

Heidi Fossnes - “Embroidering Fingerless Gloves/Hand Garments” (Broderi på håndplagg)



Heidi Fossnes has a background in graphic design. She is the author of the books, “Norway’s Bunader and Sami Folk Costumes” 1993 (*Norske bunader og samiske folkedrakter*) and “Hand Garments for Bunads and Sami Folk Costumes” 2003 (*Håndplagg til bunader og folkedrakter*). She has been the editor and graphic designer of the magazine, *Bunad*, Norway’s only magazine about *bunader* and folk costumes, since 2004.

For this class, each student is expected to have knitted a pair of fingerless gloves before the start of the class, using a pattern from Heidi’s book from the town of Ål in Hallingdal, Norway, a fairly simple pattern. It should be knitted using 100% wool yarn, the same weight as Rauma Babyull. They should be knitted on 1,5 mm needles and knitted relatively tightly, which makes them easier to embroider.

A packet of materials including embroidery yarn and a needle can be purchased directly from Heidi at the start of class and will cost no more than 100 NOK (around \$12.50).

In this class you will learn:

- How to copy an old glove/mitten/wristlet
- How to transfer a pattern to a glove/mitten/wristlet
- How to embroider a glove/mitten/wristlet
- How to make *flosskanter* (looped edging)

Heidi will bring many samples of traditional mittens and gloves from different parts of Norway to show the class.

Mona Løktig - “Sewing a Baptismal Bonnet” (Søm av dåpsluer)

Mona Løktig owns a business called “Stately Handwork and Tradition” (*Staslig, håndverk og tradisjon*, <http://staslig.no/index.html>), which produces reconstructions of folk costumes based on traditional Norwegian patterns, as well as offering classes in how to sew some of the patterns.

Baptism in Norway was, from early on, performed on adults who were completely submersed in water. Later, the baptism of babies became the norm and large baptismal fonts were used to dip the babies completely into. After a while in the later 1600s it became acceptable to be baptized by removing the bonnet of the baby and putting water on the baby’s head. The oldest baptismal bonnets in Norway can be traced back to the last part of the 1600s. Boy’s bonnets were called “5” or “6-piece” bonnets and sewed together using 5 or 6 pieces. Girls’ bonnets were either sewed with 3 pieces



or called a "pullue," which is made from 2 pieces, a rectangle that is sewed into a half-circle neck section. These bonnets were found all over Norway and Scandinavia.

For this class, the design used for the baptismal bonnets is based on those used over 200 years ago in Norway.

Students will be expected to purchase materials directly from Mona Løkting at the start of the class and will cost from 400 NOK to around 1500 NOK (around \$50 to \$190 depending on the materials chosen). The ribbons are made of 100% silk and the metal lace is made of silver and gold. Participants must choose whether they will sew a bonnet for a boy or a girl, as they have different cuts. All materials used are natural, such as cotton, silk, linen, and wool and will be sewed by hand.