

FINGER LOOP BRAIDING BOOK

August 2020



HL Deorwine aet Eaneleia

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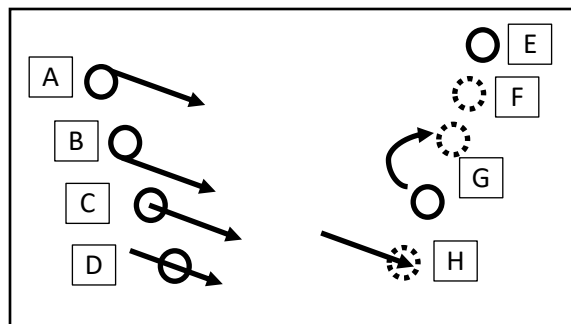
SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

A. Notes.

1. Figure notes.

LIF: Left Index Finger	RIF: Right Index Finger
LMF: Left Middle Finger	RMF: Right Middle Finger
LRF: Left Ring Finger	RRF: Right Ring Finger
LLF: Left Little Finger	RLF: Right Little Finger
LH: Left Hand	RH: Right Hand

2. Loop Manipulation.



A. Hook the top of the loop while going above the loop. This will put a twist in the loop during the transfer.

B. Hook the bottom of the loop while going below the loop. This will put a twist in the loop during the transfer.

C. Hook the bottom or top of the loop through the center of the loop. This will transfer the loop without putting a twist in it.

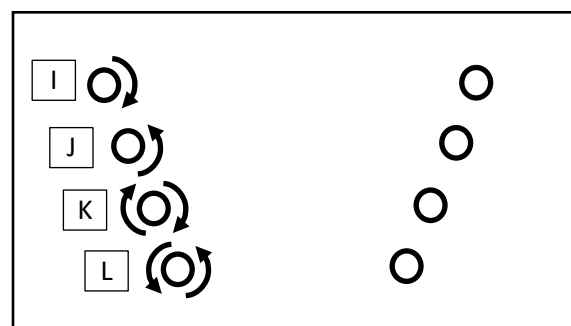
D. Bring the loop being transferred through the center of a loop.

E. Loop currently on this finger.

F. No loop currently on this finger.

G. Transfer the loop from one finger to the next.

H. End destination of the loop.

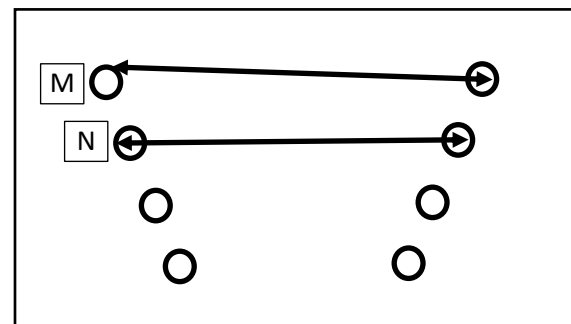


I. Rotate the loop 180 degrees clockwise.

J. Rotate the loop 180 degrees counterclockwise.

K. Rotate the loop 360 degrees clockwise.

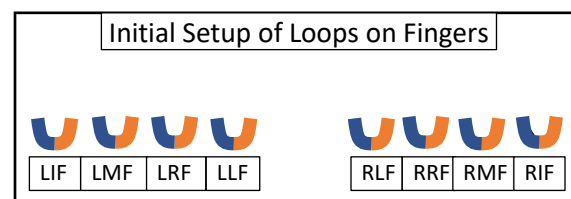
L. Rotate the loop 360 degrees counterclockwise.



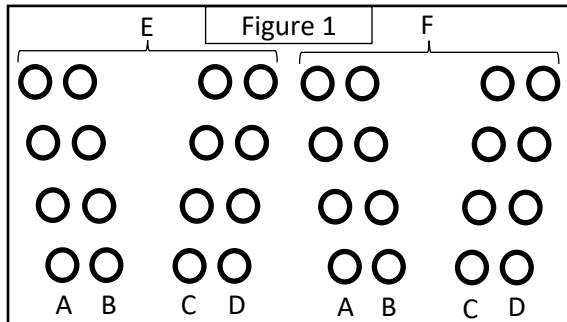
M. Exchange loops by moving the loop on the right hand over the loop on left hand and then hooking the top of the loop on the left hand and move it to the right hand. This will put twist on the loop that was on the left hand.

N. Exchange loops by moving the loop on the right hand over the loop on left hand and then hooking the bottom or top of the loop on the left hand through the center of the loop and move it to the right hand. This will not put twist on the loop that was on the left hand.

3. Initial setup of loops on fingers. Set loops on fingers with fingers pointed up and colors on sides as shown.



4. Positions of the loops when using more than one loop on a finger.



A. Column A is for loops placed on the inner part of the fingers of the left hand. Closer to the palm.

B. Column B is for loops placed on the outer part of the fingers of the left hand. Father away from the palm.

C. Column C is for loops placed on the outer part of the fingers of the right hand. Father away from the palm.

D. Column D is for loops placed on the inner part of the fingers of the right hand. Closer to the palm.

E. Positions of the loops before transfers.

F. Positions of the loops after transfers.

B. Glossary.

Finger Loop Braiding Methods:

V-Fell Method:

Method of doing finger loop braids where the palms of the hands are facing upwards and inwards, and the little finger is predominately used to go through the loops of the other hand to pick up the loop being transferred.

A-Fell Method:

Method of doing finger loop braids where the palms of the hands are facing upwards and inwards, and the index finger is predominately used to go through the loops of the same hand to pick up the loop being transferred.

Slentre Method:

Method of doing finger loop braids where the palms are facing downwards, and index finger goes thru the loops of the other hand to pick up the furthest loop.

Loop Transfer Terms:

Closed or Reversed or Crossed or Turned Transfer:

Hooking the loop from outside the loop to put a twist in the loop during transfer.

Open or Unreversed or Unturned Transfer:

Hooking the loop from inside the loop to transfer the loop without putting a twist in the loop.

Bow:

Term used to refer to loops in medieval manuscripts.

Notations for Fingers:

LA	LIF	Left Index Finger
LB	LMF	Left Middle Finger
LC	LRF	Left Ring Finger
LD	LLF	Left Little Finger
RA	RIF	Right Index Finger
RB	RMF	Right Middle Finger
RC	RRF	Right Ring Finger
RD	RLF	Right Little Finger

The first column is what most books use to notate fingers.

The second column is what I use here.

Twist:

S-Twist:



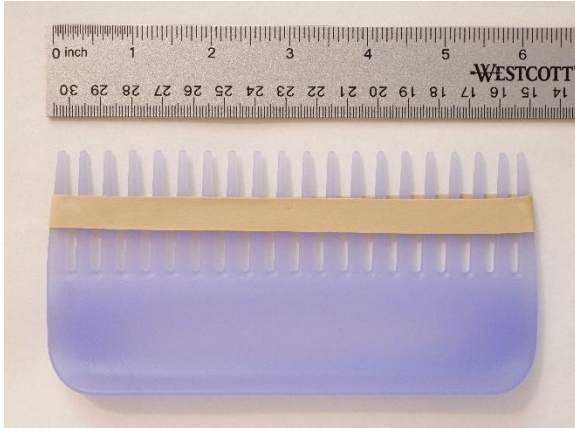
Z-Twist:



C. Equipment.

Not all these items will be needed, but they may help.

1. **Wide Tooth Comb.** When you want to take a break, you can put the loops of your braid over the teeth of the comb and then put rubber band over the teeth to keep the loops from falling off. It may take me a week or more to finish a long braid.



2. **Bag of Rubber Bands** to fit over above comb. #84; 3-1/2" x 1/2". They break often so you will need a bag.

3. **Small Clamp.** These can be used to anchor a braid to a table.



4. **Anchor, Velcro Strap.** This can be used to anchor to a post.



5. **Finger Loop Braid Anchor.** I made this finger loop braid with loops in it so it could be used as an anchor.

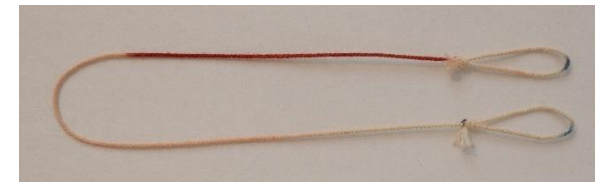


6. **S-Binder.** I like to use these to tie the starting end of braids to and then hook the S-Binder to an anchor. Sometimes I will have several projects under way and can switch back and forth between them.



7. **Kute for finger loops.** On long braids made with fine threads like 5/2 pearl cotton, they will wear out and break near the fingers before you are done. The kute can prevent that. They will also help prevent fine threads from cutting your fingers.

This one was made with 12/9 cotton rug/tapestry warp thread. I cut lengths of thread 18 inches long. I made marks on the thread 12 inches apart, 3 inches from each end. Then I folded over the ends at the mark and tied the loop with an overhand knot. Because of the length taken up by the knots the kute ended up around 11-1/2 inch long.



You may need longer kute for longer braids. On some braids the kute will creep around the finger as you braid, and one side will end up longer than the other side.

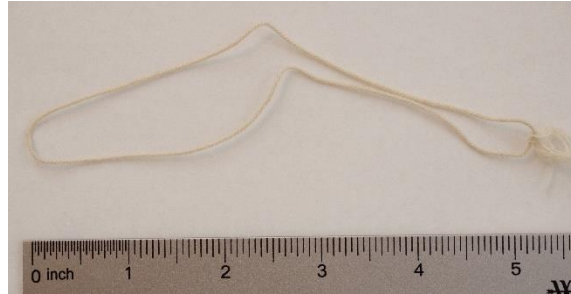
8. **Swivel Hook.** A few of braids in the manuscripts require that the braid be able to swivel as you are working them. This could help with that.



9. **White cotton dress gloves** worn with military dress uniforms. Before I started using the kute, I used these when working with fine thread to keep my hands from being cut.



10. **Loop of thread.** This can be used to fasten the end of a braid to an anchor.



11. **Scissors.**

12. **Tape Measure.**

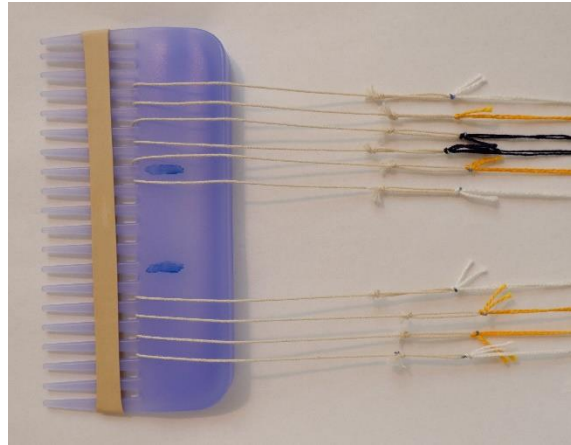
13. **Darning Needle.** Around 3 inches long.

D. Tips.

1. On long braids when instructions say to, moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees, your hands will not be able to move that far apart. In that case you can move forward to where the loops from the hands join and grab each set of loops and pull them apart to get the threads to set. When you do this, do it all the way to the end even when you are able to move your hands far enough apart to get an angle of 180 degrees. You will need to use the same method of setting the threads to whole way to keep the braid uniform.

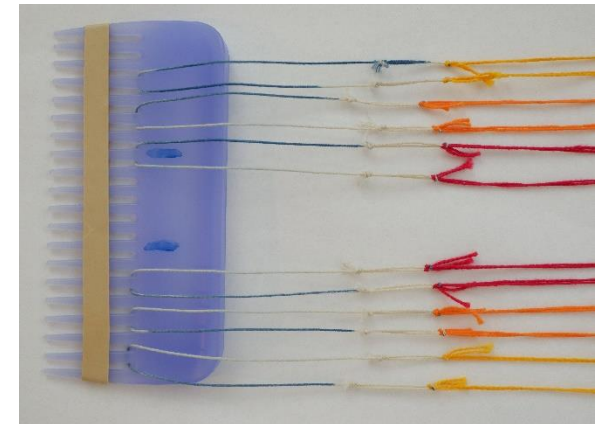
2. On closed or reversed transfers, it matters rather you hook the top of the loop or the bottom of the loop. The result on the braid will be different. Most of the time you will want to do it the same way throughout the braid. On a square braid if you hook the top of the loop during a transfer the bottom of the braid will be wider than the top of the braid and if you hooks the bottom of the loop during a transfer the top of the braid will be wider than the bottom of the braid. On a triangular braid you must hook the top of the loop during a transfer, if you hook the bottom of the loop the result will be a square braid.

3. If you want to use more than one thread on each side of the loop. The kute are useful for that. You can tie two thread to each loop on the kute, then you will only have one loop on the finger to manipulate instead of two.



4. Marking the kute with different colors can help you catch mistakes and prevent some from happening.

For flat braids I mark the top half of each kute and mark the highest loop on the left hand different from the rest. By marking the top half of each kute you can glance at the kute as you braid and see if you made the exchanges correctly. The highest loop on the left hand will be the first loop exchanged, by marking it differently than the rest you can tell when you have completed a cycle when it reaches it's starting position.



E. Sources.

Tollemache: Tollemache Book of Secrets

A 15th century household book belonging to Lady Catherine Tollemache. The original is privately owned by the Tollemache family. Contains directions for 64 braids.

Harleian: Harleian 2320 – Article 4, ff 52r-70v

A 15th century household book. Contains directions for 40 braids, with a 41st one left incomplete. The instructions are nearly (but not *exactly*) identical to Tollemache. The original is held by the British Library. It is available in digitized format at the [British Library Website](#).

Serene: Natura Exenterata: or Nature Unbowed

A 17th century book focusing primarily on medical extractions, it also includes sections on household arts. The book was purportedly authored by Aletheia Talbot Howard, Countess of Arundel, however individual sections are credited to additional authors. The section on braiding is attributed to Elizabeth Serene.

Excerpts from these manuscripts can be found at:

<http://silkewerk.com/braids/index.html>

F. References and useful sites.

Society for Creative Anachronism, Complete Anachronist #108, Fingerloop Braids.

Website: <https://fingerloop.org/>

Loopbraider

Youtube Channel:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_ahaKgDt cBGOctMYbpNaJQ

Video instructions on finger loop braiding.

Loop Braiding

Website: <https://loopbraider.com/>

Instructions and information on finger loop braiding.

Fingerloop Braids

Website: <http://silkewerk.com/braids/>

Instructions on finger loop braiding and excerpts from medieval manuscripts.

Known World Loop Manipulation

Facebook Group:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/KnownWorld LoopManipulation/>

Finger Loop Braiding

Facebook Group:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/130280887163825/>

The Braid Society

<https://thebraidsociety.wildapricot.org>

A Group based in the United Kingdom, with members from around the world. For people interested in braids and narrow bands, including tablet weaving, sprang, inkle weaving, lucet, ply-split braiding, kumihimo, and loop braiding.

F. Procedures.

1. Setup for Long Braids.

I did short threads on this one so it would fit in the camera frame, but normally I use this procedure when I make braids that start with loops that are 5 feet or longer.

Laying the threads across the combs during the setup helps prevent tangles when starting a braid. I was getting a lot of tangling at the start of long braids, so I came up with this method.

a. Clamp 2 small clamps to each of the 2 combs used for this procedure, so the combs will stand up.

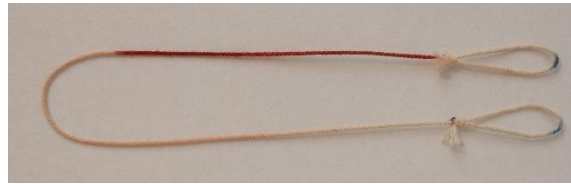


b. I put 5-pound bag of aquarium gravel on the ends of clamps holding up the comb that I will be putting the kutes on so the comb will not move as I straighten out the threads later. Use whatever method you can as long comb will be hard to move.

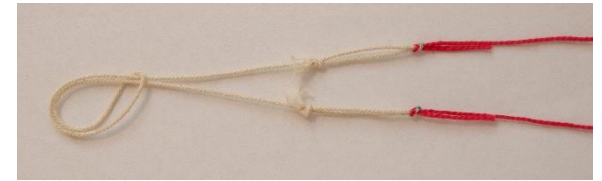
c. Cut threads to the length of the loops that you want. Cut one or two threads (depending on how many separate cords will need to be tied off) a foot longer than the other threads. These threads will be used to do the whipping at the start of the braid when the braid is completed.



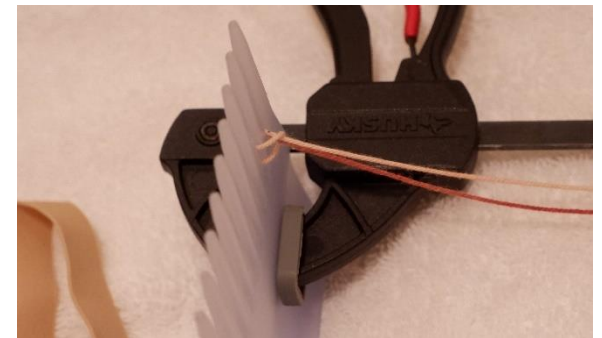
d. Tie the threads to the kute.



e. Even out the end of the loops on the kute. Then form a lark's head knot in the kute as shown.

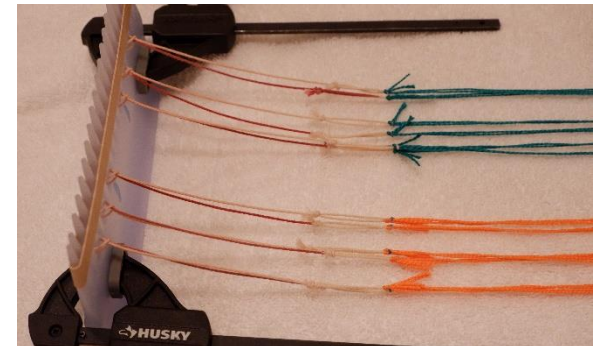


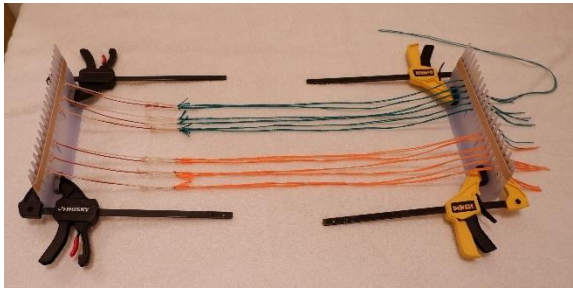
f. Put the lark's head knot over a prong of the comb as shown.



g. After looping the kute on the comb, put the threads from each side of the loop thru the space between two prongs of the other comb.

h. Repeat for each of the other kute.





i. The position of loops on fingers from top to bottom of picture:

Left Index Finger
Left Middle Finger
Left Ring Finger
Left Little Finger
Right Little Finger
Right Ring Finger
Right Middle Finger
Right Index Finger

j. Put a rubber band on each comb.

k. Pull the threads taunt and even and remove the comb at the end of the threads.



l. Cut off the end of the threads to make them even, except for the threads that are a foot longer.



m. As a group tie the thread ends to an S-binder.



n. Using the long threads tie a slip knot around the threads just above the knot.



o. Using the loop of the slip knot tie the knot shown below around the threads twice. This will help keep the threads from slipping off the S-binder.



p. Remove the clamps from the comb with the kutes.

q. Hook the S-binder to an anchor.



r. You are now ready to start braiding.

s. With palms facing up the loops on the left side of the comb are picked up with the left hand and the loops on the right side of the comb are picked up by the right hand.

t. As you are braiding you can put the loops and rubber band back on the comb when you want to take a break.

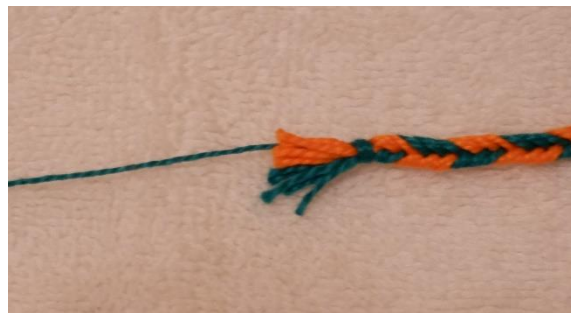


u. After you are done braiding cut one of the threads off the kute so it is long and then cut the other threads off the kute so they are short.



v. The long thread will be used to make the whipping.

w. Do the whippings on the working end of the braid and then trim the ends.

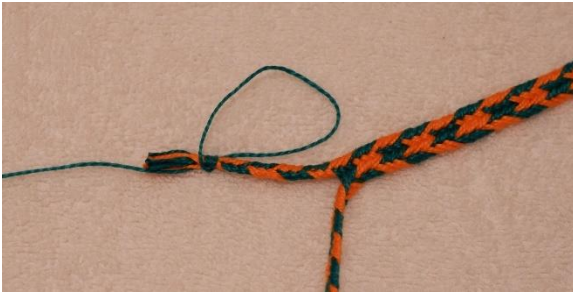


x. Untie the starting end of the braid from the S-Binder.



y. Trim back all the threads except for the long threads.

z. Using the long threads do the whippings on this end.



aa. Trim the end of the braid.



ab. The braid is complete.



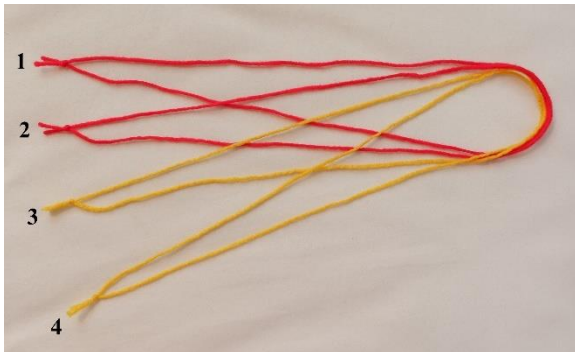
2. One Color Loop Setup for Short Braids.

I use this setup when using loops of one color to do short test braids.

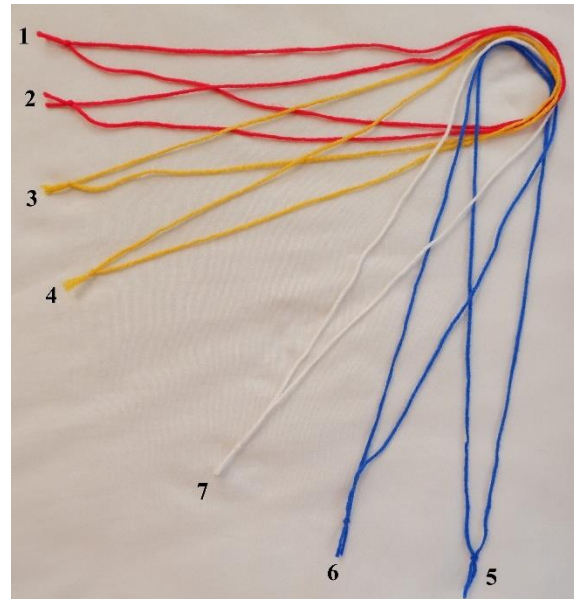
- a. Cut threads to the length of the loops that you want.
- b. Tie the ends of the first four loops together with an over hand knot.



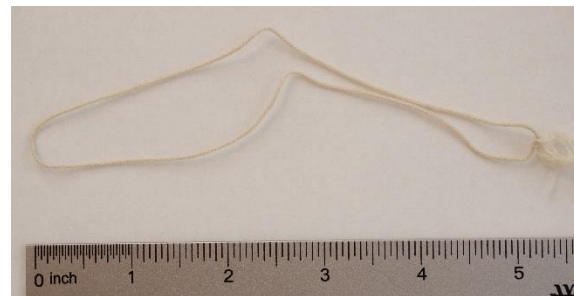
- c. Lay the loops on top of each other in the order shown below. These loops will start on the left hand.



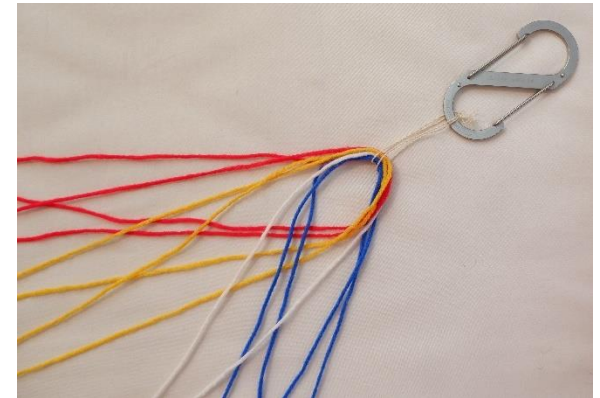
- d. Thread the next three loops through the first four loops one at a time in the order shown below and tie the ends together with an overhand knot. Do not thread these loops through each other. These three loops will start on the right hand.



- e. Cut a length of thread about a foot long and tie the ends together with an overhand knot to make an anchor loop.



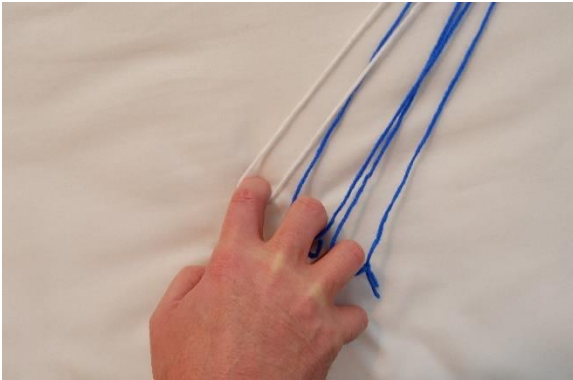
- f. Insert the anchor loop through the end of the braid's loops and attach to S-binder.



g. Pick up the first four loops from underneath with the left hand.



h. Pick up the last three loops from above with the right hand.



i. Hook the S-Clamp to an anchor and you are ready to start braiding.

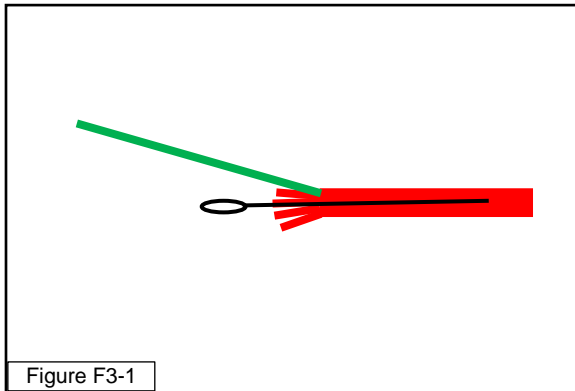


3. Tying off the ends of the braid, Method 1.

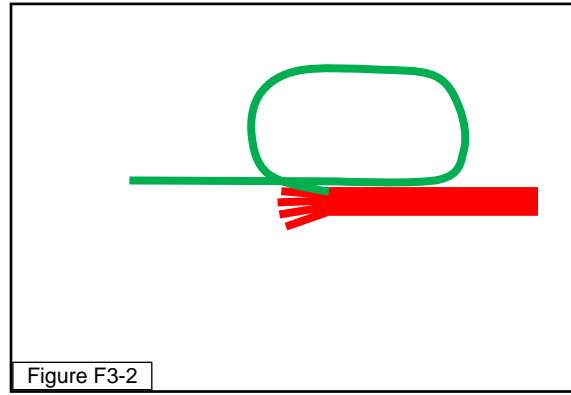
a. This method will anchor the whipping to the end of the braid, using one of the threads from the braid. If you use a normal whipping with a separate piece of yarn it could slip of the end of the braid.

a. Leave at least 8 inches of loops left after you stop braiding so you will have enough yarn left to do the whipping. Separate 1 strand of yarn to use as the whipping for the end of the braid and cut the other strands of yarn short at just over 1/2 inch. (Figure F3-1)

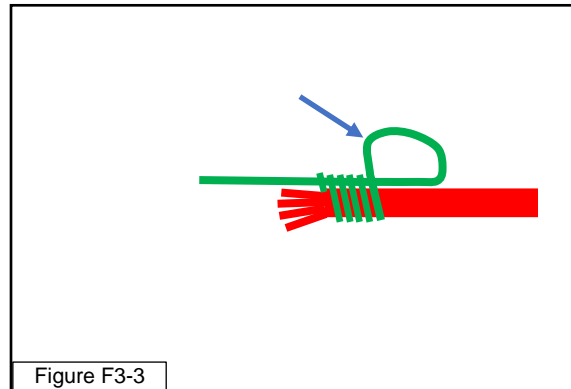
b. Inserting a darning needle down the center of the braid to stiffen the end will help while whipping the end of the braid. (Figure F3-1)



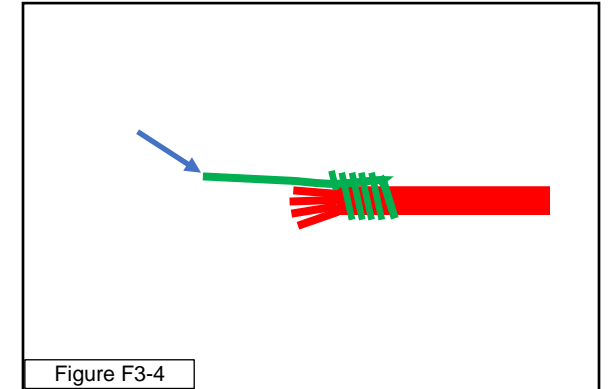
c. Use the long stand of yarn make a loop. (Figure F3-2)



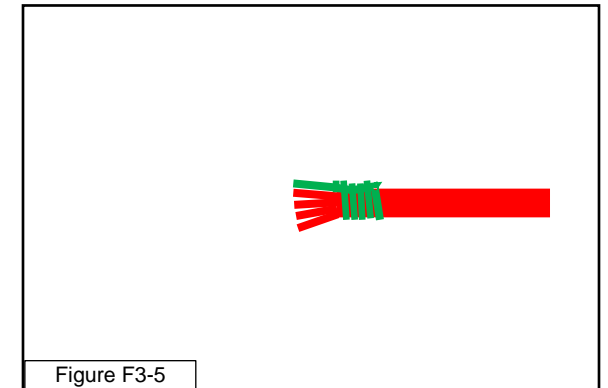
d. Grab the end of loop closest to the end of the braid and wrap it tightly around the end of the braid 4 or 5 times. (Figure F3-3)



e. Pull on the end of the strand of yarn used to make the whipping to tighten the whipping. Remove the needle and pull the end of the strand of yarn again to tighten the whipping. (Figure F3-4)



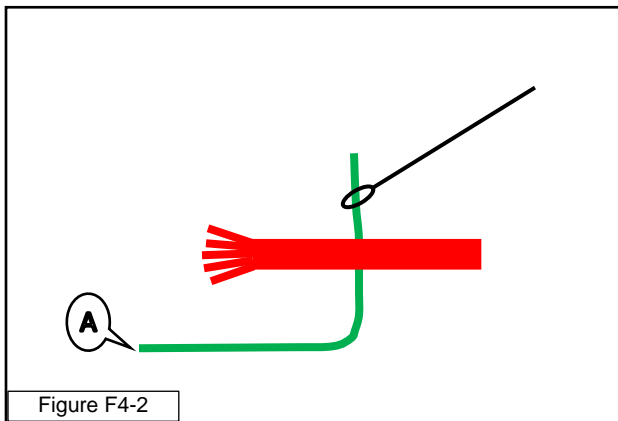
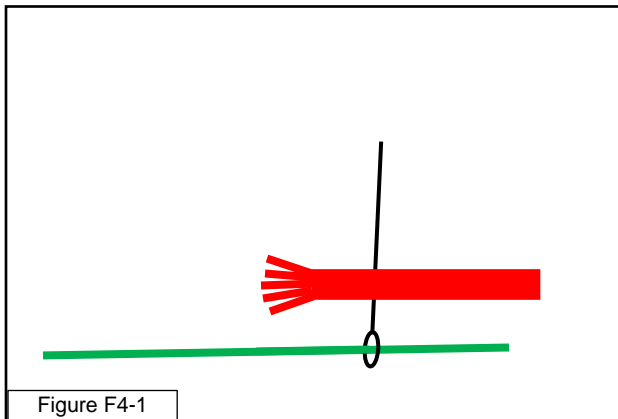
f. Cut off the ends of the strands of yarn at about 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch past the end of the whipping to even them up. (Figure F3-5)



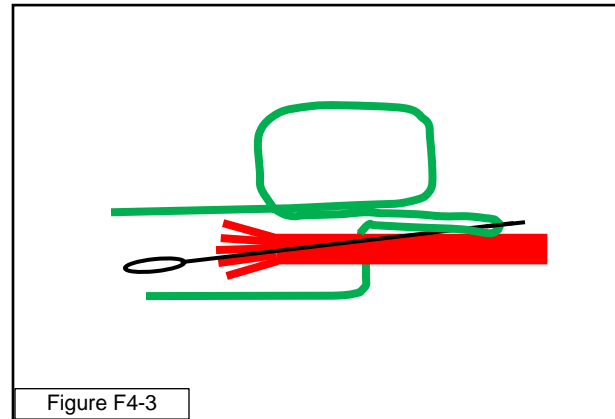
4. Tying off the ends of the braid, Method 2.

a. This method will anchor the whipping to the end of the braid, using a separate thread from the braid. If you use a normal whipping with a separate piece of yarn it could slip of the end of the braid.

b. Cut a length of yarn about a foot long and thread it through the eye of a darning needle. Pull the needle and yarn through the braid about 3/4" from the end of the braid. Leave the end of the yarn (A) just long enough so that it extends just past the end of braid. (Figures F4-1 and F4-2)

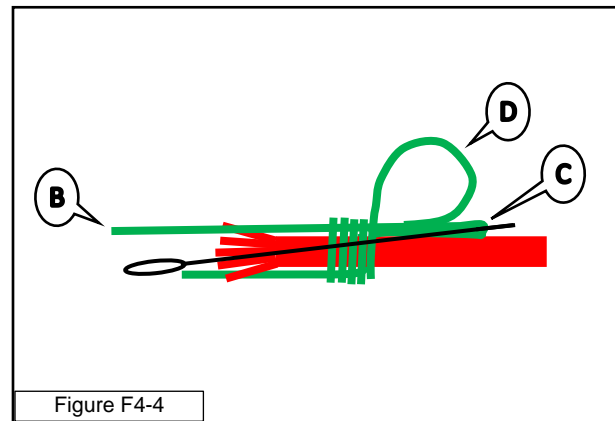


c. Remove the needle from the yarn and insert it through the center of the braid so that it emerges from the braid about an inch past where the yarn passes through the braid. (Figure F4-3)



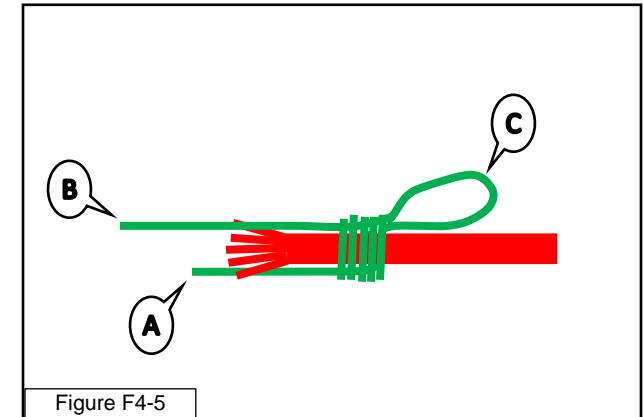
d. Loop the yarn around the pointed end of the needle and form a loop with the yarn. (Figure F4-3)

e. Grab the end of loop closest to the end of the braid and wrap it tightly around the end of the braid 4 or 5 times. The whipping should cover the spot where the yarn passes through the braid. (Figure F4-4)



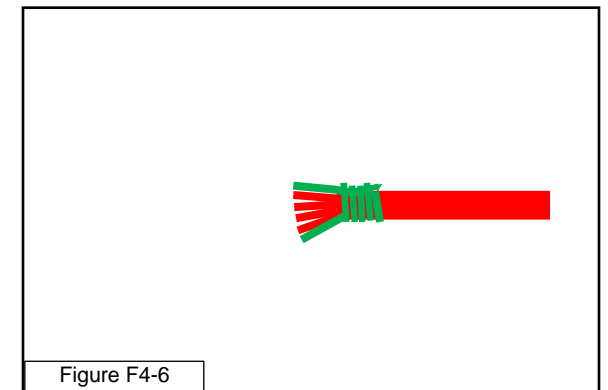
f. Pull on the end of the strand of yarn (B) to tighten the whipping and remove loop (D). Then remove the needle. (Figure F4-4)

g. Insert a finger in the loop of yarn (C) and pull on the loop and end of the strand of yarn (B) to tighten the whipping. Be careful not to pull the other end of the strand of yarn (A) through the whipping. (Figure F4-5)



h. Pull on the end of the strand of yarn (A) to remove the loop (C). (Figure F4-5)

i. Cut off the ends of the strands of yarn at about 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch past the end of the whipping to even them up. (Figure F4-6)



SECTION II: FINGER LOOP BRAIDS

A. Square Braids.



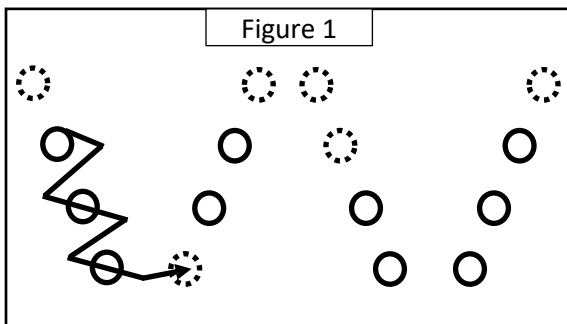
1. Sources:

Tollemache #3 (A lace common rownd of 5 bowys), 6 (A lace bastonne), 7 (A lace endentyd)

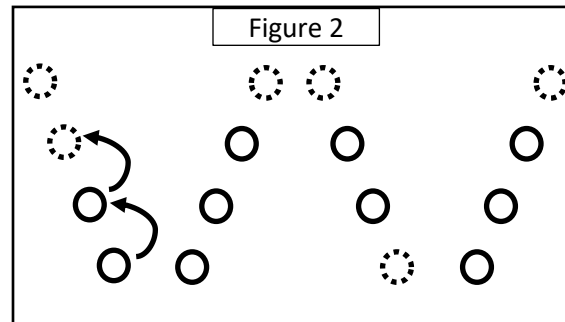
Harleian #3 (Round lace of v bowys), 5 (Lace baston), 7 (Lace endedent)

Serene #3 (A lace round of V bow), 6 (A lace bastuve of five bows)

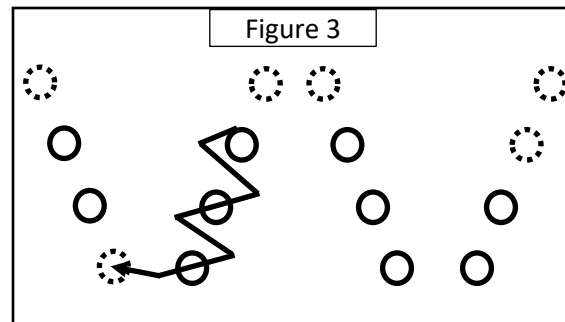
2. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loops on the LLF and the LRF and then over the top of the loop on the LMF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LMF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LMF back through the middle of the loops on the LRF and LLF. This will put a twist in the loop that will bind the upper and lower sides of the braid and create a square braid. (Figure 1)



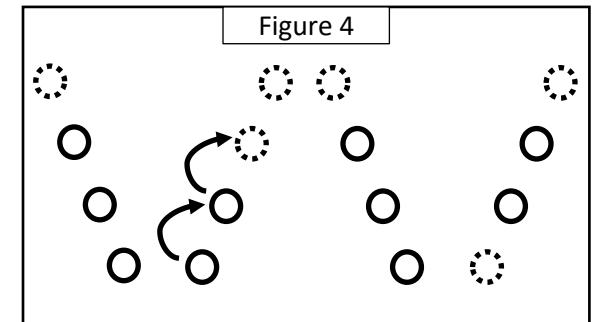
4. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



5. Pass the LLF through the middle of the loops on the RLF and the RRF and then over the top of the loop on the RMF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RMF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RMF back through the middle of the loops on the RRF and RLF. This will put a twist in the loop that will bind the upper and lower sides of the braid and create a square braid. (Figure 3)



6. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. Move the loop on the RLF to the RRF. (Figures 4)

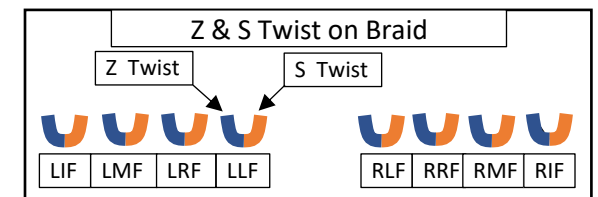


7. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

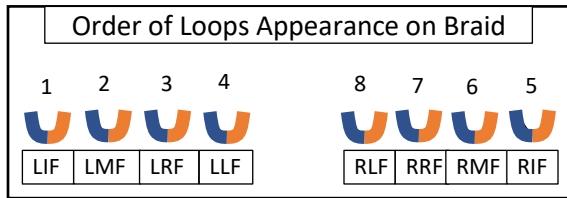
8. Return to para A-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

9. Notes:

a. To make a 3-foot-long braid start with 5-foot-long loops.



b. With palms facing up, the side of the loops on the left side will be the treads with a Z twist on the finished braid and the part of the loops on the right side will be the threads with a S twist on the finished braid.



c. Order of the loop's appearance on the finished braid.

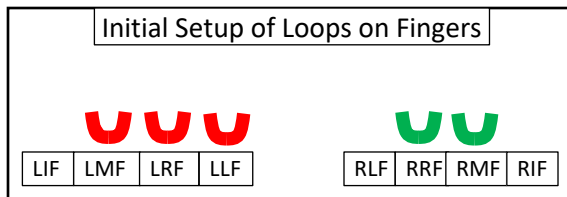
d. If you hook the top of the loop to turn the loop over during exchanges, as stated in these instructions, the bottom two rows will be larger than the top two rows. If you hook the bottom of the loop to turn the loop over during exchanges the top two rows will be larger than the bottom two rows.

e. The further you move the hands apart during the tightening of the braid the tighter the braid will be. Moving the hand apart by only 90 degrees instead of the full 180 degrees as in these instructions will make for a looser braid.

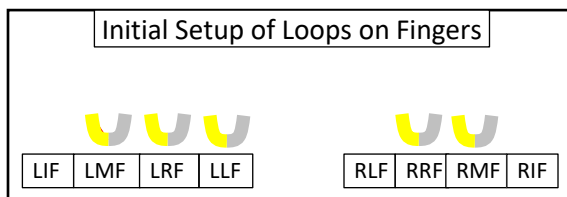
f. On square braids with an even number of loops, one side is smaller than the other 3 sides. The 2 sides on either side of the smallest side will be about twice as wide as the smallest side. And the side opposite the smallest side will be about 3 time wider than the smallest side.

A-A. Square Braids. Examples and Variations.

1. Square Braid of 5 Loops – Red, Green.

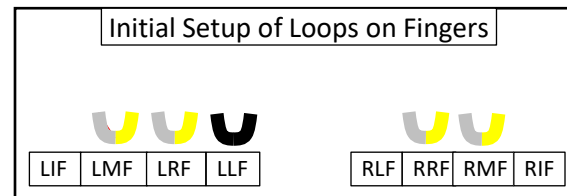


2. Square Braid of 5 Loops – Yellow, White.

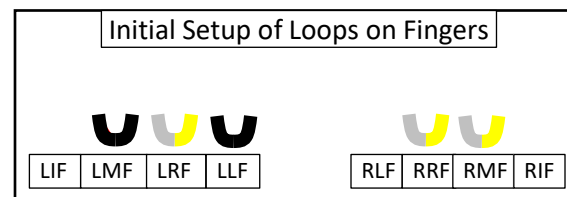


a. Sources: Lace baston.

3. Square Braid of 5 Loops – Yellow, White & 1 Black Loop.

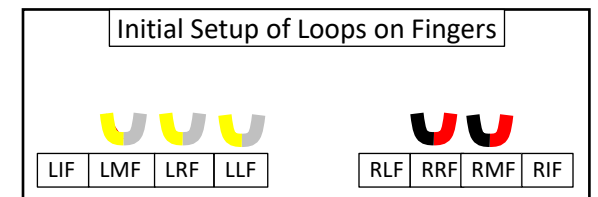


4. Square Braid of 5 Loops – Yellow, White & 2 Black Loops. (Tiger Tail Braid)

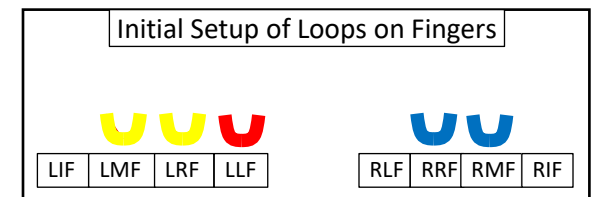


a. Sources: Combines lace baston and lace endented.

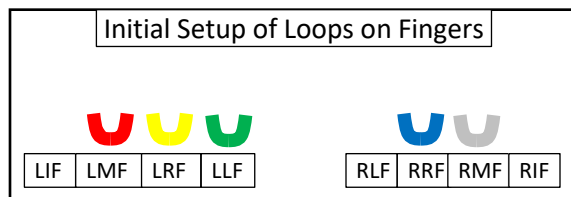
5. Square Braid of 5 Loops – 3 Yellow & White Loops and 2 Black & Red Loops.



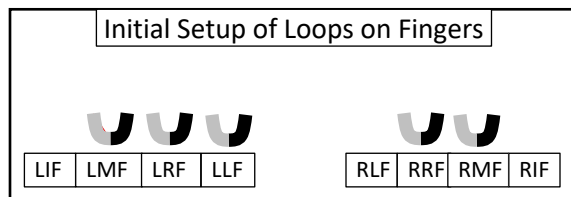
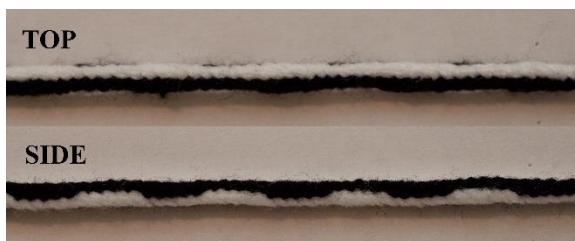
6. Square Braid of 5 Loops – 2 Yellow Loops & 1 Red Loop & 2 Blue Loops.



7. Square Braid of 5 Loops – Red, Yellow, Green, White, Blue.



8. Square Braid of 5 Loops – White, Black – Alternating Top and Bottom Pickup of Loops.

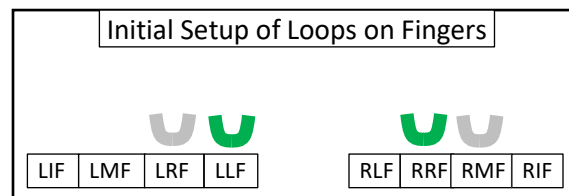
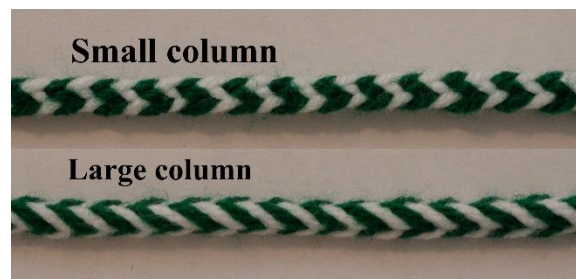


a. Same as normal instructions except that you alternate between doing one cycle by hooking the top of the loop during exchanges and next cycle by hooking the bottom of the loop during exchanges.

b. Mark the loop on the LMF so you can keep track of where that loop is. A cycle is complete when that loop has returned to its starting point.

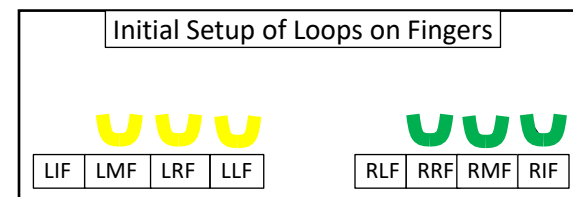
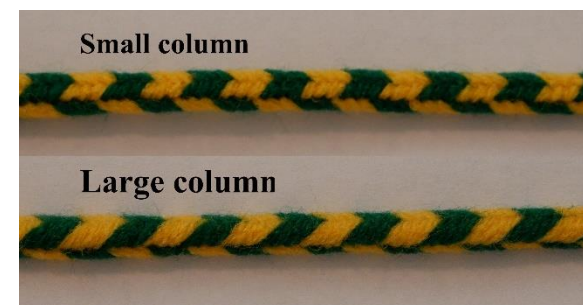
c. If you hook the top of the loop to turn the loop over during exchanges the bottom two rows will be larger than the top two rows. If you hook the bottom of the loop to turn the loop over during exchanges the top two rows will be larger than the bottom two rows.

9. Square Braid of 4 Loops – White, Green.



a. On square braids with an even number of loops, one side is smaller than the other 3 sides. The 2 sides on either side of the smallest side will be about twice as wide as the smallest side. And the side opposite the smallest side will be about 3 time wider than the smallest side. On the 4-loop braid this is because when you do the exchanges of loops you will go thru 1 loop on one side and 2 loops on the other side.

10. Square Braid of 6 Loops – Yellow, Green.



a. On square braids with an even number of loops, one side is smaller than the other 3 sides. The 2 sides on either side of the smallest side will be about twice as wide as the smallest side. And the side opposite the smallest side will be about 3 time wider than the smallest side. On the 6-loop braid this is because when you do the exchanges of loops you will go thru 2 loops on one side and 3 loops on the other side.

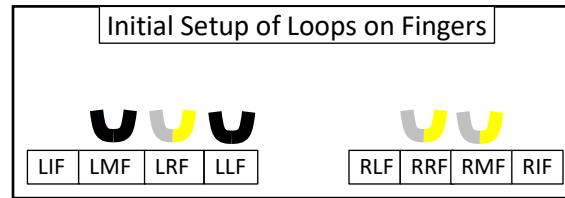
11. Square Braid of 5 Loops – Yellow, White & 2 Black Loops. (Tiger Tail Braid)



Top



Side



a. I wanted this braid thicker, so I used two threads on each side of the loops for a total of 20 thread. I used 5/2 pearl cotton. Started with 70" long loops to get 50 inches of finished braid.

b. About 10" of the loops got taken up to make the 50" of braid. So, 60" of the threads were used up to make the 50" of braid.



c. Over the course of making 50" of braid the loops crept from one side to the other by around 1". One side got about an inch shorter and the other side got about an inch longer.

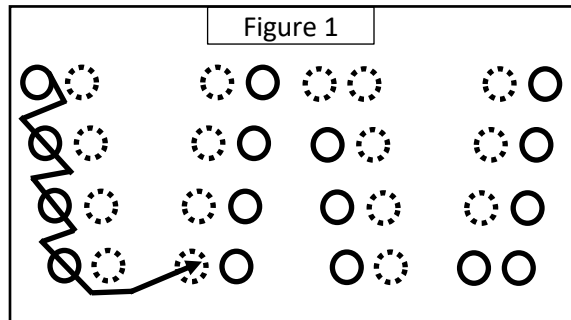
B. Square Braid of 8 Loops.



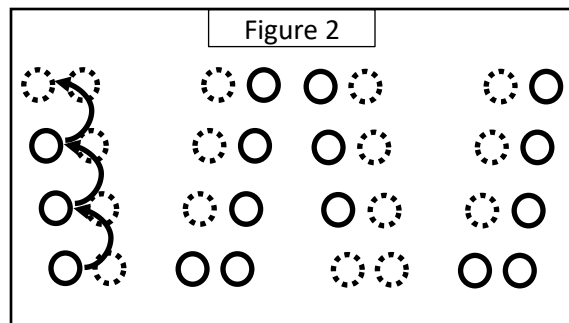
1. Sources:

Serene #14 (Lace daunce round)

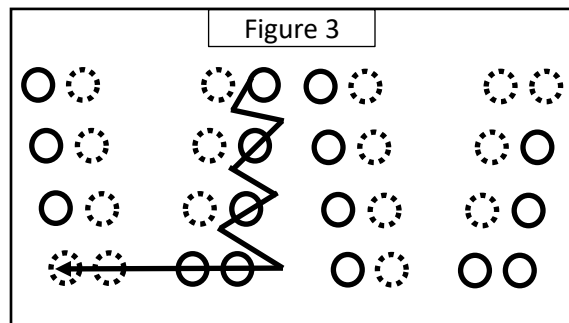
2. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loops on the LLF and the LRF and the LMF and then over the top of the loop on the LIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LIF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LIF back through the middle of the loops on the LMF and LRF and LLF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the RLF. This will put a twist in the loop that will bind the upper and lower sides of the braid on the left side. (Figure 1)



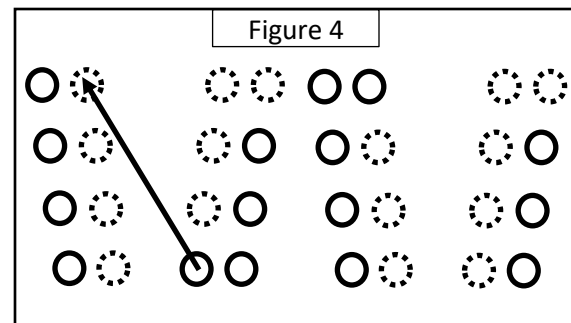
3. Move the loop on the LMF to the LIF. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



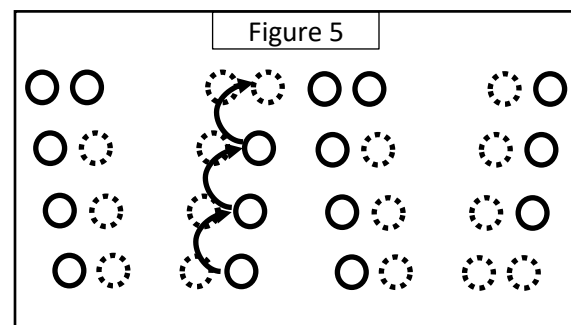
4. Pass the LLF through the middle of both loops on the RLF and the loop on the RRF and the RMF and then over the top of the loop on the RIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RIF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RIF back through the middle of the loops on the RMF and RRF and RLF. This will put a twist in the loop that will bind the upper and lower sides of the braid on the right side. (Figure 3)



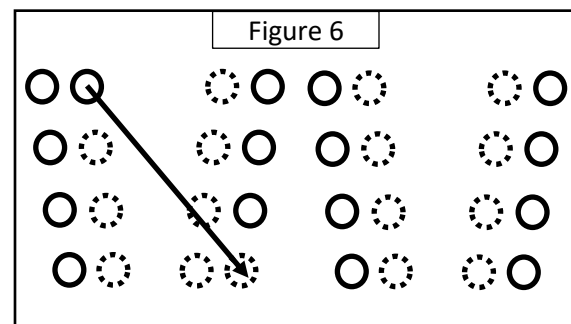
5. Move the outer loop on the RLF to the outer position on the LIF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the LIF. (Figure 4)



6. Move the loop on the RMF to the RIF. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. Move the loop on the RLF to the RRF. (Figure 5)



7. Move the outer loop on the LIF to the RLF. (Figure 6)

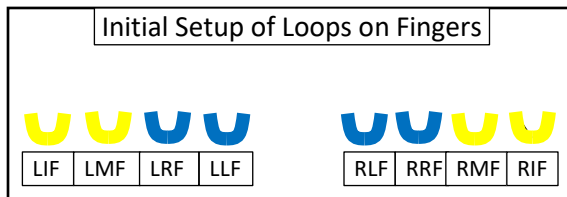


8. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

9. Return to para B-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

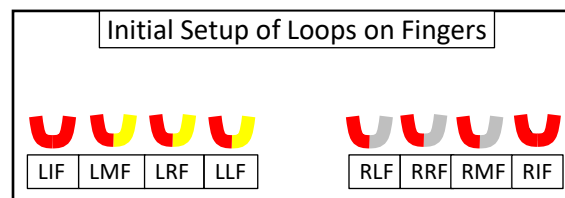
B-A. Square Braid of 8 Loops. Examples and Variations.

1. Square Braid of 8 Loops – Yellow, Blue.

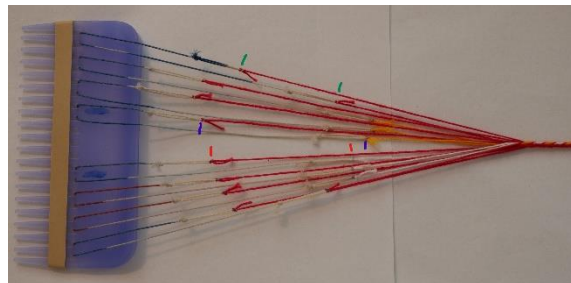


- Sources: Lace daunce round.
- Used 2 threads one each side of the loops.

2. Square Braid of 8 Loops – Red, Yellow, White.



- Used 1 thread on each side of the loops.
- Started with 5-foot loops. Braid ended being 45 inches long
- Over the course of making 45" of braid the loops crept from one side to the other by around 1-1/4". One side got about an inch shorter and the other side got about an inch longer.



C. Separate Upper and Lower Braids.



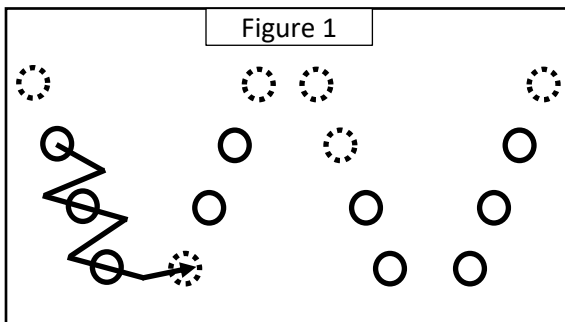
1. Sources:

Tollemache #4 (A opyn lace of 5 bowis)

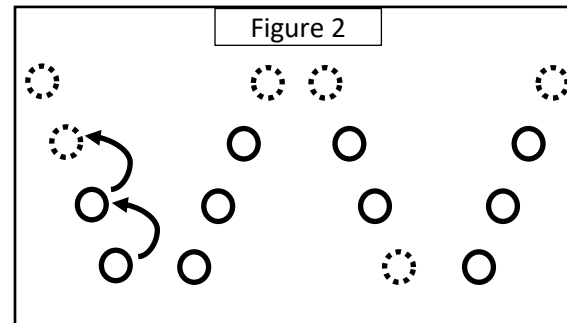
Harleian #6 (Open lace of v bowys)

Serene #4 (An open lace of V bows), 5
(Open lace of V bows of divers colours)

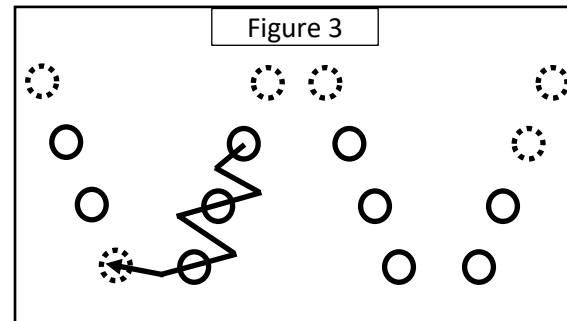
2. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loops on the LLF and the LRF and the LMF. Then hook the bottom of the loop on the LMF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LMF back through the middle of the loops on the LRF and LLF. This will transfer the loop without putting a twist in it and will lead to 2 separate braids. (Figure 1)



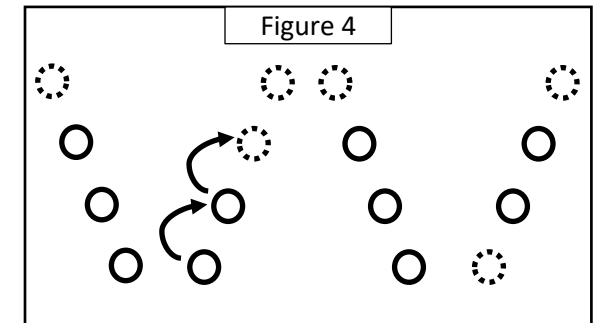
3. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



4. Pass the LLF through the middle of the loops on the RLF and the RRF and the RMF. Then hook the bottom of the loop on the RMF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RMF back through the middle of the loops on the RRF and RLF. This will transfer the loop without putting a twist in it and will lead to 2 separate braids. (Figure 3)



5. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. Move the loop on the RLF to the RRF. (Figure 4)



6. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

7. Return to para C-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

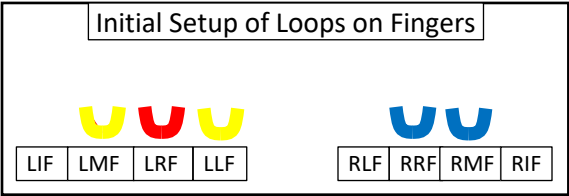
D. Making a loop in a braid.



1. Perform the steps in para (A) till you have the length of square braid that you want.
2. To start the loop, perform the steps in para (C) and repeat till you have the length of loop that you want.
3. To close the loop, perform the steps in para (A) and repeat till you have the length of square braid that you want.

D-A. Square Braids with Loops. Examples and Variations.

1. Square Braid of 5 Loops – 2 Yellow, 1 Red, 2 Blue.



E. Flat Braid of 5 Loops.



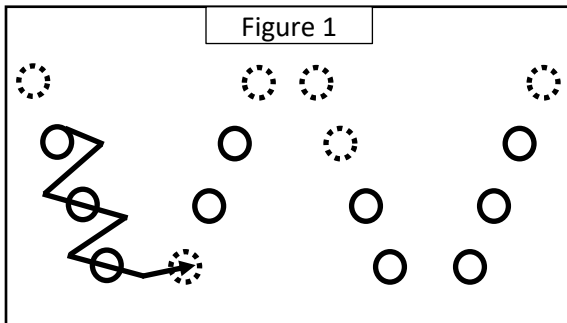
1. Sources: Adaptation of

Tollemache #11 (Lace piole), 12 (Lace daunce)

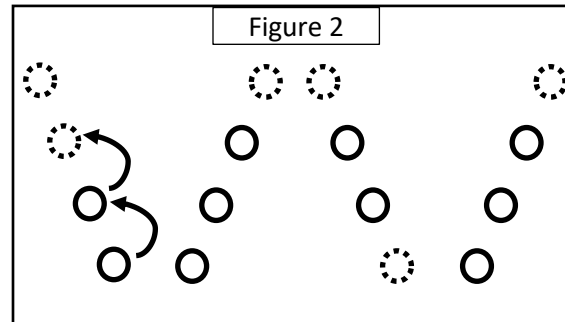
Harleian #15 (Lace piol), 14 (Lace dawnns)

Serene #15 (A lace piole)

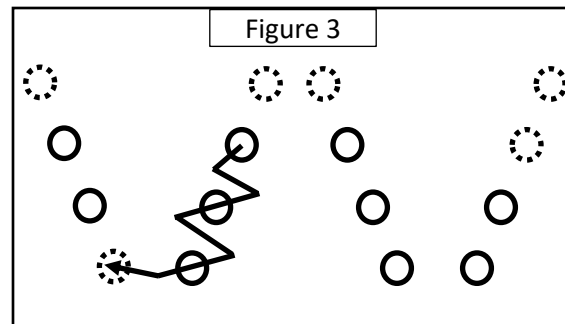
2. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loops on the LLF and the LRF and then over the top of the loop on the LMF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LMF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LMF back through the middle of the loops on the LRF and LLF. This will put a twist in the loop that will bind the upper and lower sides of the braid on the left side of the braid. (Figure 1)



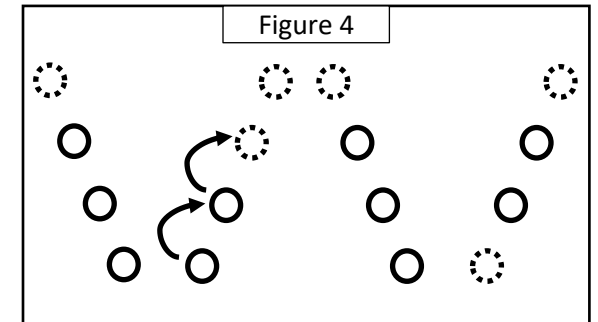
3. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



4. Pass the LLF through the middle of the loops on the RLF and the RRF and the RMF. Then hook the bottom of the loop on the RMF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RMF back through the middle of the loops on the RRF and RLF. This will transfer the loop without putting a twist in it, so the right side of the braid will not be joined. (Figure 3)



5. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. Move the loop on the RLF to the RRF. (Figure 4)



6. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

7. Return to para E-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

8. As you braid you can check to see if you have made a mistake. The left side of the braid should be joined, and right side should not be joined forming a C cross section.

9. After you are done, and the ends are tied off. You flatted the braid by holding the braid in your hands so the side that is not joined faces up, forming U cross section, and pulling the 2 sides of the braid apart. You repeat this process along the length of the braid until it lies flat and the width of the braid is uniform.

10. Notes:

a. You will need to do short test braids to figure out how tight to pull the threads when you use different size or number of threads per loop.

b. When I used one thread per loop, if I pulled too tight, it would be hard to flatten the braid when finished. I would pull the loops at a 90-degree angle and just tight enough to seat the threads.

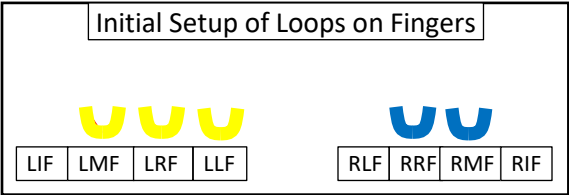
c. When I started using two threads per loops, I found that it was better to pull the loops at a 180-degree angle and pull them tighter. The two threads per loops made it easier to flatten the braid when finished.

d. So far, I think it is best to use two threads per loop when using small threads. And when used when using larger yarns, it works better to use one per loop.

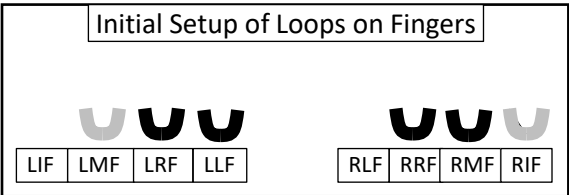
e. The more loops that you use to make a flat braid, the wider it will be.

E-A. Flat Braids. Examples and Variations.

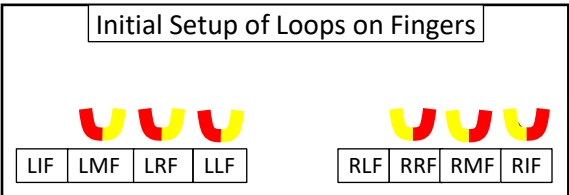
1. Flat Braid of 5 Loops – 3 Yellow, 2 Blue.



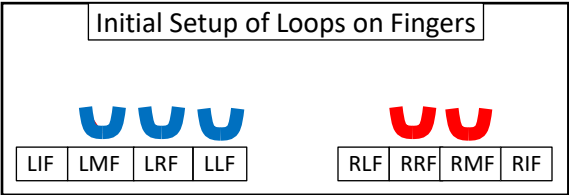
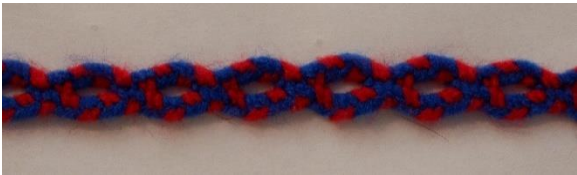
2. Flat Braid of 6 Loops – 4 Black, 2 White.



3. Flat Braid of 6 Loops – Red & Yellow Loops.

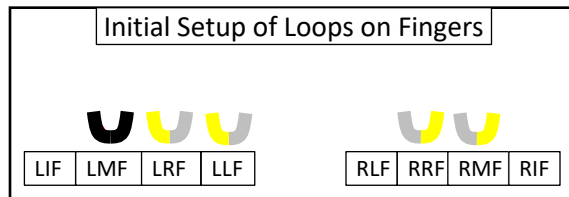


4. Flat Braid of 5 Loops – 3 Blue, 2 Red.



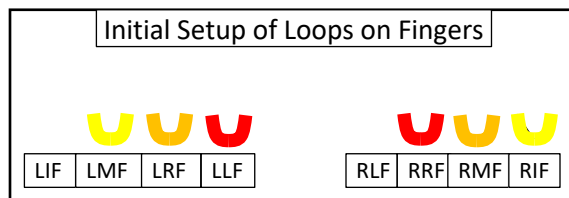
a. Did one cycle of a flat braid and one cycle of Split Braid and then repeated.

5. Flat Braid of 5 Loops – Black & Yellow/White Loops.

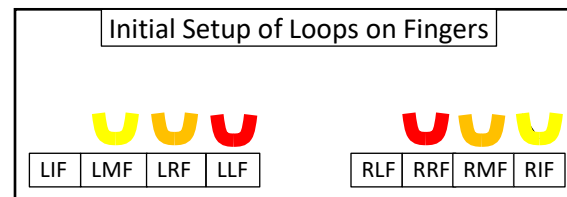
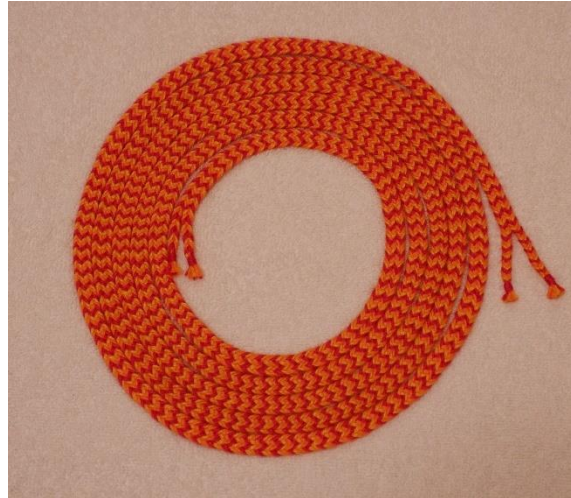


a. Used two threads on each side of the loops, for a total of 20 thread in the braid. Used 5/2 pearl cotton. The braid was 43" long.

6. Flat Braid of 6 Loops – 3 thread per side – Yellow, Orange, Red Loops.



7. Flat Braid of 6 Loops – 2 threads per side – Yellow, Orange, Red Loops.



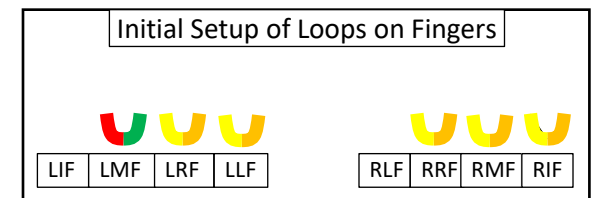
a. The loops started out 140" long, not including tie downs. Loop and braid were 122" long when braid was finished. About 9" of loop got used up to make 113" braid.

b. Started 12 July, finished 6 Aug 2020.

c. The finished braid was 113" long.

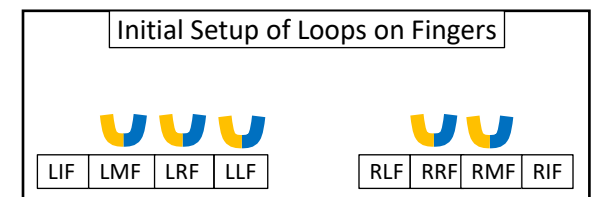
d. The braid was made with 5/2 pearl cotton.

6. Flat Braid of 6 Loops – 2 thread per side – Yellow/Orange, Red/Green Loops.



a. Same instructions as above except that for para E-2 I did a 360 degree turn to keep the same colors on each side of the braid.

7. Flat Braid of 5 Loops – 2 threads per side – Orange/Blue Loops.



a. Same instructions as above except that for para E-2 I did a 360 degree turn to keep the same colors on each side of the braid.

b. This braid had a twist in it. I had to block it by soaking it in hot water and then squeezing the water out and laying it on a towel to dry. That got most of the twist out.

F. Flat Braid of 8 Loops.



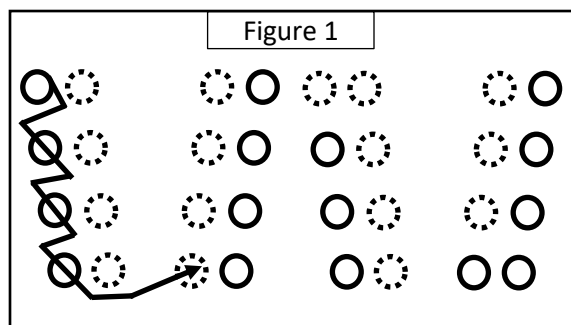
1. Sources:

Tollemache #11 (Lace piole), 12 (Lace daunce)

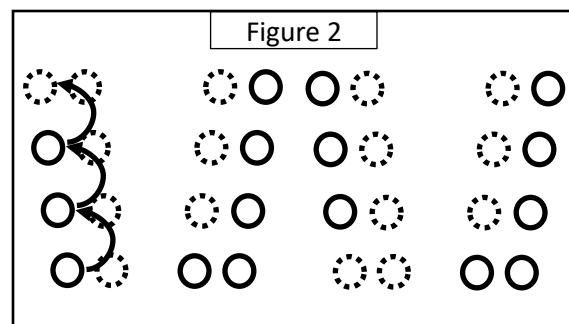
Harleian #15 (Lace piol), 14 (Lace dawns)

Serene #15 (A lace piole)

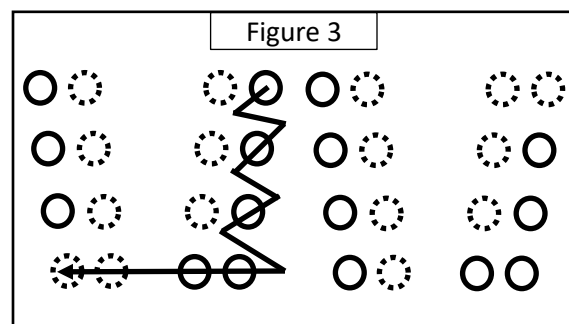
2. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loops on the LLF and the LRF and the LMF and then over the top of the loop on the LIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LIF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LIF back through the middle of the loops on the LMF and LRF and LLF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the RLF. This will put a twist in the loop that will bind the upper and lower sides of the braid on the left side. (Figure 1)



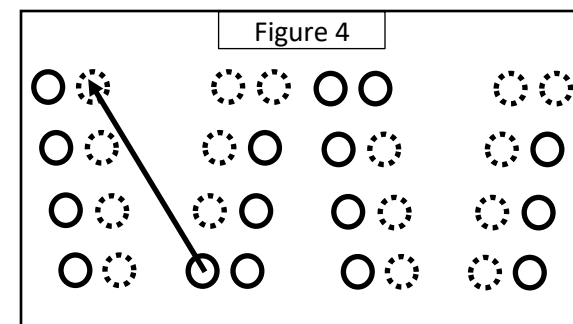
3. Move the loop on the LMF to the LIF. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



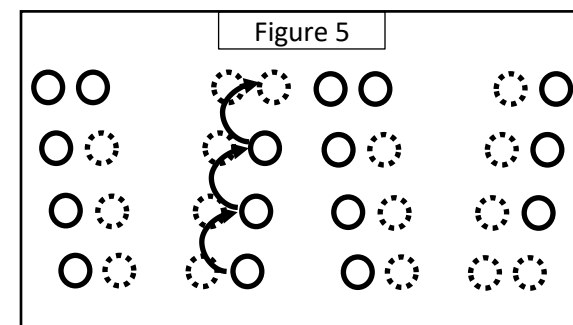
4. Pass the LLF through the middle of both loops on the RLF and the loop on the RRF and the RMF and the RIF. Then hook the bottom of the loop on the RIF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RIF back through the middle of the loops on the RMF and RRF and RLF. This will transfer the loop without putting a twist in it, so the right side of the braid will not be joined. (Figure 3)



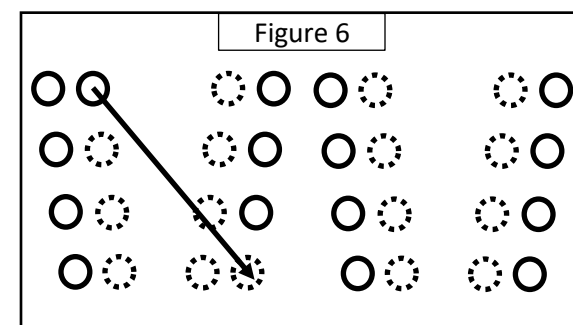
5. Move the outer loop on the RLF to the outer position on the LIF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the LIF. (Figure 4)



6. Move the loop on the RMF to the RIF. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. Move the loop on the RLF to the RRF. (Figure 5)



7. Move the outer loop on the LIF to the RLF. (Figure 6)

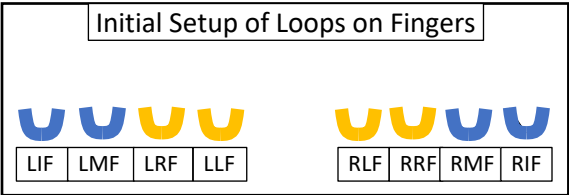


8. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

9. Return to para F-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

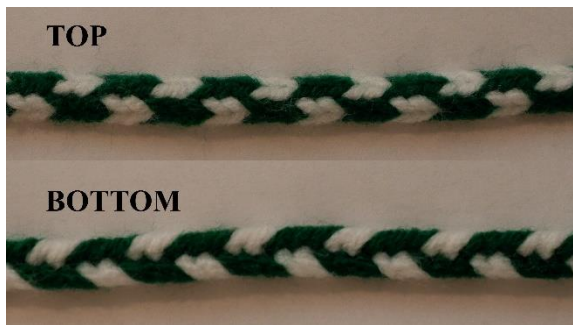
F-A. Flat Braid of 8 Loops. Examples and Variations.

1. Flat Braid of 8 Loops – Blue, Yellow



a. Used 2 threads on each side of the loops. Used 5/2 pearl cotton.

G. Triangular Braid of 5 Loops.



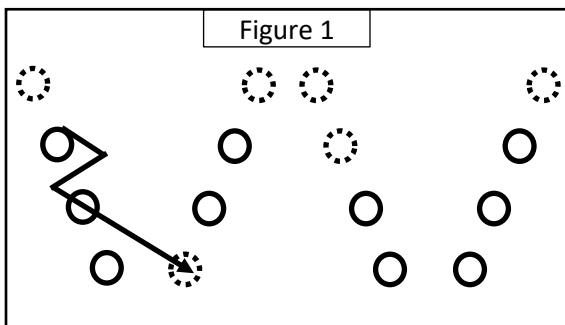
1. Sources:

Tollemache #2 (A brod lace of 5 bowys)

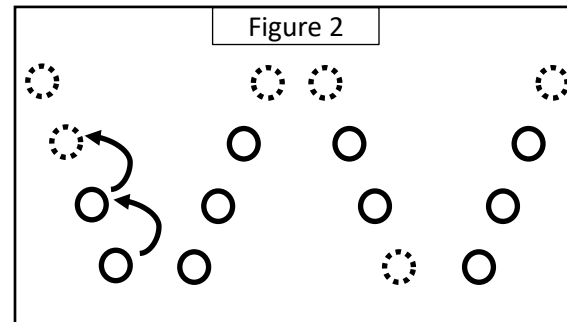
Harleian #2 (Brode lace of v bowes)

Serene #2 (A broad lace of V bowys)

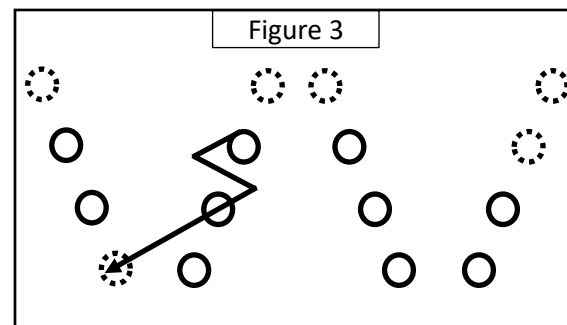
2. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loop on the LRF and then over the top of the loop on the LMF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LMF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LMF back through the middle of the loop on the LRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 1)



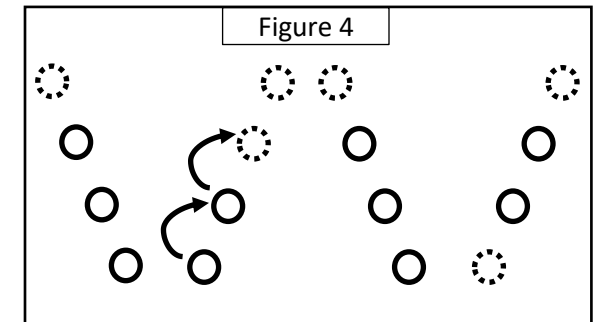
3. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



4. Pass the LLF through the middle of the loop on the RRF and then over the top of the loop on the RMF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RMF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RMF back through the middle of the loop on the RRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 3)



5. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. Move the loop on the RLF to the RRF. (Figures 4)

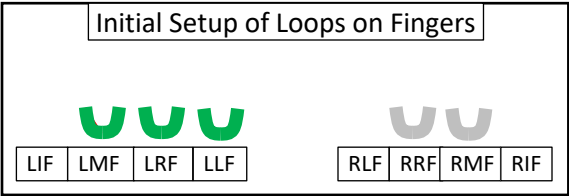
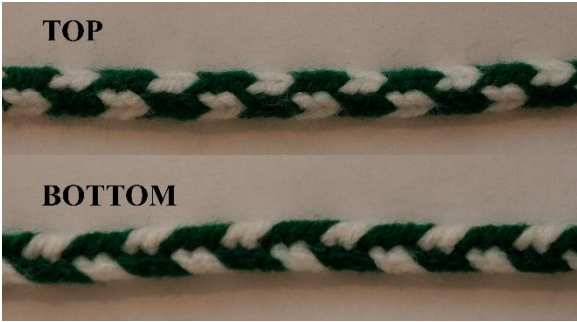


6. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

7. Return to para G-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

G-A. Triangular Braid of 5 Loops. Examples and Variations.

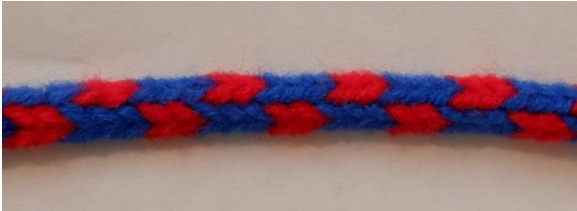
1. Triangular Braid of 5 Loops – 3 Green, 2 White.



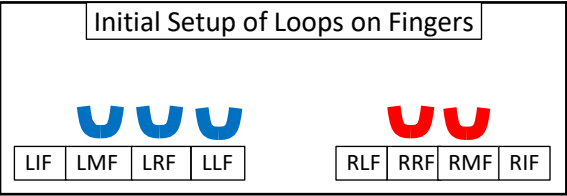
2. Triangular Braid of 5 Loops – 3 Blue, 2 Red.



Top of loop hooked for twist.



Bottom of loop hooked for twist.



- a. This braid was a test to see what would happen if you hooked the bottom of the loop to put a twist in the loop instead of hooking the top of the loop as stated in the instructions.
- b. The first part of the braid was done by hooking the top of the loop to get the twist as stated in the instructions. Then I did two cycles of the square braid to separate the two parts. Then the last part of the braid was done by hooking the bottom of the loop to get the twist.
- c. Hooking the bottom of the loop to get the twist does not work. The top of the braid did not close-up to form a triangle.

H. Triangular Braid of 7 Loops.



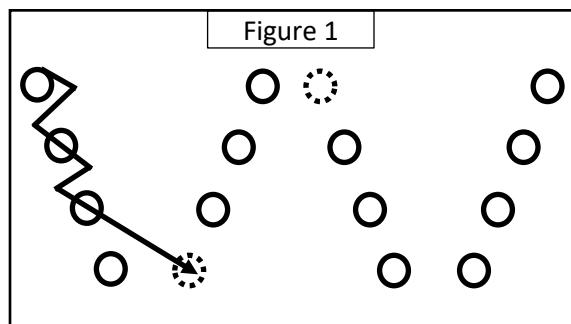
1. Sources: Adaptation of

Tollemache #2 (A brod lace of 5 bowys)

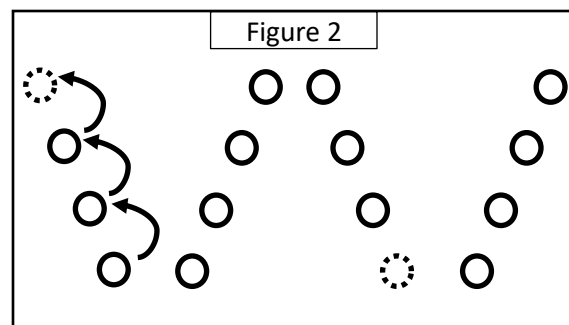
Harleian #2 (Brode lace of v bowes)

Serene #2 (A broad lace of V bows)

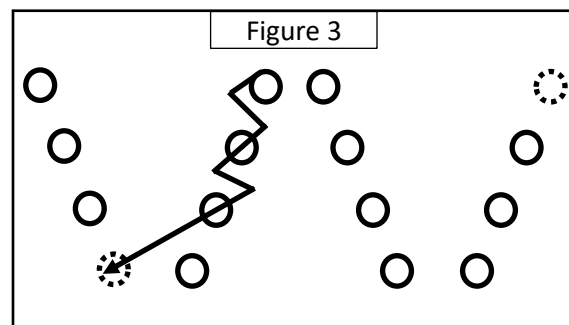
2. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loops on the LRF and the LMF and then over the top of the loop on the LIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LIF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LIF back through the middle of the loops on the LMF and LRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 1)



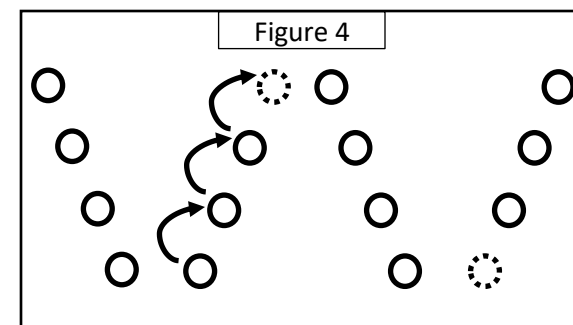
3. Move the loop on the LMF to the LIF. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



4. Pass the LLF through the middle of the loops on the RRF and the RMF and then over the top of the loop on the RIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RIF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RIF back through the middle of the loops on the RMF and RRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 3)



5. Move the loop on the RMF to the RIF. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. Move the loop on the RLF to the RRF. (Figures 4)



6. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

7. Return to para H-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

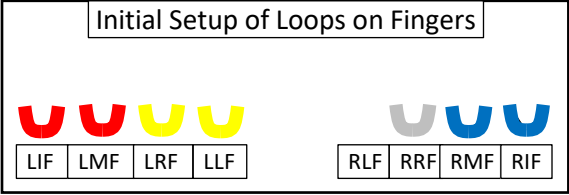
H-A. Triangular Braid of 7 Loops. Examples and Variations.

1. Triangular Braid of 7 Loops – Red, Yellow, Blue, White.

Top



Bottom



I. Triangular Braid of 8 Loops.

Top



Bottom



1. Sources: Adaptation of

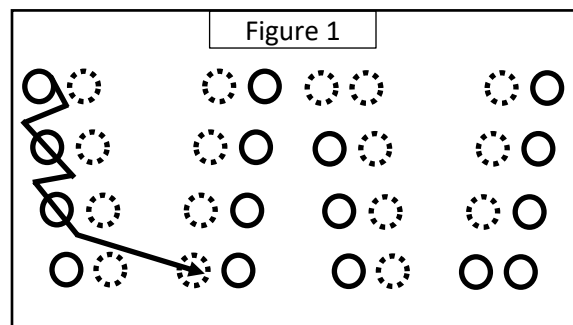
Tollemache #2 (A brod lace of 5

bowys)

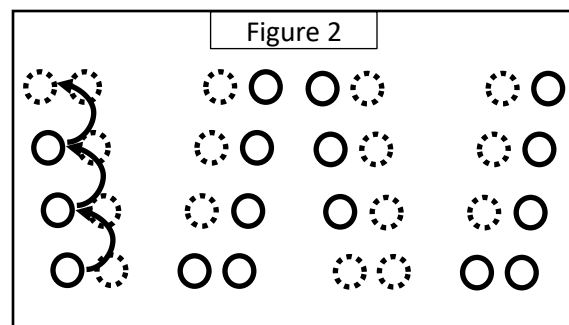
Harleian #2 (Brode lace of v bowes)

Serene #2 (A broad lace of V bows)

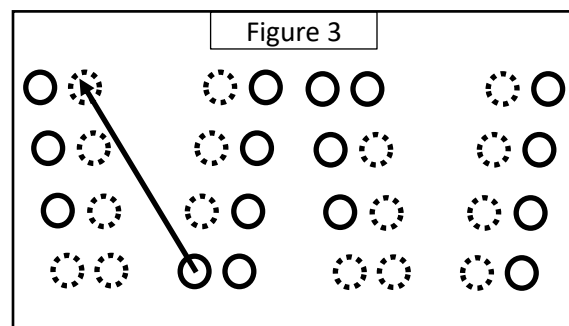
2. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loops on the LRF and the LMF and then over the top of the loop on the LIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LIF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LIF back through the middle of the loops on the LMF and LRF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the RLF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 1)



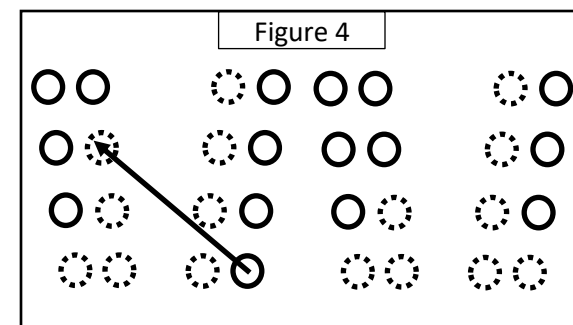
3. Move the loop on the LMF to the LIF. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



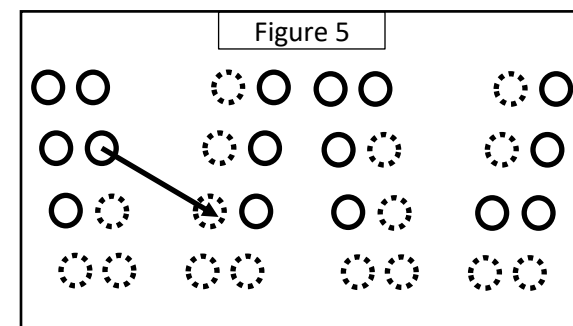
4. Move the loop on the outer position of the RLF to the outer position on the LIF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the LIF. (Figure 3)



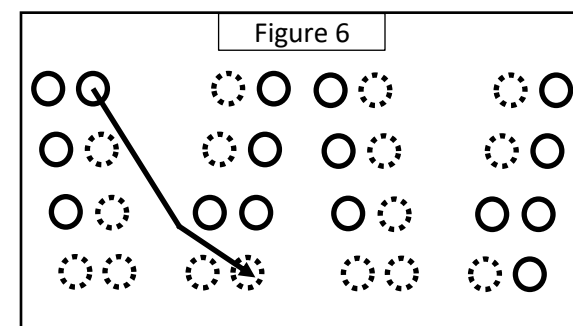
5. Move the loop on the RLF to the outer position on the LMF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the LMF. (Figure 4)



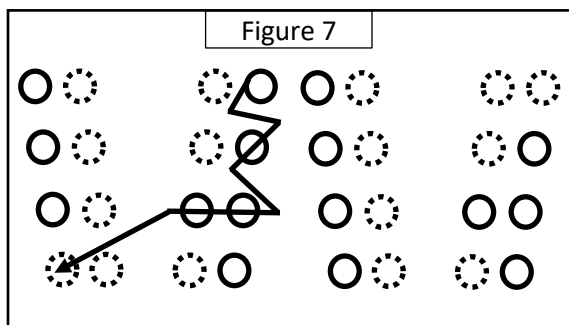
6. Move the loop on the outer position of the LMF to the outer position on the RRF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the RRF. (Figure 5)



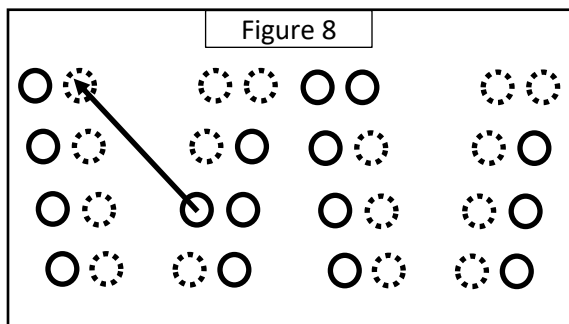
7. Move the loop on the outer position of the LIF to the RLF. (Figure 6)



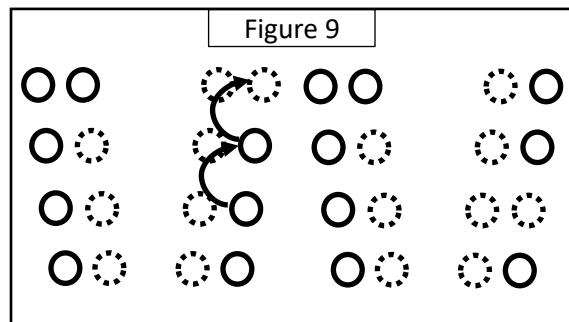
8. Pass the LLF through the middle of both loops on the RRF and the loop on the RMF and then over the top of the loop on the RIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RIF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RIF back through the middle of the loops on the RMF and RRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 7)



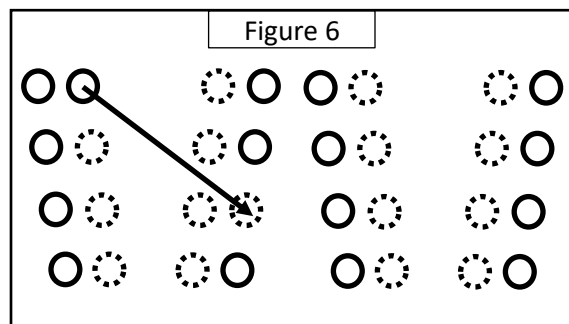
9. Move the outer loop on the RRF to the outer position on the LIF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the LIF. (Figure 8)



10. Move the loop on the RMF to the RIF. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. (Figure 9)



11. Move the outer loop on the LIF to the RRF. (Figure 6)



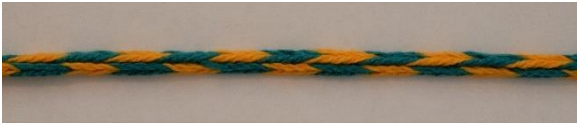
12. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

13. Return to para I-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

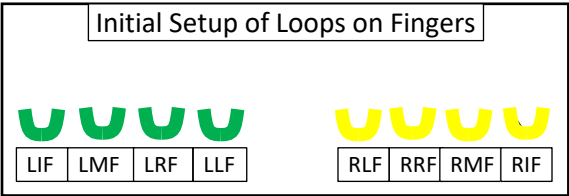
I-A.Triangular Braid of 8 Loops. Examples and Variations.

1. Triangular Braid of 8 Loops – Green, Yellow.

Top



Bottom



J. D-Shaped Braid of 7 Loops.

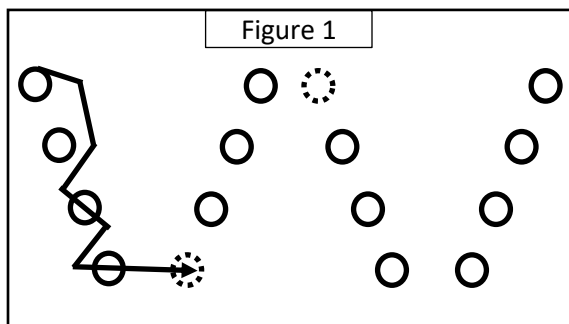
Top



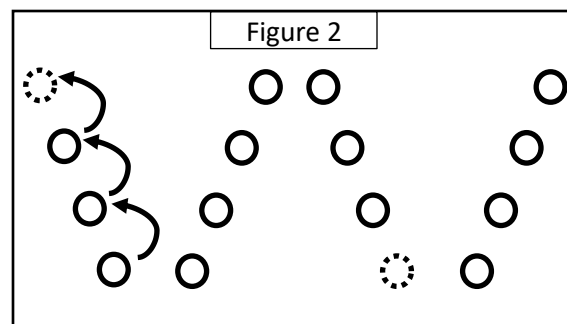
Bottom



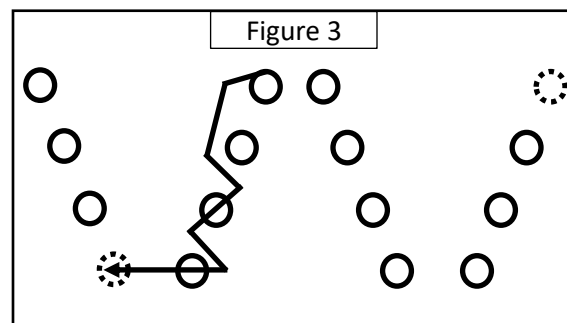
1. Pass the RLF through the middle of the loops on the LLF and the LRF and then over the top of the loop on the LIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LIF with the RLF and bring the loop that was on the LIF back through the middle of the loops on the LRF and LLF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 1)



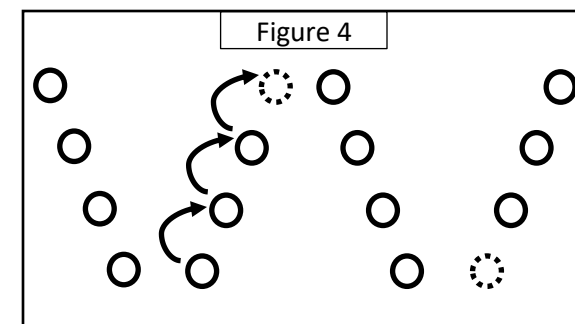
2. Move the loop on the LMF to the LIF. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



3. Pass the LLF through the middle of the loops on the RLF and the RRF and then over the top of the loop on the RIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RIF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RIF back through the middle of the loops on the RRF and RLF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 3)



4. Move the loop on the RMF to the RIF. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. Move the loop on the RLF to the RRF. (Figures 4)



5. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

6. Return to para J-1 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

7. Notes.

a. When I did a braid with the loops unreversed, I noticed no difference between it and a braid with the loops reversed when both sides of the loops were the same colors.

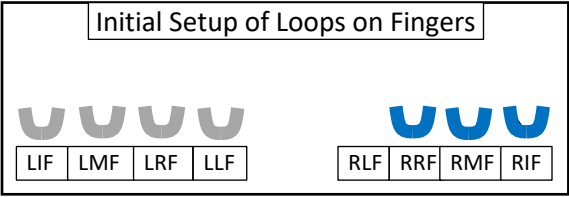
J-A. D-Shaped Braid of 7 Loops. Examples and Variations.

1. D-Shaped Braid of 7 Loops – 4 White, 3 Blue.

Top



Bottom



7. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

8. Return to para K-1 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

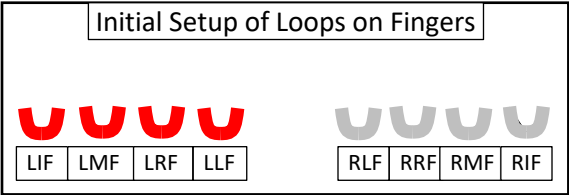
K-A. D-Shaped Braid of 8 Loops. Examples and Variations.

1. D-Shaped Braid of 8 Loops – Red, White.

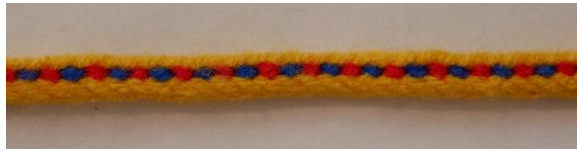
Top



Bottom



L. Barley Corn of 7 Bowes.



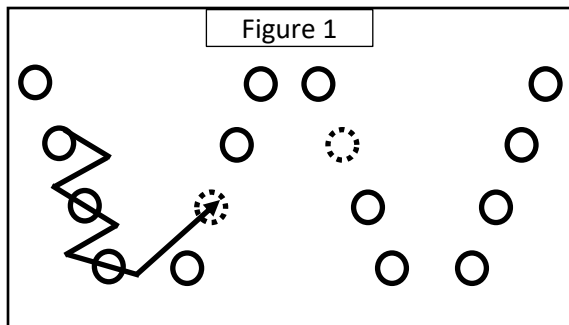
1. Sources:

Tollemache #38 (Greyne dirge of 6 bowis)

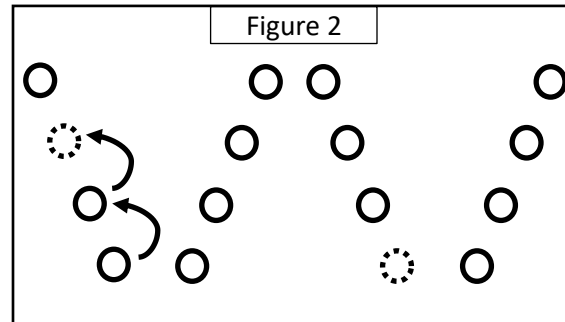
Harleian #39 (Grene dorge of vj bowes)

Serene #65 (A lace green de orgee)

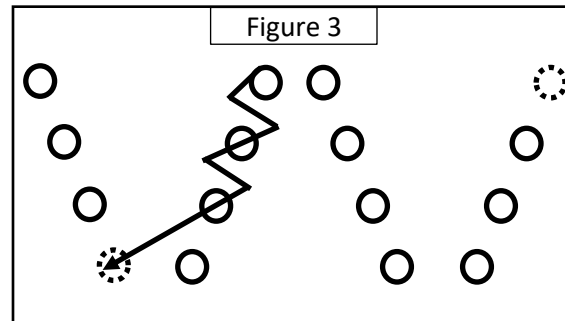
2. Pass the RRF through the middle of the loops on the LLF and the LRF and then over the top of the loop on the LMF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LMF with the RRF and bring the loop that was on the LMF back through the middle of the loops on the LRF and LLF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 1)



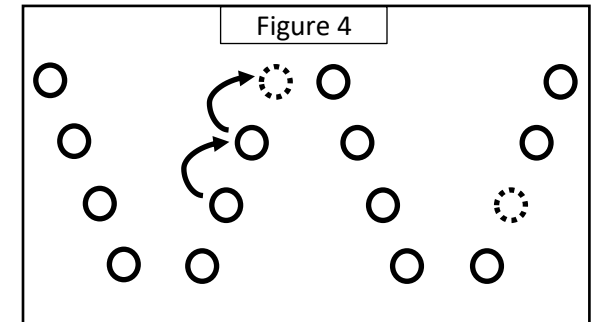
3. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



4. Pass the LLF through the middle of the loops on the RRF and the RMF and then over the top of the loop on the RIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RIF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RIF back through the middle of the loops on the RMF and RRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 3)

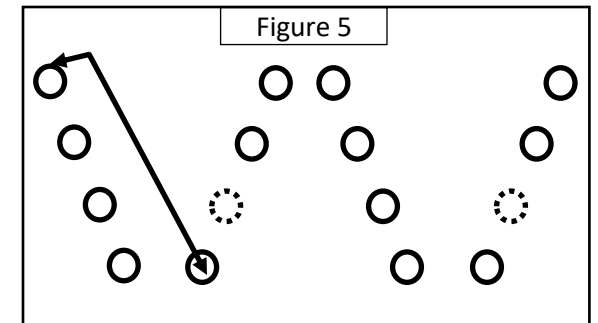


5. Move the loop on the RMF to the RIF. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. (Figure 4)



6. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

7. Exchange loops on the LIF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LIF with the RLF. This will put twist on the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 5)



8. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

9. Return to para L-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

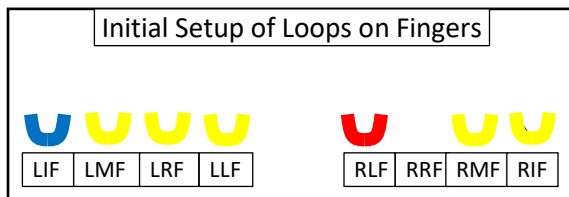
10. Notes:

a. The loops that are exchanged in para L-7 crossing over the other loops, travel a longer distance than the other loops. Over the course of making 15" of this braid with weight 4 yarn the cross over loops got 3" shorter than the other loops. I had to retie the other loops to make them shorter so that I could continue.

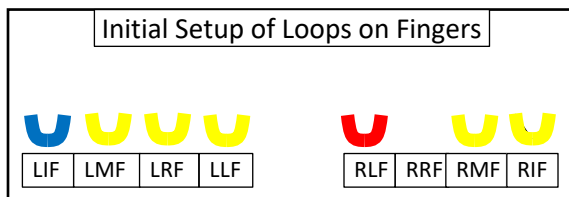
b. About every foot on a long braid you will need to shorten some of the loops to even them up.

L-A. Barley Corn of 7 Bowes. Examples and Variations.

1. Barley Corn of 7 Bowes – Yellow, Blue, Red.



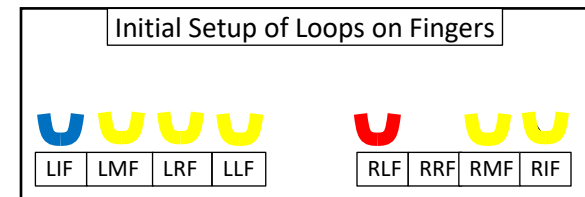
2. Barley Corn of 7 Bowes with Loops – Yellow, Blue, Red.



a. Did a split braid for 3 cycles at intervals. This braid can be used to hang stuff from a beam or as an anchor for making other finger loop braids.

b. The braid is 18 inches long.

3. Barley Corn of 7 Bowes with Loop and flat braid – Yellow, Blue, Red.



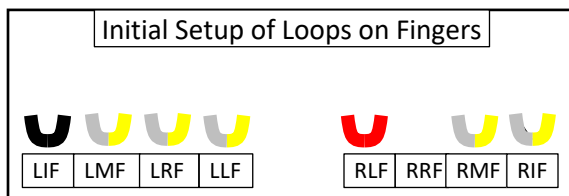
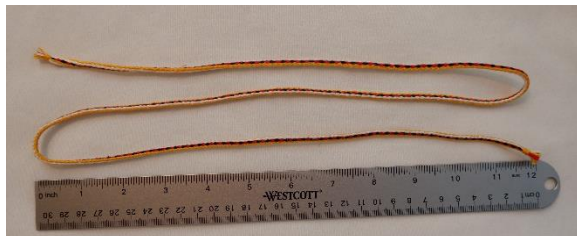
a. Started with split braid for 5 cycles and then did a flat braid for 5 cycles and then did a square braid for one cycle to transition to a barley corn braid for the rest. The braid was 30 inches long.

b. Made this to use as fasteners for a face mask.



c. The loop on the end serves as a sliding fastener that can be used to tighten and loosen the mask as needed.

4. Barley Corn of 7 Bowes – Yellow/White, Black, Red.

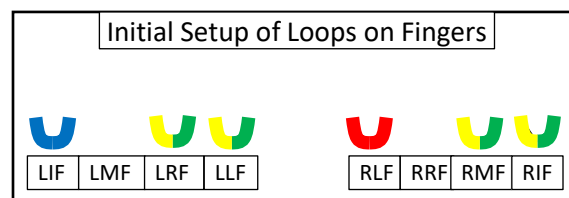
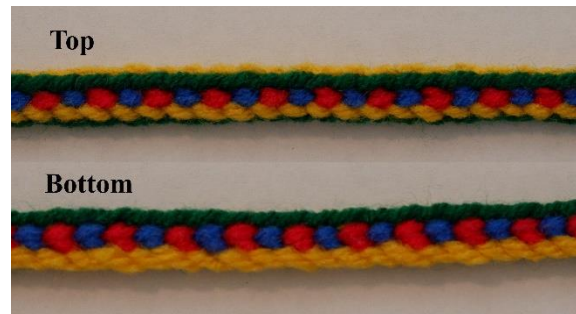


a. Used 5/2 Mercerized Cotton. Started with 5 feet long loops to get 3 feet of finished cord.

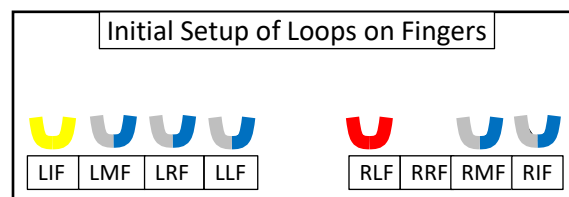
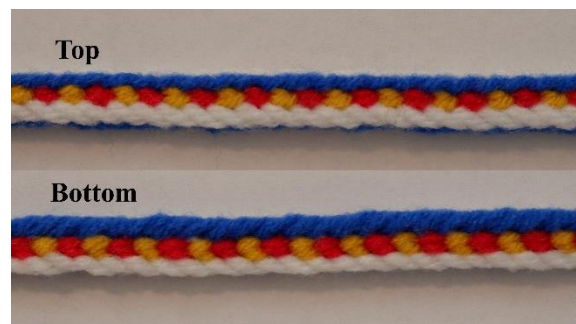
b. Red and black loops got 2" shorter than the white/yellow loops over the 36" of the cord. I had to shorten the white/yellow loops twice to even up the loops. I could do about 8" in an hour.

c. About 7" of the loops got taken up to make the 36" of braid. So, 43" of the threads were used up to make the 36" of braid.

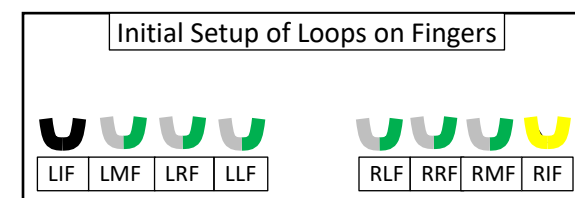
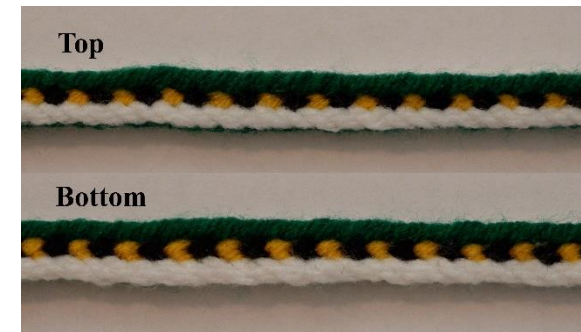
5. Barley Corn of 6 Bowes – Yellow/Green, Blue, Red.



6. Barley Corn of 7 Bowes – White/Blue, Yellow, Red.



7. Barley Corn of 8 Bowes – White/Green, Black, Yellow.



8. Notes on Barley Corn of 6, 7 or 8 Bowes.



I did these Barley Corn Braids to compare the differences between 6, 7, or 8 bowes.

The yellow/green, red, blue braid was done with 6 bowes. (Para 5)

The white/blue, red, yellow braid was done with 7 bowes. (Para 6)

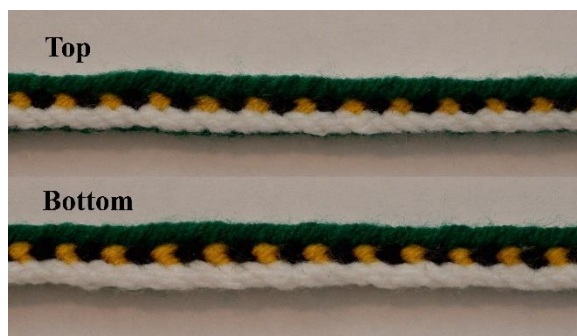
The white/green, yellow, black braid was done with 8 bowes. (Para 7)

The 7 and 8 bowe braids turned out about the same except that the 8 bowe braid was slightly bigger.

The 6 bowe braid was distorted quite a bit.

I will be staying away from the 6 bowe braid and do either the 7 or 8 bowe barley corn braids.

M. Barley Corn of 8 Bows.



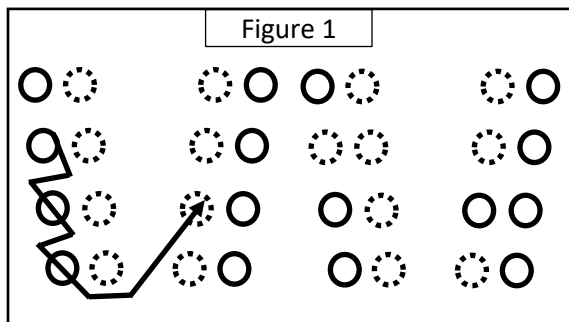
1. Sources: Adaptation of

Tollemache #38 (Greyne dirge of 6 bowis)

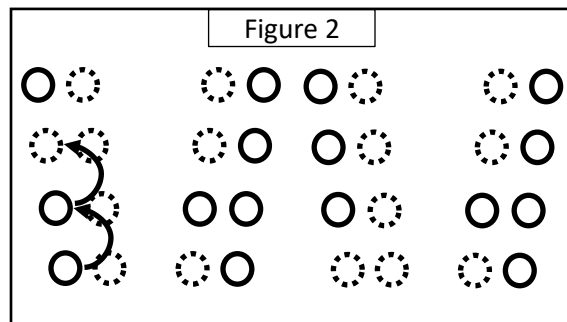
Harleian #39 (Grene dorge of vj bowes)

Serene #65 (A lace green de orgee)

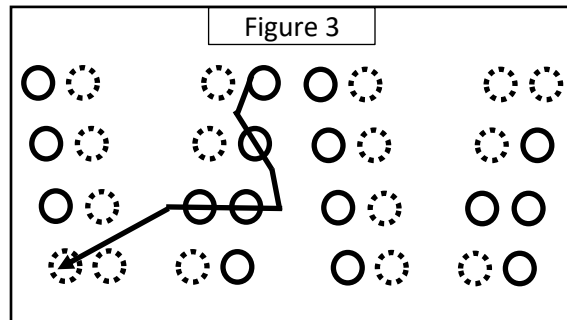
2. Pass the RRF through the middle of the loops on the LLF and the LRF and then over the top of the loop on the LMF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LMF with the RRF and bring the loop that was on the LMF back through the middle of the loops on the LRF and LLF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the RRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 1)



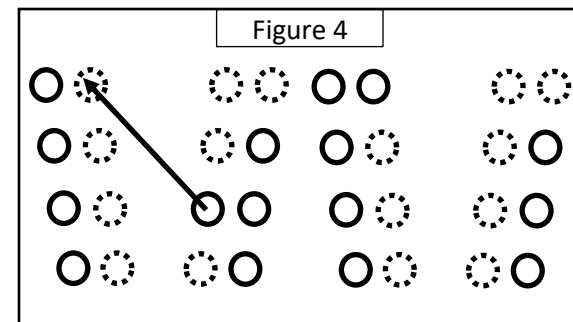
3. Move the loop on the LRF to the LMF. Move the loop on the LLF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



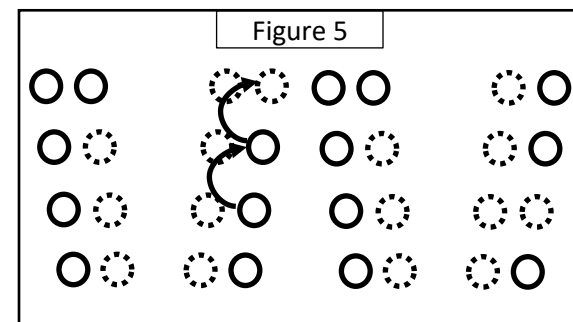
4. Pass the LLF through the middle of both loops on the RRF and the loop on the RMF and then over the top of the loop on the RIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RIF with the LLF and bring the loop that was on the RIF back through the middle of the loops on the RMF and RRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 3)



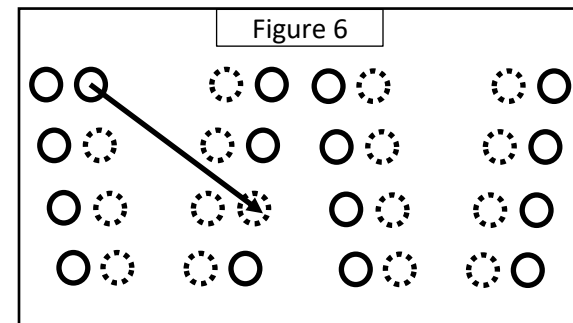
5. Move the outer loop on the RRF to the outer position on the LIF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the LIF. (Figure 4)



6. Move the loop on the RMF to the RIF. Move the loop on the RRF to the RMF. (Figure 5)

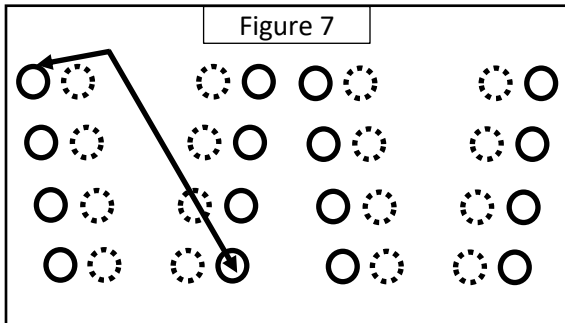


7. Move the outer loop on the LIF to the RRF. (Figure 6)



8. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

9. Exchange loops on the LIF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LIF with the RLF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 7)



10. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

11. Return to para M-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

12. Notes:

a. The loops that are exchanged in para M-8 crossing over the other loops, travel a longer distance than the other loops. Over the course of making 15" of this braid with weight 4 yarn the cross over loops got 3" shorter than the other loops. I had to retie the other loops to make them shorter so that I could continue.

b. About every foot on a long braid you will need to shorten some of the loops to even them up.

M-A. Barley Corn of 8 Bowes. Examples and Variations.

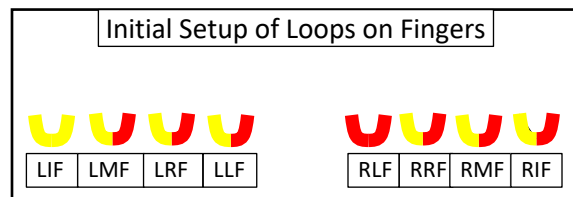
1. Barley Corn of 8 Bowes – Red/Yellow, Red, Yellow.



Top



Bottom



a. Used 5/2 pearl cotton. Started with 5-foot long loops to get 3 feet of finished cord. There was not much of the loop left after I finished the braid, next time I should start with 6 feet long loops.

b. Red and black loops got 6" shorter than the white/yellow loops over the 36" of the cord. I had to shorten the red/yellow loops 4 times to even up the loops.

c. About 13" of the loops got taken up to make the 36" of braid. So, 49" of the threads were used up to make the 36" of braid.

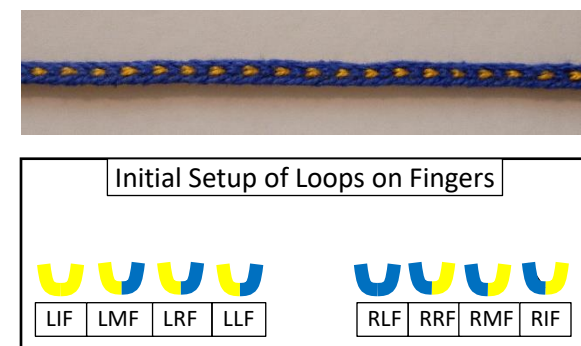
9. Barley Corn of 8 Bowes – Blue, Yellow.



Top



Bottom



a. On the blue/yellow loops, I did a double twist to keep the yellow side of the loops on top all time.

b. Used 5/2 Mercerized Cotton. Started with 6 feet long loops to get 44" feet of finished braid.

c. The loops doing the crossovers got about 4" shorter than the loops making up the square part of the braid over the 44" of the braid. I had to shorten the loops from the square part of the braid twice to even up the loops.

d. About 11" of the loops got taken up to make the 44" of braid. So about 55" of the threads were used up to make the 44" of braid.

N. Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes.



1. Sources:

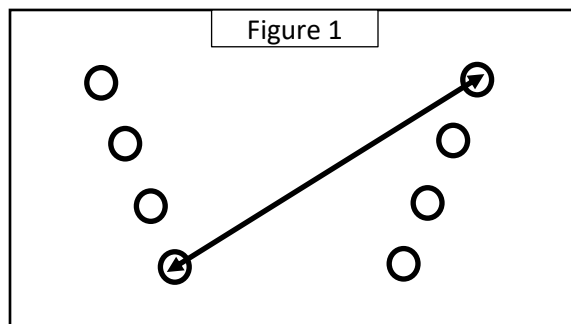
Tollemache #25 (A lace bend of 8), 65
(A lace bend of 4 colours)

Harleian #26 (Lace band rounde of 8
bowes)

Serene #34 (A lace corduve of 8 bowes)

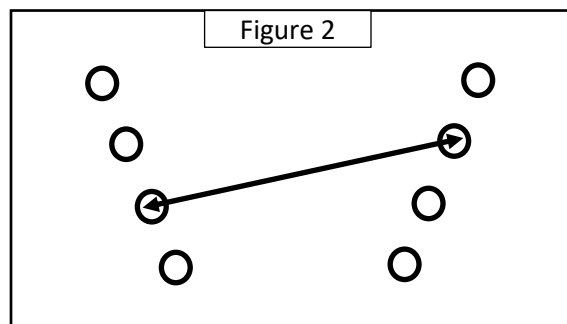
2. In this braid it is possible to pick up a loop either reversed or unreversed.

3. Exchange loops on the LLF and RIF by moving the loop on the RIF over the loop on the LLF and then hooking the bottom of the loop that was on the LLF with the RIF. (Figure 1)



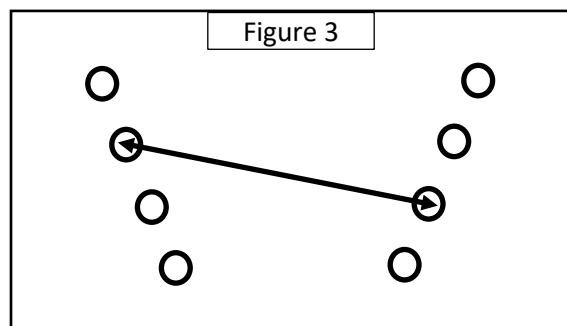
4. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

5. Exchange loops on the LRF and RMF by moving the loop on the RMF over the loop on the LRF and then hooking the bottom of the loop that was on the LRF with the RMF. (Figure 2)



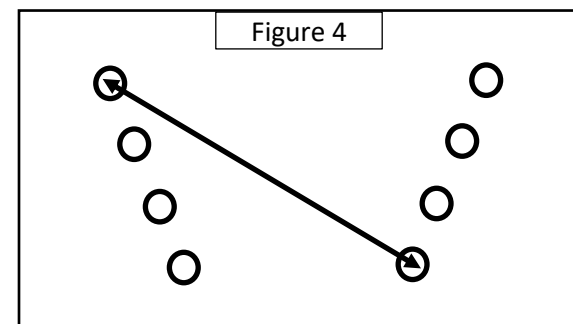
6. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

7. Exchange loops on the LMF and RRF by moving the loop on the RRF over the loop on the LMF and then hooking the bottom of the loop that was on the LMF with the RRF. (Figure 3)



8. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

9. Exchange loops on the LIF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the bottom of the loop that was on the LIF with the RLF. (Figure 4)



10. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

11. Return to para N-3 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

12. Notes.

a. Doing open or closed transfers of the loops made no difference in the appearance of the braid.

b. Using two colors on one loop does not work well on this braid. You cannot control which one will show. One of the colors may be hidden or both may show.

c. This braid works best with all 4 loops of the same hand using the same color. Both times that I have tried 2 colors on the same hand, one color showed through the other color a few times.

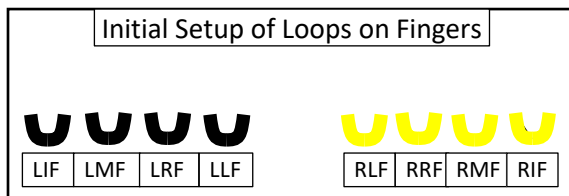
d. Doing the loop exchanges in the order stated above (paras 2,3,4,5) will put an S-twist in the braid.

e. Doing the loop exchanges in the reverse of the order stated above (paras 5,4,3,2) will put a Z-twist in the braid.

f. Since I did not do any turns while transferring the loops, more of the top of the loops was getting used up while making the braid than the bottom part of the loops. The bottom of kute were getting shorter and the top of the kute were getting longer as the kute was creeping from one side of the finger to the other. After making about a foot of the braid I did a turn as I transferred the loops for one cycle of the transfers to turn the loops over and correct the problem by having the kute creep back to being more even on both sides of the fingers. After that I would put a twist in individual loops as needed. The kute creep the same way for both S-twist and Z-twist braids.

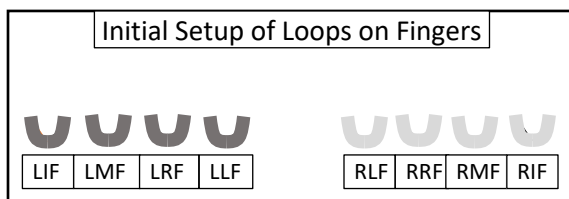
N-A. Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes. Examples and Variations.

1. Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes with Loops – S-twist – Black, Yellow.



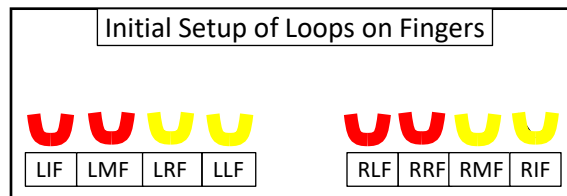
a. Did the loop exchanges in the order stated above (paras 2,3,4,5) to put an S-twist in the braid.

2. Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes with Loops – Z-twist – Brown, White.

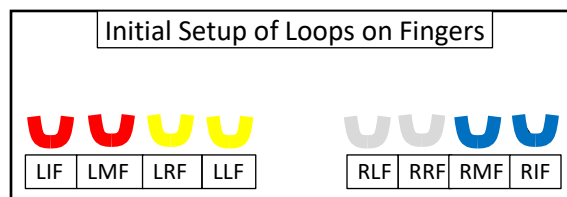


a. Did the loop exchanges in the reverse of the order stated above (paras 5,4,3,2) to put a Z-twist in the braid.

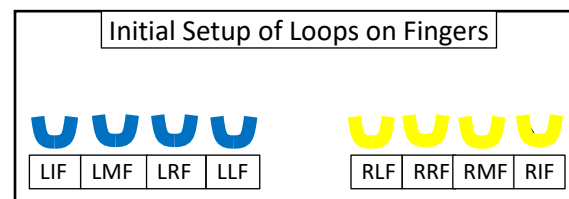
3. Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes with Loops – Red, Yellow.



4. Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes with Loops – Red, Yellow, White, Blue.



5. Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes with Loops – Blue, Yellow.



a. Used 5/2 Mercerized Cotton. Started with 5 feet long loops to get 3 feet of finished cord.

c. About 7" of the loops got taken up to make the 36" of braid. So, 43" of the threads were used up to make the 36" of braid.

O. Lace Cheyne Round.

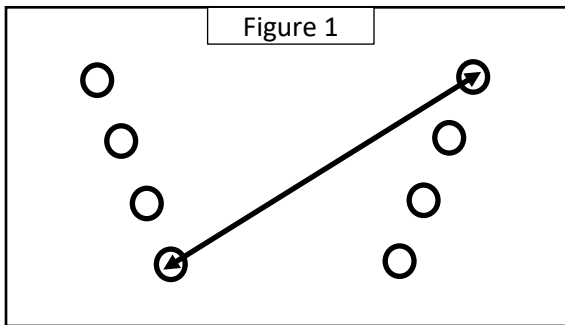
1. Sources:

Tollemache #28 (Cheyne brede)

Harleian #28 (Lace cheyne brode)

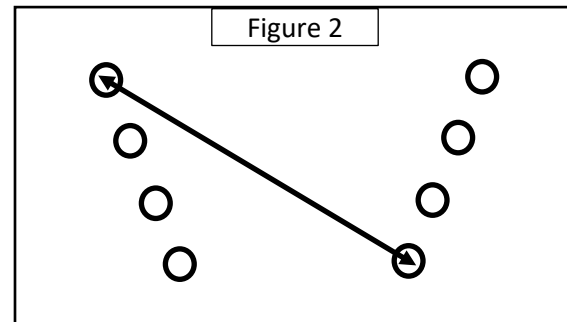
2. In this braid it is possible to pick up a loop either reversed or unreversed.

3. Exchange loops on the LLF and RIF by moving the loop on the RIF over the loop on the LLF and then hooking the bottom of the loop that was on the LLF with the RIF. (Figure 1)



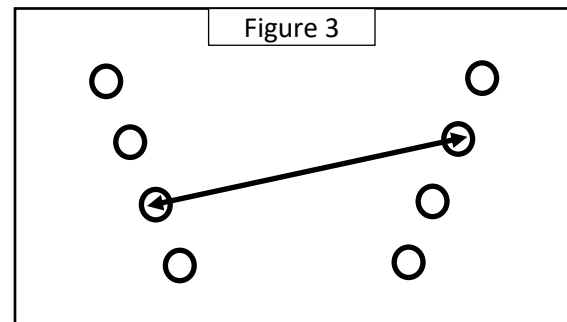
4. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

5. Exchange loops on the LIF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the bottom of the loop that was on the LIF with the RLF. (Figure 2)



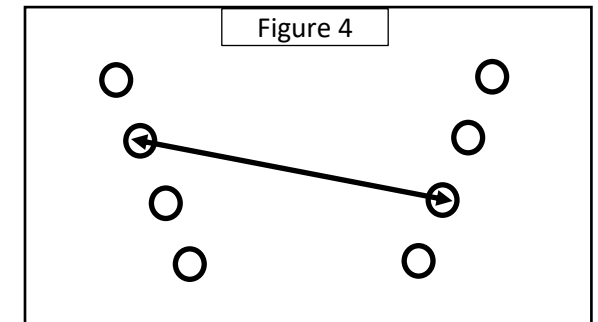
6. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

7. Exchange loops on the LRF and RMF by moving the loop on the RMF over the loop on the LRF and then hooking the bottom of the loop that was on the LRF with the RMF. (Figure 3)



8. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

9. Exchange loops on the LMF and RRF by moving the loop on the RRF over the loop on the LMF and then hooking the bottom of the loop that was on the LMF with the RRF. (Figure 4)

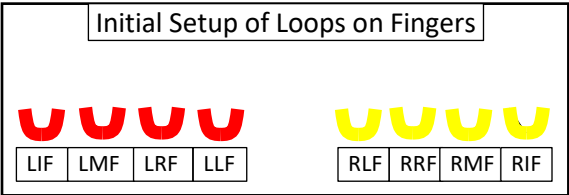


10. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

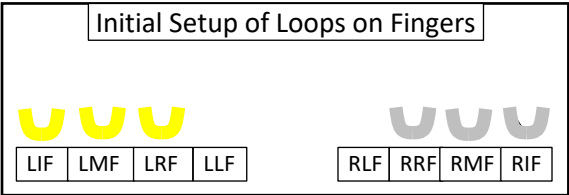
11. Return to para O-3 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

O-A. Lace Cheyne Round. Examples and Variations.

1. Lace Cheyne Round – Red, Yellow.



2. Lace Cheyne Round of 6 Bowes –Yellow, White.



a. Did the first two transfers as stated above, did the third transfer straight across on the middle fingers.

P. Lace Maskell of 8 Bowes.



1. Sources:

Tollemache #27 (Lace maskell)

Harleian #20 (Lace maskell)

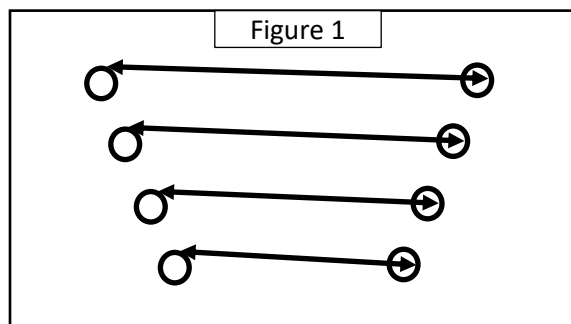
Serene #35 (A lace maskell)

2. Start.

Repeat para P-7 till you have the 2 cords about an inch long. When using kute continue to next step when then light color kute are on the index and ring fingers.

3. Straight transfer between fingers. (Row 1)

a. Exchange loops on the LIF and RIF by moving the loop on the RIF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LIF with the RIF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)



b. Exchange loops on the LMF and RMF by moving the loop on the RMF over the loop on the LMF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LMF with the RMF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)

c. Exchange loops on the LRF and RRF by moving the loop on the RRF over the loop on the LRF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LRF with the RRF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)

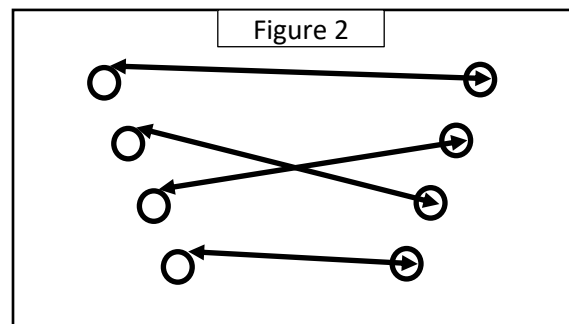
d. Exchange loops on the LLF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LLF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LLF with the RLF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)

e. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

4. Repeat para P-3 a second time. (Row 2)

5. Cross-over of central cords. (Row 3)

a. Exchange loops on the LIF and RIF by moving the loop on the RIF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LIF with the RIF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)



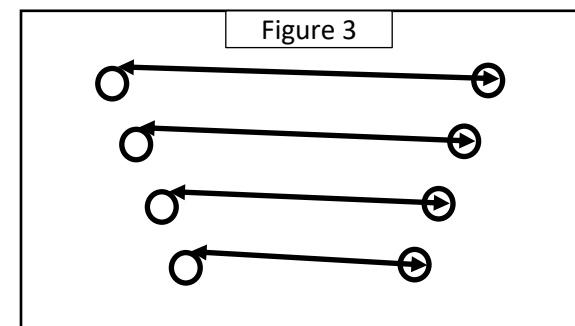
b. Exchange loops on the LRF and RMF by moving the loop on the RMF over the loop on the LRF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LRF with the RMF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)

c. Exchange loops on the LMF and RRF by moving the loop on the RRF over the loop on the LMF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LMF with the RRF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)

d. Exchange loops on the LLF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LLF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LLF with the RLF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)

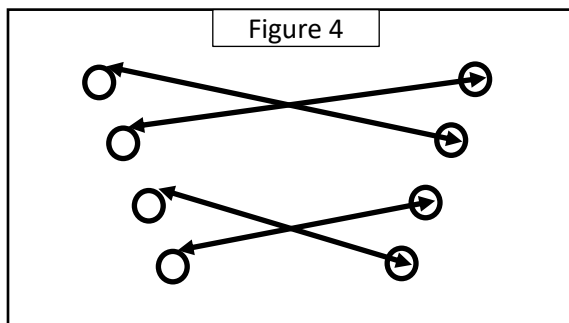
e. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

6. Straight transfer between fingers. Repeat para P-3 two times. (Rows 4 & 5)



7. Cross-over of outer cords. (Row 6)

a. Exchange loops on the LIF and RMF by moving the loop on the RMF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LIF with the RMF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 4)



b. Exchange loops on the LMF and RIF by moving the loop on the RIF over the loop on the LMF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LMF with the RIF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 4)

c. Exchange loops on the LRF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LRF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LRF with the RLF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 4)

d. Exchange loops on the LLF and RRF by moving the loop on the RRF over the loop on the LLF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LLF with the RRF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 4)

e. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

7. Return to para P-3 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

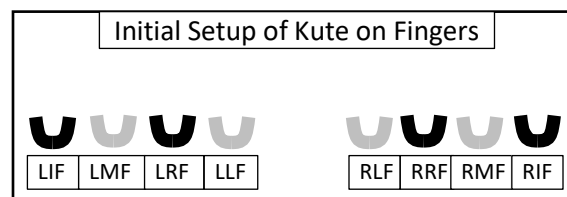
8. End.

Repeat para P-7 till you have the 2 cords about an inch long.

9. Notes.

a. The loops on the same type of finger on each hand (index-index, middle-middle, ring-ring, little-little) should be of the same color.

b. If you are using Kute on your loops. To help keep track of which cross-over step you are on, use dark colored Kute on the loops that start on the index and ring fingers of each hand and light colored Kute on middle and little fingers of each hand. While making the braid, when dark colored Kute are on the index fingers the next cross-overs will be with the outer loops (Para Q-5) and when light colored Kute are on the index fingers the next cross-overs will be with the inner loops (Para Q-7).



P-A. Lace Maskell of 8 Bowes. Examples and Variations.

1. Shorthand notes.

The shorthand notes are for quick reference as you are doing the braid to keep track of which row you are on and what you need to do on that row.

L = Left hand R = Right hand

A = Index finger B = Middle finger

C = Ring Finger D = Little finger

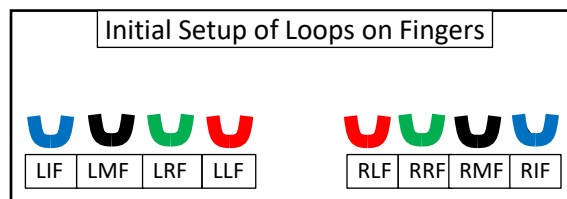
== : All transfers are straight across

—X— : 1st transfer is straight across, 2nd & 3rd are a crossover, 4th is straight across

XX : 1st & 2nd transfers are a crossover & 3rd & 4th are a crossover

/ or \ : angle of first exchange during the crossover

2. Main sample.



a. Perform steps as stated in para P.

b. Shorthand steps.

Start LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

1. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==

2. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==

3. LA-RA, LC-RB, LB-RC, LD-RD —X— /

4. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==

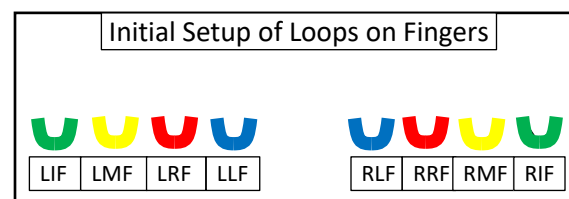
5. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==

6. LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC XX \

Repeat rows 1 thru 6

End LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

3. Variation with 1 spacer between crossovers.



a. Perform steps as stated in para L except do steps P-3 and P-6 only one time.

b. Shorthand Steps.

Start LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

1. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==

2. LA-RA, L3-RB, LB-RC, LD-RD —X— /

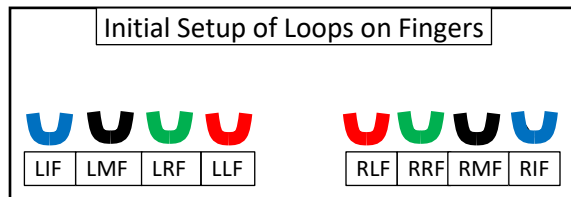
3. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==

4. LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC XX \

Repeat rows 1 thru 4

End LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

4. Variation with the center crossover done twice.



a. Perform steps as stated in para P except do step P-5 twice.

b. Shorthand Steps.

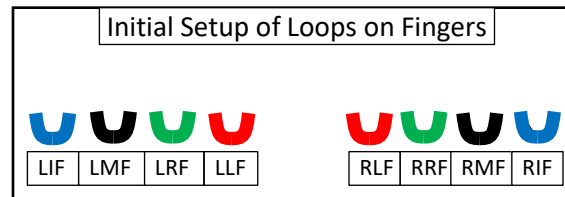
Start LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

1. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
2. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
3. LA-RA, LC-RB, LB-RC, LD-RD —X— /
4. LA-RA, LC-RB, LB-RC, LD-RD —X— /
5. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
6. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
7. LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC XX \

Repeat rows 1 thru 7

End LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

5. Variation with the outer crossovers done twice.



a. Perform steps as stated in para P except do step P-7 twice.

b. Shorthand Steps.

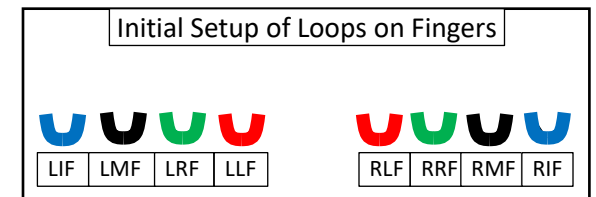
Start LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

1. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
2. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
3. LA-RA, LC-RB, LB-RC, LD-RD —X— /
4. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
5. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
6. LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC XX \
7. LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC XX \

Repeat rows 1 thru 7

End LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

6. Variation with the all crossovers done twice.



a. Perform steps as stated in para L except do steps P-5 and P-7 twice.

b. Shorthand Steps.

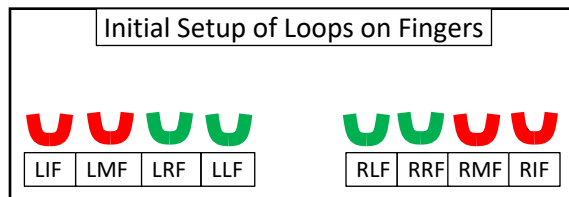
Start LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

1. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
2. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
3. LA-RA, LC-RB, LB-RC, LD-RD —X— /
4. LA-RA, LC-RB, LB-RC, LD-RD —X— /
5. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
6. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
7. LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC XX \
8. LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC XX \

Repeat rows 1 thru 8

End LA-RB, LB-RA, LC-RD, LD-RC, For 1"

7. Variation with all crossover starting with the same angle.



a. Perform steps as stated in para P except that all crossovers start with the same angle. The lower finger on the left-hand exchanges with the higher finger on the right-hand and then the higher finger on the left-hand exchanges with the lower finger on the right-hand.

This was the original way I learned, but I liked the way it turns out in my instructions. With the appearance of the cords being woven by going under one cord and over the next cord.

b. Shorthand steps.

Start LB-RA, LA-RB, LD-RC, LC-RD, For 1”

1. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
2. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
3. LA-RA, LC-RB, LB-RC, LD-RD —X— /
4. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
5. LA-RA, LB-RB, LC-RC, LD-RD ==
6. LB-RA, LA-RB, LD-RC, LC-RD XX /

Repeat rows 1 thru 6

End LB-RA, LA-RB, LD-RC, LC-RD, For 1”

Q. Lace Frettys.



1. Sources:

Tollemache #49 (Lace frettys)

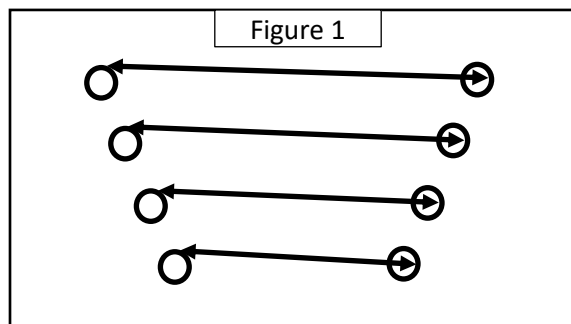
Serene #36 (A lace called the fret)

2. Start.

Repeat para Q-3 till you have the 4 cords about an inch long.

3. Straight transfer between fingers. (Row 1)

a. Exchange loops on the LIF and RIF by moving the loop on the RIF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LIF with the RIF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)



b. Exchange loops on the LMF and RMF by moving the loop on the RMF over the loop on the LMF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LMF with the RMF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)

c. Exchange loops on the LRF and RRF by moving the loop on the RRF over the loop on the LRF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LRF with the RRF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)

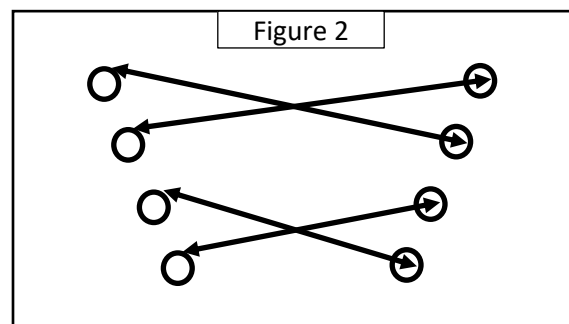
d. Exchange loops on the LLF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LLF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LLF with the RLF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)

e. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

4. Repeat para Q-3. (Row 2)

5. Cross-over of outer cords. (Row 3)

a. Exchange loops on the LIF and RMF by moving the loop on the RMF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LIF with the RMF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)



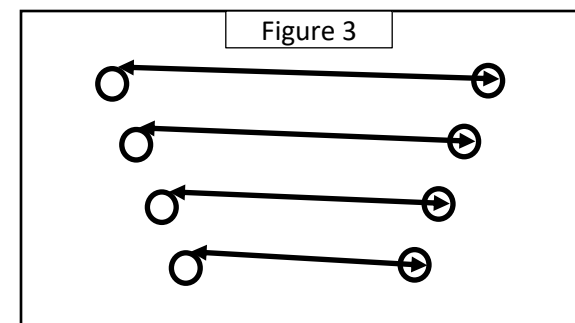
b. Exchange loops on the LMF and RIF by moving the loop on the RIF over the loop on the LMF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LMF with the RIF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)

c. Exchange loops on the LRF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LRF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LRF with the RLF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)

d. Exchange loops on the LLF and RRF by moving the loop on the RRF over the loop on the LLF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LLF with the RRF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)

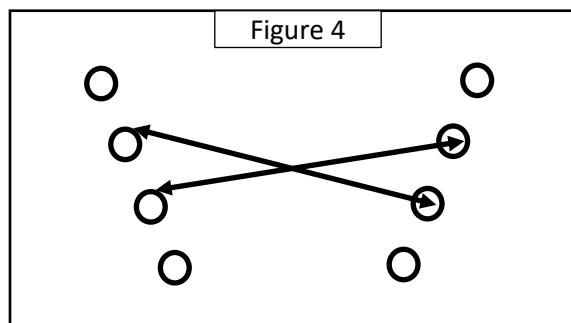
e. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

6. Straight transfer between fingers. Repeat para Q-3 two times. (Rows 4 & 5)



7. Cross-over of central cords and outer cords. (Row 6)

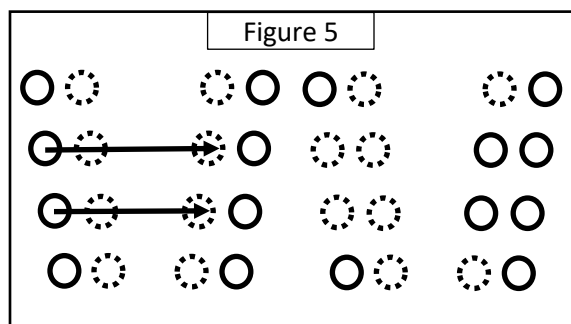
a. Exchange loops on the LRF and RMF by moving the loop on the RMF over the loop on the LRF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LRF with the RMF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 4)



b. Exchange loops on the LMF and RRF by moving the loop on the RRF over the loop on the LMF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LMF with the RRF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 4)

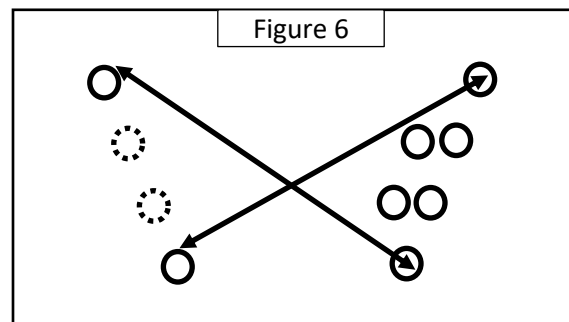
c. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

d. Move the loop on the LMF to the outer position on the RMF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the RMF. (Figure 5)



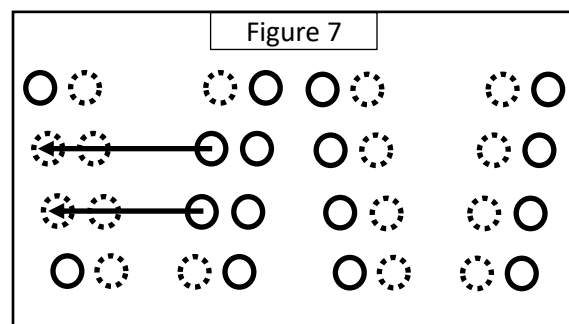
e. Move the loop on the LRF to the outer position on the RRF. Keep this loop on the outer position of the RRF. (Figure 5)

f. Exchange loops on the LLF and RIF by moving the loop on the RIF over the loop on the LLF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LLF with the RIF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 6)



g. Exchange loops on the LIF and RLF by moving the loop on the RLF over the loop on the LIF and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LIF with the RLF. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 6)

h. Move the loop on the outer portion of the RMF to the LMF. (Figure 7)



i. Move the loop on the outer portion of the RRF to the LRF. (Figure 7)

j. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

8. Return to para Q-3 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

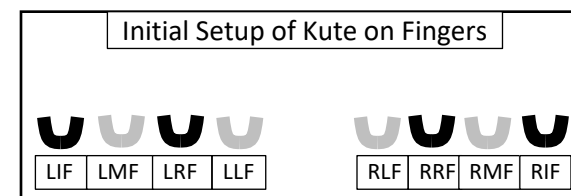
9. End.

Repeat para Q-3 till you have the 4 cords about an inch long.

10. Notes.

a. The loops on the same type of finger on each hand (index-index, middle-middle, ring-ring, little-little) should be of the same color.

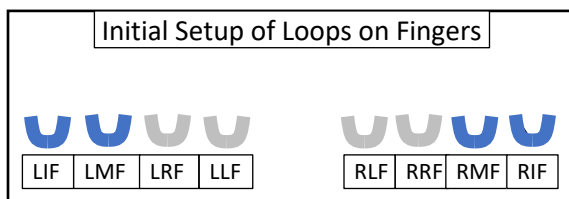
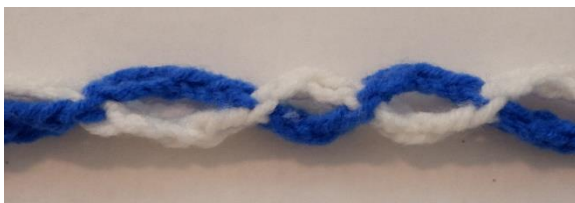
b. If you are using Kute on your loops. To help keep track of which cross-over step you are on, use dark colored Kute on the loops that start on the index and ring fingers of each hand and light colored Kute on middle and little fingers of each hand. While making the braid, when dark colored Kute are on the index fingers the next cross-overs will be with the outer loops (Para Q-5) and when light colored Kute are on the index fingers the next cross-overs will be with the inner loops (Para Q-7).



c.

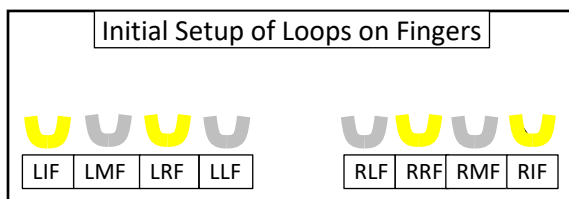
Q-A. Lace Frettys. Examples and Variations.

1. Lace Frettys – Blue, White.

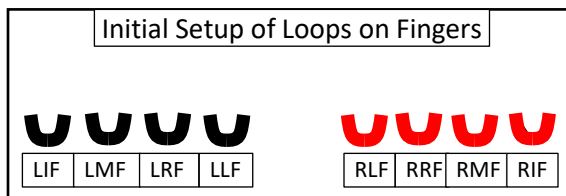


2. Lace Frettys – Yellow, White woven around a Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes – Black, Red – with 5/2 pearl cotton.

Lace Frettys



Lace Bend Round of 8 Bowes



a. Worked the Lace Frettys and the Lace Bend Round separately. Then inserted the Lace Bend Round into the Lace Frettys. Then stitched the two together at each end. Then with the thread used to stitch them together I did the whipping at each end.

c. I used 5/2 pearl cotton and it was 34 inches long.

R. Lace Maskell of 16 Bowes. (With 2 people)

1. Exchange loops on the LH and RH by moving the loop on the RH over the loop on the LH and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LH with the RH as follows. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 1)

LIF-1 to RIF-1

LMF-1 to RMF-1

LRF-1 to RRF-1

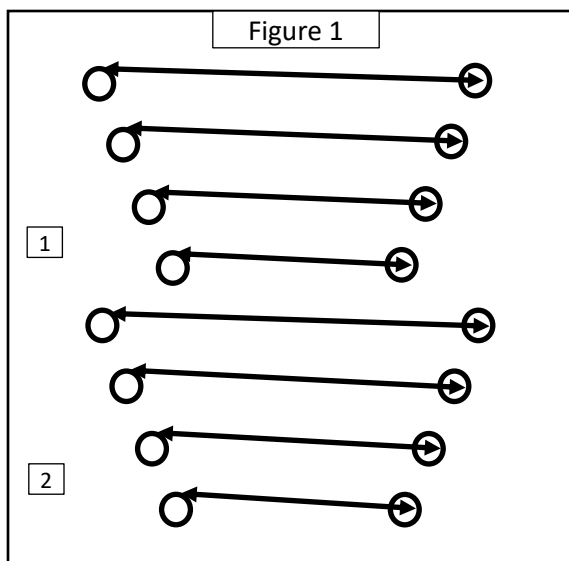
LLF-1 to RLF-1

LIF-2 to RIF-2

LMF-2 to RMF-2

LRF-2 to RRF-2

LLF-2 to RLF-2



2. Repeat para R-1 a second time.

3. Exchange loops on the LH and RH by moving the loop on the RH over the loop on the LH and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LH with the RH as follows. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 2)

LMF-1 to RIF-1

LIF-1 to RMF-1

LLF-1 to RRF-1

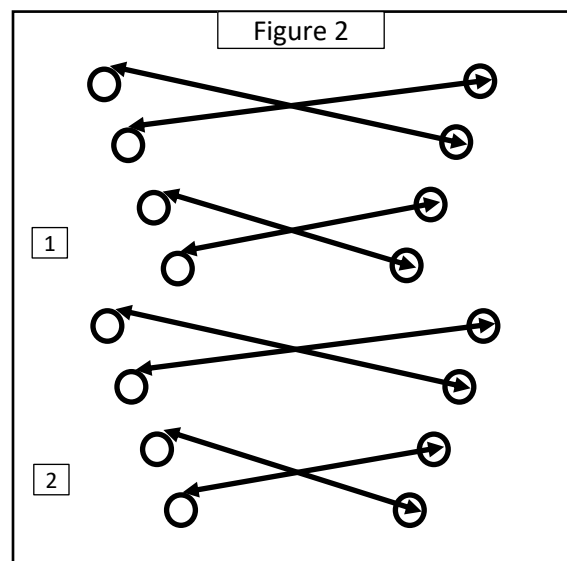
LRF-1 to RLF-1

LMF-2 to RIF-2

LIF-2 to RMF-2

LLF-2 to RRF-2

LRF-2 to RLF-2



4. Repeat para R-1 two times.

5. Exchange loops on the LH and RH by moving the loop on the RH over the loop on the LH and then hooking the top of the loop that was on the LH with the RH as follows. This will put twist in the loop that was on the left hand. (Figure 3)

LIF-1 to RIF-1

LRF-1 to RMF-1

LMF-1 to RRF-1

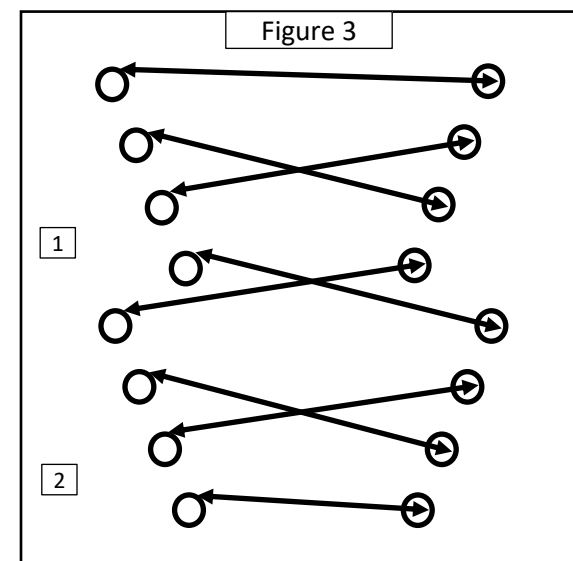
LIF-2 to RLF-1

LLF-1 to RIF-2

LRF-2 to RMF-2

LMF-2 to RRF-2

LLF-2 to RLF-2



6. Return to para R-1 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.

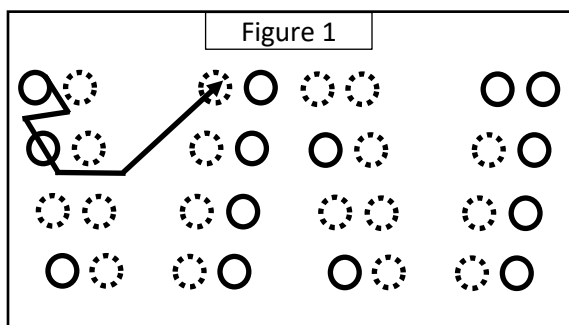
7. By expanding on the figures and adding more loops you can do this braid with as many people as you want and make wider braids.

S. Spanish Braid of 7 Loops.

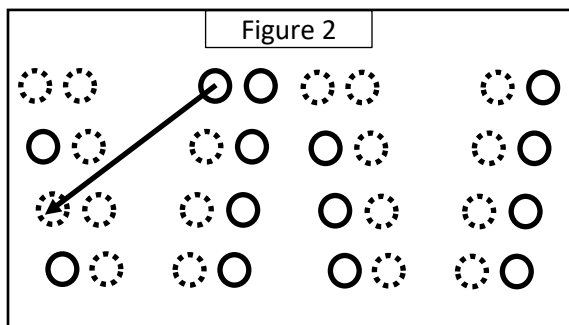
1. Sources:

17th Century English manuscripts

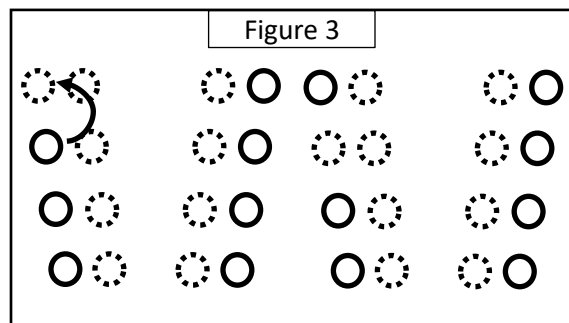
2. Pass the RIF through the middle of the loop on the LMF and then over the top of the loop on the LIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LIF with the RIF and bring the loop that was on the LIF back through the middle of the loop on the LMF. This will put a twist in the loop. Keep this loop on the outer position of the RIF. (Figure 1)



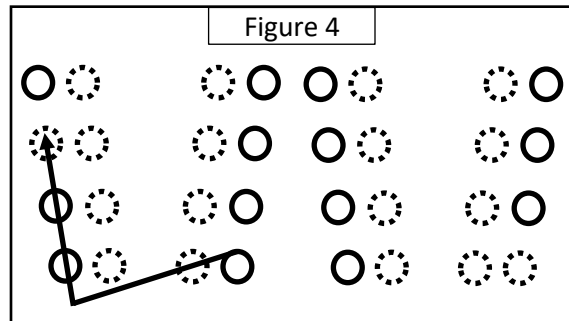
3. Move the loop on the outer portion of the RIF to the LRF. (Figure 2)



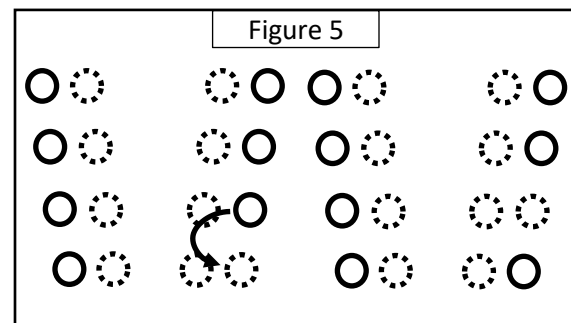
4. Move the loop on the LMF to the LIF. (Figure 3)



5. Pass the LMF through the middle of the loops on the LRF and the LLF and then over the top of the loop on the RLF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RLF with the LMF and bring the loop that was on the RLF back through the middle of the loops on the LLF and LRF. This will put twist in the loop. (Figure 4)

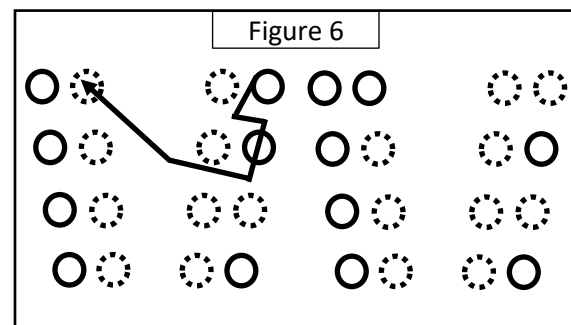


6. Move the loop on the RRF to the RLF. (Figure 5)

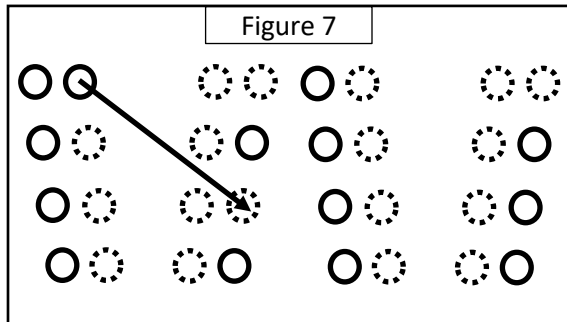


7. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

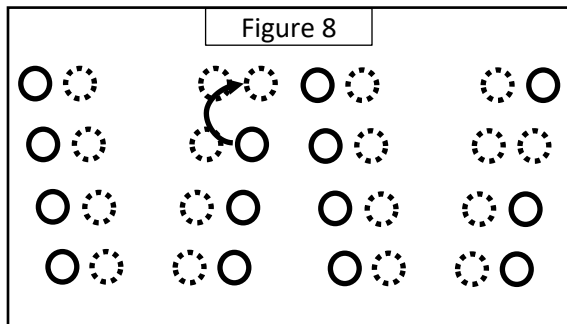
8. Pass the LIF through the middle of the loop on the RMF and then over the top of the loop on the RIF. Then hook the top of the loop on the RIF with the LIF and bring the loop that was on the RIF back through the middle of the loop on the RMF. This will put a twist in the loop. Keep this loop on the outer position of the LIF. (Figure 6)



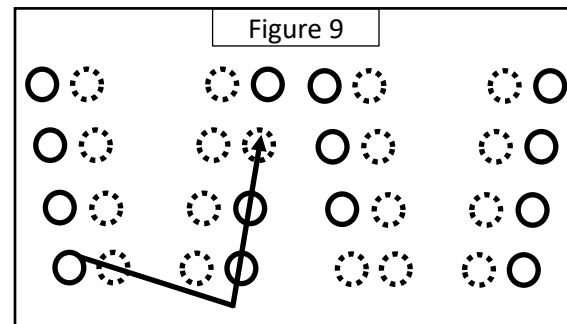
9. Move the loop on the outer portion of the LIF to the RRF. (Figure 7)



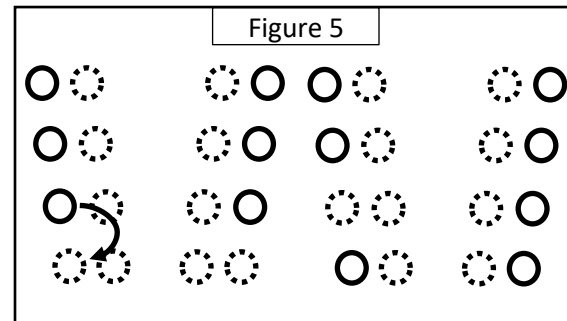
10. Move the loop on the RMF to the RIF. (Figure 8)



11. Pass the RMF through the middle of the loops on the RRF and the RLF and then over the top of the loop on the LLF. Then hook the top of the loop on the LLF with the RMF and bring the loop that was on the LLF back through the middle of the loops on the RLF and RRF. This will put a twist in the loop. (Figure 9)



12. Move the loop on the LRF to the LLF. (Figure 5)



13. Moved your hands apart till the loops on the hands are at an angle of around 180 degrees.

14. Return to para S-2 and repeat till you have the length of braid that you want.