

Norwegian Stockings to Knit

TERRI SHEA

Terri Shea's knitted
Norwegian stockings.
Photograph by Joe Coca.



Fancy patterned knitted stockings traditionally were used as wedding gifts in Selbu, Norway, and became popular skiwear across Norway and beyond. These knee-high stockings are patterned in a simple repeating Selbu rose motif, which is decreased at the back of the calf. Each stocking has an unshaped peasant heel and no gusset shaping, both of which often are seen in old stockings from the Selbu area. I worked the sole in an overall pattern of diamonds in a lattice: I re-created the pattern from a photograph in *Norske Strikkemønstre* by Annichen Sibbern Bøhn (see the preceding article), as well as my examination of other Selbu-styled stockings from the early twentieth century.

MATERIALS

Rauma Gammelserie Strikkegarn, 100% wool yarn, sportweight, 175 yards (160 m)/50 g ball, 3 balls of #401 Natural White (MC) and 2 balls of #438 Blue (CC)

Needles, set of 5 double pointed, size 2 (2.75 mm), or size needed to obtain gauge

Tapestry needle

Materials are available at yarn stores or from mail-order or online resources.

Finished size: Woman's medium

Gauge: 32 sts and 33 rnds = 4 inches (10.2 cm) in color pattern

ABBREVIATIONS

CC—contrasting color	rnd(s)—round(s)
CO—cast on	ssk—slip the next 2
dec—decrease;	stitches, one at a
decreased	time, as if to knit,
inc—increasing	then insert the point
k—knit	of the left-hand needle
k2tog—knit 2 stitches	into the fronts of
together	these stitches and
MC—main color	knit them together
p—purl	from this position
rem—remain	st(s)—stitch(es)
rep—repeat	

INSTRUCTIONS

With MC, CO 92 sts. Distribute sts evenly onto 4 needles. Being careful not to twist the sts, join into a circle. Work in k2, p2 rib in the following color sequence: 10 rnds MC, 2 rnds CC, 3 rnds MC, 2 rnds CC, 8 rnds MC. K 1 rnd with MC, inc 2 sts evenly spaced—94 sts. Redistribute sts as follows: 28 sts on Needle 1, 22 sts on each of Needles 2, 3, and 4.

Leg

Work Star chart across all sts. Needle 1 will begin with the center back stripe and the first rep of the star pattern. Needles 2–4 will each hold 1 rep of the star pattern, for 4 stars total. Work as charted until piece measures 8½ inches (21.6 cm) from CO.

Shape Calf

Dec rnd: Work 5 sts in pattern, ssk with MC, work to last 2 sts, k2tog with MC—2 sts dec. Rep dec rnd every 4th rnd 6 more times—80 sts rem. Work in pattern until piece measures 17 inches (43.2 cm) from CO, ending with an odd-numbered row, and ending last rnd 2 sts before the end of Needle 3. Slip those 2 sts onto Needle 4.

Heel

Beginning with Needle 4, work Heel chart over next 39 sts (all sts of Needle 4 and Needle 1, and 1 st from Needle 2). Turn and work back-and-forth in rows across the 39 heel flap sts for 20 more rows, ending with Row 1 of chart and dec 1 st in the center of the last row—38 sts remain for heel flap. Break yarn. Divide sts onto 2 needles and, beginning in the center, use Kitchener stitch (see Technique: Kitchener Stitch on last page) to join heel flap at bottom of heel. This method creates a little point at the back of the heel that will smooth out with wear.

Gusset

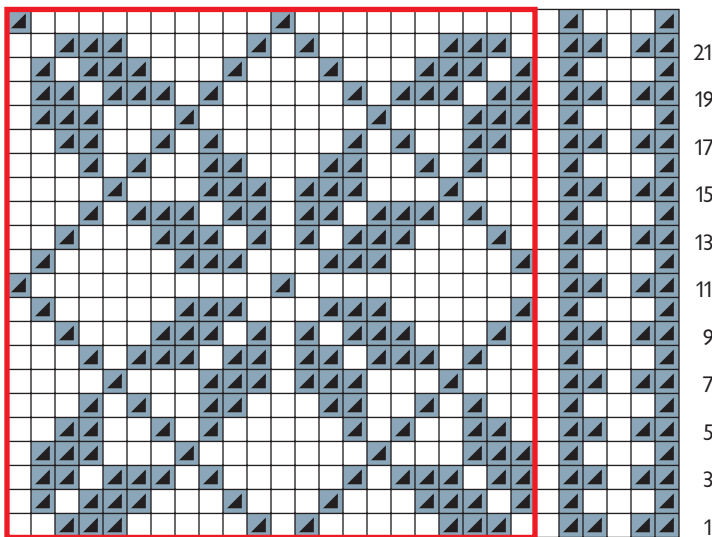
Break yarn. Following Sole chart for color placement, pick up and k 20 sts along the right side of the heel flap, then pick up and k 20 sts along the left side of the heel flap—81 sts total. Work in star pattern as established across instep, and according to Sole chart across sole. (Note that 1 st was removed from the beginning and 2 sts from the end of the instep at the beginning of the heel.) Work even in rnds until foot measures 5 inches (12.7 cm) from the pick-up row.



The peasant heel and patterned sole on Terri Shea's knitted Norwegian stocking.

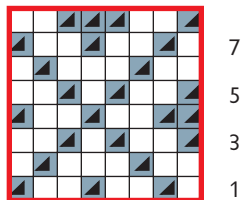
Photograph by Ann Swanson.

Star

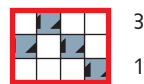


Charts may be photocopied for personal use.

Sole



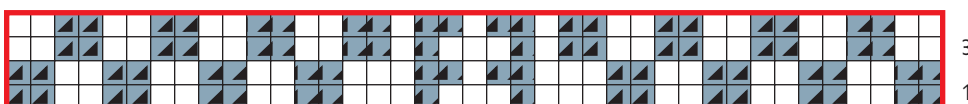
Toe



Key

- White (MC)
- Blue (CC)
- pattern rep

Heel



Toe

With MC, k 1 rnd, dec 1 st—80 sts remain. Work Rows 1–3 of Toe chart. Break CC. With MC, k 1 rnd. Redistribute sts so that there are 20 sts on each needle.

Dec rnd: *K to last 2 sts of needle, k2tog; rep from * around—4 sts dec. Rep dec rnd every rnd 17 more times—8 sts rem. Break yarn, leaving an 8-inch (20.3-cm) tail.

Finishing

Thread the tail onto the tapestry needle and run it through all of the remaining sts. Pull tight to gather; fasten off. Weave in loose ends. Block.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR AND DESIGNER. *Terri Shea, who lives and designs in Seattle, Washington, is the author of Selbuvotter: Biography of a Knitting Tradition (Seattle, Washington: Spinningwheel, 2007). In it are two patterns that originally appeared in Annichen Sibbern Bohn's Norske Strikkemønstre [Norwegian Knitting Designs]. For information on Selbuvotter: Biography of a Knitting Tradition, visit www.selbuvotter.com. She thanks Annichen Sibbern Bohn's daughter Lillian for her help with this article.*

TECHNIQUE

Kitchener Stitch

Step 1: Bring threaded needle through front stitch as if to purl and leave stitch on needle.

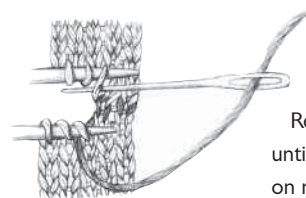
Step 2: Bring threaded needle through back stitch as if to knit and leave stitch on needle.

Step 3: Bring threaded needle through same front stitch

as if to knit and slip this stitch off needle. Bring threaded needle through next front stitch as if to purl and leave stitch on needle.

Step 4: Bring threaded needle through first back stitch as if to purl (as illustrated), slip this stitch off, bring needle through next back stitch as if to knit, leave this stitch on needle.

Repeat Steps 3 and 4 until no stitches remain on needles.



Annichen Sibbern Bøhn

Preserver of Norway's Knitting History, Wartime Resistance Fighter

TERRI SHEA



Annichen Sibbern Bøhn and her daughter Sidsel in a promotional photograph for a new edition of Bøhn's *Norske Strikkemønstre* [Norwegian Knitting Designs]. Photographer unknown. Norway. Circa 1939.

Photograph courtesy of Lillian Kassel.

THE KNITTING DESIGNER AND WRITER Annichen Sibbern Bøhn (1905–1978) was not only a formidable collector of traditional Norwegian knitting patterns but also an inspiration to generations of craftswomen. Annichen was the second child and first daughter of seven children born to Georg Sibbern (1877–1963) and Katherine Poulsson (1879–1963). Georg was a forest manager who was honored for his work replanting the Ardennes Forest after World War I (1914–1918), Katherine, the daughter of a British consul.

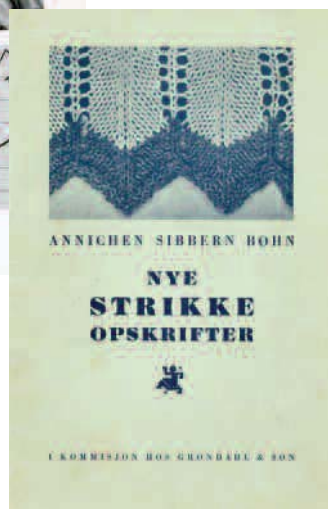
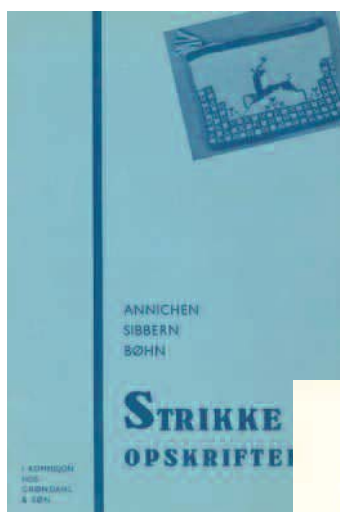
Annichen grew up in a large house, Rundtom, in an Oslo suburb. She and her sisters attended Hartvig Nissen’s private school, a model of educational reform in Norway. Her large extended family spent summers and holidays on the Oslofjord at Værne Kloster, an estate owned by the Sibbern family since the seventeenth century, or visiting each other on farms and in country cabins across Norway and Sweden. She loved archery, fishing, sailing, and skiing. When she was thirteen or fourteen years old, her elder brother Valentin bet his friends that she could make Oslo’s Holmenkollen ski jump with its drop of more than 177

feet (54 m). At first, she refused, but when they threatened not to let her play with them, she jumped and landed safely.

Annichen loved museums and old textiles and studied interior design at university. Although she worked briefly at a knitting mill, she preferred handknitting, and wanted to encourage the tradition among her countrywomen. In 1927, while working for the Oslo Husflid, the Norwegian home arts and crafts organization, she traveled around Norway collecting knitting designs, photographing original examples, and charting their patterns.

The result was the publication in 1929 of her book *Norske Strikkemønstre* [Norwegian Knitting Designs] (Oslo: Grøndahl & Søn). (Knitters with an interest in Norwegian knitting will find a wealth of inspiration in *Norwegian Knitting Designs*. Although the book is out of print, used copies are still to be found.) In 1930 and 1931, Annichen sold several modern knitting patterns for women and children as well as some patterns for traditional Selbu mittens to the women’s weekly *URD* and the newspaper *Morgenbladets*. Grøndahl & Søn also published her knitting booklets *Strikke Opskrifter* (1931), *Nye Strikke Opskrifter* (1932),

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: The cover of the 1931 edition of Annichen Sibbern Bøhn’s *Strikke Opskrifter*. An Eskimo sweater from the 1931 edition of Annichen Sibbern Bøhn’s *Strikke Opskrifter*. A page from Annichen Sibbern Bøhn and Inger Fleischer’s *Småtøi*. The cover of the 1932 edition of Annichen Sibbern Bøhn’s *Nye Strikke Opskrifter*. All items courtesy of Lillian Kassel.





Traditional Selbu-patterned knitted wool mittens and a memory book that Annichen Sibbern Bøhn's daughters, Lillan and Sidsel, created for their grandchildren with text (in English and Norwegian) about their lives and many family photographs, including photographs of Annichen.
 Mittens courtesy of the author; book courtesy of Lillan Kassel. Photograph by Joe Coca.

and a revised version of *Strikke Opskrifter* (1946), as well as the English-language *Norwegian Knitting Designs* (1954). With Inger Fleischer, Annichen wrote *Småtoi* (Oslo: Grøndahl & Søn, n.d.—“1937/8?” is written in ink on the frontispiece of a copy belonging to Annichen’s daughter Lillan), a book of knitting and sewing patterns for babies and children. The models in the photographs are Annichen and Inger’s children.

Annichen’s published works had an immense impact on the direction of Norwegian knitting history. Handknitting had been at a low point due to the popularity of machine-made knitted goods. Her knitting patterns not only provided instructions but also fueled the desire for

more Norwegian designs as a statement of national pride. In promoting traditional knitting designs, she also enhanced the market for handknitting businesses throughout Norway. Annichen also utilized other artistic talents. She illustrated her own publications, and in the 1930s, she worked as an assistant to her uncle the architect Magnus Poulsson while he was designing Oslo’s City Hall.

In March 1931, Annichen married Ole Bøhn, a *hoyesterettsadvokat* [jurist] who argued cases before the Supreme Court. Ole also had grown up in Oslo, and at Westheim, a private school for boys, he was a classmate of the future King Olav V (1903–1991). Ole, an accomplished athlete, was a nationally known skier.

The couple had two daughters, Annichen (called Lillan, born in 1933) and Sidsel (born in 1936), and a son, Ola Anders (called Andy, born in 1944). Ole loved to read and tell stories to the children; he emphasized education and equal opportunities for the girls. “He believed in our brain power and did not feel it was right to waste it,” Lillan writes. When Annichen’s family did not give Lillan the traditional boy’s gift of an air rifle at age eleven, Ole got one for the girls to share.

Annichen gave the girls yarn and needles at an early age and encouraged them to play and experiment. She praised their every effort, fostering a lifelong love of needlework in both her daughters. The children don’t know how their mother happened to write her first knitting book and get it published. “We grew up with the idea it just happened,” Lillan says, “and Mother could make anything happen. Father taught us to look at both sides of a question, and Mother taught family loyalty and commitment. We were given a strong sense of confidence, optimism, and humor, which has been a great asset in life.”

Invasion of Norway by the Nazis in April 1940 brought extreme challenges, which the family met with high courage. The girls stayed with relatives outside Oslo for the few months of the direct fighting; they then were able to return home. Despite food shortages, empty stores, hidden radio receivers, and bomb shelters, Annichen and Ole were able to provide some normalcy for the children, and out-of-town relatives smuggled food into the city. When word came through the neighborhood one day that a raid was imminent, Annichen hid the whole pig that she’d managed to get in a garbage can. But it was also the day for

garbage pickup. As the garbage man was making off with the can, Annichen chased him down the street, saying, "There is something in there you are not supposed to see!" The garbage man said, "OK, ma'am," put the can down, and left.

The family converted the cellar steps into a henhouse and the veranda into a rabbit hutch. During winter's bitter cold, they brought the rabbits indoors. Ole hadn't the heart to butcher these members of the household, which had by this time acquired names, even though food was desperately needed. During summers and holidays, while the girls stayed with relatives in the country, Annichen and Ole hid escapees in their home. Both parents worked in the Norwegian Resistance, and Ole was a member of the *Militærorganisasjon*, which performed sabotage against Germany, helped refugees escape to Sweden, and trained for battle behind enemy lines.

In 1941, Annichen published *Gammel til Nyt* (Oslo: Grøndahl & Søn), a book detailing how to make children's clothes from discarded adult garments. Community groups around Norway paid her to come and teach classes based on her book. (It is tempting to imagine that Annichen also spread resistance information wherever she went. Her reputation as a knitting expert may have made her seem innocuous to the Nazi leadership.)

In 1942, when the Nazis began sending all Jews living in Norway to German concentration camps, Ole's mother hid a Jewish mother and two daughters until they could be smuggled out of the country. Lillan and Sidsel used to play with the girls, who were close to them in age. After the war, Annichen and Ole helped Jewish survivors of the concentration camps to rebuild their lives.

In 1944, a member of Ole's resistance unit was arrested, and the Bøhns were forced into hiding. The girls, then ten and eight, were sent to stay with an aunt, Annichen

arrived later in the day and Ole, after dark. The plan was for Annichen, then eight months pregnant, to travel alone to the refugee camp for Norwegians at Kjesæter, near Vingåker in Sweden. Because she couldn't walk the distance, she rode in a horse-drawn sleigh full of hay.

The girls were shuttled among family members until Ole picked them up to begin their flight to Sweden. The three were supposed to meet a truck behind a factory but were too late and had to return to hiding; the group that

they would have gone with was caught, and all were arrested; it was several days before Annichen learned that her family was safe. On their next attempt, Lillan recalls, "We went by covered truck a long way, then walked through the woods. It was very dark. At one point, we heard a whispered warning of a German border patrol. We all took cover in ditches and behind trees. Father looked up and saw Sidsel flat on the trail, just covering her eyes. (Then no one could see her!) He recovered her quickly. No border patrol found us. We got safely to the refugee camp."

During the last year of the war, the family lived in Sweden. Returning to Norway soon after the Nazi occupation ended in May 1945, they lived that summer with

Annichen's parents and then returned to Oslo. Although Annichen published no new books, she gave seminars and talks in person and on the radio and was well known throughout Norway as a knitting expert. When she came to the United States in 1955 to visit Lillan, who had moved here and married, the local newspaper carried an article about her and her knitting career. Following her death in Oslo in 1978, Lillan and Sidsel wrote and published a booklet of their mother's knitting patterns in her memory.

Ole Bøhn died in 1993. Lillan still lives in the United States; Sidsel lives in Sweden; their brother lives in Norway. Annichen's bravery and self-determination are an inspiration to us all, in our knitting and our lives. ❖

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