few rows until four pairs remain. Leave when the last hole before the junction with the stalk from the bud has been worked and the runners have woven back to the plain side. Tidy the pins, bow off all discarded pairs and trim off the ends. Uncover the bobbins from the last rib, shorten the threads and raise the last few pins of this rib. Lay the two sets side by side. Give two more twists to the outermost pair on the right of all these, and leave it. Work the next pair (second from the right) through both sets to the left, twist it once

and leave it. Take the fourth and fifth bobbins from the right, tie them three times and lay them back. With the second pair from the left as runners, work to the right through all but the last pair, twist the runners three times, and set the next pin under them. Make the edge stitch with the last pair. Take the fourth and fifth bobbins from the left, tie them three times, and lay them back. Continue the rib, tying and taking out one more pair when another row has been worked (five pairs remaining). The discarded bobbins are tied here, rather than just being cut off, because some of these threads have very recently been runners.

Continue the rib until the last hole before the junction with the next flower stalk has been made and the runners have woven back to the plain side. Then leave these bobbins as before, and make the next bell flower, following the directions given above. (It will be found that from the equivalent of hole 13, the runners can be worked across to the equivalent of 15; otherwise, the working is the same.) The stalk has the pinholes on the left, and pairs are thrown back until four remain. The join with the other stalk is worked as described above, but substitute 'left' for 'right' and vice versa (six pairs remaining).

Where the double line of holes begins, leave the runners on the pinhole side. Discard a downright pair. Give two more twists to the last pair on the plain side. Take a pair wound with coarse thread, hang it round a pin further back in the rib, and lay the two bobbins in position, fifth from the left and third from the right. Continue working in whole stitch braid. The loop of the coarse thread can be cut off later, but not until after the stem has turned into the leaf stalk. Gradually hang in three new pairs near the base of the stem.

The turning into the leaf stalk is yet another adaptation of the method used in the last pattern for turning from one petal into the next, only here the two sections are not joined along their inner sides. Arrange the rows so that, from a back stitch begun at 1 (Fig. 141), the runners can work to 2. When they have passed through the right-hand coarse pair, top-sew them at 2. Sew the right edge pair into the same hole (ordinary sewing), tie it three times and lay it back, to be cut off later. Work the

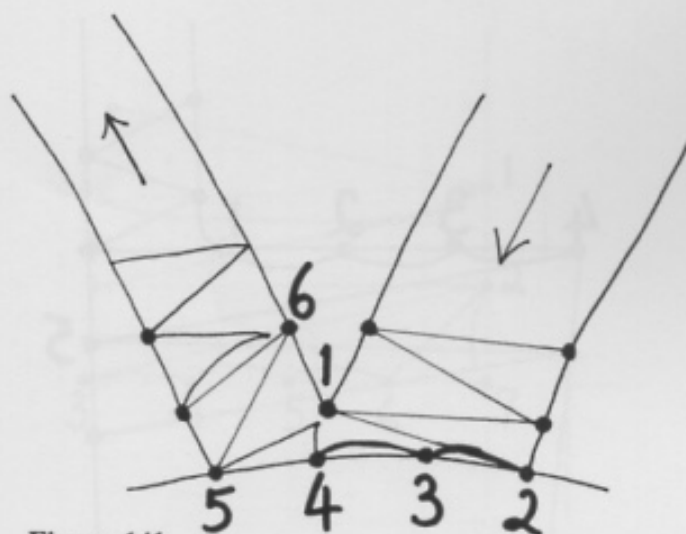


Figure 141

sewn runners back through the coarse pair, tie them once, then work them through two more pairs. †Leave the runners, and with the last pair they passed through as new runners, work back through two pairs to 3, where they are top-sewn. Take the second and third downright bobbins (the two bobbins inside the coarse thread, tie them three times and lay them back†. Work the sewn runners through three pairs, and repeat † to † for hole 4. From here, work the sewn runners through all remaining downrights, to make up the back stitch at 1. Weave the runners to 5, sew them, tie them once when they have passed back through the coarse pair, and work them to 6, where a back stitch is started. Before returning, sew in a new pair at 5, twist it three times, and use it as the edge pair for this side.

Lay back another downright pair when a row or two of the stalk have been worked (six pairs remaining). The leaf is made in two halves, and is started using the same method as for the points in the bell flower. This is described again for easy reference.

#### Braid extending along a horizontal or backward sloping line

(See also p. 105.) When pin 1 (Fig. 142) has been set, hang in two new pairs, and make the edge stitch. Work the runners through two downright pairs, pull them up and leave them. Take the last pair through which the runners passed, and work it back through one pair (the coarse pair here), twist it three times and set the next pin under it. Repeat from all

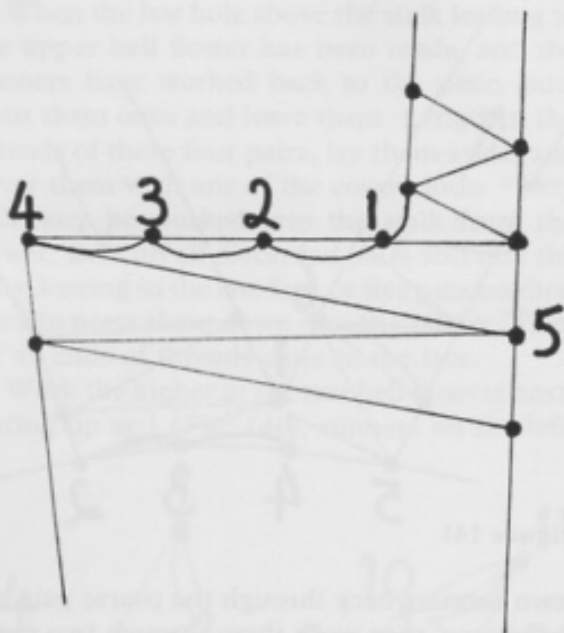


Figure 142

along the line, until the outermost pin has been set. Usually it is not necessary to hang in any new pairs at this pin. When the runners have passed back through the coarse pair following this pin, they must be tied once before working across through all downrights to the other side of the braid.

In this pattern, after setting pin 4, the runners are joined to the nearest hole of the neighbouring stem (see p. 48 and Fig. 70 for method) before working across to 5. Remember to tie the runners when they have come back through the coarse pair after this join (12 pairs). Continue the leaf until level with the first horizontal row of holes: these indicate a vein, and are not used in the lace.

### Windows

The vein consists of two rows. After making the edge stitch, work through the coarse pair and twist the runners three times. With the runners and each downright pair, make a whole stitch and twist both pairs three times. At the end of the row, work through the coarse pair (do not twist this pair), and make the edge stitch. Pull up carefully. When returning, twist the runners only, and not the downrights, three times after each stitch they make. This row of square holes looks best if the clothwork is kept fairly thin.

Remove one pair from each side immediately before the next row of windows is reached, also back stitch on the inner side, to keep level. Again take out two more pairs before the third row of windows. Make back stitches at each of the last three inner holes – two back stitches will have to be made into the last of these. Lay back one more pair (seven pairs).

**To turn the top of a divided leaf**  
(See also p. 106.) Arrange the rows so that, from a back stitch (not yet made up) in the top hole of the central vein (pin 1 in Fig. 143), the runners can weave to the outermost pinhole of the leaf – pin 2. This may mean back-stitching

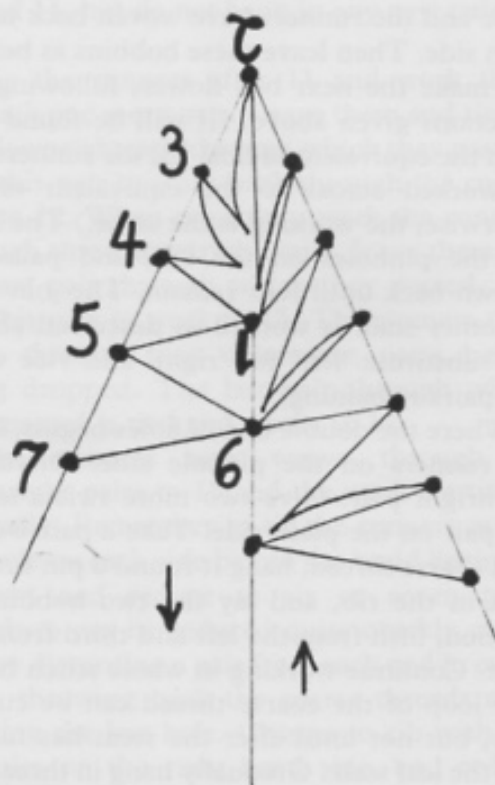


Figure 143

in the last two or three vein holes, as in this pattern, to allow the weaving to slope. After 2, work the runners back through the coarse pair and tie them once, tightening the knot gently but firmly against the pin. Turn the pillow and tidy the pins, bow off any discarded pairs, and trim off the ends. What follows next depends on how many holes along the outer edge of the leaf have to be worked before the weaving is level with 1 and the back stitch in this hole

can be made up. \*In this leaf, two holes – 3 and 4 – have to be worked before returning to 1. Work the tied runners through one more pair, leaving two downright pairs unworked (the inner coarse pair and one ordinary pair). Leave the runners. Take the last pair through which the runners passed as new runners, work them back to 3, and make the edge stitch.\* Weave the runners to the inner side, and leave them inside the coarse pair – i.e. the inner coarse pair remains unworked. Take the last pair through which the runners worked as new runners, weave them to the outer side and make the next pinhole.

From here the runners can work through all downrights, and make up the back stitch at 1. Work back to the outer side, make the next edge hole, and leave. As no edge pair will be needed on the inside from now on, untwist the inner edge pair, and weave the inner coarse thread over and under through this pair – which now become downrights – leaving the coarse thread as the outermost thread on this side. Weave the runners from the edge through all downright pairs, and sew them at 6. This may be an ordinary sewing, but top-sewings make a slightly closer join. Do not twist or tie the runners before or after a sewing. Replace the pin, and weave to the outer edge. Before returning, remove pin 1, and gently pull the inner coarse thread. This pulls out the braid hole at 1, and neatens the top of the turn.

Continue down the other half of the leaf, making top-sewings on the inner side. Hang in a new pair on the outer side after each of the next two rows of windows.

If the braid shows signs of pulling away from the sewing edge, tie the runners occasionally, when they have passed back through the coarse pair immediately after a sewing. After the last row of windows, arrange the rows, so that, from a top-sewing made into the upper bar of hole 2 (Fig. 144), the runners can work to 3, if necessary sewing twice into hole 1 (once round each bar) instead of a back stitch.

#### Braid contracting along a horizontal line

From 3, work through the coarse pair, tie the

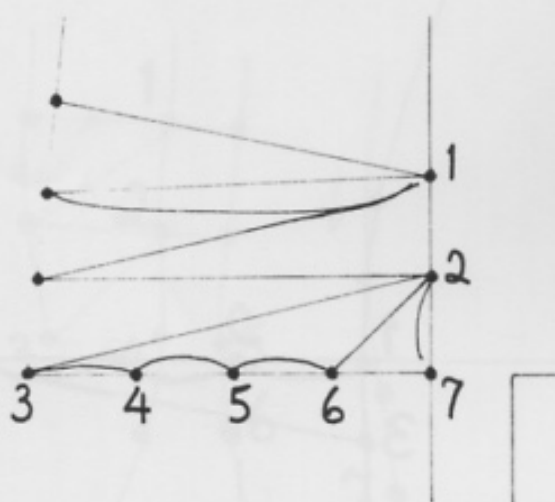


Figure 144

runners once, work through two more pairs, and \*leave the runners. Take the last downright pair through which the runners passed as new runners, and work them back through two pairs to 4. Make the edge stitch. Take the second and third downright bobbins (the two bobbins inside the coarse thread), tie them three times and lay them back. Work the runners from the edge through three downright pairs and repeat from \* for each hole along the line.

When pin 6 has been worked and the pair removed, weave the runners through the remaining downrights and sew them to the lower bar of 2. Work back to the other side, and leave the runners when they have passed through the outer coarse pair. Lay back the coarse threads. Sew the innermost downright pair to 2. Sew the runners and outer edge pair to 7. Tie all sewn and unsewn pairs three times, bunch, tie and cut off.

For the neighbouring smaller leaf sew in five pairs into the ground, and work the stalk in rib, with the pinholes on the right. Hang in two new pairs before making the edge stitch at 1 (Fig. 145), placing these inside the first downright thread. Give two more twists to the outer pair on the plain side. Take a pair wound with coarse thread, and weave one of the bobbins over and under, through the downrights. Leave the left-hand coarse thread at the back of the pillow, anchored by twisting a glass-headed pin round it close to the head of the bobbin, and sticking the pin into the pillow.

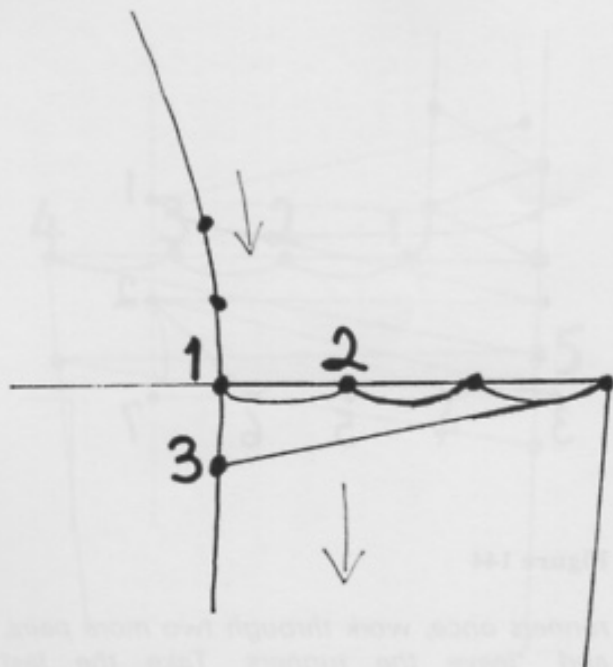
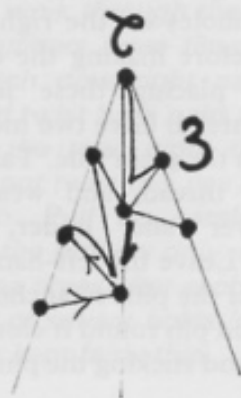


Figure 145

Lay the other coarse thread in place as the fifth bobbin from the right. Having made the edge stitch at 1, work the runners through the coarse pair, tie them once and work them through one more pair. Leave the runners, work the last pair through which they passed back through two pairs to 2. Continue to work along the horizontal line as described for the first leaf, working from \*. When the outermost pinhole has been worked, bring the other coarse thread from the back of the pillow, lay it in position, third from the left, and work across all downrights to 3, where the normal edge is made.

Make the first half of the leaf, taking out three pairs before the first row of windows is reached, and three more before the following window row. Work with the remaining six pairs to the top of the leaf. To turn the top, refer to Fig. 146, and work as described for the

Figure 146

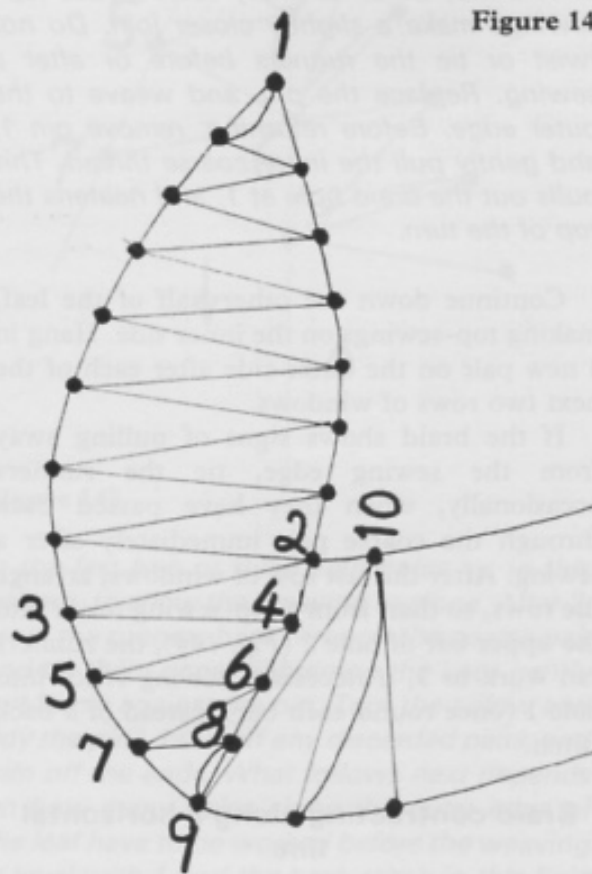


last leaf, but omitting \* to \*, as in this leaf there is only one hole (at 3) to be worked, before the back stitch at 1 can be made up. Work down the other half of the leaf, hanging in a new pair immediately after the last row of windows. Also, when passing the corner hole of the last leaf, make a connection (Fig. 70).

The base of the leaf is worked as before, except that after the hole before the last, only enough downrights remain for the runners to work through two pairs. Leave the runners and, with the last pair through which they passed, work back through the right-hand coarse pair, and make the last pinhole. Tie and lay back the second and third downright threads. Finish as before, except that the runners and edge pair will have to be top-sewn to hole 1 (Fig. 145). It is still worth forming the sewn-out threads into a bunch, even though only three pairs remain, in order to keep the threads together: cross the outer bobbin on each side under, and tie them over the bunch.

To work the last leaf, set up again at 1 (Fig. 147), with six pairs and a coarse pair – runners on the right – and work the whole-stitch

Figure 147



section, hanging in five more pairs. As the section narrows, pairs are laid out on both sides, those on the right being laid over the pins to the right-hand side of the pillow and kept in the order in which they were discarded – they will be used again in the next section; before making the edge stitch at 2, hang in a new pair, and lay this pair to the back right of the pillow, outside the pins. \*Make the edge stitch. Take the two bobbins inside the right-hand coarse thread, and lay them out, placing them beside the last pair which was laid back. Work to 3 and, after making the edge stitch, lay back the two bobbins inside the left-hand coarse thread. Work to 4 and repeat from \*, until pin 9 has been set and the edge stitch made (5 pairs remaining).

Take the three twists out of the right-hand edge pair. Weave the right-hand coarse thread over and under, through the untwisted edge pair, and through all the pairs which were laid out on the right-hand side, except the last pair hanging from 2. Twist this pair, to be the edge pair on that side. Work the runners from 9 in whole stitch to 10, and make a back stitch here. Change to half stitch, and tie the runners when the back stitch at 10 has been made up, to keep the right-hand coarse thread in place (10 pairs).

At the end of the leaf, the turn into the flower stem is similar to that described earlier. When the sewing at 2 (*Fig. 141*) has been made, change to whole stitch. Weave back and forth, as described before. When two downright pairs have been tied and removed, and the runners have been sewn into the next hole, do not take out any more pairs. Instead, weave the runners through two pairs, leave them, and work the last pair through which they passed back through the coarse pair, and sew it into the next hole. From here the back stitch can be made up, and the rest of the turn is worked according to the previous description.

Work the flower stem with the remaining eight pairs. Near the top, hang in a pair at 1 and 2 (*Fig. 148*), and also make a connection at these holes with the neighbouring stem. After pin 3, lay back the coarse threads and weave the runners through three pairs to the right. Twist the runners three times, and set pin 4 under them. Give three twists to the next downright pair, use it to make an edge stitch with the runners, and leave.

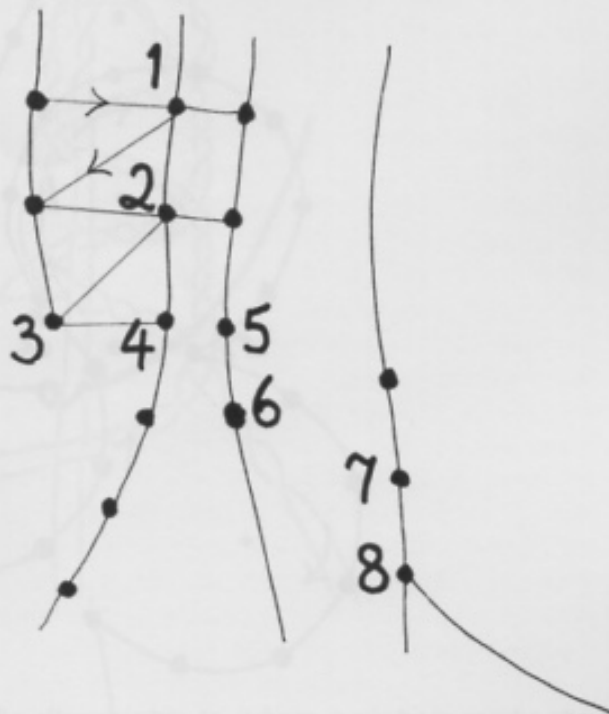


Figure 148

Of the three unworked pairs on the right, work the twisted edge pair through the other two pairs to the left, twist it once, and leave it. Sew the outer pair on the right to hole 5, then work it back through the other two pairs, twist it once, and leave it. Sew the outer pair on the right to 5, and the other two pairs to 6. Replace pins 5 and 6, tie the sewn pairs three times each, twist them several times, and sew them in again at 7, where they can be left waiting, covered with a cloth, until the rib stem on that side is to be worked.

Return to the runners which were left at 4, and work the rib stem, which will cross the stalk of the bell flower near the flower head, with the remaining six pairs. Where this stem divides, hang in and lay aside two pairs at each of two consecutive holes, also take out a pair from the rib being worked, and lay this with the other four pairs for the branch. The crossing over the rib is described in pattern 3 (*see p. 67*).

Continue the rib with these five pairs to the central ring of the ribbed flower, and make a back stitch at 1 (*Fig. 149*), to allow the rib to turn right into the central ring. Work round the ring, and when pin 2 has been set, work the

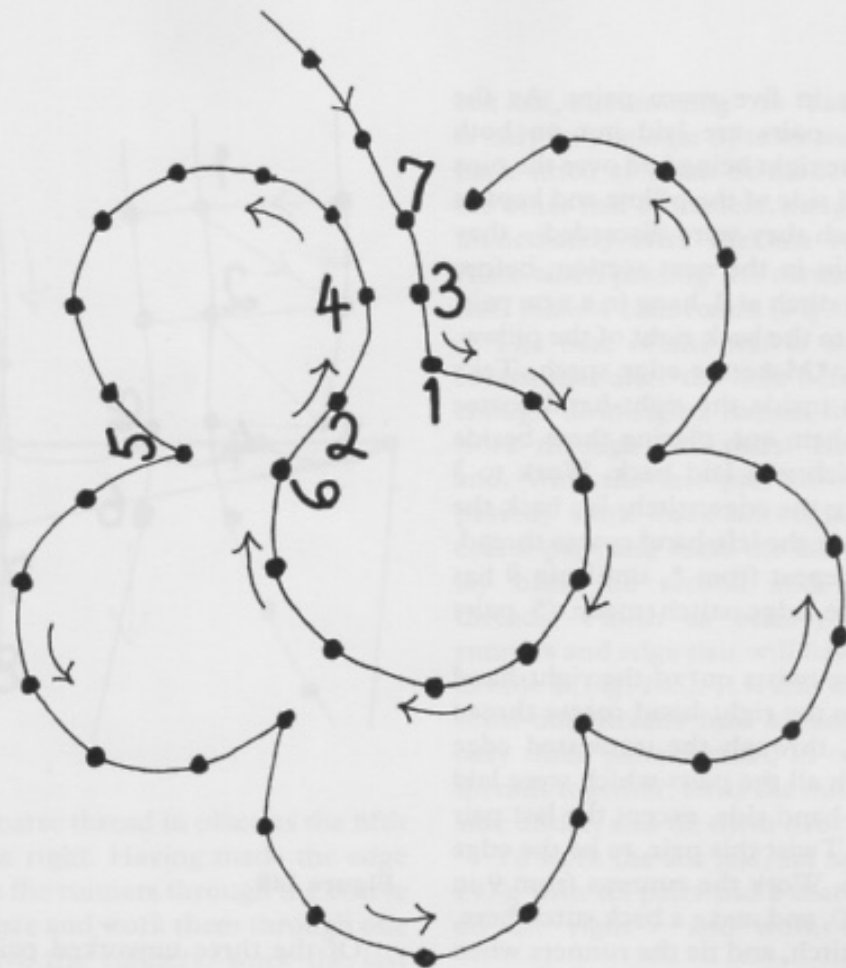


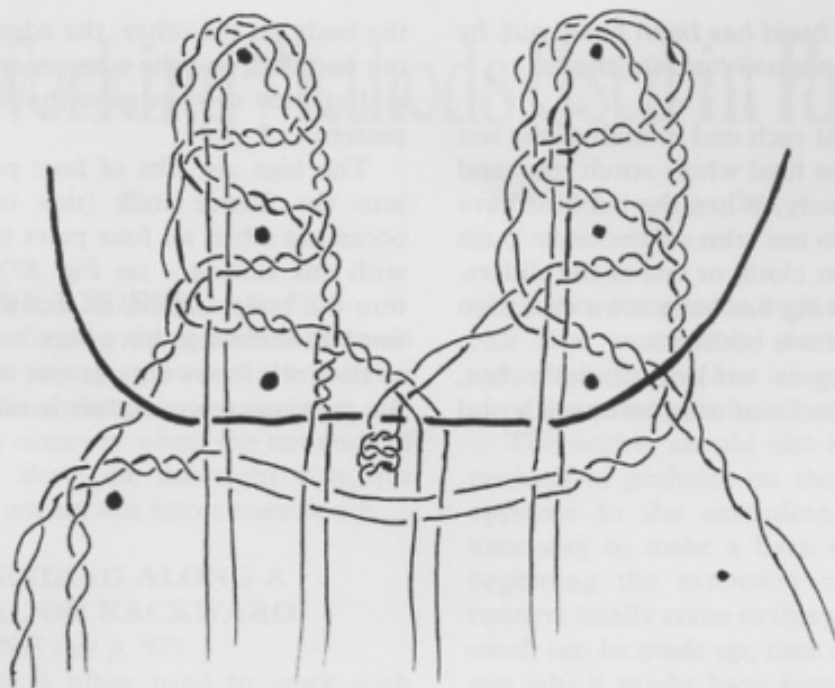
Figure 149

runners to the plain side, and top-sew them into the nearest side bar of hole 1. Work the sewn runners through *all* pairs to the right, twist them once and leave them. The last pair through which they passed will be the new runners, which will work to 4 but, before this is done, top-sew the outermost left pair into 3, twist it, and use it as the edge pair on this side. Now rib round the first petal, pinholes on the left. Make a back stitch at 5, weave the runners to the plain side, sew them at 6, and work them back to 5 to make up the back stitch. Rib round the remaining petals, joining into the central ring as described. When the last pin has been set, weave the runners to the plain side, sew them and the next pair to 3, and the edge pair on the other side to 7. Tie, bunch, and cut off.

Return to the five pairs which were hung in and laid aside, and work the stalk and flower. This time the pinholes are on the left of the rib and, when the flower is reached, the rib will turn left into the central ring. Follow the directions given for the last flower, but substitute 'left' for 'right', and vice versa, working clockwise round the flower petals.

Uncover the three pairs left on the other side of the bell flower stem, sew in three more pairs at 8 (*Fig. 148*), and work the rib stem leading to the lowest flower on that side. Where the stem divides, hang in and lay aside four new pairs, and add one pair from the rib being worked. Make the rib stems and flowers as before; when working the second flower on this side, hang in and lay aside the five pairs needed for the last flower.

The fly clinging to one of the flower stalks may also be used on its own, as it will fit into a round 4 cm (1½ in.) diameter brooch frame, pill box, or key fob, as shown in the frontispiece. Set up at the top of each feeler with four pairs, and work two holes of rib, pinholes on the right. Leave the runners on the pinhole side in each set. With the innermost pair from each rib, make a whole stitch to join the two sets, and leave. Give two more twists to the outermost pair on the left. Take a new pair wound with coarse thread and weave it over and under through five downright pairs, leaving one pair on the left and two pairs on the right to be edge pairs and runners. Lay the



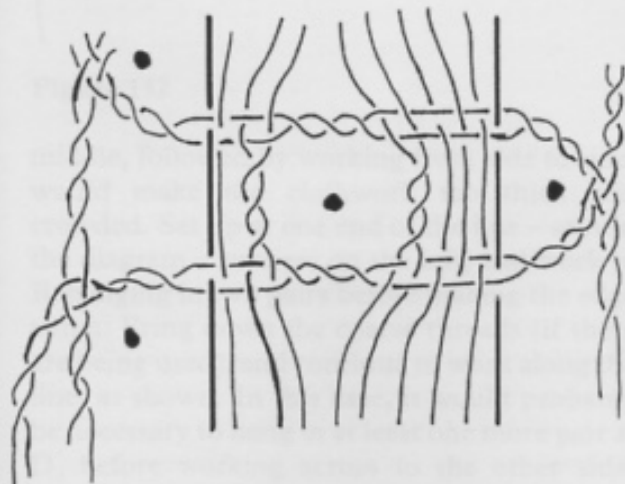
**Figure 150**

coarse threads to the back of the pillow. Take one of the middle downright pairs, tie it three times and lay it back. Weave the runners from the right through to the left, set the next pin on this side and make the edge stitch (Fig. 150). Bring down the coarse threads and lay them in position. In the next row begin the eye, twisting the runners when they have passed through the first two downright pairs.

#### **Small hole in whole-stitch braid**

*This is made by twisting round four sides of a square (Fig. 151). Work the runners through*

**Figure 151** Small hole in whole-stitch braid



*the downrights to where a pinhole marks the position of the hole, then twist the runners three times, set a pin under them into the hole, and complete the row. Before returning, give three twists to the downright pair on each side of the pin. In the next row, the runners are twisted three times below this pin, and then work to the end of the row.*

Hang in a new pair where the body widens below the head, cross the left-hand coarse thread below the thorax, and work the abdomen with a twisted vein down the middle. Finishing at a point is described earlier in this chapter (see p. 95).

Set up again at the tip of the front wing with six pairs and a coarse pair, and work in half stitch, hanging in new pairs on both sides until there are 11 pairs altogether.

#### **Hole in half-stitch braid**

*Work the runners through the downrights to where a pinhole, or a group of pinholes, marks the position of the hole. (In this case, the runners work through half the downright pairs, and there is a group of four pinholes, as the hole in the braid is to be a large one.) Set the pin, or group of pins, under the runner pair, and work on to the end of the row. Continue the half-stitch braid. Leave the pin(s) which is keeping the hole open in*





# 12 Working Methods Used in Pattern 5

## FINISHING AT A POINT (see p. 95)

This method, of tying the bunch of threads back on to the wrong side of the braid just made, using a discarded pair or pairs, may also be used on any occasion when the cut ends of threads might show on the right side, for instance, after sewing out into a narrow rib.

## BRAID EXTENDING ALONG A HORIZONTAL OR BACKWARD SLOPING LINE (see p. 97)

This technique is often used to work such things as thorns, serrations of leaves, etc. It can also be applied when setting up to work a shape like that shown in Fig. 152, where a start in the

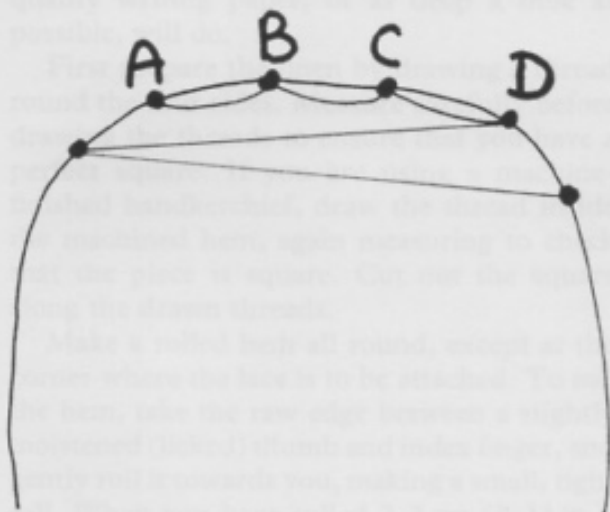


Figure 152

middle, followed by working from side to side, would make the clothwork too thick and crowded. Set up at one end of the line – at A in the diagram – runners on the left, and work to B, hanging in two pairs before making the edge stitch. Bring down the coarse threads (if these are being used), and continue to work along the line, as shown. In this case, it would probably be necessary to hang in at least one more pair at D, before working across to the other side. Many lacemakers prefer to tie the runners

when they have come back through the coarse pair after every hole, during the process of extending the line, but it is only really essential after the outermost hole has been worked.

The worker should also keep an eye on the position of pinholes on the side of the braid opposite to the extending line. It may be necessary to make a back stitch here, before beginning the extension so that, when the runners finally come to this side again, the back stitch can be made up, thus avoiding a possible gap which might have formed if the runners had used the next hole down.

Depending on the shape being worked and the distance between pinholes, it may be found that, when working an extension, small gaps appear where downright pairs are taken as runners, and so are pulled out of position. With a little experience, the lacemaker can foresee where this is likely to occur, and hang in three pairs above such places, two of which are laid inside the coarse thread as usual, and an extra pair which is laid to the back of the pillow. When working back from the outermost hole of the extension, the extra pair may be brought down if necessary, to fill the gap. Any extra pairs which were not needed after all, can easily be cut near the knot and the bobbins pulled away.

## MERGING OF TWO RIBS

If the pattern will allow it, this method is preferable to sewing out one rib into an already completed one. The description given in the pattern suited this particular design but, if the pinhole sides of the merging ribs are different in relation to each other, another arrangement will be more appropriate. There is no one 'correct' method – mostly the two sets are laid side by side, and one of the working pairs is woven across both sets. It may be possible to discard a pair or two immediately before the ribs are merged so that the combined rib is not too bulky.

## WORKING ALONG A SEWING EDGE

Some workers find, when making a braid which has sewings instead of pinholes along one or both sides, that the downrights tend to pull away from the sewings, leaving unsightly holes. Mostly this can be corrected by tying the runners every now and then, as described in the pattern but, if it happens consistently, it may be due to unequal tension on the bobbins of the runner pair – if one bobbin is pulled harder than the other, when working the row following the sewing, the loop of the sewing will elongate to produce a gap between the sewing edge and the neighbouring downright pair. A little experimentation in the handling of the bobbins may provide the solution.

## LEAF WITH REVERSED TIP (see p. 99)

The method of laying aside discarded pairs for re-use in the next section must be adapted to suit the pattern. If the second section were to be worked in whole stitch, or if it expands very quickly, a new pair would probably have to be hung in and laid aside at each pinhole, in addition to the discarded pairs, to provide the number needed in the next section.

The rows of weaving should be arranged in such a way that the hole immediately before the outermost one at the point of the turn (hole 8 in Fig. 147) is on the inner side.

Note also that, at the end of the first section, no more than five pairs remain, so that the clothwork at this point is not too thick.



# 13 Mounting Honiton Lace

This way of mounting Honiton lace is one which was traditionally taught in Devon. However, it is only one of a number of methods which are equally suitable. Instructions are given for mounting a handkerchief corner, but they can be adapted for larger pieces.

## MATERIALS

You will need:

A piece of *fine* handkerchief linen or lawn, or a linen handkerchief; a very fine needle – 10 between, if possible;

A piece of blue cartridge paper, a little larger than the piece to be mounted. If cartridge paper is not available, a piece of firm, good quality writing paper, of as deep a blue as possible, will do.

First prepare the linen by drawing a thread round the four sides. Measure carefully before drawing the threads to ensure that you have a perfect square. If you are using a machine-finished handkerchief, draw the thread inside the machined hem, again measuring to check that the piece is square. Cut out the square along the drawn threads.

Make a rolled hem all round, except at the corner where the lace is to be attached. To roll the hem, take the raw edge between a slightly moistened (licked) thumb and index finger, and gently roll it towards you, making a small, tight roll. When you have rolled 2–3 cm ( $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.), begin sewing, using the fine needle and the lace thread that was used to make the lace. Insert the needle well under the roll, and bring it out on the outer edge – i.e. the part of the roll which will be the outer edge of the handkerchief. Pull through all but the last 2–3 cm ( $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.) of thread, and make another, similar stitch in the same place to secure the end. Push the end of the thread under the roll, and continue sewing, as above, making about eight stitches to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cm (1 in.), and rolling the edge, bit by bit, as you sew. The stitches are really whipping stitches, not hemming stitches.

Finish just short of where the lace is to be mounted.

Make a diagonal crease down the middle of the fabric, at the corner on which the lace is to be mounted (*Fig. 153*). Place the handkerchief,

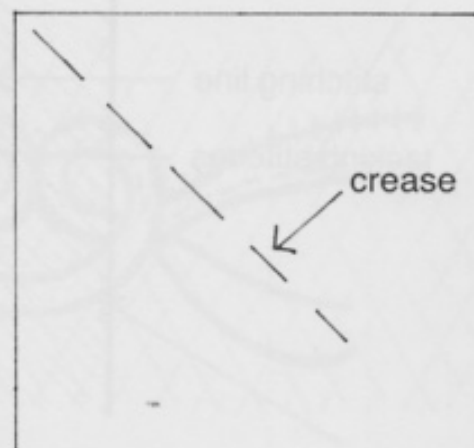


Figure 153

wrong side down, on the blue paper, and the lace, wrong side down, on the handkerchief, positioning it correctly in relation to the crease and the edges. Pin through all layers with a few fine pins. With the fine needle and lace thread, tack through all layers. Work all round the motif, making small tacking stitches, longer on the back than on the front, and working into the pinholes along the foot (bottom) edge.

Oversew the foot edge to the handkerchief: with fine needle and lace thread, and working from right to left \* insert needle into the fabric close under the foot edge of the lace, and bring it up through the first pinhole of the foot edge, having picked up one or two threads of the fabric. Pull the needle through \*, leaving an end about 2 cm ( $\frac{3}{4}$  in.) long. Make another stitch into the same pinhole to secure the end, then lay it along the foot edge, where it will be oversewn. Then pass on to the next pinhole, and repeat from \* to \*, working into every pinhole along the foot edge. At the end, work

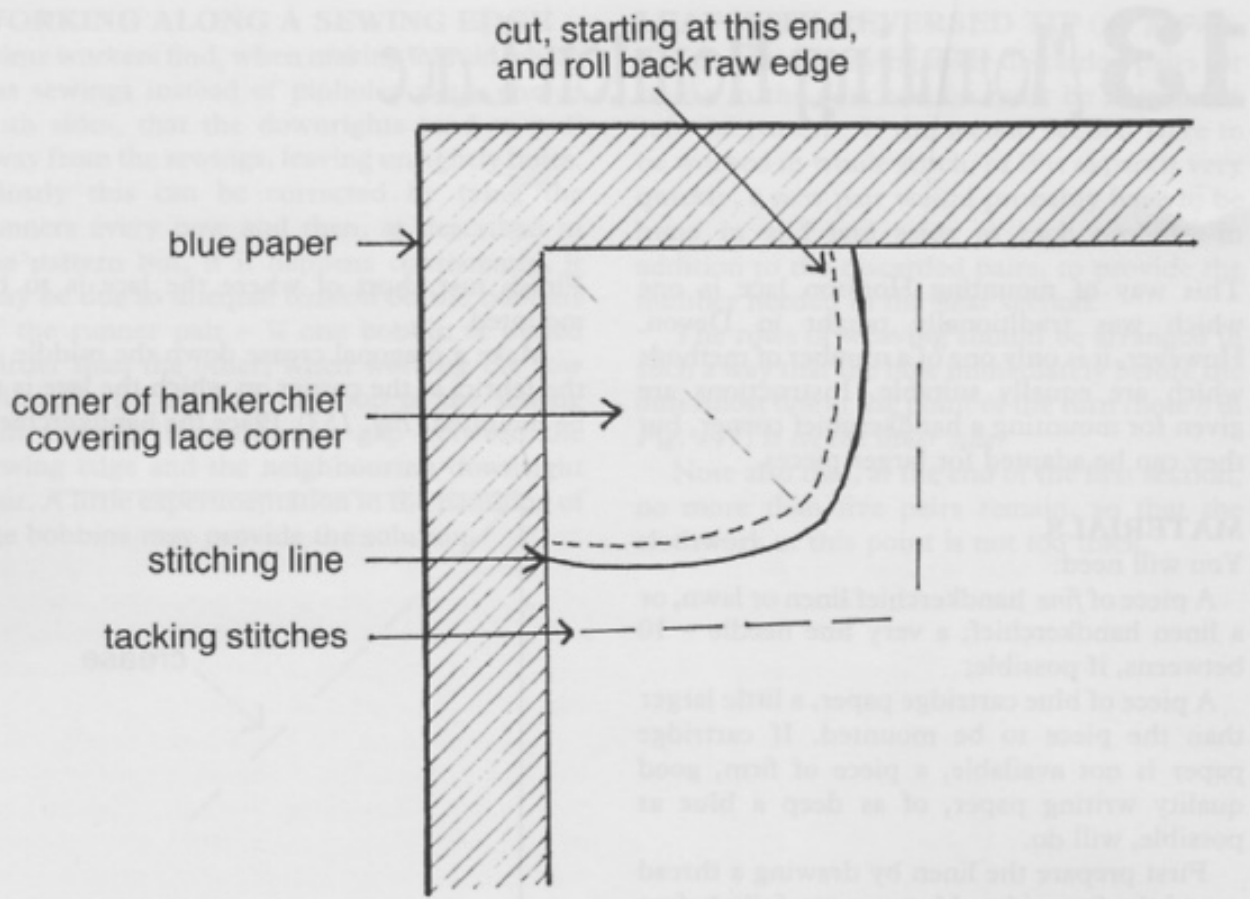


Figure 154

another stitch into the last hole, and leave, after unthreading the needle.

Cut the tacking stitches on the back of the paper, and remove handkerchief and lace. Turn the handkerchief over and replace it, lace side down, on the paper. Pin and tack the handkerchief to the paper 1 or 2 cm ( $\frac{3}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  in.) below the lace, so that the corner is free. Turn back the corner of the handkerchief, slashing the corner of the fabric if necessary, so that you can pin and tack the lace to the paper all round. Replace the corner of the material. Everything is now firmly held on both sides of the stitching line.

With a small, sharp pair of scissors, cut the handkerchief about 4 mm (a little over  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.) above the stitching line, cutting for only a short way – about 4 cm ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.) – being careful not to cut into the lace (Fig. 154). Now roll the cut edge away from the lace, pushing the raw edge under with the point of the needle. Whip this tiny roll to the lace, inserting the needle well

under the roll, and bringing it out through every pinhole in the foot edge of the lace. If the end-of thread which was used for the oversewing is long enough, use it for the whipping; otherwise use a new thread and push the end of the oversewing thread under the roll. Continue cutting a little way, and rolling and whipping the raw edge. This is the most intricate part of the whole operation, and one needs to remind oneself of the hours it took to make the lace, to sustain one's patience! A magnifying glass which leaves the hands free, may also be found useful. Finally, cut the tacking stitches on the paper side, and carefully pull out all the ends of tacking thread.

**TO MOUNT HONITON LACE ON NET**

Pin and tack the lace right side down on to blue paper, making sure that the sprigs and/or border are correctly positioned in the intended shape. Tack the net over the lace. Oversew the net to the edge of the lace, working into the

pinholes from the wrong (net) side. It is not necessary to go into *every* pinhole. Some workers prefer to reverse this process, tacking down the net first, with the lace wrong-side down on top of the net, and oversewing on the right side.

Motifs mounted inside the border of the piece are sewn all round, and the net is left intact under them. Some workers like to cut away the net from under any fillings, but this

tends to produce points of weakness in the fabric, especially if it is a large piece like a wedding veil, and sometimes the net is left under the fillings for this reason.

When all the sewing has been done, the outer edge of the net at the border of the lace is cut away, leaving a raw edge 6–12 mm ( $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  in.) wide, depending on the width of the lace braid; the raw edge of the net should not be visible on the right side (*Fig. 155*).

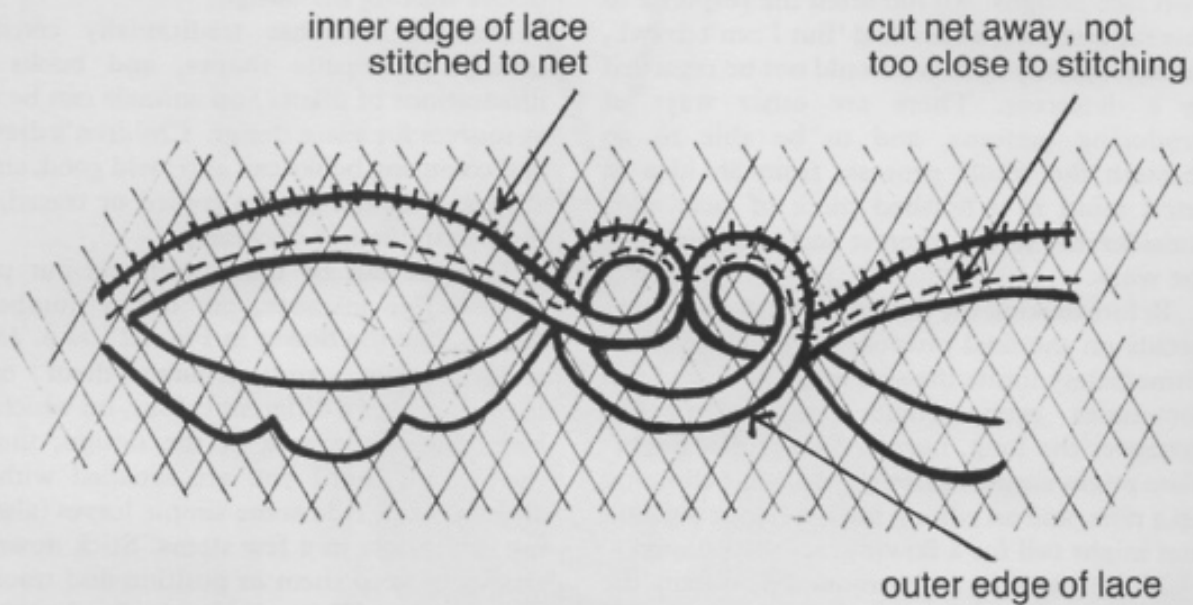


Figure 155

# 14 Designing for Honiton Lace

As soon as the basic working methods are understood, beginners should try to make their own lace designs. All too often the response to this suggestion is a horrified 'But I can't draw!', but an inability to draw should not be regarded as a deterrent. There are other ways of producing patterns, and to be able to go through the whole process, from an idea in one's mind to a finished piece of lace, adds considerably to the interest and satisfaction of the work.

Before making the design, it is a great help to decide on the final purpose of the piece. This immediately limits the size and shape, and can sometimes even provide inspiration. For instance, the long, narrow shape of a finger-plate might suggest a design of a plant climbing up a pole, and an edging for a collar or a round mat might call for a flowing, scrolled design.

If the piece is to be mounted, obtain the mount first. Measure and draw the outline of the area available for the design – if the mount has a frame, lay this on a sheet of paper and run a pencil round the inside – then make the pattern within this area. Even if the lace is not

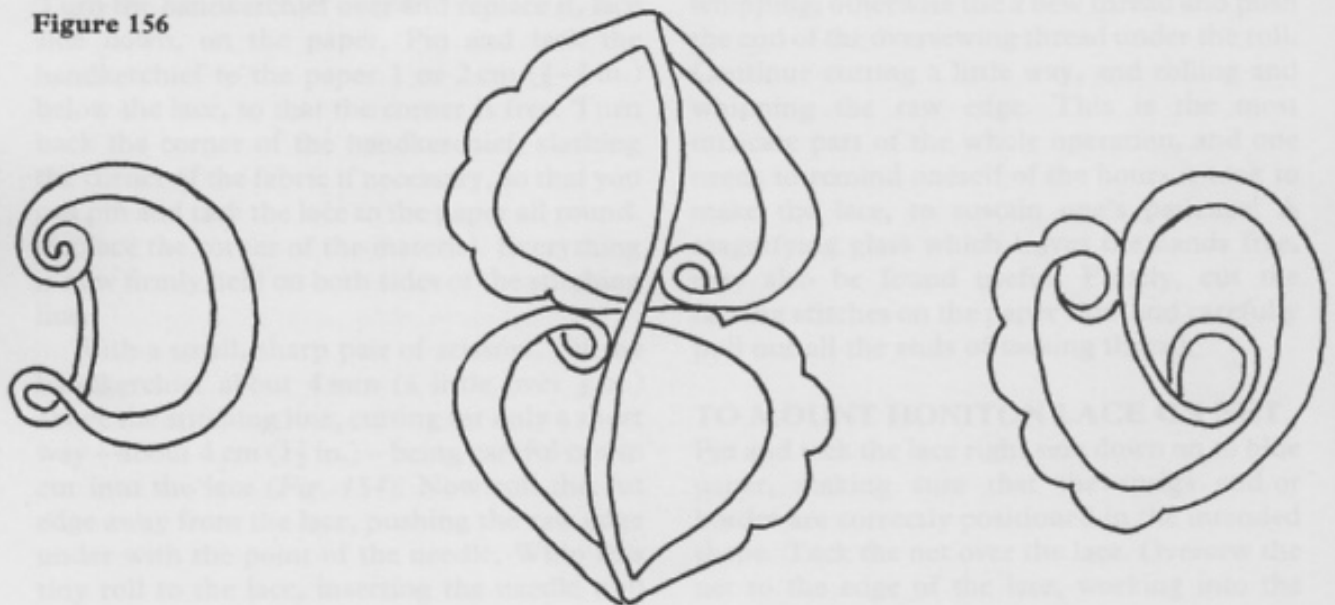
to be mounted, it helps to draw roughly the intended shape and dimensions of the piece before making the design.

Honiton lace has traditionally consisted mainly of organic shapes, and books and illustrations of plants and animals can be used as sources for a lace design. Children's drawing and colouring books can also yield good, simple shapes. Outlines can be copied or traced, and then simplified, if necessary.

Designs can be made with cut-out paper shapes. For instance, cut out a number of shapes, like the flower in Fig. 22 (*see p. 18*), of varying sizes, and arrange them on a background of a different colour, on which you have drawn the area of the design, moving them about until you are satisfied with the arrangement. Add some simple leaves (also cut out) and draw in a few stems. Stick down the shapes to keep them in position and trace the whole design. The spray for the third pattern is an example of this type of design.

Anyone who has ever doodled during the course of a prolonged telephone conversation or lecture, is likely to have produced a pattern

Figure 156



of meandering lines enclosing spaces, and these can be used as the basis for a lace design. Double the lines to form a curving tape, and let this widen and narrow – it will be worked in whole-stitch and/or half-stitch braid, with perhaps veins or lines of holes to add interest, and the spaces between can be used for fillings.

Figure 156 shows designs of this kind. They can be used as practice in making a pricking (remember to reverse the initial D). A photograph of lace motifs worked from these drawings is added, to give an idea of the finished effect (*Fig. 157*).

**Figure 157**





Do not extend the design right to the edges of the frame or mount, but leave a little space all round.

Eliminate as much detail as possible from your design, and keep the shapes very simple at first.

To ensure that symmetric patterns (corners, heart-shapes, etc.) are truly symmetrical, first rule a straight line – the centre line of the design – and draw half of the design as far as this line (*Fig. 158*). Then take a piece of greaseproof or tracing paper, make a fold down the middle, open it out again, and place it over the drawing, so that the fold coincides exactly with the ruled line. Trace the design, then either turn the tracing over, re-position the fold over the ruled line, and trace the design again on to the unmarked half of the tracing paper, or remove the drawing, re-fold the tracing along the fold line, and trace the pattern on to the blank half.



Figure 158

Do not make the parts which are to be worked in whole-stitch braid too wide – if too many bobbins have to be used, the work becomes difficult to manage. The number of pairs may be reduced if ornamental veins can be used to break up the width, or it may be possible to work such an area in strips which are sewn to each other, if the design allows it. Remember also that half-stitch braid will need fewer bobbins than the same width worked in whole stitch.

Study the design to ensure that it is workable, deciding which parts must be made first (where and how they are to be started and finished), in order that other parts can be sewn in or sewn out into them. Slight alterations may be necessary at this stage, to make the working easier.

When you are satisfied with the design, it is ready for pricking, unless it needs to be reversed. With most asymmetric designs it does not matter that they face in the opposite direction when they have been worked and turned over on to the right side, but letters and numerals must be reversed before they are pricked, as must such things as asymmetrical dress accessories, which have been designed in relation to some part of a garment. If the design is to be reversed, trace it on to greaseproof or tracing paper.

Workers with a straight eye, and a very steady hand may be able to prick from the design straight on to pricking card, but most people will find it easier to make a preliminary pricking on a sheet of paper, so that any unevenness may be corrected during the course of the final pricking. Lay the design, or the reversed tracing, on to a sheet of paper, and fasten the two together on a pricking board. Prick along all the outlines, spacing the holes as evenly as possible, approximately 1.5 mm ( $\frac{1}{16}$  in.) apart. The intervals between the holes are not measured, yet one very quickly learns to produce a line of regularly spaced holes. Place the holes a little closer together on the insides of curves. Ensure that there is a hole where two lines meet. At places where two braids run side by side, and are to be joined as shown in Fig. 70 (*see p. 49*), prick the holes along the edges to be joined opposite to each other.

When a plain edge changes to a purl edge,

remember to prick the holes for the purls a little way outside the drawn outline, if necessary first drawing in a second line outside the outline as a guide. This is demonstrated in the pricking for the Trillium motif (see Fig. 115 on p. 78). Purl holes can also be pricked slightly further apart than holes for a plain edge.

When the pricking has been completed, remove the design. Check the pricking, noting places where the spacing needs to be improved. Along straight stretches of braid it may be advisable to run a well-sharpened pencil from side to side, to check that the number of holes is more or less equal, so that not too many back stitches will be required to keep the weaving level.

At this stage any fillings may be pricked in, either by eye, or with the aid of a template. The worker will find it useful to make a collection of graph papers of various sizes, as many of the fillings look well in other sizes than those given here, the choice of grid depending on the effect desired and on the size of thread being used. The making of a template is described in Chapter 6 (p. 62), but the list of addresses at the end of the book also includes a supplier of templates, pricked on clear plastic, for all the Honiton fillings in current use and, though these are all plotted on a 1 mm grid only, they are accurate. The list of suppliers also includes a stockist of a graph paper which has diagonal lines ruled on tracing paper. This is available in three spacings, with the lines  $\frac{1}{20}$  in.,  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. and  $\frac{1}{12}$  in. apart. When one sheet is reversed over another, and swivelled round on it, a grid of any desired angle may be obtained and, whilst this paper is used mainly by designers of Bucks Point lace, it can also provide a grid for the Honiton Trolley Net, and the Pin and Stitch filling. If using a template for the fillings, particularly if it has been mechanically produced and is accurate, many workers prefer

to leave the pricking in of fillings until after the design has been pricked out on to card.

When the pricking on paper has been checked, it is fastened over pricking card, and the final pricking, including all the corrections, is made.

Working over a prepared pricking on card is the traditional, and most widely used method. However, some workers dispense with a pricking, and work straight over a drawn design. The design is drawn on tracing paper, the tracing is then turned over, laid on a piece of thin card, preferably coloured blue or green, and the two are pinned together on the pillow. The card under the tracing makes a more substantial underlay, but it must be thin enough to make it possible to set pins through it painlessly and without having to prick the holes first; the colour makes the fine threads easier to see. A pin is then set at the starting point, the threads are hung round it, and the work proceeds as usual, the pins being set on the drawn outline as they are needed. After a very little practice the eye 'works itself in', and the spacing of the pins becomes quite regular. Any fillings should be marked in beforehand, either by eye, or by laying the tracing on the appropriate graph paper and dotting in the pin positions with a fine felt-tip pen.

Although this method has obvious attractions, there are also some disadvantages, the main ones being that the design can only be used twice at the most, and that it is too fragile to withstand repeated sewings made with a needlepin. The extra time needed for sewings using an alternative tool must be set against the time spent in preparing a traditional pricking, which does allow the use of the needlepin. The beginner would, in any case, be well advised to follow the traditional method at first, until a feel for the lace has been developed, before experimenting without a pricking.



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## UK and Europe

The Lace Guild  
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Cottage Crafts  
3 High Heavens Wood  
Marlowe Bottom, Bucks

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149 High Street  
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*and*  
25 Manwood Avenue  
Canterbury, Kent

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Honiton  
Devon

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Dorset BH8 8QL  
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Birmingham B2L 1JA

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DT1 1UP

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Olton  
Solihull  
West Midlands

The Needlewoman  
21 Needless Alley  
Birmingham B2 5AE

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Hull  
North Humberside

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Boney Hay  
Walsall  
WS7 8YS

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Gloucestershire GL52 2ND

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Chipping Campden  
Gloucestershire

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Suffolk IP14 3DE

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8000 Brugge  
Belgium

Manufacture Belge de Dentelle  
6 Galerie de la Reine  
Galeries Royales St Hubert  
1000 Bruxelles  
Belgium

Thandwerkjuisje  
Katelijnestraat 23  
8000 Brugge  
Belgium

Centre d'Initiation à la dentelle  
du Puy  
2 rue Duguesclin  
4300 Le Puy  
France

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6483 Bad Soden-Salmünster  
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# Lace Organizations and Suppliers

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Baltazor, Inc.  
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Happy Hands  
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Lace Place de Belgique  
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Boca Raton, FL 33432

## Lacis

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Robin's Bobbins  
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Van Sciver Bobbin Lace Supply  
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Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

The Unique and Art Lace  
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St. Louis, MO 63112

The World in Stitches  
82 South Street  
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# Index

- Back stitch 27, 38-9  
Blossom and Leadwork filling 91  
Blossom (Purl) filling 84, 91  
Bobbin case 8-9  
Bobbins 8  
    to hitch 12  
    to wind 11  
Bowling off 12, 27  
Braid 18-19  
    contracting along a horizontal line 99  
    crossing over braid 47, 58-9  
    crossing over rib 67  
    dividing 68, 75  
    extending along a horizontal or backward-sloping line 99, 105  
    finishing at a point 95, 105  
    sewing out 30-2  
    turning 79, 89, 97  
Brick filling 72, 76  
Broken threads 36  
Bunched threads 31, 40
- Centre Leadwork and Snatch Pin vein 80  
Chudleigh Twist 81-2, 89-90  
Cloth stitch 15-16  
Coarse pair 25  
    laying in 69, 76  
    weaving in 66, 76  
Coarse thread 11  
    crossing 30, 39  
Contracting braid along a horizontal line 99  
Cover cloths 8  
Crossing  
    braid over braid 47, 58-9  
    braid over rib 67  
    rib over braid 71  
    rib over rib 67  
    the coarse thread 30, 39
- Devon Cartwheel 88  
Divided leaf 98  
Dividing braid 68, 75  
Downrights 15  
Dressing the pillow 24
- Edge formation 35  
Edge pair 18, 25  
Equipment 8  
Extending braid along a horizontal or backward-sloping line 97-8, 105
- Fillings 59-62  
    Blossom and Leadwork 91  
    Blossom (Purl) 84, 91  
    Brick (Cushion) 72, 76  
    Devon Cartwheel 88  
    Four-Pin 50-2, 62  
    Four-Pin and Leadwork 91-2  
    Four-Pin Flower and Leadwork 85-8, 91  
    Jubilee 91  
    Pin and Stitch 71, 76  
    Purl-Pin Bars 53-6, 63  
    Trolley Net 53, 62, 76  
    Whole Stitch Block 82, 90  
Finishing 33-4  
Finishing braid at a point 95, 105  
Five-pin bud 48, 58  
Four-pin bud 46-7, 58  
Four-Pin filling 50-2, 62  
    variation with leadworks 91-2  
Four-Pin Flower and Leadwork filling 85-8, 91
- Half stitch 16-17  
Half-stitch braid 19, 112  
    setting up 32  
Hanging in new pairs 37-8  
    for later use 69, 75  
    in half stitch 29  
    in rib 66  
    in whole stitch 25-6  
    inside a purl edge 45-6  
Hitching a bobbin 12  
Hole in half-stitch braid 103  
Hole in whole-stitch braid 103
- Jubilee filling 91
- Knots  
    in half stitch 36-7  
    in whole stitch 35-6
- Ladder Trail 49-50  
    with alternate leadworks 82  
Leadworks 19
- Merging two ribs 96-7, 105  
Mounting lace  
    on fabric 107-8  
    on net 108
- Needlepin 9-10



- Pairs**  
 carried along edge of braid 61  
 hung in for later use 69  
 laid out for later use 101, 106  
 sewn in for a filling 32, 59  
 to remove 41-2  
 to remove in half-stitch braid 33  
 to remove in whole-stitch braid 26
- Pillow**  
 to dress 24  
 to make 8
- Pin and Stitch filling** 71, 76
- Pincushion** 10
- Pins** 10  
 setting 16, 35
- Pricker** 10
- Pricking** 11  
 a filling 61-2  
 board 10  
 card 10
- Purl edge**  
 left-hand purls 57  
 right-hand purls 44-5  
 setting up at a point 80, 89
- Purl-Pin Bars** 53-6, 63
- Purls** 57  
 left-hand 54  
 right-hand 55  
 sewing into a completed edge 58
- Removing pairs** 41-2  
 in half-stitch braid 33  
 in rib 75  
 in whole-stitch braid 26
- Rib** 65, 75  
 adding pairs 66  
 back-stitching 75, 101-2  
 changing pinhole side 66, 75  
 crossing over braid 71  
 crossing over rib 67  
 formation of plain side 75  
 merging two ribs 96-7, 105
- Runners** 15  
 tying 26, 38
- Scissors** 10
- Setting up**  
 at a point 37  
 at a point with a purl 80, 89  
 runners on left 32  
 runners on right 24-5  
 with eight pairs 44
- Sewings** 40  
 along a sewing edge 79  
 alternatives to needlepin 40  
 into a starting hole 50  
 into an edge for fillings 32, 59  
 out from filling 32, 61  
 out to finish braid 30-2  
 to carry pairs along an edge 61  
 to join two edges 48  
 top or raised 51
- Sliders** 10
- Snatch pin** 81
- Snatch-pin hole with leadwork** 94-5
- Tension** 17, 35
- Threads** 10  
 coarse 11  
 to lengthen or shorten 14
- Top (raised) sewings** 51, 61
- Trolley Net** 53, 62, 76
- Turning braid** 79, 89, 97, 101, 106
- Twisted vein** 26
- Tying the runners** 26, 38
- Veins**  
 Centre Leadwork and Snatch Pin 80  
 Chudleigh Twist 81-2, 89-90  
 Ladder Trail 49-50  
 Ladder Trail with Alternate Leadworks 82  
 Twisted 26  
 Windows 98
- Weaver's knot** 36
- Whole stitch** 15-16
- Whole-Stitch Block filling** 82, 90
- Whole-stitch braid** 18, 35  
 setting up 24-5
- Winding bobbins** 11
- Windows** 98
- Working along a sewing edge** 99, 106