



Blackwork Journey Blog

June 2012

Lettering in Embroidery



Sir Hugh Starkey 1474 - 1517	
Born	1474 <u>Olton</u> , Warwickshire, England
Gender	Male
Died	1517 England
Buried	Over, Cheshire, England
Notes	<u>G Ormerod</u> : The History of Cheshire Vol 2 P. 104 Besides the children mentioned there were two younger sons and nine (9) daughters
Family	<u>Margaret Egerton</u> , b. 1476, Egerton, Kent, England, d. 1539, Hythe, Kent, England
Children	> 1. <u>James Starkey</u> , b. 1506, of Olton, Cheshire, England > 2. <u>Hugh Starkey</u> , d. 1555, Dsp > 3. <u>Elizabeth Starkey</u>

Notes

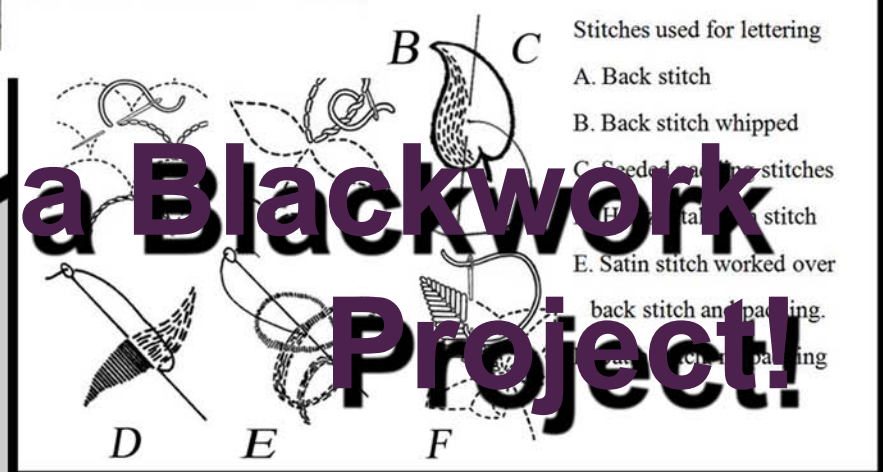


♥ WITH LOVE ♥ WITH LOVE ♥

Draw the letter in pencil or water soluble pen. Draw in the stitch direction. Outline with back stitch in two strands of cotton and add padding stitches. Work the satin stitch over the outline and padding.

K
P
T
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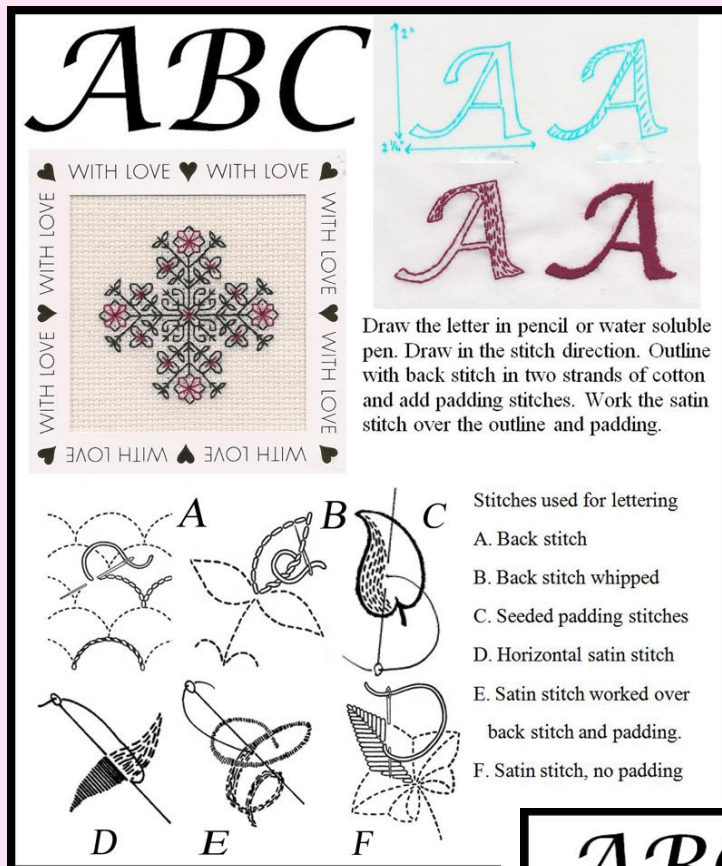
Sir Hugh - a Blackwork Project!



June 2012

Lettering for freestyle embroidery and quilting in suitable sizes and styles can be very difficult to find, so this month, I have designed four different lettering patterns packs which will be added to this site over the next three months. If you follow the instructions below, you will be able to create your own alphabets and monograms to suit your particular project.

A blackwork design is also included in each pack.



WITH LOVE ♥ WITH LOVE
WITH LOVE ♥ WITH LOVE
WITH LOVE ♥ WITH LOVE
WITH LOVE ♥ WITH LOVE

Draw the letter in pencil or water soluble pen. Draw in the stitch direction. Outline with back stitch in two strands of cotton and add padding stitches. Work the satin stitch over the outline and padding.

Stitches used for lettering

- A. Back stitch
- B. Back stitch whipped
- C. Seeded padding stitches
- D. Horizontal satin stitch
- E. Satin stitch worked over back stitch and padding.
- F. Satin stitch, no padding

All the letters can be re-sized using a photo-copier to make them suitable for quilting, monograms or embroidery



Method

1. Select the alphabet. The different fonts are between 2 inches high and 2.50 inches wide. These can be enlarged or reduced as necessary using a photocopier.
2. Arrange and trace the letters onto the fabric using a pencil or water soluble pen. If necessary, mark the angle of the lines lightly on the fabric to ensure the stitches lie in the right direction.
3. Place the fabric in a frame to hold the material taut.
4. Select suitable threads, either two strands of embroidery silk and fine needle or thicker threads and larger needles, depending on the project.
5. Back stitch round the letters in small stitches to create an edge
6. Pad the letters before top stitching if required. Sew towards the body. Slope the stitches. Keep them even, close together and parallel. Where lines cross, turn the work 180 degrees and continue.

"Techniques" Transferring a Design Parts 1 and 2 includes more detailed information on lettering.

Enjoy!

Sir Hugh Starkey of Olton – my first blackwork project!

"Off yor charite pray for the soule of Hugh Starkey of Olton, Esquier, gentleman usher of King Henry ye VIII and son of Hugh Starkey of Olton, Esquier, which ye son deceessyd the yere of our lord God MV...
On his soule Jhu have mercy" 1555

Sir Hugh Starkey was my first attempt at blackwork. His brass image was in St Chad's Church, in Over, Cheshire, England. I did a rubbing of the original brass, then bought some pale blue linen, embroidery cotton and a book on blackwork stitches and taught myself by trial and error, as I knew very little about the technique of blackwork at the time!

The design was traced onto the linen using an HB pencil. I started with the face, thinking that if the face looked correct, the body would be relatively simple. The shading was created by imagining where the light would fall and working in one or more strands of thread to create the depth. The closer the stitches, the denser the pattern would be. The outline was back stitched and whipped to create a cord effect.

Having completed Sir Hugh, it was 2008 before I returned to blackwork and 'Blackwork Journey' was born. The rest is history...

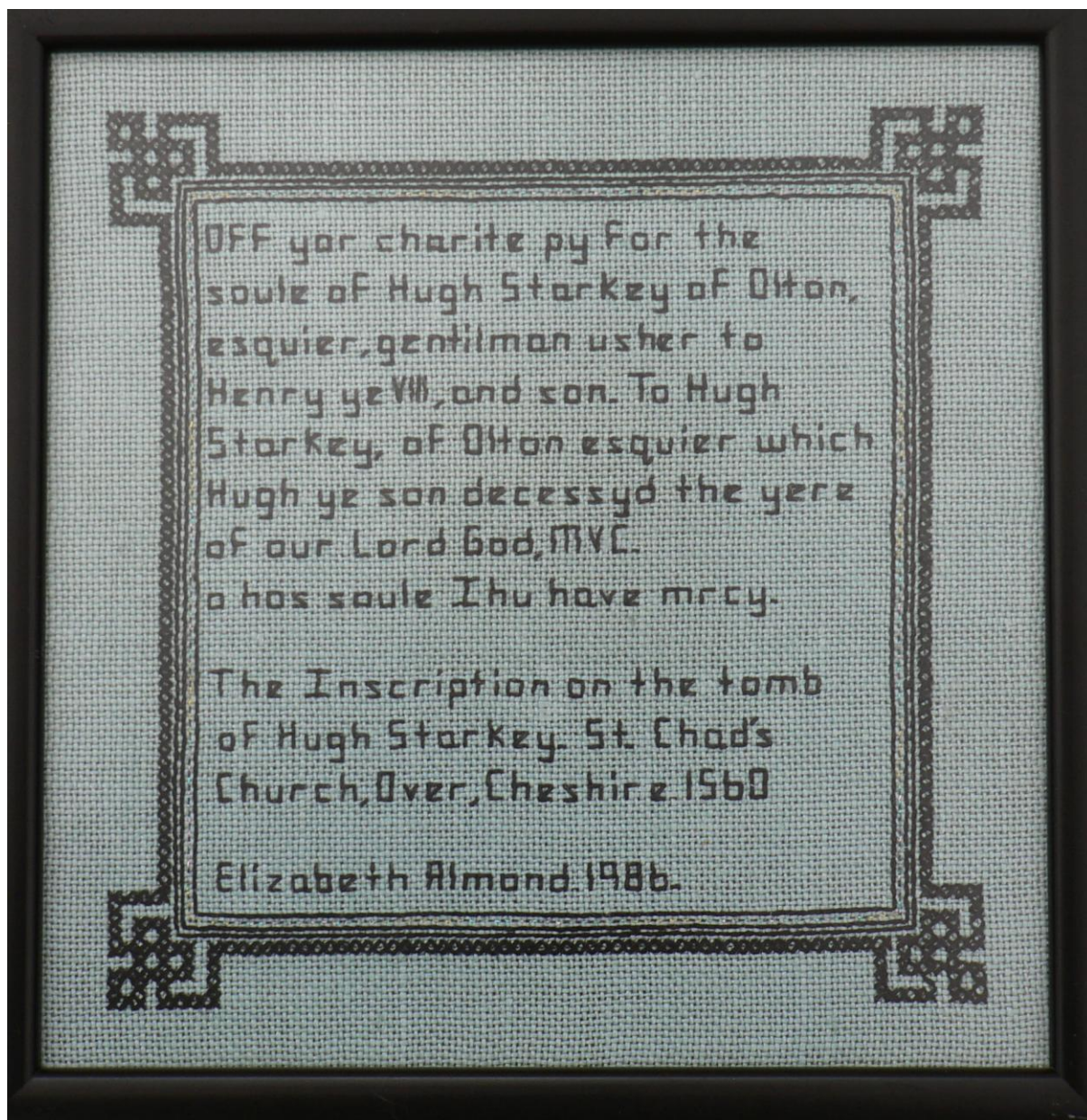
Happy stitching,

Liz

SIR HUGH STARKEY, GENTLEMAN USHER TO HENRY
V111

MY FIRST PIECE OF BLACKWORK CREATED IN 1986





OFF yar charite py For the
soule of Hugh Starkey of Olton,
esquier, gentilman usher to
Henry ye VII, and son. To Hugh
Starkey, of Olton esquier which
Hugh ye son decessyd the yere
of our Lord God, M.VL.
o hos saule Ihu have mrcy.

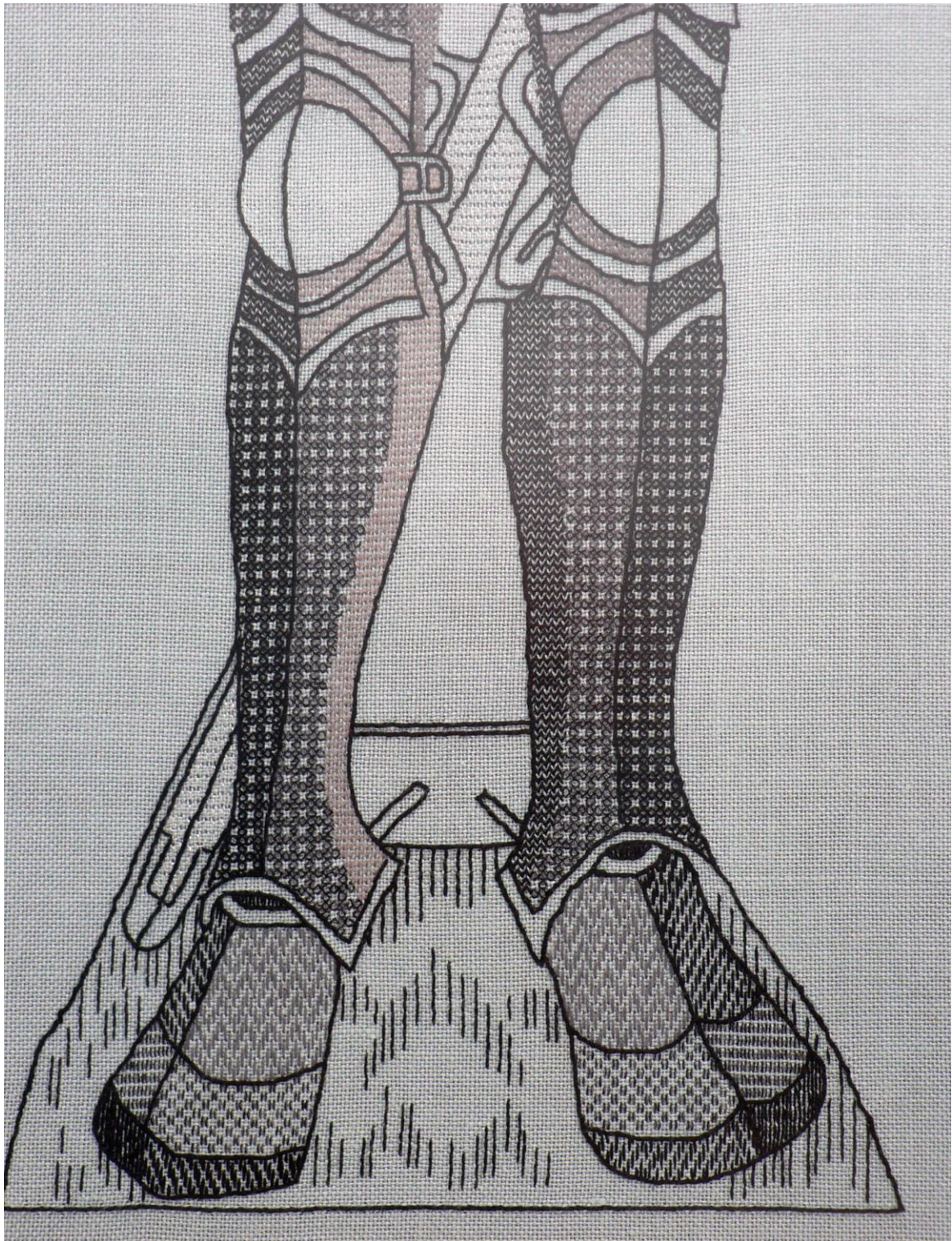
The Inscription on the tomb
of Hugh Starkey. St. Chad's
Church, Over, Cheshire. 1560

Elizabeth Almond. 1986.

INSCRIPTION ON HUGH STARKEY'S TOMB



DETAIL OF ARMOUR



WORKED IN STRANDED COTTON ON LINEN

Sir Hugh Starkey was my first attempt at blackwork. His brass image was in St Chad's, Over in Cheshire which is in England. I knew very little about the technique of blackwork! I did a rubbing of the original brass, bought some pale blue linen, embroidery cotton and a book on blackwork stitches and taught myself by trial and error!

The design was traced onto the linen using an HB pencil. I started with the face, thinking that if the face looked correct the body would be simple. The shading was created by imagining where the light would fall and working in one or more strands of thread to create the depth. The closer the stitches the denser the pattern would be. The outline was back stitched and whipped to create a cord effect.

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Liz Almond

www.blackworkjourney.co.uk

ST CHAD'S CHURCH, OVER, CHESHIRE





Sir Hugh Starkey's Tomb

There is a monument to Hugh Starkey in the chancel with a brass effigy. The letters HS can be seen above the arch above the recess. The inscription reads as follows but the date of death was not completed. He died in 1555.

"Off yor charite pray for the soule of Hugh Starky of Olton, Esquier, gentleman usher of King Henry ye VIII and son of Hugh Starky of Olton, Esquier, which ye son deceessyd the yere of our lord God MV.....
On his soule Jhu have mercy"

St. Chad's is the parish church for the town of Winsford although the hamlet of Over is outside the town. Churches dedicated to St. Chad are usually associated with a water feature such as a well or spring and St. Chad's at Over has two wells. There is a well-dressing ceremony in June.

The church was owned by the Cistercian Abbey of Vale Royal from the time of the abbey's foundation by Edward I until the Dissolution of the Monasteries. There is a small amount of masonry dating from the 14th century in the west end of the south aisle and the south doorway. However, the main structure has been much altered over the centuries. The 74 feet high tower, dating from the early 1500s is one of about 50 of this type in the county. The

church was restored by Hugh Starkey in 1543 and he added the south aisle and the two storey porch. Access to the upper room of the porch is by a spiral wooden staircase in the nave. The embattled parapets date from this period.



The Nave and the Lady Chapel

In 1870 the church was restored by Ewan Christian and W Milford Teulon. The north aisle was widened in 1904 by John Douglas. The south aisle and nave were lengthened in 1926 but the 14th-century east window was retained.

Exterior

The church is built of red sandstone with a lead roof. Its plan consists of a tower at the west end, a nave with aisles, a chancel, a vestry to the northeast, and a southeast porch. At the east end of each aisle is a chapel. The porch has two storeys, the upper projecting over the lower one. Most of the church is in Perpendicular style although the east window is decorated.

Interior

A lavishly decorated stoup is in the porch and Hugh Starkey's tomb lies in the sanctuary. The octagonal font is dated 1641. In the chancel is a decorated Saxon stone. This consists of a sarcophagus in a recess with a brass effigy.

There are fragments of medieval and 19th-century glass in one of the north windows.^[5] Three of the stained glass windows in the north aisle are by Kempe. The two-manual organ was built by Jardine and Company in 1916, and rebuilt in 1987 by Sixsmith. The parish registers begin in 1558 and the churchwardens' accounts in 1733.

Bells

The church originally had four bells, dated 1513, but these were recast into five bells by Rudhall of Gloucester in 1733. It currently has a ring of eight bells, cast by John Taylor and Company in 1915, which were re-hung in 1938.

External features



Cross base in churchyard

In the churchyard is a cross base dating from around 1543. It consists of a stepped octagonal base supporting the lower section of a cross shaft. It is listed Grade II. The red sandstone churchyard walls and gate piers are also listed Grade II