

**All in a whorl – a selective annotated bibliography of  
resources for hand-spindle spinners**

**by**

**Katie Louise Ayre**

Submitted to the School of Information Management,  
Victoria University of Wellington  
in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of  
Master of Information Studies

**June 2017**

## Abstract

This annotated bibliography lists resources on hand-spindles and spinning that are largely available through public library services. Hand-spindles have not been the focus of a previous annotated bibliography. The resources contained will be of interest to hand-spindle spinners of any skill level, in addition to casual researchers looking at historical textile-making practices. The 76 annotated resources are in several formats: books, magazine articles, and audio-visual material. The appended keyword index enhances the usability of this bibliography glossary, and the glossary provides explanations for the important terminology.

**KEYWORDS: HAND-SPINDLE, SPINNING, TEXTILES, PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES**

## Contents

Contents .....	2
Table of figures .....	4
Introduction.....	5
Background.....	6
What is a spindle and how does it work?.....	6
Spindles in a historical context .....	6
Spindles in the modern world .....	6
Types of spindle.....	7
Drop spindles .....	8
High/top-whorl drop spindle:.....	8
Low/bottom-whorl drop spindle: .....	9
Mid-whorl spindles .....	10
Supported spindles.....	10
Tibetan spindles .....	11
Russian spindles:.....	12
Phangs .....	13
Bead spindles .....	13
Tahkli .....	14
Navajo spindle .....	15
Spinning bowls.....	15
Spindle resources .....	16
Print and written resources.....	16
Non-written resources:.....	16
YouTube ( <a href="http://www.youtube.com">www.youtube.com</a> ) .....	16
Interweave.....	16
Purchasable video tutorials: <a href="http://www.craftsy.com">Craftsy (www.craftsy.com)</a> .....	17
The need for a bibliography .....	17
Available bibliographies .....	18

Knitty ( <a href="http://www.knitty.com">www.knitty.com</a> ):.....	18
Ask the Bellwether ( <a href="http://askthebellwether.blogspot.com">http://askthebellwether.blogspot.com</a> ): .....	19
The Joy of Handspinning ( <a href="http://www.joyofhandspinning.com">www.joyofhandspinning.com</a> ): .....	19
Respect the Spindle:.....	20
Scope.....	21
Intended audience .....	22
Searching methodology .....	22
Arrangement of annotations.....	22
Example entry: .....	23
Output format.....	24
Annotated bibliography .....	25
Keywords and terminology.....	25
A note on some of the resources: .....	25
Drop spindle resources.....	26
Supported spindle resources .....	32
Resources concerning more than one type of spindle.....	38
Non-spindle specific techniques .....	45
Miscellaneous – fibre guides .....	53
Historical and geographical resources .....	54
References.....	58
Appendix A.....	62
A glossary of relevant terms .....	62
Appendix B .....	65
Index of keywords.....	65

## Table of figures

Figure 1- 3D printed Turkish spindles. Photo by the author.....	7
Figure 2 - a selection of high-whorl drop spindles made from New Zealand native woods. ....	9
Figure 3- building the cop on a Turkish spindle. ....	10
Figure 4- basic Tibetan spindle kit used for an introductory supported spinning class.....	11
Figure 5 - assembled and decorated spindle made from the same kit to demonstrated personalisation options.....	11
Figure 6 - two Tibetan style spindles and a spinning goblet.....	12
Figure 7 - a pair of glass focal (whorl) Russian spindles.....	12
Figure 8 - an army of Goddesses (Phang style spindles). Photographs by the author.....	13
Figure 9 - bead spindles and a cauldron shaped spinning bowl.....	14
Figure 10 - a lap bowl, tahkli and an improvised bead spindle. ....	14
Figure 11 - a selection of spinning bowls. ....	15
Figure 12 - a drop spindle project in progress. ....	26
Figure 13 - a selection of supported spindles.....	32

All images were taken by the author and are ©2017.

## Introduction

The focus of this annotated bibliography is to provide a guide to a selection of resources available concerning hand-spindles (referred to as “spindles” hereafter). The bibliography is designed for spindle spinners of varying levels of skill, from beginner to advanced, and covers resources that include a mixture of historical and modern information concerning techniques and tools. Entries in this bibliography are categorised both according to the key areas covered and by the user level that is most appropriate. For example, the first section of resources covers those relating more specifically to drop spindle spinning as this is often the first tool a spinner will try out. Each entry has key terms and recommended skill levels assigned, and the key terms are indexed in Appendix B for easier use. A glossary explaining some of the more technical words and spinning terminology is available in Appendix A.

## Background

### What is a spindle and how does it work?

The spindle is a tool used in the creation of thread or yarn by the process of twisting the strands of fibre together (this thread is generally referred to as a “singles”). Spindles vary in style, shape and size, but generally have the common basic components of a stick-like shaft and an attached whorl - a weight that prolongs the duration of a spindle’s spin (Field, 2011, p. 17).

### Spindles in a historical context

The use of spindles is documented in a variety of historical sources from across the world. Spindles have been depicted in ancient artworks- one Ancient Greek example is the Attic white-ground oinochoe attributed to the Brygos Painter that is held in the British Museum. Archaeological finds of spindle whorls include those found in deposits associated with religious rituals in Belize (Kamp et al., 2006, pp. 413-15). Such resources demonstrate that, in addition to being a task performed for many centuries, the use of spindles was a practice common to different cultures internationally. Breniquet states that spindles came about when animal fibres began to be used for ancient textiles, as up until that time plant fibres had been used that were easily twisted by hand (2014, p. 67). She justifies her reasoning by stating that the shorter staple (length of individual fibres) of wool and other animal fibres required more twist to be used in the creation of yarn than could be done by hand.

### Spindles in the modern world

Spindle spinning is far from a dying art. In some areas of the Peruvian Andes, alpaca, llama and sheep are herded by farmers and their fibre is spun up and used in textile making by Peruvian villagers of all ages (Kanopy (Firm), 2015). The Center for Traditional Textiles of Cusco was established to both maintain traditional skills and to enable the artisans to earn remuneration for their handiwork (Centro de Textiles Tradicionales del Cusco, 2016). In Garripoli’s *Spin Off* article she describes present-day spindle spinners from many places across the world, including countries in Europe, the Americas and Asia (2016a, pp. 34-36).

Large communities of spinners interact in online forums, such as on the knitting and fibre-craft focussed website Ravelry (n.d.). Others gather at events and workshops held all over the world, such as the New York State Sheep and Wool Festival held annually in Rhinebeck, New York, where many popular spindle vendors can be found (2016). Here in New Zealand there are informal craft groups that often include spindle spinners among their numbers, such as the Creative Fibre@Lopdell in West Auckland (2017). Spinners and hand-weavers' groups and guilds can be found in most areas of New Zealand across both islands, with over 100 affiliated with Creative Fibre, a national organisation for fibre arts (n.d.a).

Many of the spindle makers at events such as Rhinebeck use traditional woodturning and carving techniques to make their products. Some makers, however, are now using 3D printing technology to make their spindles, as Beasley discusses in her *Spin Off* article (2016, p. 90). The blending of time-honoured skills and up-to-date technology is yet another way to keep hand spinning relevant.



Figure 1- 3D printed Turkish spindles. Photo by the author.

## Types of spindle

Spindles come in a variety of styles, often categorised at a basic level as the suspended (drop) spindle style, which hangs from the yarn in process, and the supported style, which rests on a surface while spinning (Franquemont, 2009, p. 13).



## Drop spindles

Drop spindles can be further divided by type as high- or low-whorl, with the uniquely cross-shape whorl of the Turkish spindle falling into the low-whorl category. This category of spindle comes in a wide range of shapes and sizes, and their design is generally influenced by the type of fibre they are intended to spin. For example, the heavier spindles can be intended for use in spinning thicker singles, or for plying several singles together into one yarn. On the other hand, a lightweight spindle is more commonly used for a lighter weight of singles, such as those suitable for laceweight yarns.

### *High/top-whorl drop spindle:*

As the name indicates, this type of suspended spindle has the whorl positioned at the top of the shaft, just below the hook. The cop (the term used for spun yarn wound around the spindle's shaft too keep it under control and out of the way) is created underneath the whorl, with the yarn coming over the top of the whorl, often guided into position through the hook by a notch or a pin. Many of the main spinning tool manufacturers, such as New Zealand's Ashford, create sets of inexpensive drop spindles as introductory spinning tools that people can have a go with at major wool shows and events (Ashford Handicrafts Ltd., 2016). These spindles are often seen as an inexpensive way to try out spinning without investing in larger equipment. The idea that a drop spindle is always the cheapest option, however, is somewhat erroneous as there are many makers of top-whorl drop spindles whose products are luxury items, although the cost means they are generally not sought after by absolute beginners but are coveted by more experienced spindle spinners and collectors.



*Figure 2 - a selection of high-whorl drop spindles made from New Zealand native woods.*

*Low/bottom-whorl drop spindle:*

The name of this spindle type is, again, self-explanatory: the whorl is positioned towards the bottom of the shaft. While the cop is built up against the whorl (or around the whorl in the case of a Turkish spindle as shown in Fig. 3), the singles in progress are either secured to the top of the shaft by a half-hitch or else through a hook. There are some types of spindle that function like a low-whorl but are made of only one piece, such as the Scottish Dealgan, but they have been classed as low-whorl in this bibliography as they are bottom heavy.



*Figure 3- building the cop on a Turkish spindle.*

### *Mid-whorl spindles*

There are types of suspended spindle where the whorl sits in the middle of the shaft, such as the Akha spindle of Southeast Asia (Franquemont, 2009, p. 98). For the purposes of this bibliography the focus has been placed on the high- and low-whorl drop spindles, however, as they are more widely known of and accessible to Western spinners.

### *Supported spindles*

Supported spindles also have a variety of individual types, often taking their names from their area of origin: Tibetan, Russian, and Navajo, among others. Supported spindles also vary in size, again due to the type and quantity of fibre they are designed to spin. As they are designed using the same physics as a spinning top, supported spindles usually have a bottom-whorl, and some spinners even use Turkish spindles in a supported style (MacKenzie, 2015). Supported spindles are often used for spinning airier, woollen-type yarns, as the spindle's weight is not on the fibre but is on the spinning tip and therefore the fibres are not stretched taut and more air can be trapped within the singles.

### *Tibetan spindles*

Tibetan spindles have a large and heavy whorl and spin the slowest of the supported styles, which means they are excellent tools for teaching beginner supported spindle spinners. Furthermore, as Cunningham states, it is easy to make a Tibetan spindle of one's own using very basic materials (2012, pp. 27-30). As the name suggests, the style has developed based on spindles used in Tibet. Due to their relatively slow spin they are more suited to fibres with a medium to long staple, such as wool. Many modern makers have created their own distinctive style of Tibetan spindle, but all have the larger whorl size in common.



*Figure 4- basic Tibetan spindle kit used for an introductory supported spinning class.*



*Figure 5 - assembled and decorated spindle made from the same kit to demonstrated personalisation options.*



*Figure 6 - two Tibetan style spindles and a spinning goblet.*

#### *Russian spindles:*

The slender design of the Russian spindle allows for this tool to spin much faster than the Tibetan style. This style was created for the purpose of spinning shorter staple fibres into fine singles suitable for lace knitting, as with the Orenburg style Russian spindles. Some modern Russian spindles are composed entirely of one piece of wood, others have a metal spinning tip or even a decorative blown-glass whorl (see Figure 7).



*Figure 7 - a pair of glass focal (whorl) Russian spindles.*

### *Phangs*

The Phang style of supported spindle originates from Southeast Asia. In some cases, these are the simplest style of supported spindle as they are made of one piece of wood and sometimes with very little shaping except the pointed bottom and flicking tip. The cop is built around the centre of the spindle to prevent the spindle becoming unbalanced, although as with all techniques, spinners tend to develop their own unique way of cop-winding. Modern spindle makers have created their own twist on this spindle style, giving their spindles distinctive shapes or incorporating carving and pyrography.



*Figure 8 - an army of Goddesses (Phang style spindles). Photographs by the author.*

### *Bead spindles*

Beads are common types of spindle whorl found at archaeological sites (Gaustad, 2016, pp. 52-54). The spinning speed of a bead spindle is somewhere between that of a Tibetan and a Russian spindle, depending on the weight of the whorl.



*Figure 9 - bead spindles and a cauldron shaped spinning bowl.*



*Figure 10 - a lap bowl, tahkli and an improvised bead spindle.*

### *Tahkli*

The Tahkli is a type of supported spindle that generally has a very small whorl and thin, delicate shaft. Tahklis originate from India and their lightweight and high spinning speed design is meant for spinning short staple fibres such as cotton (Shepard Ruane, 2016, p. 46). The tahkli pictured in Fig. 10 above has a whorl diameter of approximately 25 mm.

### *Navajo spindle*

As previously mentioned this is a supported type of spindle, but in contrast to many of the others in this category, the shaft of a Navajo spindle is perhaps a metre long (although length will vary depending on the user) as it was used for spinning large quantities of yarn for weaving and rug making (Franquemont, 2009, pp. 95-96).

### *Spinning bowls*

Supported spindles generally require reduced-friction surfaces to spin on. Beginners may use a saucer or ramekin, while more practiced (and addicted) spinners may invest in more expensive, specially made bowls. Some of these include ones designed for use while travelling, as is the case with the blue bowl in Figure 11, which has a magnetic fastening in the base.



*Figure 11 - a selection of spinning bowls.*



## Spindle resources

### Print and written resources

Modern print publications exist that cover the subject of spindles in addition to the pictorial and archaeological resources. Often titles concerned with spinning in general will contain pertinent information: texts written as introductions to spinning often have sections that cover spindle spinning, as with Anne Field's *Learn to Spin* (2011, p. 17); magazines such as *Spin Off* occasionally publish spindle-centric issues, as with the Fall 2016 release. There are books that discuss spindle spinning exclusively, such as Abby Franquemont's *Respect the Spindle* (2009). Other titles focus on specific types of spindle, for example *Spinning in the Old Way* concerns high-whorl drop spindle spinning (Gibson-Roberts, 2006), and *Fleegle Spins Supported* describes spinning with supported spindles only (Stevens, 2012).

### Non-written resources:

In addition to written resources there are many videos and podcasts available on spindles and spinning, and are obtainable either as downloads from commercial sites or for free use on YouTube.

#### YouTube ([www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com))

Many of the YouTube videos are amateur productions of varying quality and often repeat the same basic information. There are some, however, that are entertaining and instructional. Lois Swales of the Missing Spindle is one YouTuber known for her videos on various historical spinning style and tool (2016b). Her videos have a high production quality and she provides links to her blog in the video description, where the details of some of her sources of information, photographic tutorials and details of suppliers can be found (Swales, 2016a). Unfortunately, the reference lists Swales provides on her blog are not extensive and some of URLs are no longer current.

#### Interweave

Interweave publications is known for its craft related publications. Their publications include video tutorials available both as DVD and as downloads. Making the videos available online is very useful for international customers as all their DVDs are zoned for the US. Some of the DVDs are available for loan through libraries. For example, the video *Start Spinning* with Maggie Casey and Eunny Jang is available for loan through Auckland Public libraries (2009). This video, however, is only useful for wheel spinners and so is not relevant to this

bibliography. A number of spindle related videos are available on DVD, such as Garripoli's *Supported Spindle Spinning* and *Turkish Spindle Spinning* (2016a; 2016b), Khmeleva's *Spinning Gossamer Threads* on Russian style supported spinning (2012), and Franquemont's video version of *Respect the Spindle* (2009). The first three of the resources described cover very specific styles, whereas the latter example is a somewhat more general approach to spindle spinning. This emphasises the need to have a mixture of specialised and general information in the bibliography so that the resources will not be too limited.

Purchasable video tutorials: [Craftsy \(www.craftsy.com\)](http://www.craftsy.com)

In addition to the free-to-use videos on YouTube and the resources available from Interweave, there are now websites that offer craft video tutorial classes, such as Craftsy (2016). Users are required to sign-up to the website and purchase a class enrolment in order to access the videos and ask questions about the class. Most of the six classes currently available through Craftsy are focussed on wheel spinning, with Pettibone's *Spindling: from Fluff to Stuff* covering only drop spindle spinning (2012).

### The need for a bibliography

Spindles and spinning are not exclusively either hobbies or academic subjects and so the type of literature and resources available varies in its focus. However, the number of resources written for the beginner and hobbyist often lack bibliographic information that would assist readers in developing their interest. One example of this is *Fleegle Spins Supported*, a book commonly recommended to spinners beginning with supported spindles (Stevens, 2012). The book is useful for those researching spinning using supported style spindle, but there is no bibliography to speak of and her recommended reading list is sparse, containing only 3 titles (pp. 371-372).

Most resources on hand spinning cover an array of techniques or else just the most popular, such as wheel spinning. This accounts for the lack of resource lists available exclusively on spindle spinning, and subsequently why bibliographies in the few that are available often include references that do not exclusively concern spindles.

## Available bibliographies

In order to demonstrate the usefulness of this annotated bibliography on spindles, some of the few bibliographies that are already available have been assessed below. For each the contents have been reviewed on several aspects, such as writing style, layout and navigability, and whether a ranking system for technical level is used. The majority of the bibliographies assessed are web-based, with one non-annotated bibliography taken from one of the few spindle-focussed but non-type-specific titles currently available. As the bibliographies are generally part of a larger publication (or series of publications), the titles reflect the main title or the website or book through which they can be found. The resources have also been described in order of usefulness in comparison to the aim of this annotated bibliography.

### *Knitty* ([www.knitty.com](http://www.knitty.com)):

*Knitty* is a free-to-use online fibre-craft magazine. While the focus is usually on knitting and designers, some issues contain articles on other crafts such as spinning. One annotated bibliography that is readily available online can be found in *Knitty* Spring + Summer 2010 issue (Juvan & Moreno). Here the titles have been assessed and had a ranking assigned, indicated by images of 1 to 5 drop spindles, according to the technical level required. The resources cover a variety of spinning methods; however, many of the titles focus predominantly on wheel spinning.

The level of bibliographic information is brief, listing only publisher, publisher location and year of publication. The title of each entry is a hyperlink to the matching Amazon listing. While the brief bibliographic information may not be an issue of concern to the casual user, being redirected to commerce sites can be somewhat irritating and could make readers feel pressured into purchasing them. However, these hyperlinks do allow users access to more detailed publishing information through the Amazon listing, which can then be used to locate the titles within local public libraries or from other retailers. Furthermore, the reviews left by Amazon customers can prove valuable in ascertaining whether the item would be useful. A good feature of this bibliography is that the status of whether an item is still in print or not is shown, although this may well have changed in the 6 years since the bibliography's publication.

In their assessment of the resources, Juvan and Moreno have used relatively informal language that is engaging to the casual reader and the layout of each entry is easy to follow.

As a web-based resource the list is searchable using the normal search functions built into web browsers, but by using images of spindles to indicate the technical level it is harder for users to quickly locate the title that most suits their need without a considerable amount of scrolling.

*Ask the Bellwether (<http://askthebellwether.blogspot.com>):*

Amelia Garripoli has had many works on different types of spindle spinning published in recent years, including self-published tutorials, and books and videos on spindling released through major companies such as Interweave (2016b). On her website, Ask the Bellwether, Garripoli has provided bibliography of resources, many specifically relating to spindles (2010). Her annotations on each entry are short but useful and engaging. The bibliographic information is brief, however, and as Juvan and Moreno's bibliography, the titles of all but a few are hyperlinks to online stores. Garripoli's bibliography is presented as an alphabetised list of 30 entries and there is no real indication of the recommended skill level, which makes it more difficult for a reader to navigate the information.

*The Joy of Handspinning ([www.joyofhandspinning.com](http://www.joyofhandspinning.com)):*

The Joy of Handspinning website is a good introductory resource on general areas of spinning, providing brief descriptions of techniques and tools. A short bibliography of resources can be found under the "Books" tab (2016), although all the resources are from only one publisher, Interweave. While Interweave is a prolific publisher in the field of creative arts and crafts, the focus on only one company and the embedded links to purchase each resource could be off-putting to some users, particularly as the company is based in the USA and so the costs can be prohibitive to those of us in other parts of the world. Furthermore, in order to read the descriptions of each listed title the reader must click on the "expand" button, which automatically redirects to the publisher's page. The listed resources can provide a good starting point for beginners and users can always attempt to locate the titles in local public libraries or from other retailers.

### *Respect the Spindle:*

One of the best resources available on spindles is Abby Franquemont's *Respect the Spindle*, which is available as both a book and a video title. The topics covered include introductions to various types of spindle available, how they work and how to spin with them. In the print and eBook version, Franquemont provides a bibliography of resources used in the creation of her work (2009, p. 133). This bibliography is quite short, and due to its function as simply a reference list there is no indication of the technical level of each resource. Furthermore, some of the information may be a little dated, with many works on spindles produced since this book's publication.

## Scope

This bibliography comprises 76 entries on different resource types, and has been limited to those in the English language. While there is a wide range of material available showing historical examples of spindles, running the gamut from archaeological finds and ancient artworks, to digital video demonstrations made by enthusiasts and uploaded to YouTube, the material assessed for this bibliography is largely published material available through public libraries and their associated facilities. The decision to exclude YouTube videos, blogs, or podcasts was influenced by a number of factors, such as the reliability of such resources and the ability of the target audience to access them. Although there is a large presence of fibre-crafters on various internet platforms, providing a list of (largely) easily accessible published works on the subject seemed to be the most inclusive option.

Unfortunately, the resources selected for this bibliography are not all freely available. Some of the most useful resources are self-published works that are not available in public libraries either physically or digitally. Some may be available in private lending libraries, however, such as those of local guilds. Wherever possible links will be provided to WorldCat so that readers may locate their nearest copy and the entry details will indicate where items are only available through purchase.

Spindles are the focus of this bibliography for several reasons. The first reason is that spindles are a tool common to many civilisations and cultures internationally and played an important role in the prehistoric development of textile manufacture (Breniquet, 2014, p. 67). Secondly, hand spinning is a skill still practised in the modern world on a variety of tools, spindles being just one category. New Zealand is known for its importance in the wool production industry but in the fibre-crafting world it is also known as the home of some of the most popular makers of spinning tools: Ashford and Majacraft. While these two companies focus predominantly on spinning wheel production they both also produce spindles that are popular with beginners (Ashford Handicrafts Ltd., 2016; Majacraft Limited, 2016). That these major fibre-craft focussed companies produce such tools serves to demonstrate the continued relevance of spindles in the modern crafting community. Spindles continue to be a popular craft tool widely available through online marketplaces such as Etsy and at many fibre festivals. Thirdly, a comprehensive guide to spindle resources will be useful for a variety of users, ranging from those who simply wish to learn a little about the tool, to those researching the history and representation of spindles in art, to spinning

teachers. It could also be of use as a guide for resource selection for the various guild repositories such as that of Creative Fibre (n.d.b).

### Intended audience

This annotated bibliography is intended for spindle spinners of all skill levels. It will be of particular use for instructors compiling teaching and supplementary resources, especially due to the indication of technical level included in each entry. The bibliography may also be of use as a starting-point for those researching historical and cultural textile manufacture practices.

### Searching methodology

There are several methods of searching that were employed for the purposes of this project. Basic search engine searches served as a starting point. Many of the resources that can be found in a basic Google search using the term “hand spindle” are very basic introductory links, such as the Wikipedia entry explaining what a spindle is (Spindle (textiles).2016). As Bell states, while web browsing is a good place to begin a search the resources found in specific databases may be of a higher quality (2015, p. 239). This could be the situation for more scholarly resources, for example databases such as Anthropology Plus would be useful when locating articles concerning archaeological finds. A less targeted approach, however, provides a wider range of resources and so most were conducted through Google and WorldCat. To hunt more effectively for spindle resources, searches were performed based on the Library of Congress subject headings, which can also serve as keywords for internet searching. Some suitable subject headings included: Spindles (Textile machinery), Hand Spinning and Spindle-whorls. These terms were also used in public library database searches on digital lending platforms such as OverDrive and Zinio.

### Arrangement of annotations

The entries are grouped according to topic: a general information section to be of more use to beginners; each spindle type will have its own section, with drop spindles covered first as they are often seen as the gateway spindle. The historical and geographical resources group

will be presented at the end as it is more of a niche area. Resources within each section are then organised into subsections by type where necessary, and finally alphabetically by author in each subsection. The bibliographic information for each item is presented in APA format. The descriptions are around two or three sentences in length, providing a brief outline of useful aspects of each resource, and they feature craft-specific terminology explained in an appended glossary. Keywords are a standard feature to enhance the reader’s ability to more easily find the most relevant information, and these are explained in the introduction to the annotations section. An index of the keywords is provided to improve searching for users of a print version of the document. Finally, each entry contains a WorldCat URL if one is available, therefore assisting users to locate copies of the resource from their nearest repository.

Example entry:

1. Franquemont, A. (2009). <i>Respect the spindle: spin infinite yarns with one amazing tool</i> . Loveland, Colorado: Interweave Press.		
Abby Franquemont is a renowned spinner and instructor and her book is a frequently recommended title for beginner spindle spinners. The focus is initially on drop spindles, although there is some mention of supported styles. Franquemont provides a brief history of spinning in general, in addition to information on her own spinning background, pictorial guides on the process and spindle styles, and even provides projects for readers’ hand spun.		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, Navajo spindle, Turkish spindle	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/368032839">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/368032839</a>



## Output format

The completed annotated bibliography has been designed as a single volume monograph in digital format, also with the option of print. The final document will be available through the digital repository of the Victoria University of Wellington, and will be offered to the Creative Fibre collection in a print format following its completion. This annotated bibliography would work especially well as a website as it would allow for the inclusion of newly published resources much more conveniently than in a print volume. Furthermore, it would be far easier to check the URLs and correct broken links if the report was published to a website. An eBook version in an enhanced pdf format could work well as an alternative to a website, although it may not be quite as easy to update and check broken links. While it would perhaps be of more use as a website or eBook, these formats will not be feasible options at this stage and would not be practical as an INFO 580 submission.

## Annotated bibliography

### Keywords and terminology

The entries in this annotated bibliography contain keyword sections containing terms and phrases describing the resource, which have been indexed to help readers find specific information as needed. Some of these are self-explanatory, such as those relating to the type of spindle the resource discusses. Other keywords, however, relate to concepts or themes, as is the case with the term “geographical” being applied to information on spindle use in specific regions. The term “technical” has been applied to those resources that address techniques and processes, such as preparing fibre in advance of spinning. Where there is a focus on a specific type of fibre, such as silk or flax, this has been added to the keywords. Finally, words highlighted in **bold** are explained in the glossary.

### A note on some of the resources:

As previously mentioned, each annotation includes a WorldCat URL where available. However, in the case of the *Spin Off* articles, these were either accessed in hard-copy or through the Zinio magazine platform available to many public libraries, and so the URL fields have been left empty. Some libraries hold physical copies of these magazines and the details provided will enable users to locate the desired article, or be able to request it through an interloans service if necessary.

## Drop spindle resources



Figure 12 - a drop spindle project in progress.

2. Anderson, S. (2013). *The spinner's book of yarn designs: Techniques for creating 80 yarns*. North Adams, Massachusetts: Storey Publishing.

Anderson's book is written for spinners who already understand the basics but wish to expand their abilities. She presents an interesting analogy in the introduction of going from "bread-and-butter" (i.e. basic) spinning to "cake" (more intricate) yarn spinning (p. 9). Anderson's approach is very clear and logical and the text is often accompanied by photographic illustrations to enhance the reader's understanding. Anderson only briefly addresses spindle spinning and mostly her focus is on wheel spinning.

Keywords:

drop spindle, spinning  
wheel

Level:

intermediate

WorldCat permalink:

<http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/964893556>

3. Casey, M. (2008). *Plying on a spindle. Spin Off, XXXII (4), 32-33.*

In this short article, Casey demonstrates a few techniques for holding spun **singles** and **plying** them into a stronger yarn on a drop spindle. The instructions are clear and include tips for troubleshooting, and there are pictorial demonstrations of the methods she describes.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
-----------	--------	---------------------

drop spindle, plying	introductory, intermediate	
----------------------	----------------------------	--

4. Casey, M. (2008). *Start spinning: Everything you need to know to make great yarn.* Loveland, Colorado: Interweave Press.

Casey is another well-known name in the fibre community and this book provides a clear introduction to the basics of spinning. Although most of the text focusses on wheel spinning, chapter one introduces a variety of fibres and concepts that a new spinner will encounter, while chapter two discusses the use of spindles.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
-----------	--------	---------------------

drop spindle, spinning wheel	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/938326209">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/938326209</a>
---------------------------------	--------------	---

5. Casey, M., & Interweave Press. (2011). *Getting started on a drop spindle: Learn how to use a simple portable tool to make your own yarn.* [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: Interweave.

In this video, Casey introduces drop spindle spinning. The format is logically laid out, with description and background on spindles being discussed first, followed by basic techniques for the beginner, such as the park-and-draft method, and then she covers **plying** and setting the handspun yarn.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
-----------	--------	---------------------

drop spindle	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/780551393">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/780551393</a>
--------------	--------------	---

6. Claydon, J. (2009). *Spin, dye, stitch: How to create and use your own yarns*. Cincinnati, Ohio: North Light Books.

Claydon's book provides a sort of walkthrough of producing and using handspun. The first section relates to the tools and techniques of spinning both with a wheel and using a spindle – in this case the demonstrations are performed using a drop spindle, although other types are mentioned. The instructions are clear and supported by colour photographs.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, spinning wheel	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/769971532">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/769971532</a>

7. Daykin, A., & Deane, J. (2007). *Creative spinning*. New York, New York: Lark Books.

Daykin and Deane's book provides a brief introduction to spindle and wheel spinning. The section on spindle spinning covers drop spindles and is accompanied by illustrations.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, spinning wheel	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/141187958">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/141187958</a>

8. Deutch, Y. (1977). *Weaving & spinning*. London: Marshall Cavendish.

Deutch starts by covering simple weaving techniques, progressing to more complicated projects, with a section on spinning at the end. The arrangement of the book is atypical for an introductory guide, as often instructions on creating yarn are presented prior to describing projects to use up the yarn. The section on drop spindle spinning also differs from the norm as it covers drop spindle spinning with a bottom whorl spindle, where more often a top whorl is the introductory tool of choice.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/60945750">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/60945750</a>

9. Fannin, A. (1981). *Handspinning: Art & technique*. New York, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Fannin provides an overview of the history of spinning, the tools associated with the craft, and information on the various fibres used. Much of the information concerns wheel spinning but there is some drop spindle instruction.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, drop spindle, historical	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/877737561">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/877737561</a>

10. Field, A. (2011). *Learn to spin: Spinning basics*. Auckland, New Zealand; David Bateman.

Field was another renowned figure in the world of fibre crafts. Her introductory text's predominant focus is on wheel spinning, although she mentions spindles very briefly on page 17, and drop-spindle spinning is demonstrated in chapter 3 (pp. 69-71). As with many other introductory spinning texts, different techniques and fibre types are discussed and project ideas for using hand-spun yarn are provided.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, drop spindle	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/750408980">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/750408980</a>

11. Gibson-Roberts, P. A. (2006). *Spinning in the old way: How (and why) to make your own yarn with a high-whorl handspindle*. Fort Collins, Colorado: Nomad Press.

Gibson-Roberts provides instruction on the use of a high-whorl drop spindle. Although there is some useful information in this book, such as descriptions of the different styles of hook typically used in spindle making, the author's strong high-whorl bias could be discouraging to some readers.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/64594454">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/64594454</a>

12. Hall, C. (2015). If only I had known: Advice for new (and learning) spinners. *Spin Off*, XXXIX (2), 32-33.

Hall's brief article provides a light-hearted collection of sage advice for beginner spinners. While aimed at new spinners, those with more experience in the craft find themselves able to relate to the anecdotes and recommendations.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, spinning wheel	introductory	

13. Helmen, D. (2016). On-the-go spinning. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 28-29.

Helmen describes approaches to spindle spinning while out and about. He provides some excellent advice on choosing a spindle to spin with while on-the-go (i.e. not your fanciest and most expensive one), and demonstrates the use of a wrist **distaff** to keep fibre safe and out of the way while moving around.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle	introductory, intermediate	

14. Lamb, S. (2014). *Silk*. Loveland, Colorado: Interweave.

Lamb provides a thorough introduction to the properties of silk and provides instructions on how to spin various forms of this fibre. Much of the information centres around wheel spinning and plying but there are drop spindle instructions and tips provided along with photographic illustrations.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, Turkish spindle, supported spindle, spinning wheel, silk	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/858749502">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/858749502</a>

15. Larson, K. (2015). *The practical spinner's guide - Wool*. Fort Collins, Colorado: Interweave.

Larson provides a very detailed exploration of wool, including looking at what the fibre is made of, magnified illustrations of the fibre structure, and advice on selecting fleece for spinning based on features such as smell and feel. Larson then introduces preparation and spinning methods accompanied by useful illustrations and a glossary. Although the focus is predominantly on the spinning wheel, there are some discussions of drop spindle techniques. This book is an extremely valuable resource for beginner spinners.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, spinning wheel, wool	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/918623374">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/918623374</a>

16. Leadbeater, E. (1976). *Handspinning*. London: Studio Vista.

Leadbeater's book provides an introduction to the history of Handspinning, discussion of spinning preparations and tools, and information on dyeing and designing yarn. Photographs of drop spindle spinning accompany her instructions.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, spinning wheel, historical	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/2964299">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/2964299</a>

17. Rhoades, C. H. (2005). Drafting for woollen and worsted-style yarns on a spindle. *Spin Off*, XXIX (4), 30-32.

Rhoades' articles covers **drafting** techniques for creating both **woollen** and **worsted** type yarns using a drop spindle. Photographic demonstrations are provided to demonstrate different **drafting** angles for the two styles and a useful illustrated excerpt on spinning ergonomics is also provided.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle	intermediate	



## Supported spindle resources



Figure 13 - a selection of supported spindles.

18. Collins, K. (2008). South America's wild ones, vicuña and guanaco. *Spin Off*, XXXII (4), 78-84.

Collins' article concerns two specific breeds of camelid in South America, and their fibre. (Camelids are a group of animals that includes camels, llamas, and alpacas among others). Collins describes the characteristics of the fibre from the two breeds and how these characteristics influenced her spinning methods; the short staple of the vicuña led her to use a tahkli (supported spindle) that is typically used for cotton.

Keywords:

supported spindle, camelid

Level:

intermediate

WorldCat permalink:

19. Cunningham, L. (2013). *The rookie's field guide to supported spinning*.  
Darwell, Alberta: Apple Jack Creek Books.

Cunningham's work on supported spinning is a great resource for beginners. Cunningham walks the reader through all the steps, starting by explaining why a spinner would decide to spin using a supported spindle, then covering topics such as spindle and bowl testing, and **plying** techniques. Although this text works as a crash-course introduction for supported spinning, many of the techniques and concepts may be harder for a novice spinner to understand, as opposed to readers with some drop-spindle or wheel spinning experience.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle	introductory, intermediate	N/A; through Smashwords: <a href="https://www.smashwords.com/books/view/291436">https://www.smashwords.com/books/view/291436</a>

20. Garripoli, A. and F+W Media, Inc. (Directors). (2016). *Supported spindle spinning: Russian, Tibetan & more*. [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: Spin Off.

Garripoli's video on supported spinning is not very long, only around 40 minutes' duration, but it covers the topic quite thoroughly. Garripoli introduces the main styles of supported spindles, demonstrates their use and provides some background on how the design of each was influenced by geography, historical use and the fibres each was intended to spin. This video seems to be designed for spinners with some spinning and drop spindle experience.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, historical	intermediate	N/A; through the publisher: <a href="http://www.interweave.com/store/spinning/spinning-dvds-videos/supported-spindle-spinning-dvd">http://www.interweave.com/store/spinning/spinning-dvds-videos/supported-spindle-spinning-dvd</a>

21. Gaustad, S. (2010). Tahkli spindles: Beyond cotton. *Spin Off*, XXXIV (2), 58-61.

Gaustad provides a useful “how-to” guide on the tahkli style supported spindle. She describes the anatomy of the spindle, the fibre types most suited to tahkli spinning, advice on designing yarn to spin on a tahkli, tips on **plying**, and even information on blocking knits made with the resultant handspun.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle	Intermediate, advanced	

22. Gaustad, S. (2016). From bead to whorl. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 52-56.

Gaustad’s article discusses the history of the bead spindle, describing how the size of the bead used may be indicative of the type of fibre it was used to spin (for example, a smaller bead is suitable for short staple fibres such as cotton). Gaustad also provides some instruction on making and “caring for” a bead spindle.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, historical	introductory, intermediate	

23. Gómez, M. S. & Karasik, C. (translator). (2016). Spinning the true sheep of Chiapas. *Spin Off*, XL (1), 64-68.

This article is a discussion between Linda Ligon and Maruch Sántiz Gómez concerning textile crafts in the latter’s home state, Chiapas, in Southern Mexico. The article is illustrated with photographs taken by Gómez of women spinning and weaving using traditional methods.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, geographical	N/A	

24. Kaufman, A., & Selser, C. (1985). *The Navajo weaving tradition: 1650 to the present*. New York, New York: E.P. Dutton.

This volume focusses more on the history and process of Navajo weaving, but there is mention within Chapter 7 (“The weaving process – tools, techniques, and materials”) of the use of spindles as a more portable method of spinning the yarn used in weaving than the European spinning wheels.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, Navajo spindle, historical, geographical	N/A	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/607313634">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/607313634</a>

25. Khmeleva, G., & Interweave Press. (2012). *Spinning gossamer threads: The yarns of Orenburg*. [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: Interweave.

Khmeleva provides instruction and insight into the preparation and spinning of cashmere (goat fibre) in the Russian Orenburg style. Her instructions on spinning fine threads using a supported spindle are interspersed with stories and historical facts about the craft.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, geographical, cashmere	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/803605661">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/803605661</a>

26. Khmeleva, G. (2015). Plying the Orenburg way: Tracing the roots of a classic yarn. *Spin Off*, XXXIX (3), 53-56.

Khmeleva’s article provides a tutorial on how to ply **singles** to create an Orenburg style lace yarn. The concise instructions are greatly enhanced by the photographic demonstrations of each step.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, geographical	intermediate, advanced	

27. Schroer, A. M. (2016). Taking matters in hand: Spinning by rotation of spindle in the hand. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 58-60.

In this article Schroer summarises the spinning technique of hand-turning a spindle to add twist to fibre, and relays the story of seeing this technique in action, and explains that it is a method still used in some areas such as Romania. Schroer explains briefly how this method can be achieved and her explanation is thankfully supplemented by illustrations.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
-----------	--------	---------------------

supported spindle	intermediate, advanced	
-------------------	------------------------	--

28. Shepard Ruane, J. (2016). The little takli spindle: How to spin with a tiny tool. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 46-51.

This article addresses spinning cotton with a takli (often spelled as “tahkli”). The information provided includes details fibre preparation methods, ways to get the spin started, and techniques for **finishing** the resultant handspun. Detailed photographs provide the reader with a clear understanding of the steps they accompany.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
-----------	--------	---------------------

supported spindle	introductory, intermediate	
-------------------	----------------------------	--

29. Stevens, S. G. (2012). *Fleegle spins supported*. Cleveland, Georgia: Bookmarkers.

Stevens provides some excellent tips on supported spinning, and these are supplemented with videos that are linked to the text of the interactive pdf version. She spends much of the book describing different types of fibre and photographs of samples spun using different **drafting** styles.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
-----------	--------	---------------------

supported spindle	introductory, intermediate, advanced	N/A: purchasable via her Etsy: <a href="https://www.etsy.com/listing/162352250/fleegle-spins-supported-ebook-with-25">https://www.etsy.com/listing/162352250/fleegle-spins-supported-ebook-with-25</a>
-------------------	--------------------------------------	---

30. Zoppetti, H. (2015). Spinning supported. *Spin Off*, XXXIX (4), 29-32.

Zoppetti provides a concise introduction to the world of supported spinning, briefly describing some spindle types, the basics of fibre preparation, and some instruction on how to get started. The text is enhanced by the photographs, which are especially useful for showing the need to keep the **drafting** fibre at an angle to the spindle so that the twist energy can travel into the **drafting delta**, as this is something beginners can sometimes find challenging.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, Navajo spindle	introductory, intermediate	

## Resources concerning more than one type of spindle

31. Augustine, K. (2016). A walk in the spindle woods. <i>Spin Off</i> , XL (3), 87-89.		
Augustine looks at the ecological impact of the woods used by popular modern spindle makers. Many of the most popular spindles are made from rare or exotic woods and Augustine discusses how some spindle makers are creating beautiful spinning tools with ecology in mind.		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, Turkish spindle,	N/A	

32. Beasley, A. (2016). Spindles & the 3D printer. <i>Spin Off</i> , XL (3), 90-92.		
As previously mentioned in the section “Spindles in the modern world”, Beasley’s article addresses the use of modern 3D printing technology in the manufacture of spindles. This article emphasises the blending of new and old technologies.		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, Turkish spindle, manufacture	N/A	

33. Druchunas, D. (2009). Spinning in Lithuania. <i>Spin Off</i> , XXXIII (2), 39-40.		
This article looks at the tradition of hand spinning in Lithuania. Druchunas covers such topics as spindles from the Stone Age, traditional folk costumes and their relationship to hand spinning, and modern day hand spinning.		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, spinning wheel, historical, geographical	intermediate	

34. Engebretson, B. & Kennedy, N. (2016) How to spin Balkan-style with a distaff. *Spin Off*, XL (4), 26-29.

In this article, Engebretson and Kennedy cover some of the history of hand spindles and **distaffs**, particularly focussing on the style found in the Balkans region where spinners used a **distaff** to hold their fibre. There is not a great deal of instruction provided but the text is supplemented with photographs to give the reader an idea of this spinning method.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, historical, geographical	intermediate, advanced	

35. Franquemont, A. (2009). *Respect the spindle: Spin infinite yarns with one amazing tool*. Loveland, Colorado: Interweave Press.

Abby Franquemont is a renowned spinner and instructor and her book is a frequently recommended title for beginner spindle spinners. The focus is initially on drop spindles, although there is some mention of supported styles. Franquemont provides a brief history of spinning in general, in addition to information on her own spinning background, pictorial guides on the process and spindle styles, and even provides projects for readers' hand spun.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, Navajo spindle, Turkish spindle	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/368032839">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/368032839</a>



36. Franquemont, A. (2016). That's why they call it a drop spindle...right?  
*Spin Off*, XL (1), 76-77.

Franquemont's article provides a discussion on the reasoning behind the names we give to different spindle types. She points out that it is possible to use many of these spindles more than one way, as with the Ahka, which she states is started off in a supported style but the twist is set into the yarn by suspending it as it turns (p. 76). This article provides an interesting insight into the way spindles are categorised but also touches on the problem of adhering too strictly to the categorisation as a guide to the spindle's use.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle	introductory, intermediate, advanced	

37. Gaustad, S. (2014). *The practical spinner's guide: Cotton, flax, hemp*.  
 Loveland, Colorado: Interweave.

Gaustad's book provides a detailed look at methods of **preparation** relating to plant fibres, in addition to information on spinning techniques. The different tools described include spinning wheels, drop and supported style spindles, and the charkha – a wheel driven spindle. Spinning method descriptions are accompanied by illustrations and photographs.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, spinning wheel, cotton, flax, hemp	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/852399993">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/852399993</a>

38. Johnson, W. J. (2013). *Yarn Works: How to Spin, Dye, and Knit Your Own Yarn*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Creative Publishing international.

Johnson's book follows a logical direction, beginning with the creation of the yarn, then methods of dyeing handspun, and finally projects to use the yarn. Johnson provides an introduction to spinning and its history, explains the various tools used in the process such as wheels and spindles, and provides simple instruction on using both the drop spindle and spinning wheel. Photographs enhance the reader's understanding.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, spinning wheel, historical	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/866838423">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/866838423</a>

39. Kennedy, N., & Interweave Press. (2012). *Spin flax & cotton: Traditional techniques with Norman Kennedy*. [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: Interweave.

Kennedy explains the preparation and spinning of cotton and flax. He demonstrates spinning these fibres on spinning wheels and spindles and the use of additional tools such as a **distaff** for holding the flax fibres.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, spinning wheel, flax, cotton	intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/831824264">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/831824264</a>

40. Kephart, C. (2017). The right spindle for the job. *Spin Off*, XLI (1), 48-52.

Kephart's article gives a brief but excellent guide on the properties of various spindles and provides recommendations on the best type of spindle for a specific spinning goal. Kephart rounds her article off by sagely stating that experimentation is key as spindle preference is subjective.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle	introductory, intermediate	

41. Leonard, A. (2015). Measuring decadence, one spindle at a time. *Spin Off*, XXXIX (4), 76-77.

Leonard's very brief article would be a good introduction to the basics of different spindle types for any beginner spinner. Each spindle type described is also pictured to aid the reader in identifying them.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, Turkish spindle	introductory	

42. MacKenzie, J. (2015). *Hand spindles: A history*. [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: F+W Media.

MacKenzie (McCuin) walks the viewer through the history of hand spinning with spindles and demonstrates the commonalities of spinning development in different cultures. This video is a good starting point for anyone researching the history of spindle spinning.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, Turkish spindle, historical	introductory, intermediate, advanced	N/A: available for purchase <a href="http://www.interweave.com/store/hand-spindles-a-history">http://www.interweave.com/store/hand-spindles-a-history</a>

43. McCuin, J. M. K. (2007). *Handspinning*. Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley Publishing, Inc.

McCuin (variously known as MacKenzie or MacKenzie-McCuin) is another well-known name in the world of fibre crafts. In this volume, she provides clear instructions on how to spin with a variety of tools with photographic references to assist the reader's understanding. McCuin describes the various types of spindles and wheels available. She provides brief instructions on making a simple drop spindle. However, instructions on how to spin are only given for drop spindle and spinning wheel use.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, Turkish spindle, supported spindle, spinning wheel	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/123500735">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/123500735</a>

44. Old, P. (2009). *In a spin: Handspun yarn design and technique*. Tauranga, New Zealand: Sherborne Group.

Old's book is another that presents a full introduction of spinning to the reader, starting with discussion of the tools for spinning through to **finishing** techniques and project suggestions. Spindles are discussed in the outline of various spinning tools but the focus is mostly on spinning wheels. The photographs and illustrations supplement the text well, such as in the discussion of different sections of a sheep fleece. As a New Zealand based author this book would be useful for those seeking titles with a New Zealand focus.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, Navajo spindle, spinning wheel, New Zealand	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/465636206">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/465636206</a>

45. Ross, M. (1988). *The encyclopedia of hand spinning*. London: B.T. Batsford.

As an encyclopaedia, Ross's book covers a variety of Handspinning topics. This title contains information on the history of various tools, spinning styles, and sheep breeds, among other subjects, and is arranged alphabetically for ease of use. The text is supplemented by illustrations and photographs.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, spinning wheel, historical	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/908208878">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/908208878</a>

46. Seiff, J. (2015). Slow spindles? 7 tips for making more yarn. *Spin Off*, XXXIX (2), 84-86.

Seiff's advice for increasing spindle spun output are very encouraging for those who prefer to use a spindle but find the time spent on projects to be too long. Although her article seems to focus mainly on drop spindle spinning, her techniques and general advice, such as using your arm as a **distaff**, apply just as well to supported spinning techniques.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, Turkish spindle, supported spindle	introductory, intermediate, advanced	

## Non-spindle specific techniques

<p>47. Boeger, L. (2008). <i>Intertwined: The art of handspun yarn, modern patterns, and creative spinning</i>. Beverly, Massachusetts: Quarry Books.</p>		
<p>Boeger presents some interesting ways of designing creative handspun and <b>art yarns</b>. Her chapter on journaling the yarn design process is especially noteworthy as this can be undertaken by all spinners, and the technique can help spinners to replicate their creations.</p>		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/144770555">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/144770555</a>

<p>48. Casey, M. (2015). Is pre-drafting wicked? A quiet defense of a useful technique. <i>Spin Off</i>, XXXIX (2), 74-77.</p>		
<p>Casey's article addresses the technique of <b>pre-drafting</b> fibre for spinning. The advice on <b>pre-drafting</b> is especially useful for beginners and for spinners who wish to have more control over how they spin fibre with variegated colours, or in cases where a <b>braid</b> has become felted during storage.</p>		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
technical	introductory, intermediate	

<p>49. Field, A. (2010). <i>Spinning wool: Beyond the basics</i>. Auckland, New Zealand: David Bateman.</p>		
<p>This is the follow-up book to <i>Learn to spin</i> (entry #9), although the focus here is on wheel spinning, whereas its predecessor addressed spindle spinning as well. This book covers more of the technical aspects of spinning and many of the fibre selection, preparation, and <b>drafting</b> techniques can be applied to spindle spinning by intermediate and advanced spinners.</p>		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/669968293">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/669968293</a>

50. Fletcher, J. (1986). *Silk in New Zealand*. Havelock North, New Zealand: New Zealand Spinning, Weaving & Woolcrafts Society Inc.

Fletcher's introduction to silk preparation and spinning is concise and clear, but is written mainly with the wheel spinner in mind. However, the preparation processes and basic features of silk are useful for intermediate and advanced spindle spinners who are experimenting with new fibres.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, New Zealand, silk	intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/154367254">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/154367254</a>

51. Franquemont, A. (2015). Some Andean plying techniques (or are they?). *Spin Off*, XXXIX (2), 35-40.

Franquemont here describes the **plying** technique known as "Andean plying" (named for the region in which this is in common use). This method is most often used with spindles in the Andes but can be used with a spinning wheel, and Franquemont's article is accompanied by detailed photographs and illustrations demonstrating a few variations of the **plying** style.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
technical	intermediate, advanced	

52. Horne, B. (1981). *Fleece in your hands*. Loveland, Colorado: Interweave Press.

Horne's book introduces the reader to wool fleece, the varieties available in New Zealand (at the time of writing) and its characteristics. Horne guides the reader through fleece selection, preparation and spinning, and provides some project ideas for the reader to use their handspun on.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, New Zealand, wool	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/873165089">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/873165089</a>

53. King, A. (2009). *Spin control: Techniques for spinning the yarn you want*. Loveland, Colorado: Interweave.

King's book is another with the focus on using a spinning wheel. However, the information she provides on preparing fibre for spinning, and especially on how to prepare silk hankies, is useful for spindle spinners. This information is enhanced by the clear illustrations that demonstrate the techniques.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, technical	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/276815708">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/276815708</a>

54. Larson, K. (2016). Sublime stitches: Spinning wool for embroidery. *Spin Off*, XL (1), 38-42.

Larson's article provides a spinning goal that some spinners may not have considered before: spinning yarn specifically for use in embroidery, such as **Crewel work**. Often new spinners focus either on just producing yarn, or their yarn is for knitting, crocheting or weaving. Lawson's discussion not only provides a new avenue for spinning experimentation, but the information on different fleece and fibre types, tips on technique and yarn design, and explanation of simple embroidery stitches, all accompanied by demonstrative illustrations, are all useful for intermediate and advanced spinners.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
technical	intermediate, advanced	



55. McCuin, J. M. K. (2009). *The intentional spinner: A holistic approach to making yarn*. Loveland, Colorado: Interweave Press LLC.

McCuin focusses on wheel spinning, but many of the techniques described are transferrable to spindle spinning for intermediate to advanced level spinners. This book includes easy-to-understand discussions on fibre preparation, **drafting** techniques, and yarn design, which are accompanied by photographic demonstrations.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel	intermediated, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/688529978">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/688529978</a>

56. Menz, D. (2005). *Color in spinning*. Loveland, Colorado: Interweave Press.

Menz's book discusses a number of methods of using colour in handspun through dyeing, preparation, and spinning techniques. Although this book has a spinning wheel focus, the methods of spinning varicoloured fibre can be transferrable to spindle spinning for the intermediate to advanced spinner.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, technical	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/57637653">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/57637653</a>

57. Moreno, J. (2015). Top 10 reasons to pre-draft. *Spin Off*, XXXIX (2), 78-82.

Moreno's list provides solid reasoning to support a spinner's decision to **pre-draft** their fibre. Her reasons vary from the practical (to help separate felted fibre) to the artistic (playing with colour), and she finishes with the most important reason: it's your fibre so pre-draft it if you wish!

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
technical	introductory, intermediate	

58. Moreno, J. (2016). Low-twist luxury. *Spin Off*, XL (1), 78-82.

Moreno addresses spinning camel hair, which is often spun with a high twist. Moreno demonstrates that it is possible to create a low twist camel fibre yarn by using different preparation, blending and spinning techniques. Her experiment here is useful as encouragement for spinners to challenge conventions and create the yarns they want.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
technical, camel	intermediate, advanced	

59. Moreno, J. (2016). *Yarnitecture: A knitter's guide to spinning*. North Adams, Massachusetts: Storey Pub.

Moreno provides some useful information on spinning yarn specifically tailored for knitting projects. She provides a handy mini glossary of spinning terms, discussions of fibre types, advice on planning and inspiration, and simple instructions on spinning and **drafting**, accompanied by eye-catching colour photographs. This book covers wheel spinning, although spindles are very briefly mentioned, but many of the techniques are easily transferrable.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, technical	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/946032560">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/946032560</a>

60. Parkes, C. (2007). *The knitter's book of yarn: The ultimate guide to choosing, using, and enjoying yarn*. New York, New York: Potter Craft.

While this book is not an instructional spinning book, the information can be quite useful to the hand-spinner. Parkes provides a useful glossary and a section on recommended reading, but the chapter that is especially unique is the one covering yarn pilling and methods of removal. The chapter on different **weights** of yarn and their construction could be useful for the intermediate to advanced spinner in the construction of their own yarns.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
technical	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/703862536">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/703862536</a>

61. Parkes, C. (2009). *The knitter's book of wool: The ultimate guide to understanding, using, and loving this most fabulous fiber*. New York, New York: Potter Craft.

As with Parkes' previous publication (entry # 59), this book focusses on the features of commercially spun yarns. However, the information on **woollen** and **worsted** types of yarn can be useful for spinners and there are some projects included that may be good for using handspun.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
technical	introductory, intermediate	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/708581848">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/708581848</a>

62. Smith, B. (2016). *How to spin: From choosing a spinning wheel to making yarn*. North Adams, Massachusetts: Storey Publishing.

Smith's book is another that focusses on wheel spinning, as shown by the title. However, the spinning and **drafting** techniques Smith describes can be easily transferred to spindle spinning, such as her description of joining new fibre on to the already spun **singles**. The sketch illustrations accompanying the text are quite useful.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, technical	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/903764041">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/903764041</a>

63. Stace, A. (1983). *Twists to treasures*. (5<sup>th</sup> ed.) Auckland, New Zealand: Bateman.

Stace's small volume provides basic instruction on fleece skirting and washing, and on spinning with a wheel. Although there is no content specifically focussed on spindles, the fibre preparation information could be useful for a beginner, and this book could be of interest for specific historical research, especially for those looking into the resurgence of spinning during the two World Wars.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, historical, New Zealand, technical, wool	introductory	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/154685558">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/154685558</a>

64. Stove, M. (1991). *Handspinning, dyeing and working with Merino and superfine wools in New Zealand*. Christchurch, New Zealand: Caxton Press.

Stove's book introduces the reader to the history of Merino, particularly in New Zealand, and how to prepare, spin and use the fibre. She provides information on troubleshooting twist issues. which, although written for wheel spinners, can also be of use for spindles.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
spinning wheel, New Zealand, technical, merino	introductory, intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/154816490">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/154816490</a>

65. Tyler, A. (2016). Ask a spinning teacher: Numbers. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 22-24.

Tyler's article covers the technical side measuring fibre and yarn thicknesses for spinning. Tyler succinctly explains concepts such as **grist**, **WPI** and different ways of counting fibre strand thickness. This article would be very useful for spinners taking a more technical and scientific approach to the craft.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
technical	intermediate, advanced	

Miscellaneous – fibre guides

66. Robson, D., & Ekarius, C. (2011). *Fleece & fiber sourcebook: More than 200 fibers from animal to spun yarn*. North Adams, Massachusetts: Storey Publishing.

Robson & Ekarius provide a comprehensive resource on the different types of fibre available to spinners. Each entry has details on traditional use and recommended spinning techniques. The text is enhanced by colour illustrations, including maps on the endpapers showing the geographic origins of different types of fibre producing animals. This is an invaluable resource for all spinners who wish to experiment with different fibres.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
fleece, fibre	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/939610515">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/939610515</a>

67. Robson, D., & Ekarius, C. (2013). *The field guide to fleece: 100 sheep breeds and how to use their fibers*. North Adams, Massachusetts: Storey.

Robson and Ekarius provide a useful guide to numerous varieties of sheep and the properties of their fleeces. While not providing explicit instructions on how to spin each fibre, some suggestions are made as to what each is best suited to, such as rugs, blankets, and garments. This is valuable information for any spinner who wishes to explore beyond the basic beginner fibres.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
fleece, fibre	introductory, intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/863677190">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/863677190</a>

## Historical and geographical resources

<p>68. Alvarez, N. C., Spin-off (Firm), Interweave Press., &amp; F+W Media (Firm). (2013). <i>Andean spinning</i>. [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: Interweave.</p>		
<p>This video features a fascinating discussion between Interweave founder Linda Ligon and Nilda Callañaupa Alvarez, advocate of traditional Peruvian textile crafts, on the culture of spinning and textile production in Andean farming communities. Their discussion covers fibres used in Andean spinning and the uses of the handspun, spinning as a part of everyday life, and specific techniques for drop and supported spindle spinning and plying.</p>		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, geographical	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/851390658">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/851390658</a>

<p>69. Barber, E. J. W. (1992). <i>Prehistoric textiles: The development of cloth in the neolithic and bronze ages with special reference to the Aegean</i>. Princeton, New Jersey: University Press.</p>		
<p>This volume provides an extensive look at prehistoric textile manufacture, supporting the text evidence taken from archaeological work and ancient artworks. Barber discusses all steps of prehistoric textile production, but of particular note is the description of aspects of this process, such as the various spinning techniques, spindle and whorl types.</p>		
Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
historical, drop spindle, supported spindle	intermediate, advanced	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/958966517">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/958966517</a>

70. Bauman, J. (2016) A Navajo weaving family. *Spin Off*, XL (4), 36-42.

Bauman's article covers the process of Navajo weaving as practised by the Lane family in Arizona. The piece follows the course of production starting with the fibre animals and the fleece they produced, describing the spinning of weaving yarn on a traditional Navajo spindle, and through to the dyeing and setting of the yarn in preparation for weaving, with photographs of each step to accompany the text.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, Navajo spindle, geographical,	N/A	

71. Garripoli, A. (2016). The Pangaea of spindles. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 34-37.

In this article Garripoli discusses the various techniques and styles of spindle spinning found across the world, and how these tools and techniques can be applied to a spinner's own projects. The text of the article is accompanied by photographs of spinners from the various countries she discusses.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, geographical	N/A	

72. Hirschstein, J. and Beck, M. (2016). Spinning tales in northwest Laos. *Spin Off*, XL (2), 42-47.

Hirschstein and Beck provide an insight into the creation of traditional textiles in north-western Laos. The discussion and photographs depict traditional spinning tools and techniques, especially the use of the Akha spindle. The authors emphasise that these villagers are not creating textiles by hand out of need but in order to keep the traditional methods alive.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, geographical	N/A	



73. Hochberg, B. (1979). *Spin span spun: Fact and folklore for spinners*. Santa Cruz, California: B. and B. Hochberg.

Hochberg's book is neither instructional nor an academic volume, but it contains an interesting mixture of information concerning spinning and weaving. Some of the passages are accompanied by illustrations depicting maps, spinning tools etc. Although there is no discernible logic to the layout, many of the passages are interesting as "spinning trivia".

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
historical, drop spindle, Navajo spindle	N/A	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/5614946">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/5614946</a>

74. Hudson, T. (2008). Spinning in the Himalayas. *Spin Off*, XXXII (3), 70-73.

Hudson describes the spinning and **plying** techniques found in Ladakh, in the far North of India. The article discusses the resources and tools used by the Ladakhi people to create textiles from wool and goat hair, and the text is accompanied by illustrations of supported and drop spindle spinning, sheep shearing, and other process involved in Ladakhi textile production.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
supported spindle, drop spindle	introductory, intermediate	

75. Hudson, T. (2016). Ancient techniques: New connections. *Spin Off*, XL (1), 70-71.

Hudson's very brief article discusses the interconnectedness that spinners experience when they encounter other spinners around the world. The photographs in this article are of particular note as they show people from different cultures all using spindles, emphasising the similarities in tools and techniques.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
geographical, cultural, supported spindle, drop spindle	N/A	

76. MacKenzie, J. (2016). *Spinning in Turkey. Spin Off*, XL (3), 38-44.

MacKenzie's article looks at the culture of spinning in Turkey and its long history, and this discussion is supplemented by photographs of the different spindle types found in the region and images of spindles from Turkish history. In addition to this overview, MacKenzie also provides some instruction on how to use the more common cross-armed Turkish spindle in both a supported and a suspended style, including methods of winding on the spun singles.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
drop spindle, supported spindle, geographical, historical	introductory, intermediate	

77. Nicholson, H. (2013). *The Loving Stitch: A History of Knitting and Spinning in New Zealand*. Auckland, New Zealand: Auckland University Press.

Nicholson's book provides a fascinating look into the history of spinning and knitting in New Zealand. She describes the fluctuations in attitude towards these crafts, varying from the call for handspun and knitted items during the two World Wars, to the 1970s attitude that knitting and spinning in public was antisocial or neurotic behaviour. This is a must-read for New Zealand textile historians.

Keywords:	Level:	WorldCat permalink:
historical, geographical, New Zealand	N/A	<a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/973835350">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/973835350</a>

## References

- Ashford Handicrafts Ltd. (2016). Drop spindles. Retrieved October 12, 2016 from <https://www.ashford.co.nz/drop-spindles>
- Beasley, A. (2016). Spindles & the 3D printer. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 90-92.
- Bell, S. S. (2015). *Librarian's Guide to Online Searching: Cultivating Database Skills for Research and Instruction, 4th Edition*. Santa Barbara, California: Libraries Unlimited.
- Breniquet, C. (2014). The archaeology of wool in early Mesopotamia: sources, methods, perspectives. In C. Breniquet, & C. Michel (Eds.), *Wool economy in the ancient Near East and the Aegean: from the beginnings of sheep husbandry to institutional textile industry* (pp. 52-78). Oxford, England: Oxbow Books.
- Start spinning: the video*. Casey, Maggie, Jang, Eunny, Interweave Press., (Director). (2009). [Video/DVD] [Loveland, Colorado]: Interweave.
- Centro de Textiles Tradicionales del Cusco. (2016). Our history. Retrieved October 14, 2016 from <http://www.textilescusco.org/index.php/our-history/>
- Craftsy & Sympoz Inc. (2016). Endlessly curious. Retrieved October 15, 2016 from <https://www.craftsy.com/about-us>
- Creative Fibre New Zealand. (n.d.a). Areas and Groups – Creative Fibre New Zealand. Retrieved October 12, 2016 from <http://www.creativefibre.org.nz/areasgroups/>
- Creative Fibre New Zealand. (n.d.b). Collections & DVDs. Retrieved October 12, 2016 from <http://www.creativefibre.org.nz/education/resources/>

Field, A. (2011). *Learn to spin: spinning basics*. Auckland, N.Z.: David Bateman.

*Respect the spindle: the video*. Franquemont, A. and InterWeave Entertainment (Firm), (Directors). (2009). [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: Interweave.

Franquemont, A. (2009). *Respect the spindle: spin infinite yarns with one amazing tool*. Loveland, Colorado: Interweave Press.

Garripoli, A. (2016a). The Pangaea of spindles. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 34-37.

F+W Media, I. (. (Producer), & Garripoli, A. and F+W Media, I. (. (Directors). (2016a). *Spinning on a Turkish spindle*. [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: Spin Off.

F+W Media, I. (. (Producer), & Garripoli, A. and F+W Media, I. (. (Directors). (2016b). *Supported spindle spinning: Russian, Tibetan & more*. [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: Spin Off.

Garripoli, A. (2010). A Spindler's Bibliography. Retrieved September 14, 2016 from <http://askthebellwether.blogspot.co.nz/2008/07/spindlers-bibliography.html#.V9d97TU0iJg>

Garripoli, A. (2016b). About. Retrieved September 14, 2016 from <http://askthebellwether.blogspot.co.nz/p/about-ameli.html#.V936mTU0iJg>

Gaustad, S. (2016). From bead to whorl. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 52-56.

Gibson-Roberts, P. A. (2006). *Spinning in the old way: how (and why) to make your own yarn with a high-whorl handspindle*. Fort Collins, Colorado: Nomad Press.

- Juvan, L., & Moreno, J. (2010). The Spinner's Annotated Bibliography. *Knitty, Knittyspin* (Spring+Summer 2010)
- Kanopy (Firm). (2015). *World Spinning Traditions* San Francisco, California, USA: Kanopy Streaming. doi: <http://vuw.kanopystreaming.com/node/62768>
- MacKenzie, J. (2015). *Hand spindles: A history*. [Video/DVD] Loveland, Colorado: F+W Media.
- Majacraft Limited. (2016). Turkish spindle set. Retrieved October 12, 2016 from [http://www.majacraft.co.nz/accessories/turkish\\_spindle.php](http://www.majacraft.co.nz/accessories/turkish_spindle.php)
- NY State Sheep and Wool Festival. (2016). Vendor list 2016. Retrieved October 14, 2016 from <http://sheepandwool.com/vendors/vendor-list-2016/>
- Craftsy & Sympoz Inc. (Producer), & Pettibone, D. and Craftsy & Sympoz Inc. (Directors). (2012). *Spindling: from fluff to stuff*. [Video/DVD] USA: Craftsy & Sympoz Inc.
- Ravelry, L. (n.d.). Join the flock. Retrieved from October 15, 2016 <http://www.ravelry.com/discuss>
- Shepard Ruane, J. (2016). The little takli spindle: How to spin with a tiny tool. *Spin Off*, XL (3), 46-51.
- Spindle (textiles). (2016). Retrieved October 14, 2016 from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spindle\\_\(textiles\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spindle_(textiles))
- Spinning Books. (2016). Retrieved September 14, 2016 from <http://joyofhandspinning.com/books-spinning-handspinning-yarn-ebooks-magazines-videos/>

Stevens, S. G. (2012). *Fleegle spins supported*. Cleveland, Georgia: Bookmakers.

Swales, L. (2016a). missingspindle. Retrieved September 14, 2016 from

<http://missingspindle.blogspot.co.nz/>

Swales, L. (2016b). YouTube - Lois Swales (missingspindle). Retrieved September 12, 2016

from <https://www.youtube.com/user/missingspindle/feed>

Creative Fibre@Lopdell. (2017). Retrieved May 10, 2017 from

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/TitirangiFibre/>

## Appendix A

### A glossary of relevant terms

Art yarn – yarn spun to be a unique work of art in its own right. Art yarn is spun in a non-traditional way to include interesting features such as deliberately over twisted sections and a mixture of fibres and colours.

Batts – rolls or strips of carded fibre.

Braid – combed top or sliver that has been braided using an enlarged version of the crochet chain stitch.

Carders – brushes for teasing fibres apart. When wool is carded, the fibres do not lie parallel, meaning that it can create a fluffier yarn when spun as it captures more air in with the fibres.

Carding is an especially good way to blend fibres with different staple lengths.

Chain ply (see Navajo ply)

Comb – fibres are combed when it is desirable that each strand lies parallel. Less air is able to be trapped in combed fibre when spun, meaning the thread it creates is durable.

Cop – the spun singles or yarn wound onto the shaft of a spindle.

Crewel work – a style of embroidery using yarn rather than silk thread

Distaff – an item for holding unspun fibre while it is being spun. Common examples of a distaff often resemble a stick with the fibre strapped on to it.

Drafting – the act of pulling a small portion of fibres out from a preparation to spin.

Drafting delta – the triangular shape made between the fibre being drafted (base of the triangle) to where the fibres are twisted together as they join the spun singles (point of the triangle).

Fauxlags – a slang term for improvised rolags made without the usual carding tools.

Fibre - unspun wool, plant matter or hair.

Finishing – methods of setting the twist into the yarn so that it does not unravel.

Fleece – the coat of a sheep or goat.

Grist – the density of a yarn in relation to its thickness. In New Zealand, we would calculate this by metres per kilogram.

Leader – a thread attached to a spindle used to make it easier to start off a spinning project. The spinner adds twist to the leader then attaches it to the unspun fibre so that the twist is transferred into the fibre.

Navajo ply – a method of “chaining” singles on itself to create a 3 ply from one thread.

Nep – a lump or hard bit in the fibre. Often caused by uneven growth.

Notch – a small channel or chunk carved out of a spindle whorl or shaft.

Ply – the act of twisting two or more singles together in the opposite direction to their original spin in order to make a thicker and stronger yarn.

Pre-drafting – the action of drafting out fibre for spinning prior to beginning a project.

Preparation (prep) – a term used for the various ways in which fibre is prepared for spinning, such as carding, combing etc.

Punis – very thin rolags of cotton.

Rolags – cylindrical rolls of carded fibre.

Roving – lengths of combed fibre.

Semi-woollen (see woollen)

Semi-worsted (see worsted)

Shaft – the “stick” part of a spindle

Singles – another name for a single ply of handspun thread. Singles is the singular.

Sliver (see roving).

Slub – a thick patch of singles. This is generally created when a spinner drafts out too much fibre.



Staple – the length of a fibre strand, such as a lock of sheep wool.

Top (see roving).

Twist – this is what holds a thread of yarn together.

Weight – in the context of yarn and singles, this relates to the thickness, usually measured by spinners in WPI (wraps per inch).

Whorl – the weight on a spindle that keeps its momentum going once the spinner has flicked it.

Winding on/off – the act of winding spun singles onto the cop or off onto bobbins or other storage.

Woollen – woollen yarns are airier, fluffier, and softer but can wear out fairly quickly.

Carded preparations are often used to create woollen yarns.

Worsted – worsted yarns (named after a village in Norfolk, England) are smooth, durable and warm, but not as soft as woollen yarns. Combed preparations are often used to create worsted yarns.

WPI (Wraps per inch) – a way of determining the thickness of a yarn: a thicker yarn has a lower WPI.

## Appendix B

### Index of keywords

advanced, 5, 31, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60

camel, 54, 55

camelid, 34

cashmere, 38

cotton, 14, 34, 36, 39, 44, 45, 70

cultural, 3, 22, 63

drafting, 33, 39, 40, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 70

drafting delta, 40

drop spindle, 2, 4, 8, 9, 16, 17, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,  
47, 48, 49, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64

fibre, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 18, 21, 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56,  
57, 58, 59, 61, 69, 70

finishing, 39, 48

flax, 25, 44, 45

fleece, 32, 48, 52, 53, 57, 59, 61

geographical, 23, 25, 37, 38, 42, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64

hemp, 44

historical, 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 21, 22, 23, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 45, 47, 49, 57, 60, 62, 64

intermediate, 23, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50,  
51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64

introductory, 4, 8, 11, 19, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,  
49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 63, 64

merino, 57

Navajo spindle, 2, 15, 23, 37, 40, 43, 48, 61, 62

New Zealand, 4, 7, 8, 9, 21, 48, 50, 51, 52, 57, 64, 65, 66

plying, 8, 27, 28, 31, 35, 36, 51, 60, 63

silk, 25, 31, 51, 52, 69

spinning wheel, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57

supported spindle, 11, 13, 14, 23, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,  
49, 60, 61, 63, 64

technical, 18, 19, 20, 22, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58

Turkish spindle, 4, 8, 9, 10, 23, 31, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49, 64, 66, 67

wool, 6, 8, 11, 21, 32, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57, 63, 65, 69, 70