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Diane Spinelli

2006

PUNTO-TIRATO,
OR
DRAWN WORK.

ILLUSTRATED.

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MARIE LOUISE KERZMAN.

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P R E F A C E .

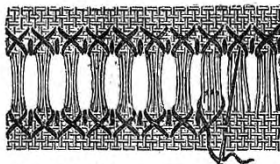
Punto-Tirato, or Drawn Work, as it is generally called, has of late so rapidly increased in popularity that we feel compelled to acknowledge its importance by presenting it next in order in our Series on Fancy Work. The fascinating character of the work, with its many pretty effects, has increased the demand for fuller directions on the subject. We have endeavored to furnish this in the following pages. The very full directions and illustrations given, we believe, will be found sufficient to give a thorough knowledge of this interesting branch of Art Work.

DIRECTIONS.

Drawn work has to be made on any material, either fine or coarse, which permits the drawing of the thread, such as linen or aida canvass, momie cloth, pongee, linen gauze, etc., etc. In doing the work, threads are drawn from the material, and both edges of this drawn space are fastened by hem stitching.

Sometimes, also, when the material is of very loose texture, the same effect can be obtained by simply hem stitching, in same manner, without drawing the threads from the material.

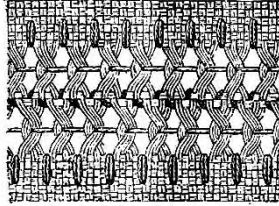
No. 1.—DRAWN WORK, WITH CROSS STITCH.



No. 1. DRAWN WORK, WITH CROSS STITCH.

This pattern is worked by drawing 8 cross threads, and fastening each edge of this drawn space in the same manner as shown in illustration No. 1.

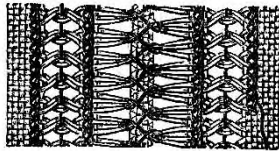
No. 2.—PATTERN WORKED ON CANVASS.



No. 2. BORDER.

Draw 6 double cross threads, leave next 2, then draw 6 more. Work with colored sewing silk or linen thread along each center edge of the two drawn spaces, as is shown in illustration No. 2. Work with the silk or linen thread across the center of each drawn space, as follows:

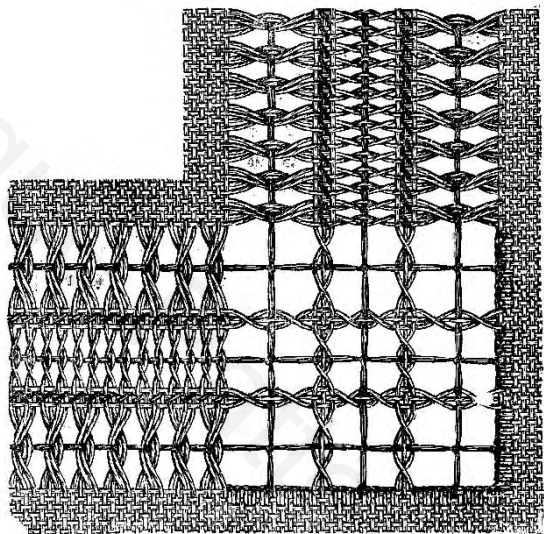
Count 8 threads, insert the needle upwards between 8th and 9th thread, pass the point of the needle through 5th and 4th of those 8 threads, cross the 4 threads on the needle over the 4 first threads, by passing the needle downwards, from right to left, under these 4 first threads, and draw the silk or linen thread through. Along the upper edge and lower edge, make two long stitches around every opening formed by the crossing of the threads in the drawn spaces. See illustration No. 3.

 No. 3.—BORDER.


No. 3. BORDER.

Draw 4 times 6 threads from the material, leaving after every 6, 4 threads in the material. Work, as is shown in illustration 3, a row of cross stitch on every strip, separating the drawn spaces one from the other. This being done, work with silk across the center of 1st and 4th drawn spaces, in same manner as is described in description No. 2.

No. 4.—BORDER, WITH CORNER IN DRAWN WORK.



No. 4. CORNER PIECE.

The drawn spaces of this pattern are formed in the following manner :

At a certain equal distance from the four edges of the material, draw 10 cross-threads, leave next 3, draw following 7, leave next 3, draw following 10.

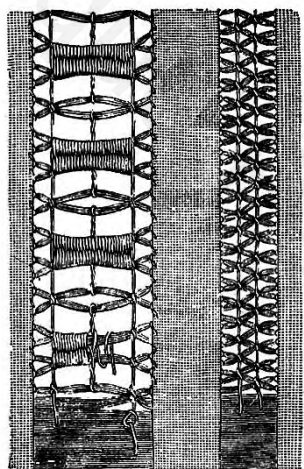
The open work on each corner is formed by cutting along the inner edge of the corner the threads which have to be drawn; after those threads have been drawn, 9 squares are formed by the crossing of the 4 remaining strips.

Fasten the lower inner-edge of this corner with button-hole stitches. At each of the two wide drawn spaces, count every time 4 threads, and cross them in the center, as already described in a preceding number. At the narrow drawn space, only cross 2 threads at a time.

The strips of material, separating the drawn parts, are worked on with sewing silk, as is shown in illustration 4. When the material is of loose fabric, then the strips must be worked on before drawing the cross-threads, in order to pre-

vent the remaining threads, which form the strips, from displacing themselves.

No. 5.—BORDER.



No. 5. BORDERS.

Illustration No. 5 shows two borders in drawn work. In both patterns the drawn space is formed by drawing a certain number of threads from the material, and then by hem stitching the edges of these drawn spaces, drawing the working linen thread through after every 4th thread of the drawn space. In this way the threads are divided in bunches of 4. The wider pattern is worked as follows:

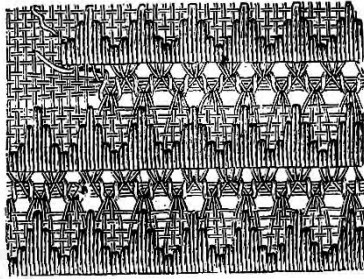
Knot every 2 bunches of 4 threads, together with linen thread, at an even distance from the hem-stitched edge. See illustration 5.

After every 2 knotted bunches, work around the next 4 knotted bunches with darning stitch as follows:

Pass the needle from right to left under next 2 bunches of 4, draw the linen thread through, pass the needle from left to right under the following 2 bunches of 4, draw the linen thread through between the 2d and 3d bunch of the 4 bunches. Continue working in this manner around these 4 bunches until half way. Then pass the working thread around the following bunch of 4 at the left. Make two cord stitches in twisting the working thread twice. Work as before a darning stitch around the 4 bunches, pass the silk around the next bunch of 4 at the right, make two cord stitches, and then continue filling up with darning stitch the remaining half of the 4 bunches.

The narrow pattern is worked in two rows. 1st row: Knot with linen thread every next 2 bunches of 4 together. 2d row: Knot at an even distance from the 1st row every 2d and 1st bunches of 1st row together.

Nos. 6 AND 7.—FANCY DRAWN WORK AND SATIN STITCH.

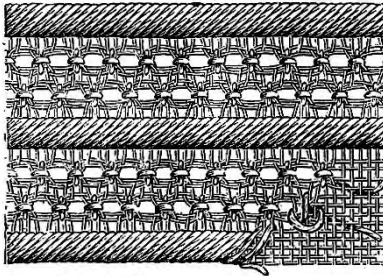


No. 6. DRAWN WORK IN SATIN STITCH.

These pretty designs are worked on linen gauze. This material is very loosely woven, consequently the drawing of threads becomes unnecessary, and the same effect of drawn work can be obtained by simply working as follows:

No. 6.—Make three rows of scalloped design in the satin stitch, as is shown in illustration 6.

After every scalloped row leave a space of linen gauze of 4 threads. These spaces are worked by winding the working threads in zigzag, taking up every time 4 threads of the material running in the same direction as the scallops.



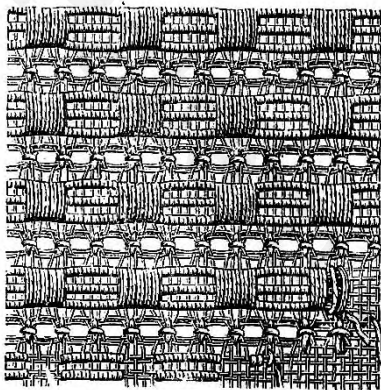
No. 7. DRAWN WORK IN SATIN STITCH.

In No. 7, the strips in the satin stitch are worked obliquely over a space of 5 threads. After every strip, leave a space of linen gauze of 8 threads. This space is worked from left to right in 2 rows.

* Make a vertical stitch over 4 threads of the material, pass the needle through, from the wrong side of the work,

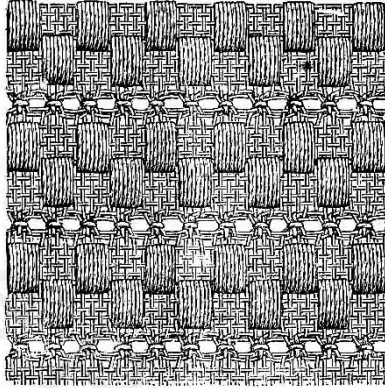
between the second and third horizontal and vertical threads, on the right of the vertical stitch just made. Make a horizontal stitch over the vertical stitch, by inserting the needle between the 2d and 3d horizontal and vertical threads at the left of the vertical stitch. In this manner the cross stitch is formed. Count 2 threads from the right of this cross stitch, and repeat from*.

Nos. 8 AND 9.—DRAWN WORK AND SATIN STITCH.



No. 8, EMBROIDERED DRAWN WORK.

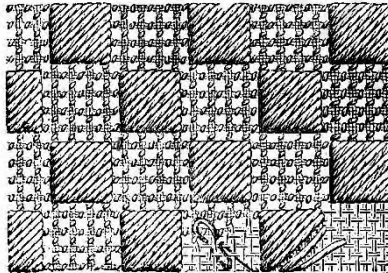
These two designs are worked partly with coarse, partly with fine, linen threads on linen gauze, or on any loosely woven material. Take the linen thread double, and work each square of the pattern No. 8 in a satin stitch, over 6 horizontal and 4 vertical threads of the material. Each one of the 3 rows of cord pattern, which come after every square, must be worked with a cord stitch around 2 threads of the material. The rows of cross stitches are worked in the same manner as is described in No. 7.



NO. 9. EMBROIDERED DRAWN WORK.

Pattern No. 9 represents squares worked in satin stitch, and rows of cross stitches. Work this design according to illustration 9.

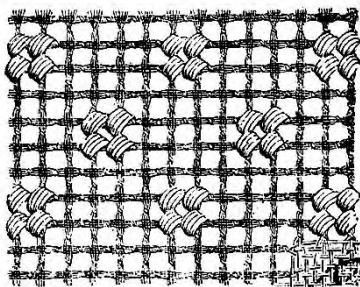
Nos. 10 AND 11.—DRAWN WORK AND EMBROIDERY.



NO. 10. EMBROIDERED DRAWN WORK.

No. 10 is worked in solid and open squares, on loosely woven material.

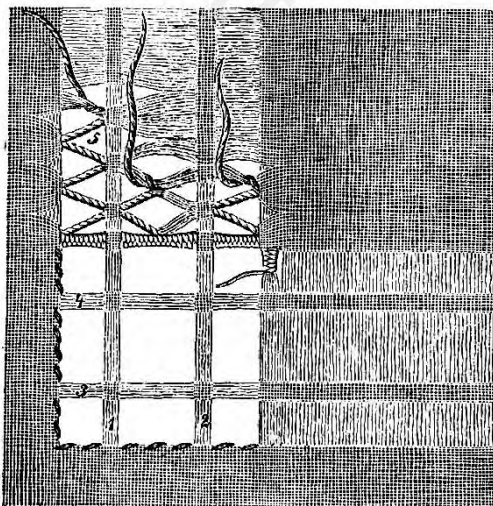
Work the solid squares obliquely in the satin stitch, with coarse linen thread. Take fine linen thread to work the open squares, and work it over the woven threads of the material, according to illustration 10, in rows running obliquely.



No. 11. EMBROIDERED DRAWN WORK.

The ground work of pattern No. 11 is worked by winding the working thread around 3 woven threads of the material, always working in an oblique direction. After this back ground has been formed, work then the design in the satin stitch, as is shown in illustration 11.

Nos. 12 AND 13.—CORNER OF A BORDER IN DRAWN WORK.



No. 13. CORNER PIECE, DETAIL TO No. 13.

This pattern is very handsome and effective when worked with pretty colored silk, or silks of different shades blending

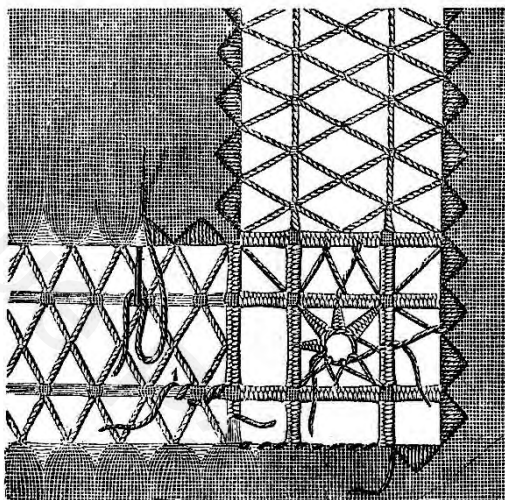
well together, or contrasting with each other.

The woven threads intended to be drawn, in order to form the drawn space, must be cut along the corner edge, and the latter must be hemmed, as is clearly shown in illustration 12.

The hemming can be made easier by first drawing out some of the threads.

In illustration No. 12, the figures 1 to 4 show rows of material from which the threads have not been drawn, and which run as well through the corner of the border, where they naturally cross one over the other, as through the border. They serve as foundation for the punto-tirato work.

Work first the cross rows of the corner with a darning stitch. This stitch has already been described in one of the preceding numbers. After having worked the corner, proceed to the side border. Wind the silk around 6 woven threads of the drawn space, in such manner as to form a cord. See 5 in illustration 12. Then work another cord around the next 6 woven threads. While working the 1st stitch, draw these 6 woven threads closely to the cord already formed. Worked in this manner, the design will run in rectangles. The rows of material running through the pattern are worked in the same manner in cord stitch. See 1 in illustration No. 13.

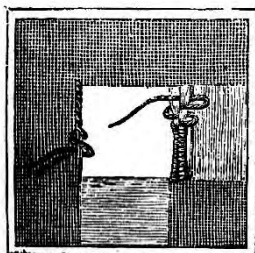


No. 13. CORNER PIECE IN PUNTO-TIRATO.

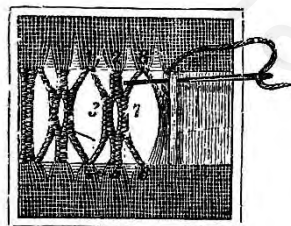
Work a star with the darning stitch in the center open space formed by the cross rows in the corner piece, and fill the other open spaces, as is shown in illustration 13.

The upper and lower edges, bordering the drawn work, are worked in scallops with satin stitch.

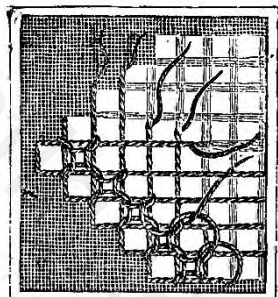
Nos. 14 TO 20.—MISCELLANEOUS DESIGNS.



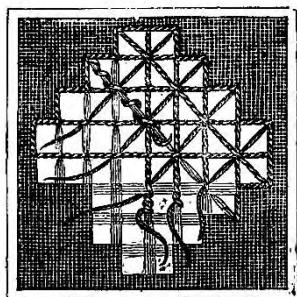
No. 14. CORNER BORDER, WITH DARNING STITCH AND CORD STITCH.



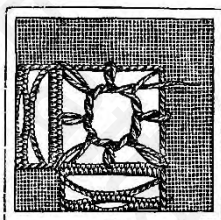
No. 15. BORDER.



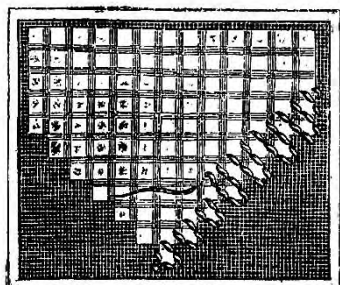
No. 17. FANCY DESIGN IN PUNTO-TIRATO.



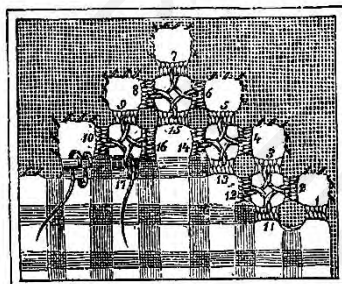
No. 18 FANCY DESIGN.



No. 16. CORNER PIECE.



No. 19. FANCY DESIGN.



No. 20. FANCY DESIGN.

The illustrations 14 to 20, inclusive, represent miscellaneous designs in drawn work.

No. 14 illustrates the corner piece of a border, in which the drawn threads have been neatly cut, forming in that way an open square.

This square is bordered partly by the material, partly by the remaining woven threads of the drawn spaces. Work with a cord stitch the edge formed by the material, and with a darning stitch the edge formed by the remaining woven threads.

Border No. 15 is worked partly with the darning stitch, partly with the cord stitch.

Count 4 woven threads, work with cord stitch around them up to one-third of the width of the drawn space. See 1 in illustration 15. Then proceed to 2, in same illustration. Count 4 threads, wind the silk twice loosely around these woven threads towards the upper edge of the drawn space. Count 4 more woven threads; then work these 8 threads with darning stitch, towards the center, and work them of the same length as the cord.

Work 3 by taking the 4 threads of 1 and the 4 threads of 2, and working them one-third of the way with a darning stitch. This done, wind the silk twice loosely around the remaining space of the 4 threads of 1, pass the silk through the edge of material, then work towards the center, with cord stitch around these 4 threads.

Work 5 by again winding the silk twice loosely around 4 threads towards the edge of material. Then work with darning stitch, from there towards the center, around these 4 threads and the next 4 woven threads belonging to 2. Work 6 with cord stitch around 4 threads, in the same manner as already explained, from the edge towards the center. Work next 7 with darning stitch around the running space of the 4 threads of 5 and 6. Then proceed to 8 and work with a cord stitch around the remaining space of the 4 threads of 6.

Begin again to work the design at 1.

Work a star, as is shown in illustration 16, in each corner of the border.

In No. 17 the drawn work is divided into open squares by drawing 4 woven threads from the length and width of the material, and leaving 4. Work these cross rows with cord stitch, by simply winding evenly the silk thread around each row, first lengthwise, then in the width. This done, work a fancy stitch in same manner as is illustrated in cut No. 17, over every square, in rows running obliquely.

No. 18.—Draw the threads in same manner as already described in No. 17. Work with cord stitch around the edge of the drawn work. Fasten the silk thread in diagonal line

at the opposite edge of the drawn work, as is shown in illustration 18, and work with cord stitch around these lines.

No. 19.—In order to form the open spaces of the drawn work in this pattern, draw every time 3 threads and leave 4.

The design of this drawn work is very easy; it is formed simply by passing the silk thread through every formed square, in a diagonal direction, as is shown in illustration 19.

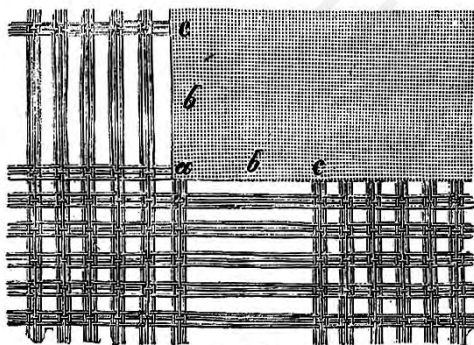
No. 20.—This pattern is worked first by drawing every time 8 woven threads and leaving the next 8. Cut at the edge of the pattern the 8 threads to be drawn.

The groundwork being formed, work the woven threads with darning stitch in steps and in a diagonal direction. See 1 to 10 in illustration 20.

After this row is worked, proceed to the 2d, and work in same manner. See 11 to 17 in illustration 20.

The design filling the center of every square is only started after the 3d darning stitch on the 4th line, finishing every perfect square. See 17 in illustration 20.

Nos. 21 to 25.—DRAWN WORK—DESIGN FOR SOFA CUSHIONS.



No. 21. DETAIL TO DESIGN No. 25.

This design, as shown in illustration 25, is worked on cream-colored linen, which must not be too fine in texture.

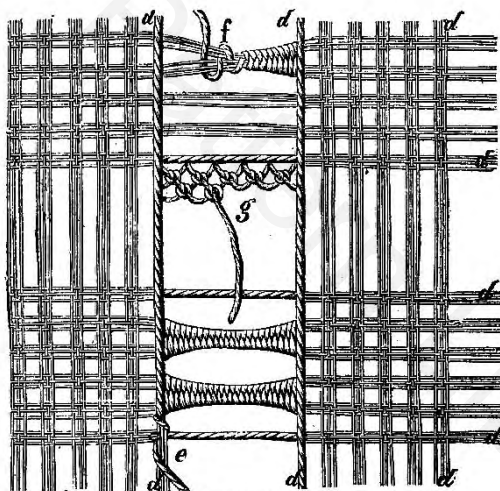
Begin by drawing the woven threads from the inner corner of the border at the same place, as is marked by letter *a* in illustration 21. * Draw 3 threads from the width and 3

threads from the length of the material. Leave next 3 threads, draw next 3, and continue doing so until 5 open rows are formed. Repeat from * 4 times.

Be also careful not to extend the border down to the end edge of the material, but at some distance from it.

* Next, cut with sharp scissors 27 threads at the same place as marked in illustration 21 by letter *b*. This done, leave next three woven threads. See *c* in same illustration. Draw following 3 woven threads, and continue leaving 3 woven threads and drawing 3 until 5 open rows are formed. Repeat from * to end of border.

When the drawing of the threads is completed, hem-stitch both inner edges of material, and then proceed to the punto-tirato work.



No. 22. DETAILED PUNTO-TIRATO WORK OF No. 25.

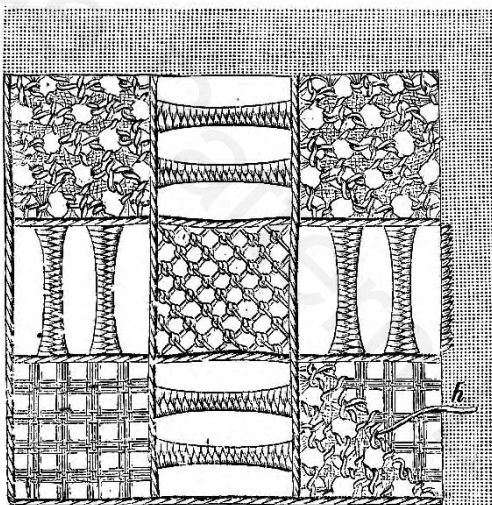
Work with silk a cord around the last 3 threads of the first strip of cross threads, by winding the silk thread around them; work the same around the 3 first threads of next strip of cross threads. See *d*, *d'*, in illustration 22. The strip between these two cords, which is marked *f* in same illustration, are to be worked in the following manner:

* Work with darning stitch around the first 6 woven threads of this strip, making the stitches loosely at first, then

drawing them tighter towards the center, and working them gradually looser from the center towards the end of the bar. Work a 2d bar in same manner around next 6 woven threads.

Work a cord around next 3 woven threads.

In order to work the next space, marked *g* in same illustration, draw the following 12 woven threads from the material and work this drawn space with a loose button-hole stitch; make 5 rows of button-hole stitches, working 5 button-hole stitches in every row. This done, work a cord around next 3 woven threads, and repeat from * until end of strip.

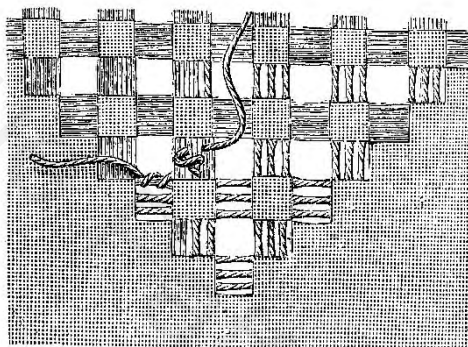


No. 23. DETAILED PUNTO-TIRATO WORK OF No. 25.

The 2 strips on each side of this last worked strip are worked as follows :

* Wind the silk thread in same manner as is shown by letter *h* in illustration 23, in an oblique direction, through the little squares in the 2 square blocks on each side of the block marked *f* in illustration 22. Work a cord around next 3 woven threads. Then work the next two square blocks on each side of the square block, marked *g* in illustration 22, in the same manner as block *f*, only in a contrary direction. Work a cord around next 3 woven threads. Repeat from

* until the end of both of these strips. Then repeat strip *f*, but before working it, work a cord around 3 woven threads on both edges bordering the strip.



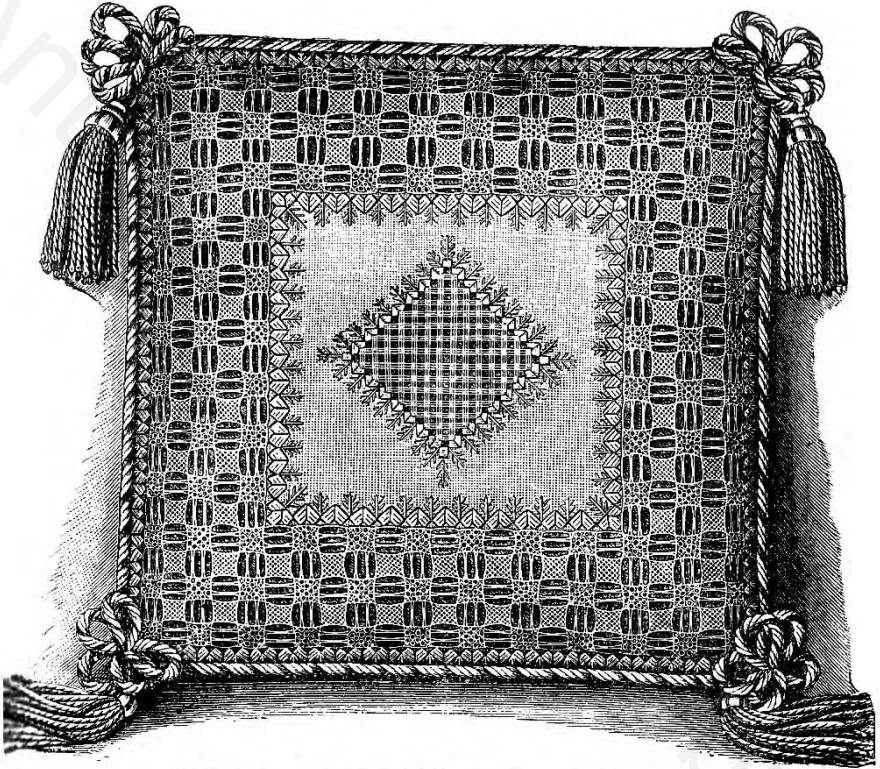
No. 24. DETAILED CENTER DESIGN OF No. 25.

Finish the border in working a cord around the last 3 woven threads. Then, on the material along this cord, work the fancy pattern with satin stitch, as is shown in illustration 25.

The center design for this cushion is very simple in work.

Begin by drawing the woven threads from the material, following the same pattern as in illustration 25. Draw first 9 threads from the center. Then leave next 9 threads on both sides of the open space just formed by the drawing of the 9 threads. Draw the following 9 threads on both sides of the 9 threads which have not been drawn, etc. These threads are to be drawn in steps, as is shown in illustration 24.

When this groundwork is done, work the loose woven threads with a cord stitch, by winding the silk around 3 woven threads at a time in straight lines, passing the silk thread every time after one cord is worked, under the following solid square, in order to continue working the next cord in the next square of loose woven threads. See illustration 24.

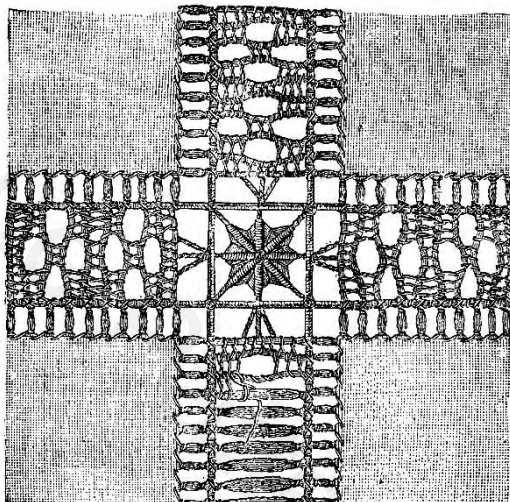


No. 25. CUSHION IN PUNTO-TIRATO WORK. (Illustrations Nos. 21 to 24.)

The fancy border designs around the center piece, and also the one around the center edge of the border, must be worked with satin and feather stitch. This can be easily copied from the illustration 25.

The lining for this piece of work would be very effective in silk or satin, of a color contrasting with the embroidery silk of the drawn work. The back of the cushion may be of the same lining. Fasten a silk cord around the edge of the cushion, with loops and a tassel on each corner.

No. 26.—PUNTO-TIRATO PATTERN.



No. 26. BORDER, WITH CORNER PIECE.

Work this pattern by drawing first 12 woven threads from the material; leave next 4 threads, draw the following 32 threads, leave next 4, draw the next 12.

Then fasten the material on some enamel cloth, in order to give more firmness to the former.

Work then with fine linen thread along both edges of the narrow drawn spaces, by winding every time the linen thread around next 8 woven threads of the drawn space, then passing the needle through the edge of the material from the wrong side, between the 4th and 5th thread of these 8.

The 4 remaining threads are to be fastened with cross stitch.

The wider drawn space, running between the 2 narrow ones, is worked by winding the linen thread with cross stitch around every 2 bunches of 8 threads in same manner as shown in illustration 26.

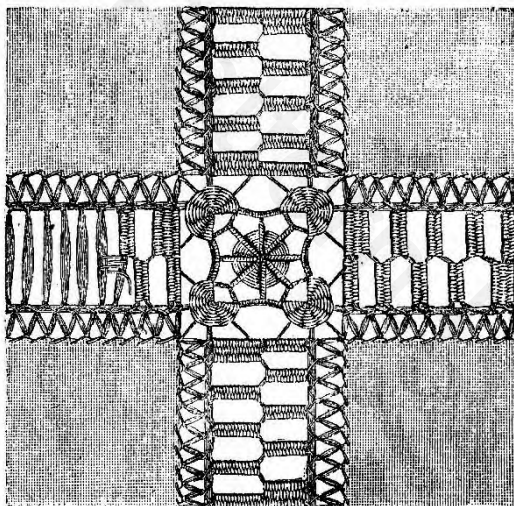
The woven threads which cross each other in the center square are worked with button-hole stitch. At each corner of this square make a knot stitch in the following manner: Insert the needle sideways, pass it half way through, wind

the linen thread twice around the needle in a downward direction, then hold the linen thread with the thumb and pass the loose part of the thread back of the needle in an upward direction; then pull the needle through, insert it where the stitch started from and pull it through.

Join each of these 4 rows of button-hole stitch, forming the square, with some winding stitches, to the center drawn work, as is clearly seen in illustration 26.

The center of the square is filled with an embroidered star.

No. 27.—BORDER OF DRAWN WORK.



No. 27. BORDER, WITH CORNER PIECE.

After the drawing of woven threads from the material has been done, according to the illustration 27, work the edge of the material running along the narrow drawn space with same stitch as described in No. 26, winding the thread every time around 8 threads of the drawn space. This done, work with cross stitch over each strip, separating the narrow drawn spaces from the center space, taking up alternatively 8 woven

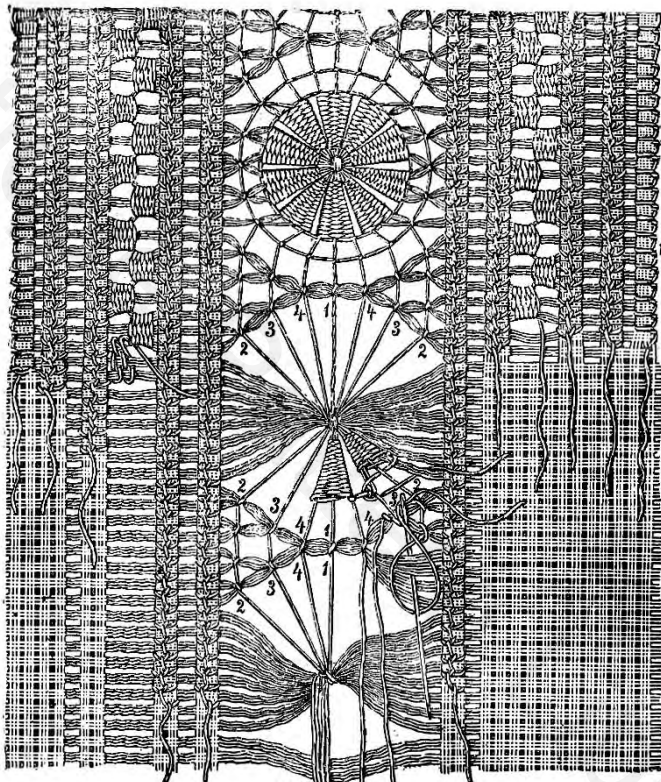
threads of the center drawn space and 8 woven threads of the narrow drawn space, but in such manner that in this narrow drawn space 4 of the 8 threads belong to one bunch of 8 and the other 4 threads to the next bunch of 8 threads, previously formed at the fastening of threads along the edge of the material.

The center drawn space represents 2 rows of bars worked with darning stitch. On the first row, or upper row, each bar is formed by working with darning stitch around every two bunches of 8 threads up to the center.

On the 2d row, the bars are formed by working with darning stitch around every two bunches of 8 threads, alternating with the bunches of 1st row.

The open square in the center is filled with a partly finished web on each corner, and a wheel in the center, all worked with darning stitch. These 4 webs are connected one to the other with bars and curves, worked with cord stitch and button-hole stitch. The 4 corner webs are connected to the center drawn space with two cords, worked with a winding stitch, as is clearly shown in illustration 27.

No. 28.—BORDER.



No. 28. BORDER.

This border, illustrated in cut No. 28, is worked with linen thread on coarse linen.

Draw every 4th woven thread in the width and in the length of the material on which this border is to be worked.

Then proceed to form the groundwork for the center space by drawing 36 threads. Work with feather stitch both strips of 6 threads on each edge of this center drawn space, in same manner as shown in illustration 28.

This center drawn space must be first divided into clusters of 24 woven threads each, by knotting the linen thread

with which one is working around the center of every cluster of 24 woven threads. This linen thread is marked 1 in illustration 28. This done, take again the first cluster of 24, and divide it into 4 clusters, each of 6 woven threads, by knotting another linen thread, marked 2 in illustration, around every cluster of 6 woven threads, rather close along the edge of the strip worked with feather stitch.

Then draw the linen thread through the center of next cluster of 24; work the cluster which follows, in 4 bunches of 6 woven threads, then pass the linen thread through the center of next cluster of 24. Continue working so until the end.

Take another thread—marked 3 in illustration—and begin again at the 1st cluster of 24; divide into 2 clusters each of the 12 woven threads by knotting the linen thread around 12 woven threads at a time. This done, pass the linen thread through next cluster of 24; knot following cluster of 24 into 2 clusters of 12 woven threads, etc., to the end.

Knot another linen thread—marked 4 in illustration—in same manner as thread 1, around the 24 woven threads of the first cluster of 24, between 1 and 3. Then pass the linen thread through the center of next cluster of 24. Knot it as before around next cluster of 24; pass the linen thread through the center of next cluster of 24, etc., to end.

This side of the drawn space being worked, work the opposite side in same manner. When passing the linen thread through the center of every other cluster of 24, cross it over the linen threads already worked there.

Wind a linen thread around thread 1 from first cluster of 24, upward; pass it through the center of next cluster of 24. Then work downward a bar in darning stitch around threads 4, 1, 4, a little more than half way of these threads. This done, fasten the last stitch on thread 4 with a knot, and knot the next thread 3; then pass the linen thread through the center of the same cluster, as before mentioned, and work again, downward, a bar with darning stitch around these threads, 3, 2, and the next three woven threads. When this bar has reached the same length as the one preceding it, knot the last stitch around the 3 woven threads; then knot the linen thread around next 3 woven threads, pass it through the center of the same cluster, and work a 3d bar, downwards, around this last 3 woven threads and the two next 3.

The 4th bar is worked around the following 9 woven threads. The 5th bar is worked around the next 3 woven threads and the threads 2 and 3. The 6th bar is worked around threads 4, 1, 4. The 7th bar around threads 3, 2 and the next three woven threads. Work the 8th bar around the following 9 woven threads, and the 9th bar around next 9 woven threads. The 10th bar, which is the last, is worked around the last 3 woven threads and threads 2, 3.

This center part of the wheel being worked, make a circle around it, but at some distance from it, in the following manner:

Knot the working threads around each of the threads 1, 4, 3. Then knot thread 2 and first 3 woven threads together; knot next 6 woven threads together, then knot the following 6, then the next 6. The following knot is made around the last 3 woven threads and thread 2 together. Make a knot around thread 3, then around thread 4, then around thread 1, etc.

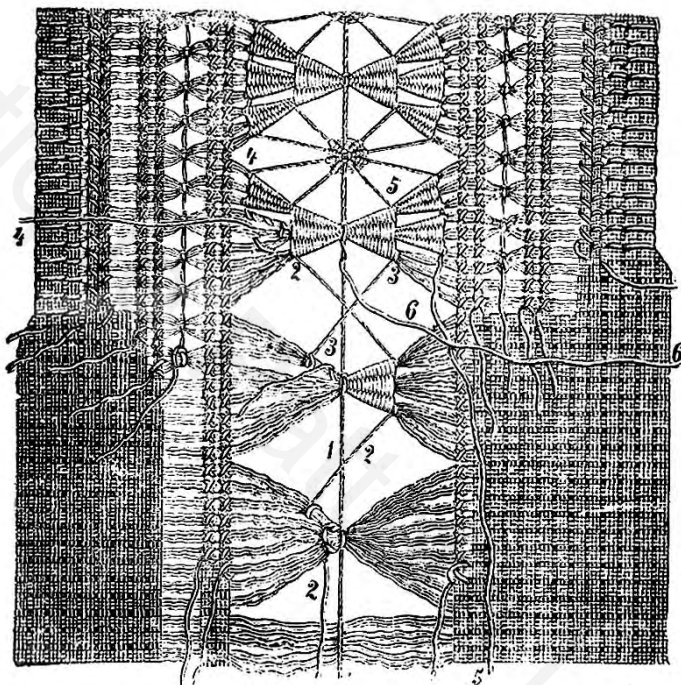
After this circle is worked, pass the linen thread through the center of next cluster of 24, and wind it around thread 1. Then begin to work the next wheel.

After the center drawn space is entirely worked, draw the 3 woven threads coming next to the 6 threads bordering the center space just worked. Leave next 6 woven threads, work these with feather stitch, as is illustrated in cut No. 28; draw next 9 woven threads; work this drawn space in two rows of bars. These bars are to be worked with darning stitch around 9 woven threads, alternating the bars of 2d row with the bars of 1st row.

Do not draw the following 6 woven threads. Work them with feather stitch; draw next 3 woven threads; leave next 6 woven threads; work them as before with feather stitch. Finish the edge of this border with button-hole stitches over the last 6 woven threads.

Work in same manner the opposite side of this border.

No. 29.—BORDER IN PUNTO-TIRATO WORK.



No. 29. BORDER.

The groundwork of this pattern is prepared, first by drawing every 4th thread from the width and length of the material on which this border is to be worked.

Draw 36 woven threads from the center of the border to form the center drawn space.

Work with linen thread two rows of cross stitch on a strip of 6 woven threads on each edge of this center drawn space. See illustration 29.

Work the center drawn space in clusters of 27 woven threads by knotting thread 1 around the center of 27 woven threads taken together.

Work each cluster as follows: On one side of the center thread 1, work a bar with darning stitch around these 27 woven threads, winding the linen thread over 3 clusters of 9

woven threads. Work this bar a little more than one-third of the way downward; then cross thread 2 over thread 1, fasten it around 6 woven threads of next cluster of 27, on the opposite side, at the place marked 2 in illustration, and work this cluster in same manner as already described. Continue working the clusters in this alternated way to the end of the drawn space.

This finished, take another linen thread, and work a bar around the same cluster, around which the 1st bar has been worked, but on the opposite side. See in illustration thread 3. Then cross this thread over thread 2 and 1, fasten it around 6 woven threads of next cluster of 27, at a distance a little more than one-third from the center thread 1. Then work from the center a bar with this thread 3. Cross again the thread over thread 2 and 1 to the opposite side, and continue working as before to the end.

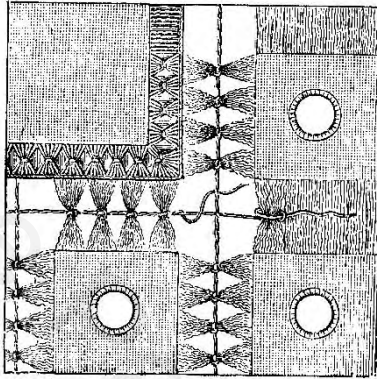
Work the threads marked 4 and 5 in illustration, in the same manner as threads 2 and 3, only instead of making one bar with darning stitch around every cluster of 27, make three bars, dividing the cluster into 3 clusters of 9 woven threads, and work each bar around each of these 3 clusters. This done, take a linen thread, marked 6 in illustration, and wind it around thread 1 up to the center, where the 5 threads cross each other. Then work a small wheel around the center of these threads. See illustration 29. Continue working in such manner to the end of drawn space.

Both spaces of material, on each side of the center drawn space, are worked alike in the following manner:

Next to the strip of 6 woven threads, worked with cross stitch, and forming the edge of the center drawn space, draw 6 woven threads; work this drawn space, in clusters of 6 threads, by knotting with a linen thread, every 6 woven threads together, in the center, as is shown in illustration. Leave following 6 woven threads next to this drawn space, and work on this strip 2 rows of cross stitch. Draw next 3 woven threads. Work 2 rows of stitches on the following 6 woven threads, by passing the needle from right to left in an oblique direction over the 1st 3 woven threads on the right; then taking up the next 3 woven threads on the left, in a straight line, count 3 woven threads, downwards, insert the needle between 3d and 4th threads of the 6, pass the needle upwards and make a new oblique stitch.

Work horizontal stitches, as shown in illustration, over the 6 remaining woven threads.

Nos. 30 AND 31.—BORDER FOR TABLE COVER.



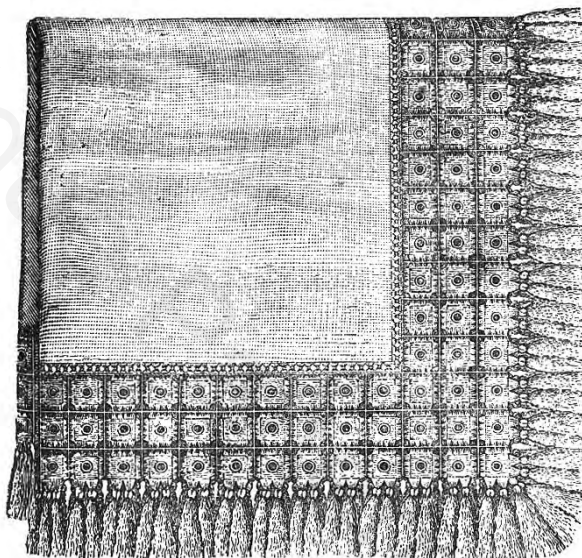
No. 30. DETAILED WORK OF No 31.

Cut No. 31 illustrates a linen table cover with a border worked in punto-tirato, and with a fringe along the edge of this border.

Leave a space of material for the fringe. Then count 40 threads. Do not draw them, but draw the following 20 woven threads in the width and the length of the material. Leave next 40 woven threads. Draw following 20. Repeat once more.

Work a linen thread through the center of every drawn space, dividing the woven threads into clusters, by knotting the linen thread every time around the center of 10 threads taken together.

The two linen threads crossing each other in the center of every open square, have to be knotted in their center. See illustration No. 30.



No. 31. BORDER FOR TABLE COVER.

Work with cord stitch an open circle in the center of every block of material. Use embroidery cotton to this effect.

When this border is entirely worked, count 10 woven threads on the inner edge of material to this border, and draw the 11th woven thread in length and width of the material. Then work evenly, over this strip of 10 threads, long stitches across its width. See illustration 30.

This done, divide these stitches into clusters, by working a stitch across the center of every cluster of 5 stitches.

To make the fringe, draw the woven threads from the space of material which has been reserved for it. Then knot every 20 threads together.