



MARTHA

Cape

Warm cape in Icelandic wool

You knit the cape from the left to the right front, over the shoulders and the back in Icelandic Léttlopi. It's quite a distance, but with needles 4.5 and rib stitch it goes really fast. For my cape I chose six natural colours. But you can choose the colour combination yourself. Just like the way you use the colours. I went for large, plain blocks. But nothing stops you from being creative with other colour combinations and stripe patterns. You can also vary the depth. Are you going from cape to poncho? Then keep in mind that you will need more wool.

Handy with locking pin

You shape the cape with short needles. You knit a fixed number of ribs according to your size. Within that number you divide your colors as desired. Make sure that you do not start a new color during your short needles. That does not look nice. There are two sizes: small and large. Within your size you can make your cape larger or smaller with the front pin. So you have a lot of leeway.



Pure sheep's wool in natural shades

Lopi yarns come from Iceland. The wool is made from the fleece of Icelandic sheep, a unique breed of sheep that has never been mixed with other breeds. The wool of this sheep is fully adapted to the Icelandic climate and is known for its insulating properties. It is a strong, sturdy thread that feels a bit stiff at first. But through knitting and wearing, the wool becomes softer and more supple.

Warm and water-repellent

The fleece of the Icelandic sheep consists of two layers, each with a different type of wool. The water-resistant outer layer has long shiny fibers, while the fine and soft inner fibers are exceptionally good at insulating. The yarn is therefore very warm, strong and water-repellent.

Natural and environmentally friendly

The production process is carried out as environmentally friendly as possible. Only natural energy sources are used, such as geothermal energy and hydropower. During the washing of the wool, the use of chemicals is kept to a minimum to preserve the natural oils. This keeps the wool warm, light and water-repellent.



More Lettlopi in Micca

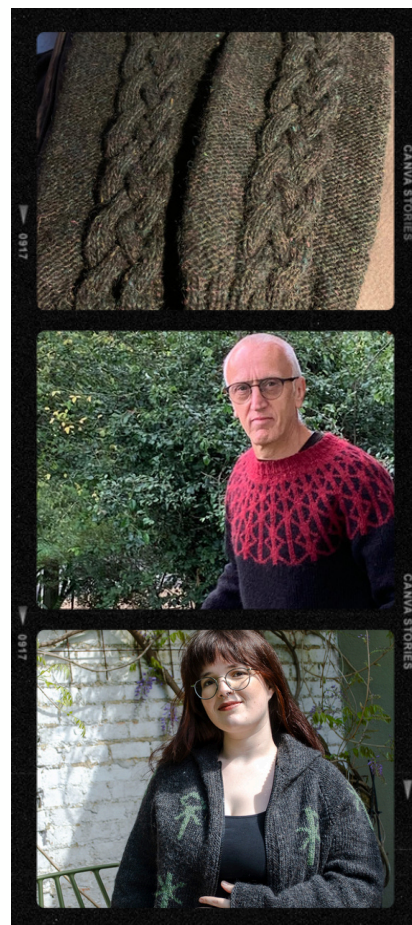
With Lettlopi you can knit breathable, warm winter clothing, such as the leg warmers and gloves for Jeanne, the coat for Martine, the rune sweater for Jean and this cape for Martha.

DIMENSIONS

There are 2 sizes: small and large.
Mieke in the photo is wearing the large size.



Width at the top of the semicircle (measured in a circle): 90 (100) cm
Depth: 40 (40) cm



YARN

Lettlopi from Istex
100% wool
50 g = 100 m

1420 Murky 50 (100) g
0054 Ash 50 (100) g
0056 Light Grey 50 (100) g
0086 Light Beige 50 (100) g
0085 Oatmeal 50 (100) g
0005 Black Heather 50 (100) g



STITCHES AND TECHNIQUES

Rib Stitch
Short Rows (German short rows)

NEEDLES

Knitting needles 4.5

STITCH GUIDE

18 stitches x 28 rows in rib stitch (14 ridges) with needles 4.5 = 10 cm

DIFFICULTY LEVEL



METHOD





BODY FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

Take your knitting needles 4.5 and cast on 70 stitches. Knit back and forth.

TIP

If you prefer to make the cape a bit deeper, like a poncho, cast on extra stitches. Use your swatch to calculate the right number of stitches in relation to the depth you want.

Knit a total of 240 (264) rows in rib stitch. This is 120 (132) ridges.

Begin with 4 rows (2 ridges) without short rows. Then follow the scheme below.



SHORT ROWS

Knit short rows from bottom to top (the neck) in rib stitch. This will make the bottom of the cape wider than the top. The ratio is 6 short rows (3 ribs) to 8 rows (4 ribs).

Schema

row 1-7 : rib stitch

short row 1: knit 60 sts and turn
back row

short row 2: knit 50 sts and turn
back row

short row 3: knit 35 sts and turn
back row

row 8: rib stitch

Repeat these 8 rows 29 (32) times. End with 4 rows (2 ridges) without shortened rows. Bind off the stitches smoothly.

TIP

Always turn in the short rows in the same distance from the neck even if you have cast on more stitches. The short rows give shape to the shoulders, regardless of the depth of your cape.



COLOURS

Distribute your colors as desired.

Are you working like me with 6 colours in regular blocks? Then start a new colour after every block of 40 (44) rows. Start the new colour at the top of the neck and not somewhere in the middle of the row or at the bottom.



FINISHING

Weave in all the ends.

Soak the cape in lukewarm water with a dash of Eucalan for half an hour to relax the stitches. Gently squeeze the water out between two towels without wringing or spin the wet cape in the spin dryer. Lay the cape nicely in shape on a fresh towel and let it dry flat.



VERSATILE CAPE

For indoor and outdoor use

Capes have a long history. In the late Middle Ages, capes were mainly worn by men as pilgrim garments. Capes were also popular in the countryside. The shorter cape was not only practical as protection for the clothing underneath, it was also nice and warm and easy to make. The cape also excelled in versatility, and that is still a great asset today. Quickly going outside? Then you wrap the cape around your neck as a scarf. Is it getting a bit chilly in the house? Drape your cape over your shoulders and you will immediately feel the wonderful warmth. Going for a lovely autumn walk? The cape will keep you warm and dry, because the Icelandic wool is water-repellent. Busy around the house? With a locking pin, your cape will stay in place and you will have your hands free.

Tribute to thousands of 'witches'

The cape for Martha is part of MICCA, a collection that pays tribute to the many victims of the witch hunt. In Europe alone, more than 100,000 alleged witches were burned at the stake. Mostly women, but also men and even children.

Burned alive

As a young widow, Martha was suspected of witchcraft. During her trial, several people testified that she had predicted the future, made love potions and done 'forbidden things'. Barely 38 years old, she was convicted by the court of Sinaai-Belsele on 24 July 1684. Because she was pregnant, she was given a stay of execution until after the birth. According to the legal practice of the time, unborn foetuses were not allowed to pay for the sins of the mother. On 23 October 1684, she was burned alive as a witch in Belsele, she died a gruesome death. She was the last victim of the witch persecutions in the Low Countries.

Threads of love

MICCA weaves the history of all victims into timeless creations of thread. Each stitch is part of the chain that connects us across the generations. You can find my designs on my Ravelry page Micca-witchcraft and also on my website www.micca-witchcraft.be.

Want to know more about the witch hunt? Send me an email. Then you will receive my free e-book in which I present the cruel reality of witch madness in an original way.



Colofon

Design, photos and text by Mieke Van Damme.

Contact : vandammemieke@proximus.be

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Micca witchcraft



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