

LACE



There are many types of lace, classified by how they are made. These include:

1. Needle lace; 2. Bobbin Lace; 3. Cutwork, or whitework; 4. Tape lace; 5. Knotted lace; 6. Crocheted lace; 7. Knitted lace; 8. Guipure/ Filet lace ;

1. Needle lace;

This is the most flexible of the lace-making arts. While some types can be made more quickly than the finest of bobbin laces, others are very time-consuming. Some purists regard needle lace as the height of lace-making. The finest antique needle laces were [made] from a very fine thread that is not manufactured today.

Needle lace (also known as needlelace or needle-made lace) is a type of lace created using a needle and thread to stitch up hundreds of small stitches to form the lace itself.

In its purest form the only equipment and materials used are a needle, thread and scissors. This form of lace making originated in Armenia where there is evidence of a lace making tradition dating back to the pre-Christian era. Turkish needlelace is also very popular around the world. This form however arose separately from what is usually termed needlelace and is generally referred to as knotted lace. Such lace is very durable and will not unravel if one or more loops are broken.

Beginning in the 17th century in Italy, a variety of styles developed where the work is started by securing heavier guiding threads onto a stiff background (such as thick paper) with stitches that can later be removed. The work is then built up using a variety of stitches - the most basic being a variety of buttonhole or blanket stitch. When the entire area is covered with the stitching, the stay-stitches are released and the lace comes away from the paper. See reticella.

Needle lace is also used to create the fillings or insertions in cutwork.

Needle Lace types:
Punto in Aria · Point de Venise · Point de France · Point d'Alençon · Point de Rose · Point d'Argentan · Point d'Angleterre · Point de Sedan · Argentella · Armenian · Halas lace · Hollie Point · Point de Gaze · Kenmare Lace · Limerick · Pag · Gros Point de Venise · Youghal · Lierse kant

Embroidered: Reticella · Buratto · Filet/Lacis · Nanduti · Needlerun net · Tambour · Teneriffe

Cutwork: Battenberg · Broderie Anglaise · Carrickmacross · Borduurwerk op tule

2. Bobbin Lace;

The bobbins, turned from wood, bone or plastic, hold threads which are woven together and held in place with pins stuck in the pattern on the pillow. The pillow contains straw, preferably oat straw or other materials such as sawdust, insulation styrofoam or ethafoam. Also known as Bone-lace. Chantilly lace is a type of bobbin lace.

Bobbin lace is a lace textile made by braiding and twisting lengths of thread, which are wound on bobbins to manage them. As the work progresses, the weaving is held in place with pins set in a lace pillow, the placement of the pins usually determined by a pattern or pricking pinned on the pillow. Bobbin lace is also known as pillow lace and bone lace, because early bobbins were made of bone[1] or ivory. Bobbin lace is one of the two major categories of hand-made laces, the other being needlelace, derived from earlier cutwork and reticella

Kloskant :

Stropkant
Mechelse kant
Rijsselse kant
Duchessekant
Brugs bloemwerk
Binche kant
Valenciennes
Parijse kant
Chantilly kant
Turnhouse kant
Brusselse Duchesse
Flemish Lace / Vlaanderse kant
Cluny
Blonde (kant)
Goudkant
Kiskunhalas (Halasa-kant)

3. Cutwork, or whitework;

Cutwork or cut work is a needlework technique in which portions of a textile are cut away and the resulting "hole" is reinforced and filled with embroidery or needle lace.

Cutwork is a related to drawn thread work. In drawn thread work, typically only the warp or weft threads are withdrawn (cut and removed), and the remaining threads in the resulting hole are bound in various ways. In other types of cutwork, both warp and weft threads may be drawn.

Needlework styles that incorporate cutwork include Broderie Anglaise, Carrickmacross lace, whitework, and early reticella.

4. Tape lace;

makes the tape in the lace as it is worked, or uses a machine- or hand-made textile strip formed into a design, then joined and embellished with needle or bobbin lace.

5. Knotted lace; (Borduurwerk)

including macramé and tatting. Tatted lace is made with a shuttle or a tatting needle.

6. Crocheted lace; (Haakwerk)

including Irish crochet, pineapple crochet, and filet crochet. Crocheted lace is an application of the art of crochet. Generally it uses finer threads and more decorative styles of stitching - often with flowing lines or scalloped edges to give interest. Variation of the size of the holes also gives a piece a "lacy" look.

Originally crocheted lace was not regarded as true lace. Crocheting was considered easy and less time consuming, but otherwise clearly inferior surrogate for "true" lace such as bobbin lace, needle lace or netting. The first examples of crocheted lace try to reproduce the products of other lacemaking techniques as faithfully as possible. Later, the many possibilities and inherent beauty of crocheted lace were appreciated more.

Main styles of crocheted lace include filet crochet, Irish crochet and its modern derivatives, pineapple crochet. Freeform crocheted lace also exists, examples of which are pieces striving to imitate reticella lace.

7. Knitted lace;

including Shetland lace, such as the "wedding ring shawl", a lace shawl so fine that it can be pulled through a wedding ring.

Lace knitting is a style of knitting characterized by stable "holes" in the fabric arranged with consideration of aesthetic value. Lace is sometimes considered the pinnacle of knitting, because of its complexity and because woven fabrics cannot easily be made to have holes. Some consider that "true" knitted lace has pattern stitches on both the right and wrong sides, and that knitting with pattern stitches on only one side of the fabric, so that holes are separated by at least two threads, is technically not lace, but "lace knitting", although this has no historical basis.[1]

Eyelet patterns are those in which the holes make up only a small fraction of the fabric and are isolated into clusters (e.g., little rosettes of one hole surrounded by others in a hexagon).

At the other extreme, some knitted lace is almost all holes, e.g., faggoting. Famous examples include the wedding ring shawl of Shetland knitting, a shawl so fine that it could be drawn through a wedding ring. Shetland knitted lace became extremely popular in Victorian England when Queen Victoria became a Shetland lace enthusiast. From there, knitting patterns for the shawls were printed in English women's magazines where they were copied in Iceland with single ply wool.

Rectangular lace shawl on the needles. White threads ("lifelines") are strung through the pattern every twenty rows and will be removed upon completion.

Knitted lace with no bound-off edges is extremely elastic, deforming easily to fit whatever it is draped on. As a consequence, knitted lace garments must be blocked or "dressed" before use, and tend to stretch over time.

Some lace is distinguished by its shape and method. Faroese lace shawls are knit bottom up with center back gusset shaping unlike a more common neck down, triangular shawl.

8. Guipure/ Filet lace ;

The stitching area is stitched with embroidery threads that form a continuous motif. Afterwards, the stitching areas are removed and only the embroidery remains. The stitching ground is made of water-soluble or non heat-resistant material.

Filet lace (also known as Embroidery on Knotted Net, Lacis, Filet Brodé and Poinet Conté) is a needle lace created by darning on a ground of knotted net or netting.

As mentioned above Filet lace is created on a ground of knotted net. That ground can either be made by the lace maker or as of 2005 purchased commercially in either handmade or machine-made varieties.

Making the net by hand with a netting shuttle / needle and a gauge involves anchoring the piece, using either a heavy cushion (which Carità (1909) recommends be made of lead) or a stirrup around the workers foot. Having a secure anchor against which to maintain tension a square net is made starting from one corner and adding a new mesh on each row until the desired size is reached, then by decreasing. The individual meshes are formed on a gauge which helps ensure a uniform size and are created by knotting to a loop in the previous round.

The net to be worked on is then stretched taut on a frame and the decorative stitches applied.

Many designs involve blocking out the main design in linen stitch, indeed some designs consist entirely of linen stitch. This creates solid and open areas on the piece. Open areas in the design can then be decorated using a variety of other stitches.

Filet Lace is typically created in a single color of thread, usually white or ecru, but many countries have used colors.

Machine-made lace;

Any style of lace can be created or replicated using mechanical means.

Almost all artifacts in this collection are handmade.

It is too much to make links to all photos, so visiting the map with photos is recommended.

Selling these artifacts should be only possible by selling all at once in order to facilitate a museum or so to show the whole collection.

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1 [gastvrijs-landgoederen.nl](#)

3 [gastvrijlandgoed.nl](#)

4 [landgoedcampings.nl](#)

5 [landgoedlogies.nl](#)

6 [beerlijkheid-westerwolde.nl](#)

7 [graanrepubliek.nl](#)

8 [hettuinpadop.nl](#)

9 [innachbarsgarten.de](#)

10 [slingertuinen.nl](#)

11 [caderius.nl](#)

12 [bosphiatische.nl](#)

13 [vnhellingwedde.nl](#)

14 [bosphiatische-slingertuin](#)

15 [nienstichting-groningen](#)

16 [bosphiatische-kijk-mijn-erf](#)

17 [borgen-in-groningen-borgeningroningen.nl](#)

18 [startkabel-landgoed](#)

19 [startkabel-heraldiek](#)

20 [startkabel-bellingwedde](#)

21 [startkabel-blijham](#)

22 [startkabel-oudeschans](#)

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26 [monnikerveen](#)

27 [nietra-groningen](#)

28 [PBB](#)

29 [landgoedagenda / landgoedkalender](#)